

arly course. Houses, barns, fences, trees and obstructions in the course of the the constructions in the course of the storm were carried away and nothing-was left to mark where they stood er-pept holes in the ground. The greatest amage was done about a mile from where the cyclone rose and passed on east. The building in which Daniel Barrett, his wife and their two granddaugh. ters were killed was literally demolished and not even aportion of the foundation was left standing. George Oxinger, a hired man of Barrett's, who was in the field ploughing, saw the storm coming and started for the barn. He succeeded in getting the horses in and started for the house, which was about ten rods distant from the barn and exactly in ine with the storm. Witnesses say that the man was lifted from the ground and whirled into the air at least a hundred feet, together with timbers, fences, trees and other debris scooped up in the rolling avalanche. Oxinger's lifeless body was found about one hundred rods from where he was lifted in the air. His ones protruded from the flesh and his body indicates that he came in contact with many of the flying trees and beams, James Whittle, another farm hand in the employ of Mr. Barrett, had a most miraculous escape. He was in a field with a team in company with Oxinger, and when the storm came on he also started for the barn. To the fact that his team became unmanageable and broke away from him he probably owes his life. When the team broke away from him he started diagonally across for the house, but he had just reached a rail fence when the storm struck the barn and he fell down upon his face, grasping the bottom rail of the fence with all his might. The fence was completely demolished, but the prostrate man was unharmed. Just across the road from the Barrett residence stood a log building occupied by Charles Cole and his wife. They took refuge in the rear of the house, which was almost entirely demolished. They were carried a dis-tance of one hundred yards. Cole's left hip was broken and he was otherwise bruised. His wife is badly bruised about he head, the skull near the left ear being rushed. Cole's team, which was hitched near the house, was killed.

St. Paul, May 18.-Half a million dolars will scarcely cover the damage done by the great storm in Minnesota and Vestern Wisconsin. The downpour of rain was the greatest ever known in his section of the Northwest, and in many places was as destructive as a waterspout.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

London, May 17 .- The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, journeyed to Aldershott this afternoon to witness the anhual review of the troops on Laffin's Plain. They were received with approcriate ceremony by Generals Sir Redvers H. Buller, Sir Henry Evelyn Wood and Sir Francis Wallace Grenfel. eather was superb and the evolutions of the troops perfect. Twelve thousand roops under command of His Roy. al Highness the Duke of Connaught marched past the reviewing stand. The Horse artillery came first and in the order named, folowed the cavalry, militia and marines. Afterwards the infantry brigade marched in column and the ounted troops and the cavalry galloped hen formed, and the troops advanced in front of her majesty, review order, and gave the royal salute. The Queen pre ented the Queen's cup to the Warwick

Green, Worlock and Co. Creditors Express Their Wishes Unmistakably. A Large Majority Pronounce in Favor of Mr. Beaven's Appointment. The creditors of Green, Worlock & met yesterday afternoon in the Roard of Trade rooms and passed resolutions endorsing the action of the forner meeting called by Mr. Noah Shakethe votes of all those who voted in the qualities. Opium is similar to whiskey affirmative were first collected, and afterat which a petition was framed wrking the court to erase the names of wards the nays were taken up. Mr. Smith, representing the B. C. Cor-poration Company and Mr. Gillespie, re-presenting Wells Fargo & Co., refrained rustees Coltart and Heisterman and institute that of Hon, Robert Beaven. Yesterday's meeting was called by the trustees and, as the advertisement statfrom voting, in accordance with the first ed, to ascertain what may be the wish of resolution The vote stood ayes, 433; nays, 204. Majority in favor of the resolution, 229. majority of the creditors. The hour of the meeting was placed at The result was received with cheers and 3 but it was after 4 when Mr. Waller stamping of feet. was called by the chair. Mr. Yates, was instructed to make affir chants in Victoria became frightened The chairman opened by saying that davit to that effect, and Secretary Brown and shipped back to China 65 cases of the trustees might have got the meeting initialled the ballot. together with a little more despatch, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Gillespie here left meeting lose no more time and at the room but deposited their voting sub-ject to objection. The total vote of those once get to work. Trustee Coltart then stepped forward. two gentlemen was 44, which if taken He reviewed the whole affair since the from the 229 majority, leaves a majority appointment of trustees, and said that at over even secured creditors of 185. meeting held in March confidence had Mr. Shakespeare moved, seconded by A. heen expressed in the trustees. He had Wilson, that in the opinion of this meetnever wished to act in opposition to the ing, three per cent. is ample compensacreditors, and had not sought his appoint- tion for the assignces; this amount to corment as an assignee. He now begged to er all clerical expenses as well. Mr. Shakespeare said this was simply a tender his resignation. Mr. Wilson objected to the acceptance repetition of a motion taken at a former | send, formerly a customs inspecto meeting, but it was well to get it passed was for a long time stationed at Vanof Mr. Coltart's resignation, saying that this was done to forestall the act of the again. court. Mr. Coltart was out of order. The resolution was carried. Mr. Shakespeare then said one man could not serve | bia and submitted a synopsis of his re Trustee Yates said the resignation was not a question of forestalling anything, two masters and though he had nothing searches to the treasury department. His but was simply to act in harmony with a to say against Mr. Fell yet he thought suggestion of the court. The solicitors his position an anomaly. He moved, on both sides had seen the judge, and he seconded by Consul Myers, that in the on both sides had seen the judge, and he opinion of this meeting it is not desirable ufactured in that province and the pro expressed approval of such a meeting. The meeting had been called to let the that Mr. Fell should be continued as soli- fits in the business of smuggling. eltor for the assignees. ourt see what number of creditors wish-Mr. Hayward objected to the resolued to discontinue the services of Messrs. tion, it being out of order, the meeting cooks employed Oct. 1st, 1893, and March Heisterman and Coltart. being called for a specific purpose. Mr. Wilson said he questioned whether Chairman Waller agreed but said there Mr. Smith, who was the petitioner, knew was nothing to prevent the passing of as anything of the action of the solicitors. many resolutions as they wished. What Judge Walkem asked was for the Mr. Fell said he had no desire to retrustees to prepare an affidavit for prepresent the assignees but he thought that sentation to the court; and this meeting out of courtesy the question should be would be their affidavit. (Hear, hear.) left to the assignees. It was nothing to A voice: "You bet it will." Mr. Shakespeare suggested that the resignation of Mr. Coltart be laid aside. As to the question of the \$32,000 when that came up in the court he would have nothing to do with it one way or The meeting here was reminded by the other. the chairman that there was no secre-The meeting adjourned at 6. tary, and Mr. Brown was appointed. Mr. Smith said he had no knowledge THE OPIUM TRADE of any arrangements between his solicitor and the solicitor for the trustces. Mr. Fell said it was not customary for The Probable Effect of the Wilson olicitors to run after their clients-Bill on Victoria Opium laughter)-over every small turn they Cookeries. Mr. Shakespeare asked under what act the meeting was called. Custom Officer Van Bokkelen Re Mr. Yates replied that it was under no ports on a Number of Facts particular act. and Manoies Mr. Kinsman said they would not receive Mr. Coltart's resignation; it was

BY A SWEEPING MAJORITY.

now too late to resign. Mr. Shakespeare moved, seconded by Levi W. Myers, that, "Whereas the nn-secured creditors are the only ones whose in this province: cent issue contained the following ac-count of the process of "cooking" opium

interests will be affected by the further in anneupation of the what in the base of the trus-reismanagement on the part of the trus-tees, therefore be it resolved that upon opium from \$12 to \$6 a pound, ten conjum factories or "cookeries" in British Columbia have ceased operations. The \$500 a year. The government, in addi- within him the possibilities of outdoing trustees in their nce of the present office the votes of the unsecured creditors industry in that particular line is abou paralyzed, so to speak, and the four faconly be recorded." Trustee Yates said the better way to tories now running employ less than onewas to keep the votes of the secured half the number of cooks formerly employed. On March 1 there were about and of unsecured creditors separate; the 15 tons of prepared opium stored in the court would then have a better idea. warehouses in British Columbia ready for Mr. Shakespeare objected to secured the market. The merchants, however, creditors voting. It was an easy matter hope to dispose of their stock before the to send the names of secured creditors passage of the new law. They fully reand the sums which their names reprealize that if the duty is lowered to \$6 a sented to the court. pound their product will be practically Mr. Wilson asked, when a man was shut out of the American markets for fully secured what anxiety had he? Mr. the reason that they cannot successfully Yates was very open to-day. He had not compete, either as to quality or price, been so at previous meetings. with the manufacturers of China. In Trustee Yates replied that the secured Macoa and Hong Kong, the big opium creditors voted only on the amount of manufacturing centres of China, the acinpaid balance due them. tual cost of refining one five-tael can of Mr. Myers here asked if there were opium, which contains 6 ounces, is \$1.75. In British Columbia the same article two chairmen. Mr. Yates was standing by the side of the chair, and they seemed both to take a hand in the conduct of the costs not less than \$3, and the flavor and quality is much inferior to that of the meeting. Orient. The water and atmospheric Chairman Waller replied that he had conditions of China appear to be better granted Mr. Yates the privilege of standadapted to cooking or refining opium ing near the chair. (Cheers and laughthan on the Pacific coast, A fact about the consumption of op'um in the United States is that when the Mr. Fell asked that the words "further mismanagement" be erased from the res- tariff was \$6 a pound nearly twice the alution. These words suggested an inamount of opium was imported and paid sult to Mr. Beaven, if he were appointed to the hoard. Mr. Wilson told Mr. Fell not to mind Mr. Beaven, but to take care of himself. Mr. Fell said it was plain that certain Wilson bill, 500,000 pounds were im- their product to the Indian government persons came to the meeting to grunt and ported to the Pacific coast, on which a growl and to turn it into a bear garden. duty of \$3,000,000 was paid, averaging The motion was put and carried by a \$750,000 a year. From 1883 to 1890 India were developed opium came from Show of hands, only four being raised the duty was raised to \$10 a pound, and Turkey and Persia, and was used for maddinal work of the duty was raised to \$10 a pound. against, three of whom were secured there was 414,000 pounds imported, from creditors. which the government collected a custom Mr. Shakespeare then addressed the tax of \$4,175,000, or \$600,000 a year. meeting and stated that the trustees having called it, they should bring in some in 1890 the duty has been and is \$12 pose contains about 6 per cent. resolution. The trustees had treated the a pound on crude and refined opium concreditors with utter contempt; they made taining less than 9 per cent. of mor- planted in November, it flowers in Januhemselves the masters although they phia. During that period 190,000 pounds ary, and a month later the capsular bulb were but the servants of the creditors. wording of the resolution duties aggregating \$2,250,000, and the punctured by a sharp instrument, when a The Was hardly strong, enough. The annual import was 63,000 pounds a year, thick juice flows out and accumulates on trustees had employed these men at 000, thus it is apparent that under the the gum is carefully scraped off, and afthe bank and now there were eight peolow tariff more than double the amount ter undergoing a drying and kneading ple winding up a two-penny-half-penny institution. Did any business man think than during the periods of high tariff, but the government did not receive any more pared for exporting. The Indian governthat it required so many men to do the work? The placing in of these men was in contravention of the wishes of creditrevenue. ors expressed in meeting. ... Chairman Waller asked, had not the assignces been given 3 per cent. to pay all expenses? fit of avoiding the duty tax by smuggling their product into the United States. factories are located. Two of the fac-tories, managed by Fook Lung and the Mr. Shakespeare said the trouble was that they had not accepted that propu-The trustees in fact had never been employed by the creditors, and yet

After Wilson objected to the \$32,000 to the credit of Mrs. Green in trust for her children be voted upon. It was disputed whether the money was not the money cided that it was not fair that the vote San Francisco, the opium-consuming cen-Mr. Yates in answer to a question said tree of the United States, a reasonable rate for probable loss by seizure or theft,

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer in a re-

In anticipation of the Wilson bill be interests will be affected by the further

appointment of Hon. R. Beaven in their of \$10 a pound. This, together with the opium are split open, moistened with wa-stead." add to this the cost of transportation to stance removed until it has a rich brown spherical brass pans about twenty inches in diameter. The other utensils consist that Mr. Fell represented that sum and that it counted 135 votes. It was decided that Mr. Fell should British Columbia opium placed on the in data and a profit of say \$2 a pound for the smuggler and it will be apparent that British Columbia opium placed on the the placed on the sealed up in brass tins conof a bamboo filter, sprinklers, strainers be allowed to cast the vote of 35, but market in California cannot be sold for taining six ounces each. The factories in China in China can manufacture a better qualthat a note should be taken of it. Mr. less than \$12 a pound. Imported China Fell had 43 votes altogether, 35 of opium retails for \$3.50 more a pound, which represented the disputed claim. and on account of its are and superior. It is the for \$2.50 less a pound than which represented the disputed claim. Four scrutineers were appointed and flavor is much preferred to the other good opium cook in China is paid ten dollars a month and at Victoria forty dol--it improves with age. Chinese will lars a month. A day's work consists of gladly pay an extra fancy price for opium refining two and a half balls of crude gladly pay an extra fancy price for opium more than ten years old. The manufac-turers in China are immensely rich, and they gauge their output by the demand, always keeping a large stock on hand, the cook 50 cents. that it may increase in value as it ages. The tariff in British Columbia on crude opium is \$1 a pound and on refined opium In February, when the house pass ed the Wilson bill, several Chinese mereffect of stopping smuggling, and perhaps increasing the government's revenue. The firms of China will have a better opportunity of honestly competing with the illicit northern factories and at the same

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAN, MAY 25. 18: 4.

crude opium, each case containing 160 pounds. One firm in that city, up to last February, made a specialty of shipping prepared opium to Toronto, Canada, averaging from one thousand pounds ton each month. This opium eventually finds its way into the United States. Customs officers have tearned of several instances where optum was shipped to eastern Canada, smuggled into the United States and then shipped back to San Francisc

J. A. Van Bokkelen, of Port Town ouver, B. C., investigated the subject of opium manufacture in British Columcific Northwest. report was very exhaustive, dealing with the question in all its phases and showing the enormous quantities of the drug man-Fo lowing is a tabular statement he prepar ed, showing the factories and number of

1st, 1894:

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To'al....

It is conservatively estimated by the American customs officials that fully twothirds of the product is smuggled into the United States whereby the government is defrauded out of a revenue aggregating \$1,270,000 a year. The manufacture of opium is one of the most profitable industries of the British province, Mr. Yan Bokkelen contends, as it employs some four or five hundred men in making charcoal, which is used exclusively for cooking purposes, in addition to the cooks

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'RAH FOR KENNEDY!

Ludicrous Failure of Government Supporters to Pack an Opposition Meeting.

Most Disgusted Crowd That Ever Sinnk Off Any Political Battlefield.

New Westminster, May 19 .- The first skirmish in the campaign here took place last hight. Kennedy's west end committee held a public meeting to discuss political issues and invited the government committee to send speakers. The committee did this and sent sixty or more opium, each ball making five five-tael cans of prepared opium. For each addi-tional ball refined it is customary to pay members residing in the central and eastern portions of the gity to pack the meeting. All the local government lights were in attendance and some strange scenes occurred. In the middle of the Mr. Van Bokkelen has given the opium programme a government speaker mov question serious consideration, and is fully convinced that the proposed duty of ed that D. S. Curtis was the most proper person to represent the city in the next legislature. An amendment was propos-\$6 a pound would have the immediate

ed striking out Curtis' name and inserting that of J. B. Kennedy. On a show of hands the opposition candidate carried it by two to one, amid tremendous cheertime pay the United States government a ing and applause. The government forhandsome revenue. The evil habit of ces retired at once, feeling cheap over opium has obtained such power over the their failure Premier Davie arrived this morning

was arrested yesterday on a charge

COXEY IN WASHINGTON.

the Capital.

Chinese and some classes of white people in the United States that it is a physical and went over to Oloverdale with Jas. Punch, M.P.P., to attend the governnpossibility to wholly stop the importa tion and use of the drug, and the next ment Delta convention. Punch's friends are not enthusiastic over his nomination best measure, it seems, is to adopt some legislation that will check the growth of and as there was a likelihood of H. D. the habit and at the same time not de- Benson, of Ladner's getting the majority fraud the government of a revenue that it is justly entitled to receive, and which to boom Punch at the convention. Benheretofore has mostly gone into the prison has very independent leanings, and vate purses of the smugglers of the Pa- in this differs from Punch. The presentation of the testimonial to

J. C. Brown, M.P.P., at the opera house THE RACE HORSE. to-night will be a grand opposition demonstration. Many prominent speakers

Development of the Thoroughbred- the will be present. Work of Man

The Humanitarian says: In so far as embezzling \$4,000, money entrusted to a creature endowed with life could owe him for payment to a client, Dr. Camp-

its existence to human hands, the race bell, of Denver, Col. He was brought to horse may be said to be man-made. this city and released on his own recog-Horses were an important factor in early nizance until Monday for trial. domestic life, and were cherished by their owners, and the progress of civilization, so far from breaking this bond, has apparently strengthened it. The animal is The Strangest Sight Ever Witnessed in

not now so essential to human welfare and convenience; science has furnished

other means of transportation, and is in a fair way to take all the heavy loads ple of that city the opportunity to witfrom his back; but, in the degree that he | ness the strangest sight ever vouchsafed ceases to be a mere beast of burden, he is transformed into a source of enter-tainment and pleasure. From a rough of the commonweal, a body of some 300 and hardy creature, subsisting on such rations as chance and convenience might | Brightwood park, an old race course in provide, and suffering the hardships and the northern suburbs, after a march of hazards of toil and adventure, he has six hundred miles, from Massillon, Ohio. gradually evolved into a combination of

erves, intelligence and trained muscle that has but a family likeness to his earprogenitors. It differs from them in the same meas-

gether by a chimera-the determination ure that the American Beauty or the La France rose differs from the little five-petalled pink flower that blooms by the roadside. Like floral triumphs, he is a speech in advocacy of his proposition France rose differs from the little fiveproduct of scientific culture. It is not that \$500,000,000 of paper money be is sued by the government to employ work-men in the construction and improvement chance that has given him that peculiar build, that slenderness and lightness that to the erjert means speed. His masters have wanted these developments, and have. they have studied sire and dam and the

that it would be answered at once by favorable legislation. supply of small flags on "peace sticks,"

and the crowds that had gathered from all parts of the city to enjoy a dramatic scene were returning in swarms to their homes, most of them having seen nothing whatever,-Harper's Weekly.

7

KNOWLEDGE AS A WEAPON.

of Certain Facts.

If the spirit of anarchism spreads and the recipes for making safe bombs become a little more widely known, says the London Spectator, we may yet be able to set the discovery of high explosives against the discovery of chloroform, and to doubt whether scientific resarch does, on the whole, more evil or more good. In truth it does neither, knowledge being neither more nor less than a force which produces good or evil, according to the character-which is not material-of the man who possesses it. The modern notion that knowledge is within itself something divine is as false as the ancient notion that it has in itself something diabolic. You can rob by the aid of chloroform as wellens relieve pain. There are whole branches of knowledge the diffusion of which would almost certainly produce pure evil.

Household murder, for instance, would be far more common if all men and women knew what a few physicians do about the really dangerous poisons-were aware, for instnace, that there is a drug procurable in almost every field which stimulates the effect of one common variety of heart disease, the suspension of vitality through anaemia. And suicide, which, whether it is a crime or not, is certainly a great evil, would be multiplied tenfold if every one knew how it is possible to terminate life instantaneously and painlessly through means which no law against poisons will ever touch, and which can be obtained in every street. There are no means in existence of keeping such facts, when once generally known, from the knowledge of the bad. John Boultbee, a Vancouver lawyer, and it is they, and not the good, who will want to use them.

The world indeed may one day, and at no very distant period, have awful evidence of the truth of the theory that knowledge is only a weapon, neither bad nor good. It is most probable, it is nearly certain, that means of destroying life on a vast scale, either by the multiplication of existing forces-the Maxim gun carried to the highest power-or by the use of asphyxiating shells, or as half a dozen novelists have already suggested, by explosives directed from aerial machines, will be discovered and eagerly utilized by the able men who in every country are striving to "improve" material of war.

No possible precaution would keep such to 400 men, had on Sunday reached processes secret for long. and they may fall into the hands of the Chinese, the Arabs or the anarchists, with, as the result, either the subjugation of the world Vast numbers of the curious, taking ador its partial depopulation. It would be vantage of the holiday, flocked to the be an awful illustration of that irony of park, to find the so-called army nothing fate which sometimes sooms to preside but a company of tramps, ragged, dirty, weary, half fed, unsheltered, held to-ed civilization; but that is by no means one of the impossible occurrences.

SKIN-GRAFTING.

A Rermarkable Case Under Treatment in Philadelphia.

of the public roads, in the expectation Two heroes in humble life last evening bared their bodies to the surgeon's knife The sight was not a picturesque one, at the Samaritan hospiti, and allowed in spite of a few banners and a scant Dr. Little to take as much skin as he needed to save the life of Henry Milland to some of the spectators it was melman, forty-four years old. of 439 Berks street. The names of the two men, says the Philadelphia Press, are Joseph Connell, aged twenty-eight years, of Fifth street and Allegheny avenue, and Wm. Fricke, aged twenty-eight years, of 130 John street, in the thirty-third ward, This was the second skin-grafting on Eight weeks ago Henry Millman was seriously burned by falling on a stove in a shanty at Eighth street and Allegheny avenue. For a time his life was despaired of. He partially recovered, but a surface of about 140 square inches on his body was almost burned to a crisp. As the ulcers did not heal the doctors decided to graft new skin over this large surface of Millman's body. The sufferer's younger brother, John Millman, aged twenty-eight years, who lived at 439 Berks street, volunteered Be to have as much skin taken from his thigh as was needed to cover the sore on his brother's side and breast. About six square inches were required, and a week ago the skin from John Millman's thighs was grafted on his brother's side Speaking of the skin grafting last evening Dr. Lester said that it was the biggest thing of the kind ever done in the hospital, and as the injured man's side was healing there was ground for believing that the second grafting would be a success. Last evening twenty square inches of skin was taken from the thighs of Connell and Fricke, fourteen inches being cut from Fricke and six from Connell. The skin was transferred direct from the blade, of a carver by which it was removed to Millman's body, on which is an exposed place of about seventy square inches. Connell and Fricke seemed quite cheerful while their skins were being re-

Results that May Follow the Revelation

regiment, the winners of the inter-reg mental shooting match of 1893. Paris, May 18 .- A French army officer is quoted as saying that the only obstacle to a general European disarmament is the Reichstlag.

Madrid, May 18.-The death sentences imposed on anarchists convicted of conspiracy to kill General Campos have been

Berlin, May 18 .- At the meeting of the miners' conference to-day a resolution carried holding owners of mines liable for damages in the event of injuries to employees while discharging duty.

Madame Modieska's Farewell.

San Francisco, May 18.-It is more han probable that next season will be the last season of Madame Modjeska in this country. She has been offered the stage direction of the two national theatres of Poland, one at Warsaw and the other at Cracow. She will probably accept the offer and leave the American stage.

The Arawa Coming.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 19 .- The Canadian-Australian steamship Arawa sailed for Victoria this morning. At Russell & McDonald's.

AMONG THE STRIKERS.

A National Organization of Coke Workers Proposed.

Scottdale, Pa., May 19 .- The coke strikers left camp in the valley for home this morning. They wanted to get the valley workers out. The coke workers are disappointed over the failure of the National Convention of Miners to endorse the strike. There is talk of forming a mational organization of coke worker Connellsville, Pa., May 19.-Negro m ers are being brought to the Rainey Coke Co., in the Vanderbilt region. Pittsburgh, Pa., May 19 .- Alleghany ounty authorities are arranging for depaies and laying in a stock of arms to be sed in protecting property in case the soft-coal operators decide on concentrating their efforts in working the mines with outside labor. This step is considered probable since the failure of the nference between the men and the perators.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 19 .- At the coa operators' meeting to-day the report of he committee sent to the Cleveland conference was read and accepted, Rend ade a conciliatory speech in which be said all honorable means to settle the strike should be resorted to. He characterized McBride as a dictator and thought it dangerous to invest one man with powers such as McBride has. eral opposed Rend, and the meeting adjourned without doing anything.

Piles ! Piles ! Itching Piles. Piles f Piles i Itching Files. Symptome-Moisture: Intense itching and stinging: most at alght; worse by scratch-ing. If allowed to continue tumors norm, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Olintment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At irus-rists or by mail, for 50 cts Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman Bons & Co., Mon-treal, Whalesale Agenta. they were handling the money of creditand retail it in the San Francisco market Mr. Myers said the notice calling the Mr. Myers said the notice calling the history of the Puget Sound customs out the British possessions, and pay the gov-rection of the araditors' meeting held of the trict, once in 1888 and once in January imported ernment an annual revenue of \$300,000

ction of the creditors' meeting held cu last, was opium regularly imported April 27 in the Y. M. G. A. hall. The through the customs house, and then in for the privilege. All other opium found very best thing the meeting could do would be simply to pass a resolution en-domine that hundreds of tons have to the Fook Hing Company. The two seconded by John Kinsman, "That this The British Columbia factories depend pounds of opium daily." seconded by John Kinsman, "That this meeting approve of the resolution passed at the meeting of creditors held on April 27, 1894, authorizing Wm. Smyth to ap-ply to the courts for the removal of Messrs. Heisterman and Coltart and the

immediate effect of closing down the opium factories in British Columbia, breaking up the smuggling rings, but will not increase the government's revenue to any perceptible extent.

The development and manufacture of opium is an interesting study. The Chinese are the greatest consumers in the beauty and swiftness please the sight world. Next to that race come the Burese and the inhabitants of the Straits | thousands as no other spectacle devised of Malacca, the latter consuming opium to the value of £1,000,000 annually. The cultivation of the poppy, from which a juice is extracted, and subsequently re-duced by boiling until it becomes a liquid resembling molasses, when it is termed refined oplum, is carried on in many parts of Asia, Persia, Turkey and some parts of China. The chief district is along the Ganges river, India, and embraces an area of 600 miles long by 200 miles in width, and is divided into two or three districts, Behar and Benares. The cities duty as when the duty was \$10 and \$12 a pound. From 1880 to 1883, a period depots or shipping points where the factories for making crude opium are situwhich in turn supplies the great Chinese importing houses. Before the fields of India were developed opium came from medicinal purposes for the reason that contained more than ten per cent. of morphia, a quality which is too rich for Since the enactment of the McKinley law smoking; opium used for the latter pur-

In India the seed of the poppy is was shipped into the United States, the attains the size of a hen's egg, when it is which netted an annual revenue of \$750,- the outside of the bulb. The next day of oplum was shipped into this country process of several weeks, is rolled up in evenue. Under the present law the manufactur-ment derives an income of £200 sterling for each chest, which contains 160 ers in China are able in a measure to pounds. Good poppy soil will produce successfully compete with British Colum- about 60 pounds of refined opium to the bia factories after paying a duty of \$12 acre. Most of the crude opium is shipa pound and allowing the latter the ben- ped to China, where three large opium tories, managed by Fook Lung and the The China exporters manufacture a superior quality of opium and pay the duty Portuguese colony of Macao, about 75 miles from Hong Kong. At the latter at \$15.50 a pound. Only twice in the place, an English colony, Fook Hing & history of the Puget Sound customs dis-

tion to providing employment for a large his ancestors, they treat him as a prenumber of people and besides bringing cious belonging, as, indeed, he is. A into the country a great amount of money groom is always in attendance, he is from the United States, derives a neat brushed and combed until his coat is like little revenue each year, all at the expense | satin; he is fed and housed and exercised of the United States. Mr. Van Bokke- with as much care for his comfort as for len further says that the adoption of the a child's; royalty itself is not looked afproposed \$6 a pound duty would have ter with more solicitude. The attention that ancient Greeks used to give to their own bodily training is given by modern men to the race horse, and, as a result, he is a marvel of physical perfection. And after all this? Why, when he has been tested and his paces tried, he is put upon the race track, where his

and thrill the pulses of the watching for public pleasure can ever ito.

Canada's Canals.

The total amount expended by Canala for constructing and enlarging canals was \$52,210,121. In addition to the above there has been expended for renewals, repairs, staff and maintenance the furthe sum of \$81,310,893, making a grand total of \$130,520,924. The total evidently with weariness. Their raggedexpenditure for the year ending June 30, 1893, on construction account was \$2,-069,573; for renewals, \$199,185; for repairs, \$204,759; for staff and maintenance, \$291,588. The net canal revenue for the fiscal year was \$375,089, as against \$824,475 for the previous year, an increase of \$32,614. The amount of re- of age, uninspiring the sight was. funds and tolls on grain and other food products was \$40,032, as compared with \$52,270 in the previous year. The number of tons of freight moved on the On the St. Lawrence canals the quanti-

ty moved was 966,755 tons, of which 464,672 tons were agricultural products. On the Ottawa canals the total quantity of tons moved was 647,011, of which all but 20 tons was produce of the forest. There pased to Montread by way of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals 261,954 tons of grain, and of this quantity 195,244 tons were reported. During season a total of 268,830 tons of grain arrived at Kingston. Of this quantity Canadian vessels carried 158 cargoes, aggregating 159,000 tons, and U. 109,000 tons., Only 4,341 tons were tak- then desisted from his purpose. en to Ogdensburg and transhipped to Montreal.

the

'The "Soo" canal, which is in course of. construction, is, by agreement with the on this work during the past year amounted to \$590,000. For the first half of the current fiscal year there has been expended a further sum of \$768,546. The minister states that there is every prospect of the completion of the canal during the coming summer.

ancholy in spite of its ridiculous features. Carl Browne, the marshal of the army, led the way, after the escort of police mounted on a fine stallion, and by his side rode the sixteen year old daughter of General Coxey, in a habit of white, her abundance of blonde hair floating in masses of curls from beneath a red mob cap. The inspirer and supporter of the army, a plain featured little man in

spectacles, rode in a phaeton drawn by mair of his own black horses. His wife sat beside him, and held in her lap their infant, little "Legal Tender" Cox-

Browne wore a buckskin jacket and ombrero, over greasy and stained, and Christopher Columbus Jones, the leader of the contingent that had been supplied by Philadelphia, a tall, lank, long bearded man, appeared in a dusty suit of clothes, much the worse for wear and exposure, and with a "plug" hat. hind the captains and the wagons of the commissary, very scantily provided with eamping implements, was a straggling line of wretched commonwealers, divid-

ed into communes instead of companies. marching without regard to step, but all ness was common, and their clothing had the greased and crumpled look that comes of continuous wear day and night. Jaded, spiritless, hungry, dirty, purposeless, indifferent to fate, as most of them undoubtedly were, although two-thirds of them were not above twenty years

Escorted through the streets by the police, the army reached the capitol soon after one o'clock. Ten thousand persons occupied the plaza and the approach to Welland canal was 955,554, of which the building. Mounted police guarded 528,569 tons were agricultural products. the capitol reservation. Through this line the ragged trampers did not attempt to force their way. General Coxey was escorted by the District of Columbia policemen to the capitol steps. There he was met by capitol policemen. He proposed to make a speech, but the capitol police, in whose jurisdiction he was, refused to let him. Drawing from his pocket a paper, he commenced to read his protest against the refusal to let him exercise the power of petition in a public manner. Without other force than nudging of elbows, without touching him with hands, the capitol police shouldered 8. vessels carried 89 cargoes, aggregating the jurisdiction of the city police. He him beyond their jurisdiction and into

Carle Browne and Columbus Jones were not so law abiding. Leaving his horse at the entrance of the reservation, Browne leaped the stone coping, and contractors, to be completed by the 1st started for the southeastern entrance to of July, 1894, and to admit vessels draw- the house by a short cut. The police ing 20 feet of water. The expenditure followed him on their horses, overtook him before he had covered half the distance to the plaza, and surrounding him, prodded him with their sticks, while they forced him to the street. There he was arrested and he and his subordinate Jones were taken to the city lockup No such crowd was ever seen on the east plaza, except on inauguration days. So much of it as kept out of the way enjoyed the coolness and determination of the police, who had been carefully instructed in advance, and carried out their instructions to the letter.

hour after Coxey had been discouraged and Browne arrested the plaza was clear

Both said that they were ready to submit to another skinning whenever Dr. Little chose to complete the operation.



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