The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1891.

A DIVIDED DUTY.

If is hard for a Newfoundland shore fisherman to be patriotic in these days. To be patriotic in that colony just now is to say bitter and hard things about Great Britain, and to do what will most effectually impede the operations of the French fishermen, and make the season for them an utter failure. The first part of this duty is not hard to perform. Denunciation and objurgation come easy to a great many people, and it is more than likely that Newfoundland fishermen would rather enjoy abusing and even cursing the British Government because it is too accommodating to the French shipowners and lobster canners; but when their duty to their country requires them to refuse to sell the Frenchmen bait, when fresh herring are five dollars a barrel, they find it very hard, indeed, to be patriotic. They know that the Frenchmen cannot catch codfish without fresh bait, and that if they do not get a supply of that essential they will have to return to France with empty vessels. But they want money badly and herring is five dollars a barrel. The temptation to be unpatriotic is too great for some of the men. Although it is against the law, many of them scheme and contrive how they can smuggle bait over to St. Pierre without falling into the clutches of the Government cruisers. Some of them have gone so far as openly to defy the authorities and to take their fish to the French market in spite of the law and its officers. We see that the crew of one of the smacks threw a constable into the sea, without, apparently, a moment's hesitation, or the slightest compunction. The man was picked out of the water by his comrades, but the incident shows that, even among the Newfoundlanders themselves, there are men ready to afford aid and comfort to the encroaching and exacting French fishermen. It is evident, too, that the Newfoundland legislature must recede from the high stand it has taken. The Colonial Minister has given it the choice, either to enact the law necessary to carry out Great Britain's treaty obligations with France, or submit to an act for that purpose passed by the Imperial Parliament. It remains to be seen whether the Newfoundland Assembly will make a virtue of necessity, and accept Lord Knutsford's alternative, or allow itself to be treated like colonies were before the era of responsible Government.

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED

During the last electoral campaign, and for some time before it, it was the policy of Liberals of the Wiman school to represent Sir John Macdonald and his party as hostile to the Americans as a nation. They tried to lead the people of Canada to believe that the Conservative Government would not have reciprocity with the United States, and that it had, with regard to the fisheries, railroads, canals and other matters, pursued a course towards our Southern neighbor the reverse of friendly. Mr. Erastus Wiman, in his speeches and in an article to the North American Review, did his best to lead the American people to believe that the Conservative Party of Canada did not like them, and would have nothing to do with them; but that the Liberals were their friends, who were ready to enter into closer trade and other relations with them as soon as the opportunity offered.

To efface the impression thus made, and to show that it was unjust to Conservative Canadians, Sir Charles Tupper wrote an article for the North American Review. He proved, by an appeal to facts, the significence of which it is impossible to mistake, that the Conservative Government entertain the most friendly feelings towards the Americans, and that it has always been ready to go more than half way to meet their Government in making any friendly arrangement that was proposed by the public men of either country. It was under a Conservative administration that the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was negotiated and confirmed. The Conservatives were in power when the Washington Treaty was made. When the fishery clause of the latter treaty was abrogated by the United States, Canada extended to Americans all its privileges without compensation of any kind for the greater part of a fishing season, and that, too, after the American duties had been reimposed upon Canadian fish. Sir Charles Tupper reminds his American readers that the *modus vivendi* which had done so much to smooth matters over on the eastern side of the continent, was voluntarily offered by the British commissioners, with the full consent of the Conservative Government of the Dominion. He also alludes to the fact that, for making these and other concessions to the United States, the Conservatives were censured by the Liberals both in and out of Parliament. Sir Charles, too, shows that the Liberals, although they were so loud in their professions of friendship, and so impatient in their desire to enter into unrestricted trade relations with the States, when it came to the pinch, modified their expressions materially, and changed their attitude with respect to absolute free trade with the United States. At the conclusion of the article, he says:

"Brought face to face in the recent campaign with the electors, Sir Richard Cartwright declared that the Opposition would not take the United States tariff, and repudiated his own henchman, Farrer. Mr. Laurier went further, and denied that their policy involved discrimination against England."

The reader of Sir Charles Tupper's article, if he is at all unprejudiced, will be convinced that Sir John Macdonald's Government is not now, and never has been, unfriendly to the United States, and that, if a reasonable trade arrangement be not entered into, it will not be the fault of either the Conservative leader or the Conservative Party.

We see that fault is found with Sir Charles Tupper because he attaches so much importance to what Mr. Erastus Wiman has said and done. We believe the censure to be unjust. Mr. Wiman has, for three or four years, been the virtual leader of the Canadian Liberal Party. He it was who gave that party a policy and he has been, hardly without an attempt at concealment, the director of the unrestricted reciprocity propaganda, both in Canada and in the United States. He has, in fact, during that period, been the brains and the energy of the Liberal Party. Without him, it would, ere now, have died of sheer inanition.

DIPLOMATIC AMBIGUITY.

Secretary Blaine's letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote, published in Friday morning's COLONIST, throws a strong light upon the diplomatic way of doing business. All who take an interest in the Behring's Sea controversy know that for a long time every one believed that the American Government contended that Behring's Sea was a *mare clausum*. American diplomatists wrote and reasoned in such a way as to create the impression that it was their contention that the sea was a closed sea, and that the ships of other nations had no other rights in it than were accorded to them by the Governments of Russia and the United States. The British Government evidently believed that this was the position taken by the United States Secretaries of State, and despatch after despatch, and letter after letter were written by British statesmen to show that this position was untenable. The journalists of both Great Britain and America were under the impression that the American Government maintained that it had the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the Eastern half of the sea, that Russia had exercised such jurisdiction, and that the United States had acquired by purchase the rights and powers which Russia possessed. The articles that were written to attack and defend this position would fill volumes. History was searched for precedents, and the archives of Russia and the United States were ransacked to find state papers that bore upon the question. What was universally believed to be the American contention was upheld and denounced in hundreds of pamphlets, published in Great Britain and the United States. When the question was discussed in the legislatures of the two countries, by Boards of Trade and by individual citizens, it was always on the assumption that the United States claimed that Behring's Sea is a *mare clausum*. Not a word was written by American diplomatists, until very lately, that gave the British Government or the public of both nations, the slightest hint that the United States Government had the least misgiving as to the validity of its claims.

It was the understanding everywhere, that the only justification which the United States had to urge, for seizing British ships a hundred miles from land in Behring's Sea, was that it believed that that sea was a closed sea, and that its jurisdiction extended over a large part of it. But now, after every one who wrote and spoke about the question for five years or so had from their interpretation of documents written by American State officials, proceeded on the assumption that the United States Government held that Behring's Sea is a closed sea, and that the key of it is kept by Russia and the United States, Mr. Secretary Blaine coolly asks Lord Salisbury, who had been under the same impression, to specify wherein the United States had made the assertion that the Behring's Sea was a *mare clausum*?

This, then, is diplomacy. After, for years, writing and negotiating about the Behring's Sea question in such a way as to produce the impression, not on careless general readers, but on skilled diplomatists, who are in the habit of carefully weighing every word contained in a State document, in order to find out, not only what it does mean, but what it may, by the exercise of the greatest ingenuity, be construed to mean, that the United States based its claim to exercise sovereignty over the waters of Behring's Sea, because it is a *mare clausum*, Mr. Blaine now challenges the British Foreign Secretary to show that the United States ever asserted that it is a closed sea. It is just possible, that the United States Secretaries of State have so juggled with words, as to make every one who read them, believe that they contended that Behring's Sea is a closed sea, without ever saying plainly that, in their opinion, it is a sea of that character. They may, also, for years, have allowed British statesmen, and every one else outside the Secretary of State's office, to discuss the question on that understanding without putting them right. It may be within the bounds of possibility that this has been done and it may be considered the correct and legitimate way of dealing in the diplomatic circle. But if any man in his private business acted in this manner he would be looked upon as a dangerously dishonest man, as a tricky schemer, with whom it was not safe to have any dealings. The man who writes in an ambiguous manner and in order to gain an advantage over his correspondent allows him to remain under a false impression as to what he really means, would among honest business men be set down as an unprincipled scoundrel; but when the affairs he deals with are national, and when those whom he tries to deceive are Ministers of State, he is set down as an astute diplomatist. Would it not be better if Ministers of State ceased to attempt to overreach each other and adopted the methods and the moral code of honourable business men?

A GEM.

President Harrison's speech, at Seattle, was admirable. It reminds us of Lord Dufferin's happiest efforts. It has not, perhaps, the scholarly polish of Lord Dufferin's speeches, but it has the same genial and kindly tone, the same aptness of allusion, and the same suitableness to the time and place in which it was delivered. The grandfatherly, but perfectly natural, and appropriate reference to "these precious children" in the opening sentence of the speech must have won for him the kindly regard and the almost affectionate interest of the great body of his hearers, and the way in which he spoke of the growth of their city, and of its prospects as a centre of trade, no doubt gained for him, in the city and State, thousands of partizans. The speech has the appearance of being perfectly spontaneous, of having been uttered on the spur of the moment. In this, again, it resembles the best of Lord Dufferin's short speeches. Although we know now that they were prepared with great care, those who heard and read them at the time, were under the impression that they were impromptu utterances, suggested by what he heard and saw at the moment. The absence of any expression or allusion that might hurt the most sensitive or rouse the ire of the most combative of the President's political opponents, is also worthy of remark. He, with wonderful skill, said exactly what was calculated to put the citizens of Seattle in a good humor with themselves and with him, and he neither said nor did anything to mar the good impression he had made. We would be greatly surprised to hear if there is any man in the whole United States so popular in Seattle, to-day, as President Harrison.

SENATOR HAYTHORNE.

The Hon. Robert Poore Haythorne, whose death was telegraphed to this coast, yesterday, was a most useful public man. He had good abilities, he was well educated, he was a man of spotless integrity, and he was in manners and in feeling a gentleman of the old school. His career as a public man proved that a Canadian can be a keen politician and take an active part in public affairs without injury to his character and without loss of dignity. Mr. Haythorne's manner was rather formal, and he was, in many respects, too punctilious to please a few free and easy politicians, but he was invariably courteous. He was a keen debater, but he was never in the heat of debate betrayed into using an expression that could be regarded as unseemly. He never had occasion to apologize for being either hasty or uncivil. In his intercourse with public men, he was invariably polite and friendly, ready to reason and to listen to reason. He never said an offensive word, and he met rudeness and vulgarity with a quiet dignity that made the offender, if he was not an unmitigated brute, ashamed of himself. He was the soul of honor. He performed all his duties with scrupulous exactitude. He was as careful of the public money as he was of his own. He required the strictest account from every subordinate, and he could not be induced to countenance any expenditure that was not, in the very strictest sense, legitimate. It need not be said that in private life he was above reproach. He was one of the most conscientious of men. He neglected no duty, and he had not even the small vices to which most men are, to a greater or less extent, addicted. He was a man who had many virtues and very few failings.

"And thus he wore, without abuse,
The grand old name of gentleman."

NOT ACCEPTABLE.

The Chinese have ceased to be an isolated people. They take an interest in what is going on in the parts of the world peopled by outside barbarians. Their public men are now pretty well posted in contemporary history. They keep a close watch on the doings of foreign Governments, and they are quick to note who among public men are friendly to them as a people and who are the reverse. An instance of their watchfulness and of their appreciation of western public men has been forced upon the people of the United States. Senator Blair is not a very distinguished man. He does not stand high among the statesmen of the Republic. But he has been noted for his hostility to the Chinese. He has denounced them in his speeches, and every measure that discriminated against the Chinaman as an immigrant had in him an enthusiastic advocate. A Minister was wanted for China, and President Harrison selected this anti-Chinese Senator for the position. As soon as it was known in China that a man, notorious for his hostility to the Chinese had been chosen to represent the United States in Pekin, the representative of China in Washington protested against the appointment. Mr. Blair was not a *persona grata* in the estimation of the Chinese Government, and the President was told that he would not be welcome in Pekin. The Chinese, through their Government, show that they have feelings, and that they are prepared to resent any ill-usage that their countrymen are made to suffer in foreign countries. As the trade with China is important it is not likely that the American Government will send Mr. Blair to Pekin in the face of the Chinese ambassador's protest.

Canadian Barley Declared the Best.

BUFFALO, May 6.—The Senate committee on trade relations with Canada began a hearing here to-day, and John B. Manning, representing the malting interests, said the 30 cent duty put on Canadian barley by the McKinley bill has annihilated that business. He declared Canadian barley is the best for malting that is grown on this continent. Other witnesses were examined.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS.

The following special telegram from Washington to the San Francisco Examiner sheds some light on the elaborate letter from Mr. Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote, published in the telegraphic columns of this paper yesterday:

The resignation of Professor Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institution as Special Congressional Agent to report on the condition of seal life on the islands of St. George and St. Paul, has been followed by a disclosure of a condition of affairs in the State and Treasury Departments extremely discreditable to Secretary Blaine.

The final result will certainly be a thorough investigation by Congress as soon as it meets, and the production of documents that will make Americans feel anything but proud of the diplomatic negotiations carried on by this administration.

It will be remembered that in his last paper on the subject of Behring sea seals Secretary Blaine put aside the contention that the United States had jurisdiction over the whole of Behring sea, and fell back on the claim that the United States based its demands on the right to protect an industry that was threatened with extinction, thereby entailing a great pecuniary loss on this country, and imperiling the existence of the inhabitants of the islands, who are all citizens of the United States.

BLAINE'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Blaine represented the danger to the seals and the Indians as imminent, and made so strong a plea for the property and lives of the Aleutians that Lord Salisbury felt unable to take the responsibility of the catastrophe that was predicted, and sent a note on February 21st offering to provide the necessary protection, pending the settlement of the dispute, on terms that Secretary Blaine could not object to as unreasonable if he believed that the picture he had drawn of impending famine to the Aleuts and total extermination of the seals was true.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE'S OFFER.

Sir Julian Pauncefote was given full powers to make an agreement on the basis of the English statesman's suggestions, and two weeks ago he submitted the following propositions in effect:

That the British Government would at once dispatch cruisers to the Behring sea to drive out all English sealers, provided that the American Government would stop all sealing by American vessels, and would also stop the slaughter of seals on the Pribilof islands for this year, at the expiration of which time a close season might be agreed upon or a fresh arrangement made.

THE PRINCIPLE.

The principle underlying Sir Julian Pauncefote's offer was that the seals were not the exclusive property of the United States, but the spoil of him who caught them; therefore the United States Government could not logically demand protection for them in open waters from the British while it permitted wholesale killing by its own subjects on land.

If, at some future time, the United States could establish its first demand—that the Behring was a closed sea—so much the better for the American citizens who had the lease of the rookeries, but if, on the other hand, that was not made out, British subjects would not have been denied their rights to a share while the rookeries were being depopulated.

THE OFFER DECLINED.

To the surprise of every one this offer was refused, and Secretary Foster of the Treasury Department was sent to the front to make the excuses. He said that it was unjust to the lessees of the islands and that the Government would lose upwards of $1,000,000 per year, and on that hangs the tale of the dilemma that Blaine will be impaled on when Congress demands the facts and the documents.

The British Government, the seal poachers and the Canadians have maintained that the stories of the diminution of seal life were untrue, and averred that the reports made to the United States Government were the result of ignorance or worse. In order that the matter might be set forth on authoritative statements, Congress authorized the employment of Professor Elliott, the greatest living authority on the Alaskan seals and the author of all the standard papers on them, and last year he made a long stay at the seal islands. On his return he made his report, which was properly addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and has not yet seen the light. It is now learned that Blaine personally caused Elliott to withhold the report, telling him that its introduction would interfere with the progress of the negotiations, and it will be shown when Congress meets that Blaine did not speak with candor, but gave a false reason and tricked Professor Elliott, because THE REPORT SAID THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO SUSPEND ALL KILLING ON THE ISLANDS FOR FIVE, OR BETTER, FOR SEVEN YEARS, except that about 5,000 seals might be killed every year to supply food to the natives. Elliott averred that the mere stopping of killing seals in the sea or the enforcing of a close time would not save the rookeries from depopulation.

Stephen B Elkins and his associates, who hold the lease, learned of this report and it was their influence that caused Blaine to keep it under cover and later to reject Sir Julian's offer.

WHY GOFF WAS SLAUGHTERED.

But Professor Elliott was not alone in reporting the necessity for the suspension of killing on the islands. Ex-Congressman Goff, of West Virginia, a relative of the Governor and the special appointee of Secretary Foster, was appointed treasury agent at the islands two seasons ago. He also made a report that sealing must stop if the rookeries were to be saved. His report was so obnoxious to Elkins and his associates that they tried to have him dismissed. They could not prevail on Foster to weaken on his own man, but just when it was thought that the matter was dropped the news came that Goff was to be dismissed, and the news was true. When Goff's friends demanded an explanation of Foster they were told that the dismissal of Goff was done on a peremptory order from President Harrison, but the President would see that Mr. Goff had a place of equal salary This statement comes from a friend of Goff, who also said that the offer of a Commissioner of Immigration's place was declined.

It has always been claimed that Russell B. Harrison was interested with Elkins & Co. in the seal lease, and it is charged that it was his influence that caused Goff's removal.

The selection of J Stanley Brown to fill Goff's place has already caused some inquiries as to why a man who has never seen a seal in his life should be employed as an expert to make a report on seal life that will be asked to stand the fire of the British experts in an international controversy.

ELLIOTT AND GOFF'S STATEMENT PROVED.

The fact that the lessees of the islands were only able to secure 20,000 seals last season instead of the 60,000 allowed by law is quoted as conclusive evidence of the correctness of the reports of Elliott and Goff, and yet, in face of that, Williams, the new agent on the islands, has orders to allow Elkins & Co. to take 60,000 skins this season. If the conditions of last year are repeated they will have to kill small seals and females. Should this be done the onus of the charge of the extermination of a valuable industry will be lifted from the British and saddled on Americans.

It has also leaked out that Sir Julian Pauncefote heard of Elliott's report before he made his offer to suspend sealing, and he took steps to find out its contents, and in the note he is preparing to send to Salisbury on the rejection of his offer he will call attention to the fact that the United States discredited the reports of its own special and regular agents and has appointed an inexperienced man to take *ex parte* testimony instead of sending competent men to act with the British on a joint commission, as he had suggested. Sir Julian Pauncefote has spoken several times of the Eliott report, and while his Government has always taken the position that seals are plentiful, he does not attempt to discredit Elliott's standing as an expert.

SERIOUS OBSTACLES.

The serious obstacles to the proper protection of American rights in the future will be the refusal of Blaine to agree to a close season after declaring that protection was absolutely necessary and the permission granted to kill 60,000 seals when both Goff and Elliott reported that not more than 5,000 ought to be taken. The suppression of Elliott's report in the interest of Elkins & Co., and it is claimed of Russell B. Harrison, will be a matter that will concern only the people of the United States and will not figure so seriously in the diplomatic correspondence. The desire of Elkins & Co. to grab all they can and then let the deluge come is apparent. Their claim that Goff's report is erroneous and that seals are more plentiful than ever does not square with the report that they are offering to buy the poachers' catch at prices higher than the market rate of last year, which they would not be likely to do if they expected skins to be plentiful.

Pauncefote is reported to be irritated at Blaine's action, and it is expected that his next move will be to push the claims of indemnity for the seizure of British sealing vessels.

HARRISON GOING HOME.

Trip Along the Columbia Made in Beautiful Weather—Sandstorm in the Desert and Mounted Blanket Indians.

PORTLAND, May 7.—The President and party arrived here at 3 a. m. from Puget Sound, and left at 7:15 over the Union Pacific, eastward bound.

THE DALLES, Or., May 7.—The morning was cloudy with light showers of rain at intervals, but the skies cleared up about 10:30 o'clock and the remainder of the trip through the picturesque valley of the Columbia was made in bright sunlight, which disclosed the mountains and the Cascades, through which the road passes, in all their beauty and grandeur. One of the pleasantest incidents of the run from Portland was a visit to Multnomah falls, the beautiful slender spray falling a distance of 850 feet. The entire party, including the President and the ladies, left the train for a closer inspection, and spent several minutes admiring the scene and gathering ferns and wild flowers as mementoes. The first stop of any importance was at The Dalles, where the President received an enthusiastic welcome.

PENDLETON, Or., May 7. — During the afternoon the presidential party made short stops at Arlington and Umatilla Junction. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the residents of the former place. Umatilla, however, has the questionable distinction of being the only place yet visited that allowed the occasion to pass without recognition of any kind. A few people were assembled at the station, and the President stepped out on the rear platform to greet them, but but they made no demonstration. Soon after leaving this point the travelers were treated to a sand storm, which threatened at one time to result in a blockade, but the wind fell slightly and the train maintained schedule. Pendleton was in gala attire. The presence of about 100 Indians, men and women, dressed in blankets and feathers, gave picturesque coloring to the scene. They belonged to the Umatilla, Cayuse and Walla Walla tribes, and were all well mounted. Their leader carried an American flag.

In responding to an address of welcome, the President greeted the veterans, pioneers and children present, and to all he gave the assurance that these distant states were not forgotten by those who for a time are chosen to administer public office at Washington City. He believed that legislation should be as broad as our territory. It should not be for classes, but should always be in the interest of all our people. The Postmaster-General made a brief speech. Addresses were also made by Ya Winn Ya, chief of the Cayuses, and Peo, chief of the Umatillas. The former took occasion to complain of the sale of a portion of the reservation allotted to his tribe, and said it was contrary to the agreement. Peo said that the Umatillas would continue friendly to the Government.

During the speech-making some of the squaws did a lively business selling beads and trinkets to Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick at four or five times their actual value. Four miles from Pendleton the train stopped to allow the President to receive the pupils of the Umatilla Indian school.

BAKER CITY, Or., May 7.—The people of La Grande turned out in force to greet the presidential party. Fitting speeches were made by the President and Postmaster-General. By special invitation a stop was made at 10.45 to-night at Baker City, where the visitors had a rousing reception. The President and Postmaster-General spoke, and their remarks were loudly applauded. Secretary Rusk is suffering from a cold contracted in the Sound cities yesterday, and took no part in to-day's demonstrations. He expects to be able to greet his friends in Idaho to-morrow.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Seven Acres of Lumber Yards and Mills at Long Island City Burned.

LONG ISLAND CITY, May 7.—At a late hour last night fire broke out in Doncaster's iron foundry, at Newton Creek, and soon spread to the lumber yard of H. F. Burroughs, the Whiting lumber yards and those beyond. Before long five square blocks of lumber in the yards and other buildings were ablaze. The fire burned to the waters edge, and several vessels had to be towed out. The freight depot of the Long Island railroad has been destroyed, and at 1 o'clock this morning the passenger depot is threatened. An unknown man was drowned in Newton Creek, while looking at the fire. Fireman McDermott was probably fatally burned. At 1:30 the Clark & Simpson feed mills, Whiting's retail lumber yards, the Simmon lumber yard and smaller concerns, are a mass of flames. At the Standard Oil Company's fire tugs and the entire Long Island City fire department are working. At 2 a. m. the fire had covered nearly seven acres of lumber, piles and buildings, and is believed to be under control. The loss will be fully $1,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7. — A Chronicle special from San Diego says: A special dispatch received here this afternoon says that about half the business portion of San Jacinto, in the northern part of this county, is in ashes. Meagre particulars are given. The loss will reach $60,000, nearly covered by insurance.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—The Seventh street fire is still burning, but the flames are under control, and no further damage is apprehended. Over half a million dollars worth of property was destroyed.

SIDNEY, Pa., May 6.—Early this morning the shops of the American Wheel company were completely burned. The loss is $100,000, insurance $60,000.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 6.—The county infirmary, five miles east of this city, was totally burned to-day. No lives were lost. The building cost $80,000.

REMEDY FOR BLOOD POISONING.

It is claimed that Mr. Ernest Tanner, of Baltimore, Md., a gentleman without affix of "M. D." to his name, has compounded a remedy to counteract the ill effects from the bite of rabid animals, reptiles, insects, etc., all of which exist in such numbers that members of the human family are constantly exposed. The remedy is a vegetable compound embodying rib grass, plantain and hazel, all easily obtainable and manufactured by a simple and inexpensive formula. This medicine is taken internally, and also applied externally to the bite. A good, reliable remedy should be in every household, as poisonous insects are liberally supplied to nearly all communities, and in localities abounding in venomous snakes, no one should be without a ready antidote.

It is claimed that this remedy only requires a little systematic effort and energy to develop it into a profitable and beneficial article of large demand. If the gentlemen of the medical profession would only throw aside their professional exclusiveness now and then, and devote a little attention to such announcements as the above, they would add, much more frequently than they now do, to their catalogue of remedies.

The history of medicine shows us that the unprofessionals have, by either accident or study, added quite as much, if not more, to medical progress within the last three centuries, than the profession itself has done. An important factor in regard to these unprofessional discoveries is the fact that they have in nearly, if not every instance, been derived from the vegetable kingdom, while the chief study of the regulars has been almost exclusively confined to the mineral kingdom.

The tendency of the day is to substitute vegetable for mineral derivatives in the practice of medicine, and there is good reason to believe that the day is not far distant when the shelves of our druggists will be almost completely relieved of the dangerous and poisonous nostrums which owe their origin chiefly to the mineral researches of the chemist. Nature seems to have provided in the vegetable kingdom remedies for almost or quite every ailment. We have evidence of this in the animal kingdom. Nature seems to have given an almost universal instinct to animals to search out and feed upon certain heritage, which will remove almost or quite all the ailments which come to them in a state of nature. There are, however, ailments which afflict them when under restraint or an abnormal mode of life, that they do not seem to know what to do for. Man, in such cases, generally intervenes with his mineral preparations. The now well-known cancer remedy, which is meeting with such remarkable success in this city, is composed exclusively of vegetable compounds and applications of a non-caustic nature, helped out only with new sweet cream or butter direct from the churn—the smallest possible remove from the vegetable kingdom. This may be regarded as a most successful application of vegetable remedies to one of the most persistent and malignant ailments with which humanity has ever been afflicted. The malignant nature of this ailment is especially manifested when treated with the knife or the poisonous mineral application, so universally, yet so unsuccessfully, employed by the medical faculty at large.

THE CHILIAN WAR.

Armed Vessel Leaves San Diego With Guns and Ammunition for the Insurgents.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A special to the Inter-Ocean from Washington City says: Richard Trumbull, a Chilian of American descent, and a member of the insurgent congressional party, has been in San Francisco within a week. It is supposed that he has bought arms through the house of W. R. Grace & Co., who have been lending aid to the insurgents, and shipped them to San Francisco and transferred them to the Robert and Minnie.

SAN DIEGO, May 6. — The Chilian steamer Etata, this evening put to sea, carrying with her a deputy United States marshal. Her departure was not unexpected, though it was not thought she would go so soon. United States Marshal Gard was not aware that the captain of the Etata had any intention of defying his authority, for the marshal had gone an hour before the Etata sailed in search of the schooner Robert and Minnie. On his second trip out of the harbor he was to take the Robert and Minnie anywhere she might be found in the open sea outside of Mexican jurisdiction as a piratical craft. When the marshal's launch left the wharf at 4 besides Marshal Gard there were aboard A. C. Spaulding, of San Francisco; A. M. Canaughy, Captain Crawford and four soldiers from the barracks armed with rifles, who had been detailed to go on the expedition at the request of Gard. It is known that the marshal received instructions from Washington City that he had authority to take the Robert and Minnie on the high seas under the neutrality and pirate laws, but who these orders were issued by could not be learned. Marshal Gard was very close-mouthed when questioned on this point, simply saying that he meant business and intended to bring the schooner back if he came up to her.

At midnight Marshall Gard and party returned from the outside and reported that the Robert and Minnie had completely disappeared. The deputy who had been placed on a small boat at the entrance of the harbor to watch developments, reported that when the Etata steamed out Pilot Dill was sandwiched between two armed Chilians, while four cannon guarded both bow and stern. He reports that at least eighty armed Chilians were drawn in line on the decks, showing that while the vessel was in port she was supplied with men, arms and ammunition. While here she displayed only one small cannon and about sixty men. The deputy says that when the vessel left the harbor she turned north and steamed toward San Clemente.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A dispatch from Lima asserts that 180 of the crew of the Blanco Encalda were drowned when she sank.

PARIS, May 6.—Advices from Chili state that four congressional delegates have had an interview with President Balmaceda, and asked him to resign, dismiss his army, appear in court and justify his conduct, and allow congress to prepare for a new presidential election. There is small hope of a settlement.

The annual Convention of the National Educational Association of the United States will be held at Toronto, Ont., from July 14th to July 17th, being on this occasion of an international character. Great preparations are being made at Toronto, as well as by the committee of the association, to make the affair pleasant and successful.

NO MORE KINKY WOOL.

Colored Women of Boston Are Beginning to Wear Straight Hair.

The colored women of this city have learned that it is possible to take the kink out of their hair, and there is quite a sensation over the discovery, says the Boston Globe. The rush to have crisp locks straightened is becoming general, although few of those who have successfully been smoothed out are willing to admit that their hair was ever otherwise than straight and glossy.

The idea was introduced by a young colored woman from Virginia. She herself has a glossy bang and black hair as straight as that of the late Sitting Bull. She says her own hair was formerly crisp and kinky, but that an old Canadian woman told her how to make it straight, and this information she is now imparting for a consideration. The customer is told first to wash her hair and come with it well dried. She does so, and then the operation begins.

A preparation that is amber-colored and of the consistency of cream is taken from a large jar and rubbed thoroughly into the hair, and, where it was entirely lusterless before, it begins to assume a gloss. This is rubbed so thoroughly into the scalp that none of the hairs can fail to have received a portion. Then vigorous brushing is resorted to, and the short hair begins to lengthen. If it were an inch long before, it is now fully two inches long, and if before it had been done up in what old-fashioned Southern people term "plaits" it is now ready to be rolled into a loose twist, or a loose coil at the back. The operation takes about four hours, and is permanent in its effects. It gives the colored woman a very Indian-like appearance, and the few who will admit having been treated claim that they did it merely to make the labor of combing their hair so much the easier. One of them said:

"One thing I know, and that is that it is terribly convenient to have straight hair. I never before realized what a blessing it was. Before, I dreaded the task of combing it, and now I don't mind it at all."

Hair-straightening promises to be the fad among the colored ladies of Boston.

A COW'S TAIL SNAKE.

The Remarkable Reptile Seen by a Sober Wisconsin Man.

Snake stories grow alarmingly scarce of later years, but a correspondent of Nature's Realm relieves the dearth somewhat by telling one which has never been printed before but which ought to have been told just after the war. The correspondent says: "In the fall of 1869 I was in La Crosse, Wis., and having some business in La Crescent, on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi, I crossed the river in a ferry boat. There is, or was, an arm of the river on the Minnesota side called, in western parlance, a 'slew.' Over this there is a bridge; on going over it I saw a snake coiled on a 'butt' that had been sawed off a tree of about two feet in diameter, and it was floating in the water. The snake was so different from any animal of the kind I had ever before seen that I gazed at it for fully five minutes. It was evidently asleep and within ten feet of me—was, in fact, directly under me as I leaned over the side of the bridge. The 'slew' had no current in it, for the water was very low; I had, therefore, ample opportunity to observe the snake. It was red, and, more extraordinary still, it was thickly covered with hair. It resembled no snake I had ever seen before. It was exactly like a red cow's tail. The hair on it was fully an inch long and as thick as that growing on a cow's tail. Having no means of capturing the snake, I determined to make it show itself, and flung a piece of stick at it. It awoke at the splash in the water, uncoiled itself and dived into the slough. It was certainly six feet long or more. I have told some dozens of people in La Crosse about it, among them Mr. Davidson, of the Clyde house, but none of them remember to have ever seen such a snake. Mr. Davidson is the best known sportsman in La Crosse, and it is strange that he never should have seen any snake like it."

Shooting Indians.

The war has developed some fine shots in the army, as the large percentage of fatally wounded Indians shows. The finest shot I ever saw, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune, was made by a little German who worked a Hotchkiss gun. A wagon containing three hostiles was passing along a ridge eighteen yards distant. The Dutchman sighted along his piece and cut loose. The shell struck the wagon just under the seat and the whole outfit apparently exhaled. It was there and it was not. The hostiles never knew what caused it. Then I saw a soldier with a Springfield kill an Indian at eight hundred yards. The buck was horseback and was dropping bullets in among us from a Winchester quite too frequently to be wholly pleasant. A private took a sight at him and knocked him from his horse with the first shot. The Indian attempted to rise and the major who was conducting the affair advised the soldier to try another. The second did the work, for with a few contortions the Brule spread himself out on the prairie, dead.

A Misprized Friend.

The baggage-smasher is gradually asserting himself and convincing the American public that they have done him a grievous wrong. One of the guild spoke out at length a short time ago in the Youth's Companion and made it plain that the so-called baggage-smasher took up trunks tenderly, lifted them with care, and was, take him for all in all, a large-sized public benefactor. Now figures are given out showing that 900,000 pieces of baggage were handled in the union depot at Chicago last year, not to mention 60,000 tons of mail and 300,000 packages, boxes, etc. Yet of this immense sum total the damage from breakage, theft and going astray was less than $150. That is a good record, truly. Some day the baggage-smasher will get his rights, and we shall erect monuments to him as one of the chief blessings vouchsafed to humanity.

MODERN WITCHCRA

Pennsylvania People Who Cling to Old Rites.

The Headquarters of a Superstition Who Believe in Witch Doctors Have Some Very Peculiar Practices.

A Logan (Pa) correspondent Philadelphia paper says that a be witchcraft has developed in th and township to an alarming e He continues: The village of Bo is the headquarters of this supers sect, but prominent disciples are scattered about the district in sion. They seemingly live in a of thought peculiarly their ow frequently congregate at the ho some congenial spirit proven faith and talk over matters pert to their strange belief. They a tremely chary of admitting str into their household and under cumstances will they divulge a their peculiar belief and practices

From what can be gleaned them it seems that there are two w in this part of the globe, one a re of Milroy and the other of this Logan is also favored in the poss of a "doctor," or one who is in with the secret power to remo "spell" from the victim after t holy eye of the witch has "looked a subject.

Many are the weird stories rela the machinations of the witche the relieving power of the "doct cure the magic spell. About months ago a little child lay s several weeks and the child's p solemnly believed that it was a of a witch's bane. The sus witch was believed to be a resid Logan. One dreary night in N ber the witch doctor of this pla sent for and after a lengthy po the spell which the witch had w yielded to the secret power healer. This particular case heralded broadcast and at on veloped a veritable host of bel and their number has increased fold since.

Another similar case of recent rence has created no end of co among the neighborhood gossipe this instance the enchanted one young married woman, whose ca fled the cunning of the witch His saving power failed to remo spell of the sorceress, but he advis husband to send his wife away, he did, and to wear certain around his neck for the express p of guarding against becomin witched himself. These beads furnished by the "doctor" and a posed to possess virtues potent sisting the powers of sorcery. the foregoing incidents transpire woman has returned to her home restored and the husband has laid his beads.

Perhaps the most serious case ing from this strange hallucinatio taning to witchcraft in this nei hood is that of a young married whose reason has been dethrone consequence of her adherence to t lief and the silly practices that performed in her presence she h come hopelessly insane.

The time-worn silver bullet stor holds mastery over the minds of deluded creatures. A certain maiden aunt, who was a member household, was suspected of be bad witch, possessing the occult of transforming herself into an mal that her capricious fancy suggest. It is the firm belief a the deluded associates that sh chanted scores of persons and wr much mischief. During these sup periodical transformations she w quently absent for days at a time, she was believed to exist in a form.

The nephew had devised many of ridding himself of his witch but she was sufficiently cunning to trate all his plans. Finally, it is he consulted a witch doctor, wh vised him to shoot her with a bullet while she was detected form of an animal. He had not l wait for an opportunity, as the tr some aunt transformed herself deer soon afterward. The deer, aunt, as the case may be, was sho the silver bullet and eaten, thus nating the career of one bad witc any rate, the suspected aunt ha since returned in the human form the consequence of the distressin is that the nephew's wife has b hopelessly insane.

Flowers at Funerals.

Societies for the abolition of fl at funerals are being organiz Baden, Germany. The parent s in Wiesbaden was founded by c men against the bitter opposition gardeners in the neighborhood, denounced their action in public ings and in the newspapers. The impulse to the movement was giv the repeated experience that at funerals the flowers occupied so space that inadequate room was for the mourners. At the funeral high official named Von Wurmb cently, fifteen hundred dollars' wo flowers so blocked the halls and the space around the coffin that th of the persons who wished to atten services were compelled to wait in rain outside. The new society poses to allow only relatives to flowers hereafter.

Infant Violinists.

There are hundreds of little B girls, from five to nine years old, ing to play the violin. They are a entirely the children of well-to-do ents, who desire their daughter have an accomplishment somethin of the ordinary. These little one course, cannot handle an ordinary lin at first, and begin their lessons miniature affair. Usually they nothing of music when they begin, have to learn that and the technique the instrument together. Girls better violinists than boys, and the lin seems to me essentially a femi instrument.