

ANOTHER FOR TUPPER.

Sir Charles Tupper has been given another certificate of character by a candid friend. The Atlantic Weekly, a Conservative paper published at Dartmouth, N. S., said in a late issue: "Tupper is a man of indomitable will, able and unscrupulous. He can without doubt do much to carry the Tory banner to victory. Is he worthy of it? His enemies attack him entirely on the lines of his corruptness, and the utter lack of sound principles. Is the Conservative party lacking in honest men or men of ability that it cannot present a cabinet of upright men worthy of the honor and confidence of the people? We think not. Without leaving out the men whose names are a reproach, the Conservatives cannot hope for success in the coming year and they do not deserve it." A Halifax dispatch says of this criticism: "The fact that the article appeared just on the return of Weddo, and the editor of the paper is a close friend of Weddo, adds additional interest to it." When a Conservative paper describes Sir Charles as unscrupulous and an independent paper dubs him the prince of political cracksmen, Liberals may be excused for looking upon his present prominence as a disgrace to Canadian politics. No amount of servile adulation from hidebound Conservative newspapers can serve to whitewash Tupper or make him appear as an angel of sweetness and light.

STATUTE REVISION.

Judging from the discussions in the house, the revision of the provincial statutes is proceeding in a very unsatisfactory way, and there is some danger that the acts in their revised form will contain revisions not in consonance with the will of the people. Plainly the house cannot undertake to revise the acts in detail, for that would require more time than is at its disposal. Besides, that is the work for which the revising commission is employed and paid. But as the work of revision is now being done, the house would be compelled to concur every clause and section—some of the acts at least—in order to prevent changes being made which would represent no opinion but that of the commission. Yesterday it was stated in the course of the discussion that one act had received several new sections and been given a scope never intended by the legislature. We gather from what was said that proposed changes in this and other acts have not been distinctly marked as changes, and without authority for the changes being indicated. It must be assumed that they were made on the revisor's own responsibility. The house cannot be expected to enter into an elaborate comparison for the purpose of detecting and examining every alteration; it would in all likelihood miss some of the many alterations if it did undertake the task. Manifestly there is danger to the public in the method of procedure that has been followed, and a new method cannot be introduced too soon.

GAME LAW TINKERING.

The game law obtrudes itself on the notice of our legislators as persistently poverty shows its face to the public. Session after session amendments are made and long discussions indulged in, generally with the result of leaving the law in a worse state than before. So late as last session the act received a general overhauling, and now a new set of amendments has been made ready for the attention of the house. A good many objections have been entered against these, apparently with reason. A gun license, as spoken of, would not work in this country; it would be pretty sure to hit the wrong people and leave unscathed those whom it would be expected to discipline. Other objections advanced in the several letters written by farmers are well founded. The preservation of the game is a good thing to aim at, but the interest of the farmer is much more important. There should certainly be no provision in the game law to prevent the farmer from protecting his crops or to hamper him in his work in any degree. There is a good deal of absurdity in this constant tinkering with the game law anyway, when the fact is considered that its enforcement is very largely a farce.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

Prof. Roentgen, of the university of Wurzburg, Bavaria, has set the scientific world agog by his new photographic achievements. By a process of his own development he is able to photograph articles that are concealed entirely from the unaided sight, as, for instance, coins in a leather purse, an iron weight enclosed in a wooden box, the bones in a man's hand or body, etc. Stated generally, his system enables him to photograph substances of greater density through others of less density; thus the bones are revealed to the camera through the less opaque flesh and clothes. The basis of Prof. Roentgen's remarkable achievement is the production of intense rays of light, which pass through substances usually regarded as completely opaque. This he accomplishes by means of a Crooke's tube, which is, practically speaking, a vacuum glass tube. Through this he passes electricity by means of an induction coil, and the product is known by scientists as radiant heat, the rays from which are powerful enough to penetrate substances utterly impenetrable by ordinary rays. Prof. Roentgen's success came from his being able to secure rays of radiant heat which processes hitherto known could not produce. The practical benefits that may be derived from the discovery are many. In the line of surgery alone it may be made extremely useful, for the locating of bullets or other foreign substances in the body, the tracing of fractures, etc. In the present stage of its development it cannot prove so useful in the department of medicine, for the internal organs appear to be as transparent as the outer frame of flesh and blood. The process may in time be so perfected as to make a distinction in the photograph between the outer and inner portions of the body. Other experimenters are at work along Prof. Roentgen's line of discovery. Two Chicago amateur photographers are said to have paralleled the professor's achievements by using peculiarly manipulated sunlight and photographic plates of extreme sensitiveness, the sensitizing being done by a process of their own invention. By this means they have been enabled to photograph a type writer enclosed in its wooden case and a collection of bills and coins in the inside of a stout leather bag. The amateur's story may, however, be received with caution until they have furnished strong evidence in their own favor. Professor Wright, of Yale University, is reported to have followed up the Bavarian professor's line of experiments, and he seems to have achieved success by securing almost complete vacuum in the glass tube. It is quite probable that Prof. Roentgen's discovery will be improved upon when scores of experimenters get to work.

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UNWORTHY SCHEMERS.

Any person wishing to find striking instances of political potpourri may safely be directed to the actions of the Conservative government at Ottawa. No trick is too mean and petty, no violation of the rights of the people too outrageous for that combination to perpetrate, if only by so doing it can hope for a little partizan advantage. A fresh illustration is afforded by the government's scheme to control the representation of the Northwest Territories in parliament, by means of voters' list manipulation. When the Territories were first given four seats in parliament the government ordained that the voters should be open, in order that the voting should be intimidated successfully. When the privilege of the ballot was conceded the government took a new way of reaching the same end, namely, by taking power to "fix" the lists. The modus operandi is thus described by the Winnipeg Tribune—"Under the old law in the Territories any man who was entitled to vote could get his name put on the voters' list by oath. This was allowed because there was no proper voters' list made. In 1894 Mr. Daly changed the law by repealing the clause which allowed this to be done, but made no provision whatever for having a proper voters' list made. When he introduced his act giving the ballot to the Territories the question of voters' lists was discussed in the House of Commons, and it was agreed on all hands to leave the law as it was. When the bill got into the Senate Mr. Daly had the changes made there and then sneaked them through the House of Commons without any explanations whatever, and probably no one in the House of Commons knew anything about the change except the government members from the Territories. Last session the matter was brought up and a determined effort made to have the law made as it was before, both in the House of Commons and in the Senate, but the government positively refused to change it. Under the law as it stands an enumerator is appointed for each polling division. He commences to work as soon as the proclamation for the election is issued, and completes the list eight days before election day. He then posts up two written copies and within the next five days applications to get on the list may be made to him. He may put them on or refuse to put them on just as he sees fit. There is no appeal whatever from him. There is no printed list distributed, and in polling divisions, some of which are as large as counties in Ontario and Quebec, only two written copies are posted up. The enumerator has no office and the electors have no means of finding out where he is. In other words, if the enumerators desire they may disfranchise every opponent of the government in their polling division and there is no possibility of more than a very small percentage of them getting their names on, and then those who apply may find on election day that their names have not been put on."

They have a property tax in Prussia and the amount of taxable property as assessed is 40,000,000,000 marks, or £3,000,000,000 in addition to 20,000,000,000 marks or £1,000,000,000, exempt from taxation. The amount assessable under the tax is less by 13,800,000,000 marks than the estimate of the finance minister. The number of persons assessed is 1,150,000.

There appears to be no truth in the report that Mr. Angers, who was elected as a Liberal in Charlottetown had declared in favor of remedial legislation as proposed by the government. The following Ottawa dispatch disposes of the yarn: "The report made by Sir A. P. Caron in the house and repeated by the organs, that Angers, Liberal in Charlottetown, was to vote for remedial legislation is incorrect. A telegram was received to-day by Thérèse from Angers and the latter says he made no such statement."

If he had been in favor of remedial legislation there would have been no need of the Bishop's interference. By witnesses give a great picture of the scene in the country, where intimidation, unblushing bribery and clerical interference were all rampant. In some of the churches where the priests read the Bishop's pastoral the people left in a sulk. In the church at Bale St. Paul the singers left and high mass had to be abandoned and low mass was gone on with. Some of the parishioners told the cure, to take off their costumes and they would get what they deserved. To this point the priest replied that they would get no sacrament. The reply to that came quickly that if not the priests would get no rations. If the Ontario Tories are relying on the remedial bill to be carried by such men as Angers they would get badly left."

To-day's Province—an exceptionally meritorious number—contains, among other interesting features, a remarkably well-executed cartoon entitled, "Snaga Ahead—Session 1896." Premier Turner is depicted in the act of plowing a plot of ground upon which are thickly strewn a number of boulders labelled: "Deficit in Revenue," "Registrars' De-falcations," "Agent-General in London," "Premier's Visit to England," etc. Lord Salisbury has confessed that Great Britain can do practically nothing to help the Armenians against the oppression of the "unspeakable Turk." His discovery seems to have come a little too late. It should have been made in time to prevent any show of interference by Britain, which has been placed in a humiliating position by an unsuccessful demonstration. Lord Salisbury will hardly be acquitted of blundering most seriously in his handling of this affair; British public opinion, at all events, is strongly against him.

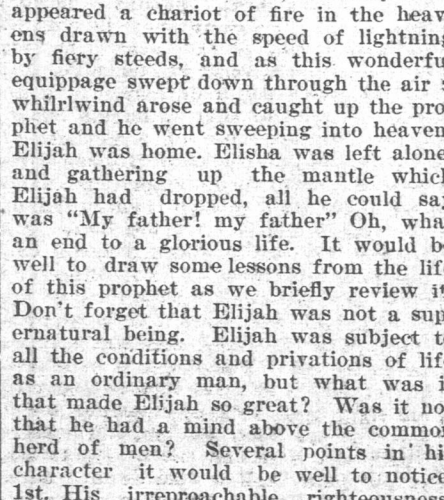
The Final Sermon in Rev. Cleaver's Series on the Prophet of Fire.

Metropolitan Church. Rev. S. Cleaver's Final Sermon of the Series on "Elijah." The Metropolitan Methodist church presented a number of well-attended services last evening, the popular Sabbath

evening sermons of the pastor being all of great interest and attracting many. The pastor took his text II Kings, chap. 2, verse 11: "And it came to pass as they still went on and talked, that behold there appeared a chariot and horses of fire and parted them both asunder: and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven." The preacher commenced by saying that he did not know how the rest might regard it, but to his mind the most emphatic confirmation of religious teachings and Christianity are the lives of men as recorded in God's Word, the living men of the Bible who stand boldly out in history as living characters. We fancy, as we read, that we can hear the anguish and the groanings of their spirits, and we see the halo above their brows, and the very dark pages of their history, where their sins are stamped out in equal prominence, are as the lamp of the locomotive lighting up the road and showing the dangers ahead. It is the mingling of these weaknesses and strength that makes it so interesting to read. We had the high hope when we remember that we too may stand out in equal prominence, are as the lamp of the locomotive lighting up the road and showing the dangers ahead. It is the mingling of these weaknesses and strength that makes it so interesting to read. We had the high hope when we remember that we too may stand out in equal prominence, are as the lamp of the locomotive lighting up the road and showing the dangers ahead.

The Jordan Mine. Arrangements Made to Continue Its Active Operations.

From latest information we learn Mr. D. Jordan is in Victoria and that Mr. Holland, the secretary of the new company, the West Wellington Coal Mining & Development Company, will be in our midst to-morrow. Mr. Jordan has accomplished his mission in San Francisco, viz. quieting the title to his coal property in this district. The money required left Victoria per telegram on the 21st inst. subject to Mr. Jordan's call. We have also learned that Mr. Jordan has purchased in San Francisco 7 miles of iron track and two locomotives. From accounts received from miners working the property we are assured that the mine is in excellent condition and the coal looking as good as ever. The vein is at present writing 9 feet thick and shows signs of increasing. The only obstacles seem now to have been removed, viz. cash and transportation. Now that everything is thus satisfactorily settled, work will doubtless be vigorously pushed forward, thus placing the property as a going concern and one of the wealth producers of the province.—Wellington Enterprise.



In Advanced Years. The strength and pure blood necessary to resist the effects of cold seasons are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I have for the last 25 years of my life been complaining of a weakness of the lungs and colds in the head, especially in the winter. Last fall I was again attacked. Reading of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was led to try it. I am now taking the fifth bottle with good results. I can positively say that I have now a winter as free from coughs or pains and difficult breathing spells for the last 25 years as was last winter. I can lie down and sleep all night without any annoyance from cough or pain in the lungs or asthma, as I frequently have. E. M. CHAMBERS, J. P., Cornhill, N. E."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

be a power to stir the whole province as never before in its history. "Sir, His steadfastness and courage. We need men and women to-day with courage and hearts of oak. Elijah boldly did his duty and delivered his messages as did Naham to David. John Knox before Queen Mary had that courage, and well might the inscription on the stone of his grave, 'Here lies a man who never feared the face of man,' be said of Elijah. What was the secret of his steadfast and courage? Because Elijah stood always in the presence of God. What would you care if a petty magistrate was embittered against you if the Queen of England stood before you? No wonder he cared nothing for the threatening of his persecutors, and could declare the will of God with sublime dignity—'before whom I stand.' This was the power he had in the wilderness, and which to him became a sanctuary, and yet Elijah's life was said to be a failure, grand as it was. 'The good people of the land who had cried 'The Lord is God,' were without a leader. Joram still ruled with an iron hand. He had only founded a few schools in the province, and yet his life was not one to be forgotten. though dead he yet speaketh. There is a certain valley where one may stand and shout, and apparently there is no response but the rocks on either side take up the shout and echo after echo is thrown back until at length the whole valley is filled with the echoes of the shout of one man, and so the shout of this prophet has come down these three thousand years. 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord,' and will go on until it is met by Gabriel's trumpet. Even Christ's life was pronounced by the world a failure. After all his wonderful miracles and preachings, there was not a man to stand by Him at His death, not a hand stirred to save Him, and when He left this world He left a mere handful of followers, carpenters, fishermen and a reformed harlot. Just one hundred and twenty, all told, assembled in that upper room to await the coming of the Comforter. And the army of martyrs that have followed the world has pronounced their lives failures. But are they failures? No! no! no! The world is ever anxious to accept them as failures, but we will not be surprised to see the palms of victory waving on the other shore, and where our ancestors wrote in their old records, 'we have chiselled in solid rock, grand successes,' and the Lord Elisha told them to keep still. What children still remain away from God? He dares write failure where God has written success? "

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Symmetrical Faces. Mr. Phil Morris's experiences have led him to the conclusion that symmetrical faces are very few and far between. The average face, he says, is composed of three parts: one equal, and one eye frequently goes up while the other is half closed. Often the nose is not straight and many people have a habit of looking as if they were asleep. The distinguished Royal Academician has been giving some account of the troubles and vexations which come of portrait painting. For instance, he would enlarge the ears of a fox hunter, and by accentuating the features, paint a most remarkable likeness. It is advisable in Mr. Morris's opinion, to let the sitters watch the progress of his portrait. In doing so the artist will be more interested in the task of sitting. It appears that one of the reasons why the Queen allows herself to be painted so often by Herr Angell, is that she can see the progress of the portrait. Some artists, on the other hand, are nervous, and decline to allow the sitter to see the portrait before it is complete.—London News.

The steamship Hankow left the dock this afternoon. While there she received a fresh coat of paint and had some repairs made to her funnel. She leaves this evening for Tacoma, from which port she will start on Wednesday morning for the Orient.

Princess Beatrice to be Laid to Rest in Royal Mausoleum. Recent Events at Nassau. Booth's Transfer of Relics—Will of a Duke.

REV. RALPH TROTTER

His Sermon on "The Crime of Our City and Our Police Service." Calvary Baptist Church Crowded to the Doors Last Evening.

There was a very large attendance at Calvary Baptist church last evening to hear Rev. Ralph W. Trotter's sermon on "The Crime of our City and our Police Service." The church was crowded, many being seated on the platform and in the adjoining rooms. Every inch of standing room was taken and many were turned away. Mr. Trotter took his text from Habakkuk 2:12, "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood and establisheth a city by iniquity." Matt. 6:38: "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

The preacher had said in his sermon on "The Ethics of Municipal Politics" of two months ago, that the electorates were not only under moral obligation to use the franchise to elect men of character and ability to the executive board, but he said that in the electing the people have a moral obligation to support them every day of the year. He then reviewed the recent election and characterized it as a conflict of light against darkness, and in some measure at least a victory for light. He was proud that in the initial resolution of the year the whole council had declared itself against gambling, and in favor of the enforcement of British law. During the past eight months he had been tempted many times to draw back from the task before him to-night, but every time he had yielded to such feelings he had felt himself, like Solomon, shorn of his power. No, he knew too much to draw back now. He had been flooded with letters asking him to do something for the cause of reform. Moreover, he felt the lack of moral sensitiveness in many of the people and he had determined to fathom the cause. To do this he had made personal investigations. And now he was in possession of facts which led only two courses open to him, namely, to speak the truth or vacate the pulpit. To nobler men, the speaker believed, the enforcement of British law, and the cleansing of the city possible! It can be done! You don't think so. Appoint me chief of police for six months, and I'll show you. (Applause.) The speaker asked the audience not to applaud as there were many present who were sensitive at that point. The preacher told the facts of his personal investigations into the night life in Victoria. Gambling, concert gardens, saloons, and houses of prostitution were pictured at first hand and from sight. The cry was always "not our facts and not ministerial gentry." He would put the facts of his address in the form of hard cold affidavits if they wished it, and would grind them out afresh every week if necessary. The speaker said his purpose was not to bring "huff" down upon the personnel of the police force. There were gentlemen on that force, and he was glad to see some of them present. But British law was not enforced in this city and the police were either ignorant, incompetent or in collusion. If ignorant such innocence ought not to be allowed to stand. If incompetent, they should be dismissed and able men appointed. If in collusion, they should be punished.

The fact that the police on January 20th had within a few hours after the first resolution of the new council closed nearly all the gambling houses referred to was proof that they were neither ignorant or to that extent incompetent. The fact was the police of this city had demonstrated that they could close the gambling houses any hour they chose. He then called for an awakening of public sentiment for protection from the element of "rum-soaked, besotted blood-hounds that were growing fat by sucking the blood from the moral vitals of the community," and asked all classes to be on their respective of party and prejudice to secure the moral cleaning of the city.

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