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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Meekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 7, 1893.

TRADE AND RECIPROCITY.

Conservative papers affect to deride the platform adopted at the Liberal convention, to regard it as too vague and indefinite and to believe that it will not commend itself to the people. Notwithstanding all their brave efforts, the more discerning show themselves afraid of the future. There are others of the pure mossback type who seem to live yet in the days of 1878 and 1882, and to forget that more recent events have shown the weakness of the "protection" cry in these our own days. They seem to lose sight of the fact that the Conservative government had an extremely narrow escape from defeat in 1891, that its danger then came from a revolt against the restriction policy, and that disaster was averted only by a most lavish use of money furnished by beneficiaries of the "protective" tariff. There is good reason to believe that the people now are even more weary of the government's fiscal policy than they were in 1891. There is also plenty of evidence to show take are likely to stay the revolt before ter investigation, has found no ground the next election comes on. The great for charges against Secretary Mcmajority of the people have had too much of restriction and favoritism, and are ready to subscribe to the Liberal platform of freer trade. Events have shown them most conclusively that the protective system cannot achieve the results which were promised for it in 1878, but that on the contrary it seriously handicaps the country. It need not surprise any person that under such circumstances the people generally support the Liberals in asking that greater liberty be given to trade with all countries by eliminating "the principle of protection" from the customs tariff, and that they declare with the Liberals in favor of seeking a special reciprocity arrangement with our nearest neighbors. On this latter point, as on the general tariff question, the resolution adopted at the convention is surely quite definite enough to satisfy even the Conservative critics. In view of the special interest attaching to the subject of reciprocity we quote this resolution, feeling that it will strongly commend itself to British Co-

That having regard to the position of Canada and the United States as adioining countries with many mutual interests, it is most desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse letween them.

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of

such relations. That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies.

That the pretext under which the Government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiations for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to decelve the electorate.

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that on the contrary it is manifest that the present Government, contro'led as they are by the monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty.

That the first step towards obtaining that end in view is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries.

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries: would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples; would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the Governments of both countries and would promote those kindly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity.

That the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well-considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will have the assent ments appears pretty certain, for recent-time.

of Her Majesty's Government, without ly one Boivin returned from Boston, whose approval nothing can be made.

Canadian Gazette: "No prophet is without honor save in his own country." Lord Aberdeen is an exception to this rule, if we may judge by a report of a meeting of tenantry on the Haddo House estate. The meeting was called for a double purpose: first to acknowledge Lord Aberdeen's sympathy with his tenantry during these bad times-a sympathy taking the practical form of abatements of rent during nineteen years amounting now to 65 per cent.; and, secondly, to congratulate Lord Aberdeen upon his recent appointment as Governor-General of Canada. One of the speakers said that among the most noteworthy qualities of Canada's new Governor-General is his power to identify himself with the life of the community among whom he resides, and the Haddo House meeting fully illustrates this. All the speakers regarded Lord Aberdeen as a friend as well as a landlord, and while they deplored the approaching absence from the estates of himself and the Countess, it is easy to see that they felt a certain measure of pride in the Earl's selection for so important an office. Lady Aberdeen was the subject of especially kind and appreciative refer-

At a recent meeting of Middlesex Patrons of Industry some significant figures were quoted by the president in reference to the growth of the order. In Ontario alone there are now 125.000 Patrons. though the organization started only three years ago. In Manitoba there are 400 subordinate lodges under a provincial jurisdiction. The movement seems to be spreading with equal rapidity through Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The Patrons intend to take an active part in politics, and count on electing several members of both provincial and Dominion legislatures. They hope to carry 20 counties in Ontario at the next Dominion election. One of their most prominent planks is reform of the tariff in such a way as to lighten the farmer's burden and prevent the formation of trusts. Needless to say that on this point the Patrons are in sympathy with the Liberals and opposed to the government.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Shor Paragraphs. John Breden, aged 93, a resident of Kingston for over half a century, died

Edward Potter, aged 65, a highly esteemed retired merchant of Toronto was run over and instantly killed by a trol-

Boucherat & Co., wholesale leather merchants, Montreal, are offering their creditors 20 cents on the dollar. Their liabilities are \$20,000. The board of directors of the Toronto

Young Men's Christian Association, af-The Dominion Government has granted \$100 to the Massachusetts Humane

Society for services rendered the shipwrecked crew of the St. John schooner Oseo, last month. The government steamer La Canadienne has just returned from Labrador, and reports the salmon fishing good; cod

fishing, fair. She broke three blades of her propellor while leaving Esquimaux harbor. The Dominion Government has decided to grant the sum of £1000 to the Vic toria relief funds, as a tangible expression of the sympathy of the Canadian

people with those who were bereft by the

awful disaster of last Thursday. George Barbeau, a 'lineman of the Standard Electric Light Company, Montreal, was electrocuted. While connecting the broken ends of live wires he received a shock of a thousand volts through his body, and expired immediately upon being lifted down from the cross

arm of the pole. Miss Ella Horning, of Waterdown, was to have been married to a man named Carter, belonging to Barrie, but the prospective groom failed to turn up, and investigation showed that he had left the country, taking with him some \$6,000 which Miss Horning had loaned

him to purchase furniture. Dr. Wild has formally resigned the pastorate of the Bond street Congregational church, Toronto. He will preach his farewell sermon Sunday. He will travel for a year for his health. The finance committee of the church meets this week to make an effort to raise money to pay him arrears of salary.

The body of John Shedden, a Toront corporation employee, was found floating in the Humber river, where he had drowned himself. He was an industrious man, but could not stand the disgrace of his wife being placed in jail after conviction on the charge of stripping a neighbor's clothes line. The authori ties are satisfied he knew nothing of his wife's thieving. His two children, a girl of fourteen and a boy of twelve, were also charged recently with larceny. When the authorities learned of the fa ther's suicide they released the mother

on her own bail to care for the children.

The arrest of Elias Mailloux, the absconding accountant of the public works department of the province of Quebec, at Salem, Mass., is regarded in Quebec as an occurrence which will give rise to revelations of a scandatous nature. Mr Mailloux, in June of last year, handed Alfred Morrissett, of Quebec, a cheque for \$9400, and the latter negotiated it at the Union Bank, where it was discovered to be a forgery. Morrissett was arrested, tried and dismissed, when he had proved that the cheque was obtained from Mailloux, who, in the meantime, had fled the country, and the guilt was fastened on him. However, in April last, Mailloux returned to Montreal and even visited Quebec, practically courting arrest, and boasting to those who met him that, if arrested, he would implicate politicians of high standing, who had been cognizant of the forged official cheque and had profited by the proceeds obtained from broker Morrissett. That there was some grounds for the fugitive's state-

where he had been for some time pas in Mailloux's company, and made statement, which was published unchallenged, that Mailloux had returned to Canada with the intention of surrender-

ing to justice. The receiver of the Red River Valley Elevator Company, having a line of ele vators through Minnesota to North Dakota, has filed schedules showing that the heaviest losses by its failure are two banks in Toronto and the Montreal Loan and Trust Company. The assets are \$449,922; liabilities, \$474,017. Among the chief creditors are the Bank of Toronto, \$100,000, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of Toronto, \$102,658.

The comptroller of customs has declin ed to accede to the request of the Hamburg steamship company to allow Ameri can wrecking appliances to be brought to Quebec free of duty for the purpose of temporarily repairing the steamer Wandrahm, which was wrecked below Quebec some weeks ago, in order that the vessel may be taken to Boston to dock her. The reciprocal wrecking arrangement does not apply to this case, as the St. Lawrence, at Quebec, is not contiguous

SHAKESPEARE.

The Little That is Known of His Life Work and Character.

Quinced summed up Shakespeare's life work and character in a few words: "He lived, he died and he was a little lower than the angels," because there is not much more about him that is undisputed. Curiously, Professor Dowden says: "Our wonder as regards Shakespeare should be, not that we know so little, but that we know so much." At the age of 18 a powerful influence drove Shakespeare to begin active life and to do what he could to better himself, for he took a better half in the person of Anne Hathaway, seven years older than himself. What shall we sacrifice to the manes of this young woman, who, says the London Spectator, unknowingly, may have been the cause of her husband's glory and of her country's pride and education? But the professor throws a wet blanket over our fire of imagination and calls the marriage imprudent. However, it did the couple no harm, although the husband suggests:

Let still the woman take An elder than herself. Her impulse at first did no more for im than to get him the employment of holding the horses of gentlemen who had ridden to the play house, but he soon became so popular in this vocation that he had to hire lads to assist him, who were called "Shakespeare's boys." very little about his early years at the theatre which is to be depended upon, but we are told that the impulse urged him to hold the steeds of one or more Phoebus, which, in the more accurate words of the professor, means: vised and adapted the work of early contemporaries," and this prepared him for mounting the chariot of Phoebus himself. He became a grandfather at the age of 44, and he soon turned his longing eyes toward his dear native town, where he had bought land and houses and laid out an orchard in which to pick his own He was as good a hand in making a hargain as in writing a tragedy.

"If you bargain with William Shakespeare or receive money therefor, bring your money home that you may," writes the father of a man who was probably poet. He died from hard drinking, in company with Ben Johnson and Drayton: but Halliwell-Phillips attributes his death to blood-poisoning: "If truth, and not romance, is to be invoked, were there the woodbine and sweet honeysuckle within reach of the poet's death bed, their fragrance would have been neutralized by their vicinity to middens, fetid water-courses, mur walls and piggeries:" and "the transfer of bones from graves to the charnel-house was then an ordinary practice at Stratford-on-Avon. So then. Shakespeare, if he had lived now, might have enjoyed forty more

The French Vintage of 1892. The return of the wine crop of France for 1892 have come to hand, and it appears that it foots up 670.094.820 galons, as against 663,058,000 gallons in 1891. Ten years ago the crop amounted to nearly 800,000,000 gallons; from that figure it declined to 535,573,000 gallons in 1887. At that time it looked as though France was going to pass out of the list of wine-producing countries, after the example of the island of Madeira. In 1888 there was a sudden recovery to 662,000,000 gallons, and in the following year a sudden drop to 511,-000,000. Since then the tendency has been toward improvement. The fluctuations in the crop are not uniform. One department will show an increase, while another will show a decrease. Last year forty-eight departments showed decreased yield as compared with 1891 while twenty-eight showed an increase the Medoc district, with which we are so familiar in this state, produced 13,-000,000 gallons less in 1892 than in 1891, while the Herault district, on the Gulf of Lyons, showed an increase of

40,000,000. The phollexera seem to be abandoning the mouth of the Garonne. The French vine-growers had to contend in 1892 against a series of atmospheric disasters. In April, when the oudding of the vines was far advanced, they were nipped by a frost, which proved a serious setback, and in August, as the grapes were ripened, a succession of excessively hot days dried up the grapes in immense quantities. As usualhappens under these circumstances what the grapes have lost in quantity they have gained in quality. The vint age of 1892 appears to be exceptional in strength, flavor, color and aroma.

Newport, R. I., June 30 .- Ex-Governor Wetmore, accompanied by Mrs. Wetnore, left for New York vesterday morning where Mr. Wetmore will undergo surgical treatment as the results of his recent painful accident.

Washington, June 30.-The duty of four cents per pound on block tin and assiterite, which hitherto has been on the free list, went into effect to-day under section 209 of the McKinley bill. The spectacle being thus presented of a duty going into effect as a result of legislaion, under an administration that is pledged to tariff reform. The clause of the bill provides that on and after July. 1895, cassiterite and block tin shall be returned to the free list unless the total output of American tin mines in any one fiscal year prior to 1895 shall amount to 5000 tons It will require an act of congress to abolish the duty before that

INDIANS MAKING WHISKEY.

Bad State of Affairs Reported From To the Editor: I want to let you know what the people are doing here. They are making, selling and drinking whiskey all the time. The Indians are making it. The Indians first commenced to make it at Kitlope some four years ago. I know a Kimsquit man who went to Kitlope and saw the Indians making whiskey. He went back to his village and tried the same thing. There are a number of the Kimsquit people making

whiskey now. Since Mr. Todd appoint-

ed me as constable a Kimsquit man,

knowing that I was a policeman, want-

ed to be friendly with me and wanted me to taste the whiskey he had made. I said, "I cannot drink it." Last summer when Mr. Todd came here I showed him He tasted the contents and said, "Whoever drinks this will get the bottle. Before Mr. Todd tasted the drink we had several times told the Indian agent about the whiskey making He did not say anything to me | tered them."-London Telegraph. here. about stopping the people from making the fire water. Last winter the Kimsquit people invited us to their village, and I went with them. As soon as we arrived I saw a number of the people drunk. In the evening I took a walk through the village and saw what the people were doing. In every house they were making whiskey. Every night the women were making it as well as the men. The Kimsquits sold it to the Bella Coolas for two dollars a bottle. thought there was nothing wrong about

The people said the policeman did

not care anything about what was being done there. A chief gave all the people whiskey at that time. They all asked me to go with them, but I did not want They often asked me to go with to go. them. I told them I thought it best not to go. At last I consented to go with I saw the Kimsquit people give two bottles of whiskey to the Bella Coola people. I saw they were all drunk, but did not hear any bad talk. When we returned to our village here two men began making whiskey and sold it for two dollars a bottle. A Talliome man began making whiskey. In a little time they were all engaged in the same business, and brought it here and sold it for two dollars a bottle. Some of our people went to Talliome. They saw all the women engaged making the fire water. A chief came here and told me they were fighting. One man took a knife and would have killed another had he not hid behind a tree. The knife hit the tree instead of the man. Another man wanted to kill himself. He was so drunk he did not know what he was doing. After that another man began making the vile stuff. He hired two young men to work. I saw a large barrel of reast in the house. They used flour, rice, sugar, yeast, powder, oranges, potatoes and beans. I asked them what it was they were making. They said it was food. I said it was not good food. They said the "plicemen" did not care, as there was no name for what they were making. After three days they were making steam. I saw what they made it with. They used a coal oil, tin, and made a long pipe. When they got a little made they gave all the people a taste. They pronounced it good. In a little while they all wanted to buy it, and gave two dollars a bottle. After fond to be suffering from an irritant poison. In all the reports children fighe is selling by the glass at hity cents a glass, and they call their house the hotel. The people will sit around and wait until there is a bottle filled. Then there is a rush made for it at three dollars a bottle. I feel sorry to see the boys and girls tasting it. Sometimes the young men and girls go in the woods to drink. The young men have to carry the girls back to the house on their back. One man has made more than a hundred dollars in three weeks. I know a man who made it just for his own use. He does not want to make money. Another man commenced to make yeast today. Now whiskey is being made up the river and away in the interior. They are having what they call a good time. It is my business to watch those people. The Bella Coolas, Talliomes and Kimsquits and the up-river people are all one. It will not be good to wait until some die or get killed through the accursed drink before some step is taken to put a stop to the making of it by the Indians. It would be well if some person could be sent here that would put a stop to this whiskey making and drinking, which

What are our Indian agents for? THOMAS HENDRY. Bella Cools, June 6.

AN ERA OF TRANQUILITY. Alexander Dumas' Belief Concerning the

Earth's Near Destiny.

something to help us? We feel badly

troubled about our people. Is there no

law to put a stop to this sad work among

the Indians? If you would send some

one to arrest a few we think it would

be the means of stopping this sad work.

We have written to Mr. Todd several

times, but he paid no attention what-

A long and highly-interesting letter from M. Alexandre Dumas appears in a Paris contemporary. It is in reply to tion of her paramour, gave her husband a request for an expression of opinion on the part of the well-known litterateur on the new and at present ill-defined movement in the great centres of learniug among the rising generation on the subject of "Mysticism," and the controversy as to whether or no this movement is based on religious tendency. M. Dumas sums up his opinions in the fol-

lowing interesting profession of faith:-

"The power, whatever it may be, that created the world, which I cannot be lieve created itself, having up to now retained, while using us as instruments. the privilege of knowing why it made us and what it does with us, this Power appearing more and more determined to keep its secret, I believe, if I may be allowed to speak freely, that Humanity is beginning to cease its efforts to penetrate this eternal mystery. It has tried religious, which have proved nothing, since they are all different; it has consulted philosophers, who were equally unsuccessful since they were contradictory. Humanity is now going to endeavor to overcome the difficulty alone by the simple use of its instinct and common sense, and as it has been placed or earth without knowing why or how. it is about to try to be as happy as possible with the means furnished by the earth

The eminent academician foresees, in the not very remote future, an era when, the useless search after the eternally hidden having ceased, people will agree to live at peace with one another. M. Vaughan and Robert Jardine.

Dumas, who detects this tendency even in facts which appear to be most opposed

"These armaments of all nations these continual menaces, this resumption of race oppression, are evil signs, but not signs of bad augury. They are the last convulsions of what is going to disappear. The social body resembles the human body, the malady being only a violent effort of the organism to throw off a morbid and noxious element. Those millions of armed men who are drilling every day, in view of a war of general extermination, have no hatred toward those they may be called upon to fight. and none of their leaders dare declare war. An agreement is inevitable within a given time, which will be shorter than we suppose. I do not know whether it is because I am not much longer for this life, and that the light from over the horizon already affects my vision, but I do believe that our world is about to witness the realization of the words. "Love one another!" without enquiring whether it was a man or a god who ut

A Dying Industry. There has for some years past b en continuous reduction in the area of land under flax cultivation in Ireland, and it more than likely that this year will see a further contraction in rection. The reason is to be found the somewhat uncertain nature of the crop, and in the bad weather which bas helped during the recent seasons to spoil the operations of the farmers. For the past two seasons the yield has been phenomenally poor. The average yield per acre for the twenty years ended 1891 was 27 1-2 stones, and last year the average was only 22 1-4 stones—as much as 16.40 per cent. less than in 1891, when again the yield was 19.51 per cent. less than in 1890. Even these results, however, show fairly well by comparison with those obtained in flax-producing countries. For instance, in Russia the average yield is 23, in Austria it is 27, in Hungary it is 28 3-4, in Holland 30, in Belgium 31 1-2, in Germany 37, and in France 43 stones per acre. The recent heavy reduction in acreage sown, however, anything but cheerful, and unless the southern provinces take up energeti-cally what the northern—for it is there that the falling off occurs-are re linquishing, Ireland will soon be tirely dependent upon foreign countries

for her supplies. Indian Poisoners. The report of the analyst to the Bombay government on criminal poisoning last year is made the text by the Times of India for some interesting observations on the methods of Indian poison ers. Arsenic is the agent most common ly employed, for it is the cheapest and most easily obtained of deadly drugs; opium comes next; and then, much lower down in the scale, strychnia and pounded glass. The arsenic cases are typical of the people amongst whom they occur. In a Scinde district a stranger went into a shop one day and entered into friendly conversation with a man he On parting, by way of met there. thanking him, the stranger him with some sweets for distribution five men and a boy were poisoned, and the obliging stranger has never heard of since. In Belgaum a boy returning from school was given sugar, which he shared with his sister and another child; all three were soon ure as victims in the arsenic cases. The poison is usually given in sweetmeats, and generally by a "strange woman," whom they meet in the street and who disappears. This "strange woman' found in page after page of successive analysts' reports for the past 20 years, and under much the same circumstances. The Indian professional poisoner appears to be rarely caught and usually is even suspected. In a large proportion of cases the crime appears to be without motive, and in many the pois oner appears to make no difficulty about poisoning a whole family to make sure of an individual. Accident is the main cause of discovery in the reported cases, for in remote villages a person dies and the body is burned before the suspicion of foul play gets abroad. Death is nearalways sudden in India, and the last follow so quickly that this kind of crime can be committed with a very large amount of impunity. It is generally known in India that traces o senical poisoning disappear when a body is burned; but this is not always the case. At Sattara a body was burned, and amongst the ashes of the pyre someone who had a grudge against the relatives of the deceased secretly inleads to other vices. Can you not do troduced arsenic and then caused an accusation of poisoning to be made against some of the relatives. The latter insist ed on having the ashes analyzed, the analyst, while finding the arsenic, declared the charges fraudulent, for ar senic volatilizes at a very moderate heat and leaves no trace behind. Another characteristic feature of the Indian poisoner is recklessness. In Dharwar a woman who had a grudge against an old paramour entered a liquor shop He was and offered him some drink. about to drink it, when a dispute arose about the price, and the seller took up the cup and poured the liquor back into the vessel from which he had taken it. A white sediment was found adhering to the bottom of the cup, which turned out to be white arsenic that the woman had introduced into the cup. In another instance a woman, at the suggesarsenic in food. He was violently ill, out recovered, and revenged himself on his faithless wife and her lover by ministering to both a severe thrashing with a stick. Pounded glass is going out of use because it is not always fatcheap and can be obtained easily by any one. As a rule it is administered women to their husbands; they take off their glass bangles, reduce them to powder by pounding, and then mix this with various articles of food.

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, 'Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont... and you will receive by post a pretty picture free from advertising and will picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

-The tenth anniversary of the W.C. T.U. will be celebrated on July 10th. -Applications for a resident physician at Cariboo will be received till July 6th. stipend. \$600.

-Police Magistrate Macrae has been gazetted stipendiary magistrate of the county of Victoria.

-Thompson River Hydraulic Co. has een incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. Trustees, John Hendry, J. W.

THEY WANT WIVES. Spallumcheen Bachelors Looking to

England for Helpmates.

working. In England, on the other

hand, there are many more women than

men, employment is difficult to obtain,

and parents are at a loss to know what

"Now," adds this practical minded

to do with their daughters.

Canadian Gazette: The bachelor of Canada's western lands cries out for nelpmeets from among the girls of England. Here is the plaint of one of them settled in the Spallumcheen Valley, British Columbia. The settlers here are (he says) almost without exception, Englishmen, many of them coming from families of good social standing in the "Old Country." Most of them have got through the rough parts of their labors, "collar-work," and are just about realize the fruits of their industry. They wish to build good houses and get better furniture and to get maried. They are unable, however, to leave their farms to go to England to get wives, and there are no women here; and so they have no prospect before them of attaining the elinements and the comforts of the homes for which they have been so long

British Columbian, "it would be an unspeakable blessing to the girls and greaty to the advantage of the settlers here if some means could be found of bringing the two together, so that the girls become the happy, contented wives of well to do farmers, who own the land they till and have a stake in the country, and mothers of healthy children, who will have a fair chance in the struggle for existence." He then suggests to the Self Help Emigration Society the following lines of action: "There are no servants in this country, all persons being socially equal. however, scores of respectable familie in which 'companions' and 'helpere would be eagerly welcomed and paid very high wages. If you like I will send you the names of clergymen and minis ters in this immediate vicinity who will he willing to communicate to you the ad dresses of a number of persons wanting helpers, and who will guarantee the respectability of such persons. The soci ety might then arrange for the first party of, say, twelve young women to be sent out; and, if satisfactorily settled, more might follow. The scheme might be varied or altered in some particulars make it workable. For instance, set tlers who obtained wives through society would be willing -if need b to pay the society the money expended in sending them out. The whole ques tion is one of distribution, such parties at the present time going through to Vancouver and Victoria-where there are too many women-and never reaching the interior of the country, where there

operation would give a great impetus to trade in this valley.' One of the most wonderful discoveries in science that has been made within the last year or two is the fact that a bean of light produces sound. A beam of sun light is thrown through a lens on a glas vessel that contains lampblack, colored silk or worsted, or other substances. disc, having slits or openings cut in it is made to revolve swiftly in this beam of light, so as to cut it up, thus making alternate flashes of light and shadow. On outting the ear to the glass vessel str sounds are heard so long as the flashing beam is falling on the vessel. a more wonderful discovery has been made. A beam of sunlight is caused to pass through a prism, so as to produce what is called the solar spectrum, of rainbow. The disc is turned, and the colored light of the rainbow is made to break through it. Now place the ear to the vessel containing the silk, wool or other material. As the colored lights of the spectrum fall upon it sounds will be given by different parts of the spec trum, and there will be silence in other parts. For instance, if the vessel contains red worsted, and the green light flashes upon it, loud sounds will be heard. Only feeble sounds will be heard if the red and blue parts of the rainbow fall upon the vessel, and the other colors make no sound at all. Green silk gives sound best in a red light. Every kind of material gives more or less sound in different colors, and utters no sound in others.

are none. I should be glad to hear from

you that the scheme is feasible, as its

Mrs. Stowe's Great Book. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is now public property, the copyright having expired and with it the source of nearly all of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's limited income. This leaves her, at the age of 82 years, a comparatively poor woman. Translation this famous book have been made in this famous book have been made in 20 different languages and its only equal, as a numerical competitor, was De Foe's "Robinson Crusee." Mrs. Stowe received \$10,000 for the first edition from Jewett & Co. of Boston, and a small percentage on the second, which she received until the firm failed, when Houghton, Mifflin & Co. secured the sole handling of the work. Mrs. Stowe's husband, a professor of philosophy left no means for the support and education of the children. This consumed most of Mrs. Stowe's income. The compliment which the authoress cherishes most dearly of Mrs. Stowe's income. The complimes which the authoress cherishes most dearlis that the children of Connecticut raises 1000 by 10-cent contributions to secure marble life-size bust of "the dear old lady." as she is familiarly termed. The work ecuted by Mrs. Annie Whitney of Bosto pronounced an admirable likeness. Stowe is passing the rest of her days allowe in Hartford, devoting most of time to listening to the reading of the B. She enjoys the society of anyone who She enjoys the society of anyone who sufficiently sweet voice to amuse her singing popular airs.



Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grow weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla which effected a perfect curs. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of

HOOD'S PILLS are the bust after-dinner Pills.

Indian Governmen fects the Mon

EXICO BIDS DEFIANC

Rusiness in Shangh the Shor

Colorado Intensely Ex Talks Silver To-I the Financial Cen London - Mines Places.

New York, June Harrison arrived her and will remain until leaves for Cape May August. A reporter questions to him on t "After the passage silver law silver sold 62. How do you acco

"I woul prefer not t ject now," was the an oody knows that the an expedient. and many other Reputhat fact, and Sherman passed in preference "It is interesting,"

President, "to note the our Democratic friend are appealing to the patriotic, an appeal w dom failed to respond to the passage of the S the Republican adminis gling with the financi great aim of our Dem to put Harrison in a this to excuse Repul patriotic now, and hel ent administration, bu contrast." "Do you expect the be repealed?"

"I don't care to spe don't know how well dent may have the wi In answer to a ques he attributed the pres to the effects of the said he thought a gree was laid at the door o than it deserved, by

tend to restore public by working upon the The Evening Post's London says: The sil dropped 31 1-4 pence small business for the Helena, Mont., June Hauser, chief officer o ter, which is turning in bullion every month

close, as there is enough in the ores of Montar ning in spite of the l situation will cause a City of Mexico, June the Treasury Limant nounce to the world truth in the rumor th plates suspending t silver. On the contra mints will be work capacity. The mint i \$14,000,000 this mon now being erected the capacity to \$18,

There are ten other i which have a smaller ent there exists a sc medium, due mainly t ation of Mexican drain on the finances be met by increase has an unfailing ma her dollars. The inc of coffee, fibres and enable Mexico to ex than ever -before. S Mexico more cheaply States, and the fall acutely felt here th ing republic, in view importations of forei consequent reduction

receipts which will high price of exchang The federal govern discount in salaries officials. Those who \$600 a year or less cent, all from \$600 t duced 7 1-2 per cent. 000 wil suffer a ten The Mexican govern further steps at pres the development of Valparaiso, June excitement through mine owners and d

account of the fall It is likely that all be closed except the cho mine El Paso, Tex., Ju the price of silver ha price of the Mexica and has cut down th local wholesalers mo Many firms have rec celling orders. The are closing.

New York, June a good deal of atte to-day. Speculation action of the Pres was active. There during the first hou ver in this market; certificates were off business was done. London, June 30 lishes a dispatch from imported silver will mitted to free coina Shanghai correspond usiness in that city by the changes ma system of India, and duties, especially the

Civil War T Denver, Col., June of civil war between herders from Utah and Colorado cattle already reported fro The eattlemen have great ranges in thi without invasion, b