

The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGENTON, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday.

Per year, postage free to any part of Canada, \$10 00.

Per week, if delivered, 20.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States, \$1 75.

Six months, 90 cents. Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every thing of a transient character—that is to say, advertising relating to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid newspaper, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.

Not more than one week, 30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every-day insertion.

Theatricals, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberalism on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid newspaper, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

Transient Advertisements—Per line solid newspaper: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents.

Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Liberal Premier had but a lame story to tell the House of Commons when a few days ago he for the first time faced it as leader. The resumption of telegraphic communication enables us to present to-day the Speech from the Throne and the first two days' proceedings. From these it is evident that the recent boasting of a settlement of the school question was premature; the plain facts being simply that Attorney-General Sifton having attended a conference at Mr. Laurier's request—and being conditionally offered a portfolio as a spur—has promised to try to arrange the matter. Mr. Laurier can say nothing further; Sir Oliver Mowat merely that "we have no doubt it will be finally settled."

Upon the only other great public issue, the tariff, the Government likewise have no definite policy to announce; they will give that, too, "careful inquiry during recess." The supply bill alone is to be asked from parliament—an evidence that but for the senseless refusal of the Liberal opposition last winter to vote the ordinary supplies, the great expense of the present extra session might have been avoided without injury to the public business.

Mr. Haggart yesterday drew the admission from Mr. Laurier that he has authorized the statement in a Chicago newspaper that the Premier is willing to allow Americans to use our fisheries without restraint, and also that our splendid canals shall be controlled by an international commission. Such an arrangement would no doubt save our amiable Premier and his ministers a good deal of bother; but the Canadian public are not likely to approve of government from Washington as involved in these propositions.

UNDESERVED REPROACH.

A few days ago we tried to enlighten our Victoria contemporaries as to the real significance of a passage from the Vancouver World which they had quoted with approval. The World takes exception to our remarks and abuses us soundly for having made them. The abuse of ourselves we can bear with equanimity, but we cannot see it insult and libel the leading men of the province without calling in question the accuracy of its statements.

The matter in dispute was, as our readers may remember, the propriety of leading men holding positions of trust in the Government being directors or advisers in any mining undertaking. The precise words of our contemporary as they were quoted by the Province were:

Mining as well as real estate, grain and stock gamblers prouly about seeking whom they may be able to draw into their meshes. That they exist wherever a mining excitement prevails is well known. This being so, and the danger to the innocent being largely increased when leading men, holding positions of trust from the people, so allow their names to be used, no man either directly or indirectly connected with the laws of the land or whom the electors have chosen, should be found in any way associated with propositions which are more or less hazardous. Whether he be a Minister of the Crown or a representative of the Government abroad, the principle of being a director or adviser in any mining or other risky undertaking is wrong and cannot be justified upon any ground. It is to be hoped those who are in such positions as we are referring to will at once sever their connection with such transactions.

As the intelligent reader sees, if public men were obliged to act according to this stringent rule, not one of them could engage in any kind of business and retain his position. We said this and we said, moreover: "We are quite certain that there is no public man in Brit-

ish Columbia who would not reject with indignation the proposal to become the tool of real estate, grain or stock gamblers ('mining' was left out inadvertently.) To suppose them capable of occupying such a position is simply to insult them."

To this the World makes the following reply: "We challenge it (The Colonist) to dispute the fact that there are in this province and outside of its bounds many prominent personages whose names and calling appear on the directorate of mining companies for the privilege of which they have been allotted blocks of stock varying in value—on paper of course—up to thousands and for which not a solitary cent as consideration was paid."

We certainly do dispute the truth of the above statement as far as this province is concerned. We believe it to be utterly false. We are satisfied that the World has in this matter been either grossly misinformed or that it wilfully maligns and slanders the "prominent personages" to whom it alludes. The World's statement, if true, would be a most serious reproach on the province, and it is, groundless as it is, calculated to undermine the faith of the public of both Great Britain and Canada in British Columbia mining enterprises. People abroad do not know how reckless the World is in its statements and how ready it is to say a great deal more than it can prove. It seems to us that sometimes does not consider well the significance of what it says, and consequently it, as in the present instance, is surprised and indignant when it finds that its assertions are literally and fairly construed.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

A great deal of interest is taken all over the Dominion in the by-elections in North Grey, Ontario, and in Queen's and Sunbury, New Brunswick. Mr. Paterson, Controller of Customs, and Mr. McLaughlin are the candidates in North Grey, and the Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, and Mr. R. D. Wilmot are the candidates in Queen's. The death of Mr. Clark made the vacancy in North Grey, and the resignation of Mr. King opened the counties of Queen's and Sunbury for Mr. Blair. The chances of the Conservative candidate in North Grey are good. The county is really a Conservative one, and although there is nothing against Mr. Paterson personally, Mr. Laurier's Government is not as popular as it might be in the county, or, for that matter, as far as we can learn, in Ontario generally. It is beginning to be seen that Mr. Laurier during the last campaign acted a double part. He was one thing in Ontario, particularly on the School question, and another thing in Quebec among his co-religionists and compatriots. There is a suspicion among the anti-coercionists of Ontario that they have been sold and they are consequently not as ardent admirers of Mr. Laurier as they were three or four months ago. It is true that Mr. McCarthy has not changed his attitude with respect to the Conservative party, but Mr. Clarke Wallace and his following are as strongly opposed to Liberals and Liberalism as ever they were. And Mr. Wallace has taken the stump in Mr. McLaughlin's favor. It is true that Mr. Paterson has the influence of the Government in his favor, which in some constituencies goes a long way. However, all things considered, we would not be at all surprised if the Government are defeated in North Grey.

In the New Brunswick constituency, as far as we can learn, the majority are Liberal in their tendencies. At the last election Mr. Wilmot carried Sunbury against Mr. King, but Queen's gave him a large majority. Mr. Blair is, we should say, a stronger candidate than was Mr. King, so the probabilities are that Mr. Blair will be elected. It may be that the New Brunswick Conservatives see that Mr. Wilmot has a good fighting chance. It is hard to tell how local influences work in by-elections.

A JAPANESE CRITIC.

Our anti-Mongolian friends will perhaps be indignant when they learn that a Japanese surgeon has had the assurance to visit the military hospitals of Cuba, and that he has had the audacity to criticize them unfavorably. He says that the hospitals are poor and that the surgeons and nurses are inferior. We have not heard that the Cuban authorities punished the insolent Mongolian or that Spain has threatened to go to war with Japan on account of the severity of the Japanese surgeon's strictures.

What must seem singular to men who look down on the Japanese and speak of them as if they regarded them as an inferior race, is that the Anglo-Saxon newspapers notice the criticism as if there was nothing out of the way in the Asiatic passing judgment on the institutions of a European nation. One of our Canadian exchanges says: "Japan is the newest, and Spain one of the oldest of the military powers, but there is no doubt of the Asiatic's right to criticize in such a matter. The hospital service of the Japanese is reported to be quite equal to its other equipment in the recent war with China and that is saying much." The Japanese have a large amount of self-respect, and they are not wanting in pride. They may be expected from this time forward to assert their right to every privilege enjoyed and ex-

ercised by European nations, and the country which attempts to treat them as an inferior race must reckon upon incurring the enmity of the nation.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

Mr. J. D. Edgar, who has been elected Speaker of the new House of Commons, is a man of more than average ability. He is mild and dignified in his manner and has a good presence, so that as far as appearance goes he will fill the Speaker's chair well. We do not know that he has ever shown that his knowledge of parliamentary law and usage is at all noteworthy. He has been a member for some time, but it is most remarkable how ignorant of parliamentary law and practice some members of good ability contrive to remain. But there is no reason for concluding that Mr. Edgar is one of the invincibly ignorant members. He has always been a strong partisan, in fact one of the griftiest of the Grit party. He will, we think, find it hard to get completely rid of party partiality. His partisanship seems to be really the only thing that stands in the way of his making an excellent Speaker. There is, however, this to be said, if he cannot get over his strong leaning towards the Grits he has tact enough to hide his partiality. Old-timers in British Columbia have some knowledge of Mr. Edgar as a diplomatist. He was sent to this Province by Mr. Mackenzie to throw oil over the troubled waters that then agitated it, but his success was not such as to establish his reputation as a peace-maker.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

Commenting on the recent interview which the cold-storage people had with the Government in Montreal the Gazette of that city says:

If one did not see the names of Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright at the head of the speeches delivered at the Board of Trade on Wednesday, the general tone might lead one to believe that Sir Charles Tupper and Dr. Montague were voicing the sentiments and intentions of a Conservative Government. Sir Richard Cartwright has at last put off his blue ruin spectacles. He still keeps them on hand for an occasional retrospect at the period of Conservative administration, but for the present and the future he has a new pair of roseate hue. Certainly the apple of free trade is to be congratulated on the change. He has apparently abandoned his principles, but that is a detail. If we cannot have the Conservative programme carried out by those who believe in it, it is better that it should be carried out by those who have always denounced it than that it should not be carried out at all. It is better for the country that the Liberals should be truly false than that they should be falsely true.

A SENSIBLE WOMAN.

Hetty Green, who is said to be the richest woman in America, if not in the world, is shrewd and ready-witted, as the following anecdote shows. It is contained in an interview which a representative of the Chicago Inter-Ocean had with the eccentric old lady. "The Populists," she said, "wanted my son Ned to run for Governor of Texas. But I won't allow him to be a candidate. When people are nominated for Governors, and so on, you know, they expect to get something out of it. Well, Ned hasn't anything to ask. I sent him down there to manage a railroad. I said: 'Ned, you're not going down there to ask people what church they belong to, or who their parents were, or what politics they are. You are going there to attend to your own affairs, and to superintend that road so a child can send freight over it at the same rates as a millionaire.'"

Mrs. Green is not a politician evidently, and it is a pity she is not, for if she was and carried out the principles she expressed in this interview she would be one of the most thorough and most useful of modern reformers. If politicians did as she advised "Ned" to do, not to meddle with people's religion, their political parties, or their condition in life, but to stick strictly to business and to do it with unswerving honesty, the people of the United States would soon begin to think that the millennium had arrived.

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

It is generally supposed that the creditor class in any nation are the rich—the millionaires, the capitalists—and that the debtor class is composed of the poor, the wage workers, the men and women who earn their daily bread by their daily toil. But this is not the case. In the discussion that is going on now in the States on the free silver question it is shown by the sound money controversialists that the great creditor class is the people, the wage earners and the producers in the several industries. This is made clear in a paper in the California Bankers' Magazine for July by J. W. Treadwell. He says:

In order to see the true relations of debtors and of creditors in the United States we shall find that, out of 70 millions of people, the professionals, contractors and workers form about 40 millions of men, women and young people. These all work for the rich debtors, and have to receive in fees, or installments, or wages a weekly wage-sheet of about \$15 weekly (that is at the rate of \$2.50 daily per 6 days) and will make about \$600,000 weekly or a yearly creditor-poor demand of 30,000 millions a year. This far surpasses all the bond interest payments, rents, imports or exports, in which paper stationaries lowly indulge. There can be no doubt that the professionals receive very much more, but the young people less. If the average be 30,000 millions,

Mr. Bryan would give to C. P. Huntington and all the millionaire-debtors the power of paying their creditor-poor in 50 cent dollars by the enforcing of legal tender silver under the law of Bimetallism. Thus the Hon. W. J. Bryan would at one stroke manage to take 15,000 millions yearly out of the pockets of the creditor-poor to give them to the debtor-rich.

MORBID FANCIES.

There are many persons who have nothing particular the matter with them, who every now and then become uneasy about themselves. They imagine that their system is out of order, that they are threatened with this or that disease, if they have not actually contracted it. The man who is suffering from a slight attack of indigestion, whose liver is not working well, or whose nerves for some reason or other are out of order, imagines that the uneasy sensations that he complains of are symptoms of heart disease. He broods over the matter and perhaps dips into a medical work or two, and the more he thinks and the more he reads the more strongly is he convinced that there is something serious the matter with his heart. After a while he consults a physician and he hears the medical man's assurance that his heart is all right with a good deal of scepticism. The doctor, he thinks, knows that it is necessary to keep his mind easy and therefore tells him that there is nothing the matter with his heart. His cheerful tones and reassuring speeches are part of his treatment, and so he goes on believing that he will before very long become a victim of heart disease.

Sometimes the nervous man takes it into his head that he is troubled with Bright's disease. He hears a great deal about diabetes and sees friends and acquaintances whom he believed to be perfectly healthy suffering from that disease, and why should it not attack him? His constitution is not stronger than that of Smith or Jones or Brown appeared to be, and his occupation and his habits render him as liable to contract the disease as did theirs. The man gets to be unhappy, and if he happens to be a little under the weather no one can persuade him that he is not in a bad way.

How many live in perpetual fear of being cut off in their prime by consumption? They fancy when they catch a cold and have a cough which does not readily give way to simple treatment that the fell disease has got hold of them at last, and that if they don't take very great care, or whether they do or not, consumption will carry them off. These fears, generally groundless, detract from the enjoyment of life, are in fact a disease of themselves. The origin of most of these indigestion. It was Sydney Smith, we think, who said that a man when suffering from a bilious attack is a villain. This is a very strong word of putting it, but it is certain that the person who is afflicted with one or more of the hundred forms of dyspepsia is either a hypochondriac or on the way to become one. It follows then that the best way to keep one's self from being troubled with morbid notions about the state of his health is to keep his digestive apparatus in good working order.

We find some sensible remarks on this subject in an article on "Some modern diseases," in a New York newspaper. It says:—

For the benefit of those who have their hours of alarm in the midst of a life of Christiania lake last Sunday, where he reports having made a rich strike in one of his claims, samples of rock from which are pronounced by old mining men as being equal to any of that section. A representative of the Miner visited the mining property owned by R. Clark up the North Fork a few days ago. Mr. Clark probably is the most promising of any of the claims in the Seattle group. It is a huge bank of ore. Mr. Clark has several open cuts made and one steps into one of these and beholds the mineral on all sides of him glittering like a jeweler's show window. The ledge is over one hundred feet wide and extends for hundreds of feet across the claim, the surface assay of which shows \$30 in gold. Mr. Clark has several other claims in this group, among which may be named the Royal Canadian, Butte, Bunker Hill, and the Drum Linnom, all valuable properties.

In company with a representative of the Spokane Chronicle a member of the Miner staff visited the celebrated Volcanic in Brown's camp. The Volcanic is without doubt the biggest iron cap proposition in the North Fork district. Mr. Larsen, the lessee, has a force of men at work building a trail to the point where work will be commenced, and a force of men is to be put to work developing the property. The company has already been formed with sufficient capital to erect and operate a mating plant. This practically settles the question of a smelter.

A visit to Greenwood camp last week found Mr. George Turner pushing development work on the properties recently bonded by the syndicate headed by that gentleman. The group in question consists of the Gold Drop, Snow Shoe and Monarch. At present work is being pushed on the first named with diamond drill, and the result seems to be satisfactory. On the Snow Shoe a tunnel 127 feet has been run, passing over 107 in width, dipping to the west. While the ore is of a low grade, every pound of it can be properly termed pay rock. Mr. Clems, a mining expert, and acting in the interests of Wilfoboth & Bewick, bankers, of Vancouver, has just returned from a ten days' trip through the different camps. Although Mr. Clems is a silent man and does not care to talk much about his business, he was much pleased with his trip, and will send in a favorable report of his trip to his principals.

BROWN OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Although the full confession of Mattie Overman has not been made public, certain parts of it are known. She admits her intimacy with Dr. Brown, and says Mrs. Brown knew of their relations. Miss Overman charges others with wrongdoing in addition to Dr. Brown. Mrs. Tunnel, in her testimony before the Congressional conference on Monday night, said that Dr. Brown had paid her altogether about \$300 for keeping out of the way. She says that Miss Overman had an operation performed as the result of her intimacy with Brown, and that she, Mrs. Tunnel, was paid to go to Tacoma with Miss Overman.

Mattie's confession is in her own handwriting, covering many sheets and for the present is in the safe keeping of Rev. W. W. Seudder, of Alameda, chairman of the Congressional committee on credentials. This document bears the date of August 8, and was written in Los Angeles, where she is now sojourning. Miss Overman did not present her confession in person, but intrusted it to the mails, and on the 10th instant Rev. J. K. McLean, of Oakland, who presided over the council that tried Dr. Brown, was astonished to have it placed in his hands.

In her written confession Miss Overman makes out Dr. Brown to be the blackest of villains, and herself to be his willing tool, ready to perjure herself for the sake of having him held up to the world as a much-abused man. In her letter she said that her testimony given at the church trial was untrue from beginning to end, and that every statement made by her before the council had been carefully rehearsed in the presence of Dr. Brown, that she might not say anything that would betray his guilty practices to the people who had looked upon him as a model of propriety and virtue.

Miss Overman wrote that she was impelled to disclose the true story of her relations with the former pastor of the First Congregational church of San Francisco because she felt that some of the members of the council had been reproaching themselves for their findings in the church trial. She wished to soothe their feelings by telling them that had they declared Brown guilty of one of the blackest crimes against the church and society they would not have gone amiss. Every word of her former testimony, she said, was false, and she did not hesitate to declare that she had maintained improper relations with Brown on many occasions. Though there was no studied effort at bitterness against Dr. Brown, there was an under-current of resentment against her betrayer that was manifest in every other line.

At times the document was almost hysterical in confession of sin, and went into particulars regarding the connection of others with the case that the council did not consider relevant and which were not weighed with the portions relating directly to the confession. She said that she was trying to lead an upright life and outlive the past, and that her only hope in doing so was to confess her wrongdoing with Dr. Brown. As Dr. Brown has only been suspended by the Congregationalists, a meeting will be called in the near future to have him formally expelled. The Bay conference will at once take up the case and will have to pronounce upon the propriety of Los Angeles to appear before it and tell about her intimacy with Dr. Brown. Dr. Brown will also be summoned before the conference.

GREENWOOD AND OTHER CAMPS.

(From the North Forks Miner.) The Spokane Co., who recently purchased the Bonita claim on Observation mountain, have a gang of men doing preparatory work.

E. J. Short, of Spokane, came down Christina lake last Sunday, where he has a group of fine prospects. He reports having made a rich strike in one of his claims, samples of rock from which are pronounced by old mining men as being equal to any of that section. A representative of the Miner visited the mining property owned by R. Clark up the North Fork a few days ago. Mr. Clark probably is the most promising of any of the claims in the Seattle group. It is a huge bank of ore. Mr. Clark has several open cuts made and one steps into one of these and beholds the mineral on all sides of him glittering like a jeweler's show window. The ledge is over one hundred feet wide and extends for hundreds of feet across the claim, the surface assay of which shows \$30 in gold. Mr. Clark has several other claims in this group, among which may be named the Royal Canadian, Butte, Bunker Hill, and the Drum Linnom, all valuable properties.

In company with a representative of the Spokane Chronicle a member of the Miner staff visited the celebrated Volcanic in Brown's camp. The Volcanic is without doubt the biggest iron cap proposition in the North Fork district. Mr. Larsen, the lessee, has a force of men at work building a trail to the point where work will be commenced, and a force of men is to be put to work developing the property. The company has already been formed with sufficient capital to erect and operate a mating plant. This practically settles the question of a smelter.

A visit to Greenwood camp last week found Mr. George Turner pushing development work on the properties recently bonded by the syndicate headed by that gentleman. The group in question consists of the Gold Drop, Snow Shoe and Monarch. At present work is being pushed on the first named with diamond drill, and the result seems to be satisfactory. On the Snow Shoe a tunnel 127 feet has been run, passing over 107 in width, dipping to the west. While the ore is of a low grade, every pound of it can be properly termed pay rock. Mr. Clems, a mining expert, and acting in the interests of Wilfoboth & Bewick, bankers, of Vancouver, has just returned from a ten days' trip through the different camps. Although Mr. Clems is a silent man and does not care to talk much about his business, he was much pleased with his trip, and will send in a favorable report of his trip to his principals.

Bert. Crane, a mining man and a

resident of Grand Forks, made a trip across the mountains this week in the interest of eastern companies. Mr. Crane said with what he has seen of the mineral resources of this Kettle river and Boundary districts since coming to the Forks, I have no hesitation in saying that we have a mineral belt here second to none in America for its richness and immense surface showing. J. M. Sutton and B. L. Vantassel have just returned from a two week's trip up the West Fork of the North Fork. These gentlemen report there is a large area of unprospected mineral land in this district equal, if not superior, to anything yet discovered. They made two locations, calling one of their claims the Bismark and the other, the Mountain View, the formation being iron cap carrying copper and gold. It is at least 50 miles from Grand Forks to the new mineral field which is not more than 12 miles above the mouth of the West Fork.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Liberal and Conservative Views as to Canada's Market Contracted.

(From the Mail-Enterprise.) The deputation which waited upon the government and impressed upon it the desirability of facilitating trade with Great Britain in agricultural products will have done a good service to the country if it has succeeded in converting ministers to the view that there is something in the proposition that has made. Members of the ministry have entertained very peculiar ideas on the subject of the exportation of articles of Canadian growth to the British Isles. They have looked by the wrong line, where a surplus of agricultural produce is grown, and have then turned their attention to Great Britain, where, owing to the large agricultural deficit, immense importations are necessary.

As between the two countries the rational thinker must be of the opinion that which needs our staple products most is the mother land. But such has not been the view of the ministers of the day, they have held and declared that our only market is the market which is already overstocked. In order to secure entrance to that market they have been ready, and are still ready, to sacrifice the trade with Great Britain. They have consented to a discriminatory tariff against England, and, according to Mr. John Charlton, they are prepared now to impose such a tariff if the United States will but consent to it.

Everybody must know what the political and commercial consequences of differential duties must be. Mr. Laurier himself has anticipated as a result a quarrel with England, and the business world clearly sees that, as by discrimination we shut out imports from over the sea and take instead those from the United States, we render the exportation of our own produce to England the more difficult. If we cut off cargoes coming out of our ports except to ship our own goods across the Atlantic with profit and success.

The late government antagonized the Liberal doctrine. It did more. It undertook to promote production for the British market and its exports as well. In its various efforts it met with serious opposition. The instruction given in butter-making was said to be a farce. The cold storage enterprises were denounced as a trade interference with the course of trade. The endeavor to provide more speedy communication with the British market was objected to as expensive and unnecessary. The promotion of a dead meat business was characterized as a trade in today these efforts are still under condemnation.

The Brantford Expositor, the personal mouthpiece of Mr. Paterson, the minister who is seeking a position at the hands of the farmers of North America, declares that we have, by the Liberal triumph, put a stop to the "winter butter and chilled beef fakes." In other words, the movement towards the British market is checked and all efforts to promote sales there are to cease. We are thus forced to the laissez faire system which, except in that the party is prepared to make sacrifices to secure the success of Sir Richard and Mr. Charlton's unrenewed and in fact a general doctrine. Yet it is still true that England is an importer on a gigantic scale of articles such as we produce; that our farmer cannot exploit the British market on his own account; and that reasonable assistance, such as is given to the producers by other civilized countries, would be welcome and advantageous.

The Montreal deputation sought to impress the ministers with these considerations as they present themselves to all Canadians who are not the victims of theories. It endeavored, indeed, to drive common sense into the heads of the gentlemen who rule, and thus to induce them to abandon their old ideas and to take up the work of trade assistance where the late ministers dropped it. It can only be hoped that the effort will bear fruit. Our future depends, not upon leaving matters alone, but upon the constant promotion of the interests of our producers, whether it be by warding off unjust competition, such as will be visited upon our cattle breeders and feeders when Sir Richard and Mr. Fielding remove the meat duties or admit cheap Chicago articles free; or by pushing our produce on the market that is ready and willing to receive it.

Advices have been received from Callao, Peru, that smallpox is epidemic at that port.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Wrinkle Crinkled Puckered Knotted Wash Face Poreals Crepe Linen The V