From THE DAILY COLONIST, February 5.

The str. Islander last night brought over, to the order of Thomas Earle, 150 barrels of granulated sugar, the product of the new Vancouver Sugar Refinery. From what is said by those who have seen samples of the article, it is regarded as being of excellent

Improvements on Broad Street.

Tenders are invited by Mr. John Teague architect, for the construction of a two-story brick building, 60 x 60 feet, between the block/at the corner of Yates street and the Y. M. C. A. building. It will be of the same general design as the Poodle Dog building, and will cost about \$10,000.

Police Court.

Only two drunks appeared yesterday morning. The first was an Indian, who pleaded guilty, and was fined \$5. The next was a white mun by the name of Joseph Manuel, who did not realize his position till this morning, and who thought it a very mysterious thing for him to be in there. He ight that he must have been guilty, and

Mrs. Jeanne Letrillard.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Jeanne Letrillard.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Jeanne Letrillard, a native of Varennes, France, aged 82 years, who has been a resident of this city for several years, died at the residence of her nicee, Mrs. George Beckingham, 38 North Park street. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, at 9:30, from St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral.

Half Fare to Anacortes.

Take advantage of the low rates to Ana-cortes by all Sound steamers, during the five days ending Feb. 6. Tickets good to

The Northern Pacific property in Anacortes, just placed on the market, is the most valuable section of the city. During the first five days of the sale a reduction of 10 per cent. is made to all purchasers.

P. O. Home Donations Following were the donations to the P.O. Home during the month of January: Preserves—Mrs. Crossley. Cakes—Church of St. Saviour, Victoria West: Reformed Church Sunday school. Clothing—Mrs. James Russell, Mrs. Angus. Cake and fruit—A Friend. Cake, meat, tea and sugar—Knights of Pythias. Fruit, vegetables and a pig—A Frierd. Clothing and baby chairs—Mrs. Renouf.

Alexander Maxwell Arrested at Port Angels on a Charge of Smuggling.

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The announcement that the libel law will again come up almost immediately, is generally hailed with satisfaction, and already the leader of the Opposition has a notice on street. Mr. Brown was to pay \$25 for the order peper regarding it.

The select committee of the Legislature gain, As Maxwell had no clearances for the Municipal Act and proposed amend the sloop, Brown was obliged to go rext day and obtain clearances from the custom house. Maxwell then told him to pay the municipalities are at the present at the chairman of the committee hear what the chairman of the committee the amouncement that the libel law will again come up almost immediately, is generally hailed with satisfaction, and already the leader of the Opposition has a notice on the order peper regarding it.

The select committee of the Legislature on the Municipal Act and proposed amend ments thereto, sit every morning, under the other was of the necessary advertising.

wo Young Men Missing.

Considerable anxiety is felt at Vancouver for two young men, C. Bird and W. J. Churchard, who left the city about twelve days ago in the sloop Joan to go to Plum-per's Pass. Their intention was to pass-couple of days there and then return to Vancouver. They took with them Vancouver. They took with them only a very short supply of provisions, and as-they have not been heard from, and have not arrived at their destination, grave fears e felt for their safety. - News-Advertiser.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen took advantage of the busses, which had been provided to take out visitors to the amateur theatrical entertainment, which

of the Victoria Jockey Club was held, to complete arrangements for the Spring meeting. The conditions of the Queen's Plate were discussed at length, it being decided to strike out the weight for two year olds. Provision was also made for a polo pony race—half-mile dash—ponies under 144 hands; owners to ride; prize, a cup or set of harness. A resolution was also passed, making the representatives of the Times and COLONIST honorary members of the Club.

Gone to the Penitentiary. M 3

In all probability, to all intents and pur poses, the doors of the New Westminster poses, the doors of the New Westminster penitentiary will, to-day, close for ever upon Laurence Whelan, sentenced to imprisonment for life for the manslaughter of D. F. Fee, on Christmas Eve last. Accompanied by Ling, the Chinaman sentenced to two years for stealing silk, and in charge of Provincial Police Officer Robb, the convict left Victoria by the Islander, this many contracts of the Victoria by the Islander, this remains and the day takes the Place was the state of the convict left victoria by the Islander, this property of the Victoria by the Islander, the Victoria by the Islander the Victoria by the morning, and, to-day, takes his place among those who have been consigned, to what is little short of a living tomb.

Queen City Building, Loan and Saving

The third sale of money took place at the last evening, and resulted in Mr. D. G. Shedden obtaining the preference at 263 per cent. premium. By reason of his hav-ing paid nine months' dues, he is entitled by the by-laws of the above institution to a rebate of three thirty-secondths of the pre-mium bid, and thus obtains the preference at slightly less than 24 per cent,

The shares in this association are now being subscribed for freely, and another sale is to be looked for at an early date.

A New Departure.

This evening, at the regular weekly meeting in the Pandora Avenue Methodist Church, the members of the church and congregation will have formally submitted to them the new scheme by which it is conthem the new scheme by which it is con-templated to make a weekly contribution of week for the use of a corner of a room. St. case, Englishmen and Canadians all petersburg is built up of very large build recognize the integrity of the Ucarrying on the operations of the church. Under the estimate there will be a number of eligible pews reserved for visitors and strangers, and after all who engage to make a 25 cents. weekly payment have selected their sittings, a portion of the remainder. The houses in Russia are built very warm,

Arts, where from three to have clock there was a constant stream of guests, whom the cantatrice received with rare grace and ease. She was attended by her mother, and was attired in a dress of black moire, and was attired in a dress of black moire, covered with grenadine, embroidered with reaping, and the men engage in pink roses, and wore a bouquet of pink shooting, etc. A great many ho hyacinth at her corsage.

Atmospheric Pressure—The mean atmospheric pressure reduced to sea-level was 30.136 in. The greatest pressure (30.567) occurred at 9 a.m. of the lith, and the least (29.513) at 5 p.m. of the 2nd, giving a monthly range of 1.054 in.

8.11. here were 8 cloudy days and 23 partially cloudy.

Total precipitation—Rain fell on 19 days to a depth of 5.22 inches, being 1.13 inches above the average. The greatest days fall was 1.33 in. on the 18th.

Wind—The total miles in wind was 3793, being an average velocity without regard to direction, of 5 miles per hour. Most windy day the 4th, 2.1 miles, mean velocity of 11.29 miles per hour. Least windy day the 22nd, 51 miles, mean velocity in one hour 27 miles, from 9 to 10 a.m. of the 4th.

velocity in one nour 2, man, of the 4th.

Frost—On the 7th, 9th, 10th, 28th and 30th,

Fog—On the 12th, 15th and 22nd.

Lunar halos—On the 19th, 20th, 23rd and 28th. ARRESTED IN PORT ANGELES.

Alexander Maxwell Arrested at Port Angeles

house. Maxwell then told him to pay the balance of the money to a certain person whom he had along with him, as he had some business to do on the Ameri-In the Speedy Trials' Court, yesterday whom he had along with him, as he had some business to do on the American side. To this Brown agreed, but when he went down on Monday morning to obtain his boat he found it was gone. Later out found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment. An order was also made for the return of the silks to the owner, and the pawnbroker will be forced to mourn the loss of the money advanced on them. and sooner than lose his job there he tool the boat. In answer to the letter Mr Brown sent word to him last night asking him for \$50, on payment of which he could have all the papers, which he had secured at the custom house. It appears that when arrested, prisoner had no clearance papers

> THAT LOST MAIL BAG. It is Found in the Harber Robbed of all its

As previously announced in these col-umns, the local post office authorities have for some time been busily enquiring into the loss of a registered mail bag for Port, Townsend, which had been placed on board amateur thestrical entertainment, which I ownsend, which had been got up for the parcohial purposes of Cedar Hill. The entertainment took ary 5th. That bag, according to the replace in the school room and was one of ceipts, was duly delivered on board, but had been got up for the parochial purposes of Cedar Hill. The entertainment took place in the school room and was one of excellent merit, the performers manifesting histrionic qualities of a very high order. Indeed, every one who attended was more than ordinarily well delighted, and Rev. Mr. Browne has every reason to congratulate hinself upon the financial assistance, which in this way the friends of the church afforded. with being that immediately in front of the bow of the steamer the much sought for but the ocean terminus of the proposed bow of the steamer the much sought for but the ocean terminus of the proposed but the ocean terminus of the ocean terminus of the proposed but the ocean terminus of the ocea saving ocen opened, were returned to the bag, minus, it is supposed, something like \$40 or \$50. The suspicions of the authorities rest on an individual employed at the time on the steamer, who has since left the service, but whose wherebouts are known.

RUSSIA AND RUSSIANS.

A Very Interesting and Instructive Lecture Delivered, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. Last Evening, by Mr. Chas. P. Wolley, F.R. G.S.

The fourth free lecture of the winter series was held, last evening, in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A. room, and a large audience attentively listened to the remarks audience attentively listened to the remarks made by the speaker. Mr. A. M. Muir filled the chair, and had much pleasure in introducing the lecturer to the assen.lly of hearers. The following is a brief synopsis of the lecture. Mr. Wooley pointed out on the map the geographical position of Russia, describing the boundless prairies, the small seaboard, and the large area of land it contained, it being similar to the fertile land of America. He explained how the colonists of Russia were good farmers, but that they were hinged in on all sides from civilization. The Caucasian Russians are the only white people in the world that really compare with the English. Russia has a standing army of 2,000, really compare with the English.
Russia has a standing army of 2,000, 000 men, and, if necessary, could increase it to 6,000,000. She has a population of 100,000,000 men, who are nine months out of the year imprisoned, so to speak. Russia is pushing her way to the sea board, and ere long will force her way to the sea board, and ere long will force her way. sea board, and ere long will force her way through. St. Petersturg, the metropolis of Russia, is crowded with people, who rush from all parts to partake of the winter festivities. The predominant color in Russia is red, and to see red hats, coats and trousers is not at all uncommon. He explained the different classes in Russian society, and that the poorer classes lived in the largest houses, and that they carried their own beds with them, and paid one shilling a week for the use of a corner of a room. St. Peterslurg is built up of very large build.

will be allotted at a reduced rate, or left and the rooms are furnished in the most LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Furs for the East.

Yesterday, Mr. Katzauer, manager in this city for Messrs. Boscowitz, shipped on their account to New York two bales of beaver and bear skins, of the entered value of \$2, and bear skins, of the entered value of \$2, tendered a reception at the Conservatory of Arts, where from three to five o'clock there was a constant stream of guests, whom the was a constant strea a young lady who first used one. The women work in the fields at ploughing and shooting, etc. A great many holidays are observed. As Mr. Wolley described it, there are fifteen more holidays than there are days in the year—(laughter)—the prin-Eggs That Are Not Eggs.

About a week ago, the collector of customs at Vancouver discovered, by the breakage of the bottom of a case supposed to contain eggs, that orgarettes were being systematically smuggled into the country, with a couple of layers of eggs on top being entered and paying duty as eggs. It is understood that the same method is adopted in bringing dutiable goods, such as cigarettes, into Victoria, and the customs officers are on the look-out to catch the smugglers napping.

The Weather for January. 1891-

municipalities are at the present time re ceiving attention.

The return presented to the House, yesterday, in regard to the sloop Hesperus, shows that she had been seized in northern waters on suspicion of selling liquor to In-dian; but that it was then discovered she had been engaged in the halibut fishery.
In conversation the Independents are never slow to declare their intention of abstaining from dead issues or of resur-

of abtaining from dead issues or of resur-recting the mouldy volumes of ancient his-tory. They say that the present is sufficient for them, its requirements being even more than they can attend to to their utmost sat-The question of the relative claims of the

material men and the laborers is no small source of perplexity to the members of the legislature who have at present before them the Mechanics Lien law. They are, as they say, auxious to do justice to all concerned, but the conflict of interests renders their task much more difficult than they had anticipated prior to their entrance

upon public life.

The bill to incorporate the Vancouver,
Northern and Alaska Bailway and Navigation company is attracting considerable attention on the Sound. The Seattle Post the Sound. The Seattle Fost been considered. Intelligencer speaking of the road, says, "There is a natural highwayall the way from SENDING THE MILITIA TO WELLINGTON. Vancouver to Alaska. Between the Rockies and the Cascades lies a vast area of farming and the Cascades lies a vast area of farming land—12,000 square miles—capable of producing grain. The mountains are rich in gold and silver. The route leaves the Canadian Pacific sixty miles east of Vancouver the produce the state of the capable Couver, thence running northerly into the Wellington last summer. Had there Chilcotin plains, to the headwaters of the Peace river. Going northwest, the Skeena river would be encountered. Further north are the Naas and Stickeen rivers. on the Alaskan coast will be built and steamers will ply between that port and Petropaulovski, carrying the commerce of the Orient. With reciprocity in trade the advantage to Puget Sound by the development of the interior of British Columbia and Alaska cannot be overestimated."

THE JEANIE IN COLLISION. She Runs Down Schooner Electra Off California-Damage Not Serious

San Francisco, Feb. 3. — The in the New Westminster papers. schooner Electra, Captain Knudsen, returned to port this morning in a damaged condition. The Electra was on her way offer any assistance whatever after the accident occurred, but kept on her course

be the ultimate decision in the seal fishery case, Englishmen and Canadians alike will recognize the integrity of the U.S. Su-Through the cracking of the ice at Saginau Bay, Mich., on Tuesday last, 200 fishermen were carried out towards Lake Huron; but

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

ELEVENTH DAY. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1891. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. After prayers, by Rev. Mr. Macleod there were submitted the following.

PETITIONS. Mr. KELLIE-For a Bill to incorporate the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railroad Company. MR. MARTIN—For a Bill to amend the

Act of Incorporation of the New West-minster Wa'er Works.

Mr. COTTON—For a Bill to incorporate the Burrard Inlet Electric Railroad and Ferry Co.

REPORT.

Mr. Martin presented the report o the Committee of Standing Octors Private Bills. It set forth that the r had been complied with respect to following petitions for private Bills. New Westminster and Burrard Inlet

she greatest king that ever lived, and a great example to his people. The press reposented. There is no question but that the government is as base as it is possible to be, but, at the same time, he admired the nation. Many incidental stories were brought in to make the lecture laughable, and, in closing, the lecturer said that we should have a kindly feeling for the Russians, and that the lady that never left the side of the Czar and ran all the risks he ran, a devoted lady, fearless and true as any wife in our own fair city, was sister to her, who is England's pride, will, one day, if it please Cod, be our gracions Queen. A vote of thanks was granted to Mr. Wolley for this interesting and instructive lecture that was so much enjoyed by all.

PARLIAMENTARY PARAGRAPHS.
The new members seem to be getting into particular.

A motion has been given notice of in the Parliamentary routine with considerable state state of the late A musual and letter. He knew that there was a strong feeling this session in favor of keeping up to the rules. But on the other hand due to riviate Bills be extend for the commendation of the rules. But on the other hand due to riviate Bills be extend for the commendation of the rules. But on the other hand due to riviate Bills be extend for the commendation of the rules. But on the other hand due to riviate Bills be extend for the commendation of the rules. But on the other hand due to riviate Bills be extended for the rules. But on the other hand due to riviate Bills be extended for the rules and practice.

A motion has been given notice of in the Portion of the City of New Westminster, as tools 12 and 13, block 2; lot 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 15, an

In answer to Dr. Milne, Hon. Mr. Robson said the matter of lacing a sum in the estimates for 1891. 92 for the establishment of a normal school in the city of Victoria had not yet been considered.

In on wer to Mr. Keith, Hon. Mr. Rosson said that there had been no correspondence between the Provincial and Dominion Governments relating to the sending of a militia force to response to the motion made by the hon.

member.

Hon. Mr. Davis moved the second reading of the Westminster Enabling Act

1.
28 reading Act
2. Amendment Bill. After explanations from Mr. Brown,

Dr. MILNE pointed out that the city wanted powers to supply private lights. which would interfere with the existing

pany to buy out the gas company.

The bill was read a second time and the House went into committee. Mr. Martin in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments but the committee advised its reference to the Private Bills committee, with power the Private Bills committee, with power the Private Bills committee, with power the Private Bills committee with power the Private Bil for them to hear any parties by it affected, fourteen days' notice being given

BY MESSAGE.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a market from the Lieut. Governor, transmitting a from the Lieut. According to the bill to amend the Assessment Act. To be referred to committee of the whole on Thursday.

LAND REGISTRY BILL The Bouse went into committee, Mr. Semlin in the chair upon the above measure. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The House adjourned at 4 p.m.

NOTICES OF MOTION. By Mr. MILNE-To introduce a Sunday Observance Act.

By Mr. Krith—To move for a select

committee to inquire into the causes leading to the late strike or lock-out at Wellington, committee to consist of Forster, Semlin, Booth, Hall and the mover. By Mr. Corron-To introduce a reso ution endorsing the reference of the petition of right transmitted by Samuel Greer to the Provincial Secretary, to the Supreme court for a judicial decis

By MR. BEAVEN-To move for the insertion of anti-Chinese sections in the Liverpool and Canoe Pass Railway QUESTIONS. General: Is it the intention of the Gov-

at some point near its confluence with the

By Mr. Brown-To ask the Leader of the Government —" Would the Gov-ernment look upon a traffic bridge over the Fraser at New Westminster as a interesting manner by Dr. Noething, of work of provincial importance, ranking as an undertaking entitled to substantial aid

the assistance of the Dominion Government, to build a traffic bridge or (in conjunction with a railway company) a com-bined railway and traffic bridge, across the Fraser at New Westminster, would the provincial government aid the work drum is used to lower the workmen into est obstacle to their artistic dev by a grant of money?

SAMUEL GREER'S CASE.

Full Text of the Petition Referred to in Mr

The following is the full text of the petition referred to in the resolution of which Mr. Cotton gave notice in the House, yesterday:

hear what the chairman of the committee had to say in support of the recommendation.

Mr. Martin explained that with respect to several bills it had for some reason or other been impossible for the said last mentioned Letters Patent, numbered respectively 91 and 93, that no purchase money was paid for the lands thereby reason or other been impossible for the parties to carry out the rules as to time.

Mr. Energy said that delays in the mails had also been obstacles in the way of the necessary advertising.

Mr. Semilin, though a member of the committee making the report, urged that everything should be done to have the rules carried out.

After remarks from Mr. Sword, Hon. Mr. Robson expressed the provision of "The sight province of British Columbia with and Richard B. Angus by the said Letters Patent, numbered respectively 91 and 93, that no purchase money was paid or the lands granted by the said Letters Patent, numbered respectively 91 and 93, that no purchase money was paid or the lands granted by the said very specific province of British Columbia in the Dominino of Canda, and the statute of the said province, or any one or more of them.

5. That prior to the thirteenth day of February, 1886, portions of the lands granted to the said bonald A. Smith and Richard B. Angus by the said Letters Patent, numbered 91, and an official map thereof had been deposited in the provision of "The Binds province, or any one or more of them.

6. That subsequently to such deposit a new map to the lands granted by the said Letters Patent numbered 91, and an official map thereof had been deposited in the Land Registry Office at the said dity of New Westminston of the said province of the Government of the said province of

gus neyer undertook to do and never did do or perform any acts or things for the encouragement of immigration or for any other purpose of public advantage.

8. That the said Donald A. Smith and Richard B. Angus have sold considerable portions of the land granted by the said Letters Patent numbered 88, for their own advantage, and not for any purpose of public advantage whatever. whatever.

9. That prior to the issue of the said Letters
Patent, numbered 91 and 98 respectively, your

9. That prior to the issue of the said Letters Patent, numbered 91 and 98 respectively, your petitioner objected in writing to the issue of the said Letters Patent for any purpose, and addressed his objections to the then Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the said province.

10 That no statute has been enacted or passed by the Legislature of the said P ovince of British Columbia ratifying or confirming the issue of the said Letters Patent numbered 91 and 98 respectively.

Your suppliant therefore humbly prays that:

1. The said Letters Patent, numbered 91 and 98 respectively, may be recalled, annulled and canciled.

2. He may be granted such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Dated the twentieth day of January, A.D., 1891.

(Sgd.) J. ROLAND HETT.

(Sgd.) J. ROLAND HETT, Solicitor for Samuel Greer.

AN INDIAN COWBOY.

He Could Not Get Used to the Ways of Civilization.

The Indian vaqueros, who lived much tle ranges, were a wild set of men. I remember one of them, named Martin, them to hear any parties by it leader of the hill vaqueros, who were very different from the vaqueros of the large valley near the Missions. He and his friends killed and ate three or four hundred young heifers belonging to the Mission, but when Easter approached he felt that he must confess his sins, so he went to Father Narciso and told all about it. The father forgave him, but pose of devastating the country in ordered him to come in from the hills to whoever failed twice in a lesson was always whipped. Martin was utterly unable to learn his letters, and he was whipped every day for a month; but he never complained. He was then dismissed, and went back to the hills. I used to question Martin about the affair, and he would tell me with perfect graviby of manner, which was very delightul, how many calves he had consumed and how wisely the good father had punished him. He knew now, he used to say, how very hard it was to live in the town, and he would never steal again lest he might have to go to school until he had learned his letters.

The Graceful Japanese Sir Edwin Arnold, who has become more Japanese than the Mikado's court, expresses the belief that the Japanese By Mr. Brown-To ask the Attorney- women an "semi-angelic," says an exchange. He declares the race to be the ernment, during this session, to introduce most graceful Nation in the world, and an act to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to says that "their simple joy of life, their By Mr. Brown—To ask the Chief pleased, their almost divine sweetness By Mr. Brown—To ask the Unier pleased, their almost divine sweetness Commissioner: Is it the intention of the of disposition," make them models of disposition, make them models of disposition and elegant behavior, above all other nations.

The Manner of Sinking Oil Wells in The native method of digging oilwells in Burmah is described in a very first place, a square shaft is dug, the from the provincial treasury.

"Also, in the event of the municipalities directly interested undertaking, with some directly interested undertaking, with some directly interested undertaking, with some directly interested undertaking and states of the beam a small some directly interested undertaking with some directly and some directly interested undertaking with some directly and some in the center of the beam a small wooden drum or cylinder, which with its axis is made of a single piece of wood.

A leather rope running over this the pit, as well as the carthenware pot ment. in which the oil is brought up. The walls of the shaft are lined with wood, and timber is used to support them.

The purpose of money-getting some musicians offer almost any thing, however bad. Others, more honest than genious manner. The man sits on two genious manner. The man sits on two slings formed of strong rope running benefits to be understood nor enjoyed withrope runs down from the knot, across breast, underneath the right shoulder to the back, where it is fastened to the rope forming the slings. A

No light can be taken down the shaft on account of the explosive gas; the workman, therefore, ties up his eyes before going down, so that he may see during the short time he is in the well. Two hundred and ninety seconds is the longest time any man, however strong, can remain below without becoming un-

conscious. more than 250 feet, and the limit is 310 feet. The manner of drawing up the oil is also very primitive. The rope is fastened around the neck of a bellshaped earthenware pot, which is low-ered and filled by sinking in the oil below. The oil is poured out into a larger homes, our schools, our churches and pot when raised, and twelve of the latter are packed on a cart-

AN OFFICER'S MISTAKE.

with the Indian Character. Soldiers advancing against Indians often march for days without seeing a red man, but the veterans know that if the Indians want to find them they will be heard from when least expected. A story told in "Warpath and Bivouac" llustrates how suddenly Indians announce their presence.

General Crook's command was camped on Crazy Woman's Fork, and not an Indian had disturbed them for several nights. It was very cold, and all were impatient for some sort of excitement. One night some officer said: "Let us go up to Bourke's tent," and they all

The Lieutenant, a member of Crook's staff, was found studying a military map by the light of a candle.

"Hello, Bourke!" said one of the visitors. "Aren't you afraid the Indians will ventilate your tent if you keep that light burning?" "O no," replied Bourke. "The In-

a small flying party. You may rely on it that you won't hear any thing more of them this side of Tongue river. distance is too great from their villages and the weather is too cold. Mr. Indian doesn't care to be frozen. Now I'll show you on this map the point where they will most likely make their first

Whizz! pop! bag! zip! came a volley from the bluffs above the camp. A bul-let struck the candle and put it out. Another made a large-sized hole in the map. The officers scattered, and Bourke was left alone to meditate on the instability of Indian character.

THE SMOKEBALL

A Novel Military Device for Overpower-ing the Enemy.

In the sham fight at Portsmouth in nonor of the Emperor William, an advancing column was so affected by the smiling as he tore it open. Next mo fumes of the smokeball which was used to raise a cloud of impenetrable obscuri- rolled into the aisle in a dead faint. ty under which they could advance, that Half a dozen of us, including the girl. the men had to keep their hands to their read the dispatch. It was dated at In noses to avoid suffocation. It is now proposed that the smokeball shall receive a further development. It has occurred to some military men that instead of half suffocating their own troops, it would be better to follow the example of the Chinese pirates with their stinkpots, and asphyriate the enemy. the time on the more distant cat- A Vienna scientist has accordingly invented a bomb of such power and vir ulence that every one who is within a certain radius of it when it explodes it endered unconscious. Devices such as these would soon modify the art of war and probably the next development will be an anti-asphyxiating bomb, whose tumes will neutralize those of the other. It is said that many years ago a scheme pased on the throwing of poisonous gases over a tract of country was put before the war office in England for the purface of an invading army, but the agenthe Mission and attend school until he cy employed was so terrible in its effects could read. The rules were very strict; that it was not made public, and was consigned to the secret records of the war office.

A Handy Cane.

You have often been in some position where you would give pretty much any thing for a light; when you have been \$26. We learn from that source that. thing for a light; when you have been obliged to give it up and go on your way disconsolate. It is just this contingency, says the Chicago Evening Journal, that dealer in canes and umbrellas has been providing against. This dealer has him." succeeded in inventing a cane which has an electric light. The .top of the cane unscrews and discloses a small incandescent burner. This latest application of the subtle fluid consists of a cane with a hollow shank in which is snugly stored a fairy-size battery. This is of sufficient power to supply a current for a year with only occasional use, and when exhausted it can be readily renewed. If you drop your pocket-book on the street at night, if you want to consult your watch, if the key-bole is consult your watch, if the key-hole is dodging, after the frequent manner of keyholes, all you have to do is to touch a button and the electric cane goes into service, and there you are, with a light at your disposal.

MUSIC AND MONEY. The Speculative Tendency of Musical

In a sharp criticism of the purely money-getting spirit evinced by many writers of music Prof. Louis Lombard, of Utica, N. Y., has this to say:

Occasionally, at least, every musician should play or write what he like rather than that which he anks will please or sell. Musical composition too often turned into commercial specu lation. The money-making dispositi of our people, by causing them to consider the pecuniary before the intrinsi value of their art products, is the great-

For the purpose of money-getting The workmen are lowered in an inshoulder. To prevent sliding, a thin know full well the public has not had out a preliminary education, which they Commercially, this is soon found to be most unprofitable, and as no artist is de void of a stomach though he be the most second rope for the same purpose is soon followed. The musical missionary refined among men, another course is gives up his post rather than starve He no longer attempts to nourish souls by the process used in fattening geese for pates de foie-gras-the bold art-crusader finally falls into the ranks of dol lar-pickers!

In the attainment of desirable things.

extremes should be avoided. A Nation al musical taste can no more be created by Bach's fugues than by the vapid jingle called "popular music."

Is there no golden mean, one is tempted to ask? Must artists stoop to people's pockets, or shoot over people's heads? Can they not cultivate the taste of their hearers by gradually introducing a better class of music in our our theaters? In doing so judiciously, they would benefit themselves quite as much as the public, for in time, they would come to be regarded as educators while now they are known only as dealers in pleasant noise.

We have many musical temperaments that only await the opportunity for development, and our Nation is able to pay for the best instructors. What grander things too, than our mountains, can yons, caves, forests and rivers could be found on earth to inspire composers? Is it not sad that music should be at's low an ebb in a country so richly endowed by nature, and where, in almost all other fields, men have attained the greatest results? The blame for this eplorable condition of our music lies with those musicians-and their name is legion-who busy themselves exclusively with money-making, to the detri-ment of the art-life of their country.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

How a Faithless Husband Was Suddenly

So long as women will be foolish men will be deceptive. One day I sat behind a couple on an Ohio & Mississippi train, lians that have been firing into us are and it wasn't ten minutes before I dis covered that the girl was a village belle who knew nothing of the world, and that her companion was a traveler who saw in her a victim. noticed them as well, but it was hard to see how any thing could be done, says a writer in the New York Sun. He professed great admiration for the

girl, and she blushingly queried: "But how do I know you are not a married man?"

"Oh, but I assure you on my honor that I am not " "Where do you live?"

"In Louisville." "And you have neither wife nor children?

At that instant the conductor came in with a telegram and called out the ad dress. "That's for me," said the man in the seat ahead. It was handed to him, and he was

ment he fell forward in a heap and dianapolis, and read:
"Your wife and baby burned up with the house last night. Come at once." It took us a quarter of an hour to bring him to, and it was half an hour

and she was crouched down and crying like a baby. THE PEACOCK IN TRADITION. Why It Feathers Are Considered Un-

later when he left the train. He had

forgotten the girl who shared his seat,

lucky. "Here is an answer to the question why peacocks' feathers are unlucky and I trust that it will satisfy the lady on whose behalf I made the inquiry, says a writer in London Truth. Whether this be the true explanation I can not say, but I should think it will do as well as any other:

"A lady for whom I lately searched

Notes and Queries in quest of informa-

tion on the reason for the alleged unluckiness of peacocks' feathers, has for warded mea cutting from the current number of your journal.
"I found in Notes and Queries, series according to Mahometan tradition, the

peacock opened the wicket of Paradise

to Satan, and received a very ample

share of 'the punishment awarded to

. Old Indian Signs. About five miles above Morven, say

the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, is a mysteil which the people of that community can not explain. In a hummock near the river are two complete circles, one ninety and the other one hundred and forty feet in diameter, the smaller circle inside the larger. These circles, which are much like those left by a circus perbeen there since the recollection of the oldest citizen, and none know how or when they came there. It must be that they are Indian signs, relies of by-gone days, when the savage warrior was lord of all he surveyed.

The Terrible Fate that Bef teen Workmen in a Pen vania Mine.

The Sudden Inrush of Water Old Working Cuts U All Escape.

DROWNED LIKE

The Slope Flooded to the Mo None of the Bodies Y Recovered.

WHITE HAVEN, Pa., Feb. 4. this morning, in slope No. 10, of J. C. Hayden & Co, by which men lost their lives, being dro rats in a hole. The working over the old workings known as 8, and worked out some years were filled with water. The cau disaster was the drilling of a hol a pillar, which liberated an immen of water confined in the old worki water flooded all of the new worl

all the men in that portion of the drowned.

LATER—At 11 o'clock this morn C. Boyle and P. Coal, of Levis engaged in a drilling hole in their in the No. 10 slope of J. C. Hayd mine at Jeansville, they broke in No. 8, which was abandoned five and which has been idle and flood mouth with water. William driver, was close by, and he c "Boys, for God's sake, run for or you will be drowned." In thereafter, the water came, an barely escaped with his life. B six others escaped. The water rose six others escaped. The water ros and before any attempt could be rescue any of the workmen, t which is 624 feet deep, was flood mouth and the rest were cat mouth and the rest

mouth and the rest were cased arounced.

News of the disaster caused grement, and the mouth of the slope througed with anxious families tives of the workmen and othe heart-rending scenes enacted be scription. A large force of men mediately put at work punping water. How long it will take is a since no definite idea of the volume. ce no definite idea of the volun STORY OF THE DISASTER.

STURY OF THE DISASTER.
Brislin, one of the men who esca
to a reporter: "I was waiting a
tom of the slope for the trip to c
Suddenly I heard a loud noise
thought it was the trip coming ou
a frightful blast of wild came and
me down the gangway. The wind
lamp out. I tried to run for the
stumbled and fell. Then Joh
and John Neems came runni
Neems' lamp was burning, and
this we got to the slope. The wa
pouring after us as we ran. Whe
to the slope the light went o
climbed up as fast as we could
water came rushing after us, ris
quickly. In five minutes the wate
208 yards to the mouth of the a
pitch of which is 83 degrees. Man
are advanced as to the cause of
disaster. Some charge it to neglect
the workmen of the dangerous pro
the water, as only a few of the o
knew of the presence of the grea knew of the presence of the great water in the old slope, and even the knew of it, had no idea that he driven as near the water.

CANADA AND THE U. How the Beciprocity Negotiatio Brought About—Great Brita Consulted. OTTAWA, Feb. 4 -The manner

OTTAWA, Feb. 4 —The manner the proposals of the Canadian gov which were printed to-day, cam made to the United States govern as follows: Several weeks ago neg were in progress between Newfand the United States looking to a ity treaty. The Canadian governm representations that Canada sho the option of being included in rangements with that colony. I tention was based on the solemn given by the Newfoundland go two or three years ago, peated on successive occasion it any special privileges wolowed any country in regard to chase of supplies and bait in N chase of supplies and bait in N land, such privileges should also to Canada. The Secretary of Stat United States, when he learned position of affairs, insisted the negotiations should be carried on ly. He intimated, however, that not be unwilling to enter into neg with Canada, but preferred the should be private and unofficial Dominion government thereupon a e of supplies and bar Dominion government thereupon Imperial authorities to remind A that Canada had always been reciprocal arrangements, and had peated offers to that effect, which, had been ignored or refused by the States. It was further represent the Dominion Government was will that the avertness had been made that the overtures had been made to again negotiate, and that the prefer that these negotiations official, and under commission British Government. Mr. Blaine t asked on what basis the Dominion ment proposed to negotiate. The sens to Lord Knutsford by the C

PACIFIC COAST NE

General, yesterday, is the reply of Macdonald to Mr. Blaine on this

Should Have Sued the Landl San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Dr. Th son, who, some time ago, brought \$25,000 against Manager Thorn, ejected from the Palace Hotel, lost to-day. It was held he should he landlord, instead of the agent.

Shipping. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.-Steamer Wellington, for Nanai Richard III., for Tacoma. Sailed-Oregon, for Portland; Walla W Victoria; ship Richard III., for N ne North Bend, for Gray's

A Forged Cheque. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—A mar into the Nevada Bank, this morn \*presented a cheque for \$800, signed John S. Mosby. The signature w feet and could not be distinguishe the genuiue signature. The teller bered that the Colonel's account was