

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1894.

THE OPPOSITION'S CIPHERER.

The Opposition has of late become exceedingly active. Its activity is characterized by an exhibition of ill-natured and irritable weakness. It reminds one of the angry attack of the small dog on a passing carriage. The dog gets tremendously excited, barks furiously, and snarls so as to show every tooth he has in his head, but the carriage proceeds on its way perfectly regardless of the raging animal. The noise which he makes is not pleasant, but he does the passers-by no harm and himself no good.

Instead of attacking the policy of the Government, the Opposition makes a great fuss about a number of little things that are really of no public importance, and it wastes the time of the House in bickering about trifles. Mr. Kitchin's long and complicated motion, declaring that a statement made in the Government's reply to the Mainland petition is not mathematically exact, should never have been moved. It is abundantly plain that the Government, ever since it has been in power, has had a good working majority in the Legislative Assembly. This is all that practical men who are blessed with a little common sense should concern themselves about. The distribution of the representation was, when the election was held, very much the same as it has been since confederation. If at the last general election the Opposition had been supported by as good a majority on the floor of the House as the present Government has, they would immediately have assumed the reins of power without making a single enquiry as to whether or not their majority in the House represented a majority of the electorate. Very probably if a member of the minority would then be so foolish as to set about counting votes, the members of the new Government would lie back in their seats and laugh at him for his folly. They won the election knowing how the seats were distributed, and they accepted the result cheerfully, and they expected their opponents who had been beaten to do the same.

Everywhere there are academic discussions as to whether the majority in Parliament represents the majority of the people, but no one takes such discussions seriously. In the present case Mr. Kitchin and his friends were more than ordinarily foolish, for not only could no good to the Province come of the discussion of his clumsy motion, but he, as the Premier and his supporters showed very clearly, was astray in his arithmetic. The little sum of which he was so proud was evidently wrong. After all his clattering he had not worked out the right "answer."

The discussion was discursive enough, for it wandered all the way from arithmetic to grammar. The whole matter at last seemed to hinge upon the question whether the present or the past was intended by the writer of the reply to the Mainland petition. Did that reply speak of things as they were when the petition was forwarded to the Governor-General, or did the Minister who drew up the document ignore the present to refer to a state of things with which the petition had nothing to do? Any one who possesses a grain of common sense must see that he had reference to the state of parties as they were when and after the bill authorizing the erection of the Parliament buildings was passed. The condition of the Government and its support when the petition was signed and presented, is what must necessarily be considered. What it was two years or so before had nothing to do with the subject in hand. When the petition was drawn up and presented, Messrs. Horne, Punch and Kellie were avowedly supporters of the Government, and consequently, in counting the number of electors who voted for the majority, it was only fair to count in those who cast their ballots for these three gentlemen. Mr. Brown saw the importance of this point, and he maintained that the electors who had voted for Messrs. Horne, Kellie and Punch, who were never opponents of the Government, should be counted with those of Messrs. Brown, Cotton and Kitchin, the leaders of the new Opposition.

Again we ask, was the point worth the time taken in discussing it? Would an Opposition led by men of large views and practical common sense have raised the question? We think not. The other matters on which the Opposition have attacked the Government are of the same worrying kind. Their discussion will not do the slightest good, and will, like this one on Mr. Kitchin's question in political arithmetic, impede the transaction of the business of the House.

A NEGLECTED CONSTITUENCY.

Mr. Kitchin, who for some months past has been so busy in teaching the Government what they ought to do and what to avoid, and in finding fault with almost everything connected with the administration of public affairs, is, we hear, very far from giving satisfaction to his own constituents. They, it appears, think that he would be more in the line of his duty if he devoted less of his time to snarling at the Government and more of it to looking after the interests of Chilliwack. They say that they did not elect him to be continually abusing the Premier and his colleagues. What they wanted was a man who would do his best to get the district what it needs in the way of public improvements. If they assert, needs a railway, dykes, public roads and a Court House, but they do not see that Mr. Kitchin has done anything to get any of these things for them. So little faith have they in his zeal and ability that they have sent a delegation of sturdy yeomen to

the Capital to represent the wants of the district to the Government. Mr. Kitchin, it is evident, has been acting the part of Mrs. Jellyby, who was so busy in attending to the wants of those in distant lands, say Cariboo, that she had no time to attend to the wants of her own household. His neglected constituents seeing their representative so immersed in matters in which they take no interest, feel that if they don't do the work which he has been elected to do, it will never be done, have undertaken to do it themselves, and appearances are very deceptive if any one of them is not better qualified to do it than Mr. Kitchin, M.P.P.

MR. KITCHIN'S SUM.

The figures of Mr. Kitchin's sum were published in yesterday evening's Times, backed up by a leading article. We have had neither the time nor the inclination to examine the cipherer's figures closely, but it can be seen at a glance that they have been cooked for the occasion. The names of Messrs. Horne, Punch and Kellie, who are now, and who have for some time been, avowed supporters of the Government are placed on the same list as are those of Brown, Kitchin and Cotton, who, though elected as Independents, have been its open and bitter opponents. Mr. Kitchin has also, in order to swell his total, placed the name of Mr. Charles Wilson who, as his card shows, ran his election as "an independent supporter of the Government" in the same column as those who came out as either neutral or opposed to its policy. Now this may be very clever in Mr. Kitchin, but it cannot be said to be altogether honest.

What Mr. Kitchin sets out to prove is that the statement made in a report of the Executive Council relating to the Mainland petition, that "the number of votes actually polled at the general election for candidates avowedly supporting the Government was equal to the number of votes polled for both opponents and independents combined," is false. Now, when the report was drawn up, Messrs. Horne, Punch and Kellie were avowedly supporting the Government which the petitioners had condemned. It is clear to every unprejudiced person that the names of these gentlemen should be taken off the list of Mr. Kitchin's friends and co-laborers, and placed in the one to which they belong, that of the supporters of the Government. Mr. Charles Wilson's name, too, should be on that list, and as no votes were polled for Mr. Kellie his name should not appear on either list.

Now, when these changes necessary to show how the Government stood relatively to the Opposition at the time when the report was forwarded to Ottawa are made, let us see how the numbers stand. The votes polled for the supporters of the Government, whom Mr. Kitchin has listed with its opponents, are:

Wilson.....	570
Horne.....	605
Punch.....	476
Kellie.....	494
Total.....	1,795

Take these from Mr. Kitchin's total, 11,403, and add them to the number of votes which, according to Mr. Kitchin, were polled for the Government, and we have Government, 9,727; Opposition, 9,608; which fully bears out the statement of the Executive Council's report.

But these figures do not show anything like the actual strength of the Government party, either at the time of the election or since. Many of the members who now form the Opposition obtained a large number of Government votes on the false pretence of being Independents. These members know that they would not have the ghost of a chance if they ran as opponents of the Government, and consequently, in order to gain support, they deceitfully declared themselves to be Independents. The scheme succeeded, but the supporters of the Government should profit by the experience, and it is not likely that they will allow any one to play them the same trick again.

VOTING WOMEN.

Women's suffrage has evidently been, so far, a success in New Zealand. This is what the Montreal Witness says of the way in which it works:

The results of the recent general election in New Zealand are said to justify the claims of those who advocated woman suffrage. By a recent law passed in the legislature of that colony all women over the age of twenty-one years are enfranchised. In the general election just held it is estimated that at least one-third of the vote was cast by the female sex, and it is further stated that they took a lively interest in the character and tendencies of the candidates, with the result that one leading paper, doubtless on the side that profited by the women's vote, is able to sum up the situation as follows: "Woman's influence was wholly for good in the conduct of one of the most keenly contested elections that has ever been held in New Zealand." New Zealand is the first of the British possessions to initiate woman suffrage, and the experiment has so far proved successful that the women have actually voted.

NOT SUCCESSFUL.

This is what the New York Times says of Mr. Sovereign's attempt to prevent the issue of bonds:

The suit brought by the officers of the Knights of Labor in Washington to enjoin Secretary Carlisle from selling bonds need not be regarded by any one very seriously. Its object is much more frankly stated in the complaint than the object of those in the House of Representatives who are trying to block the bonds. It is to compel the Secretary to "coin the seigniorage." It is, perhaps, not wholly unfortunate that the suit has been brought, since, if it is carried promptly to a final judgment, all doubt raised by it may be settled. In that case, though the expense to the poor Knights will be a rather hard tax in the present condition of things, the people as a whole will profit by it.

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A CHOLERA CENTRE.

Enquiries have lately been made as to the manner in which the cholera travels from India to Europe. It has been found that one great means of spreading that dreadful disease to Europe and the western parts of the world is the pilgrimage to Mecca. Many of the pilgrims are very poor. They are during the pilgrimage insufficiently fed, and they are often crowded together on board ship in a way which of itself is calculated to breed disease.

The pilgrims from India land at Kamaran, a small island near the Pacific coast, at Yembo, the sea port of Medina, and at Jeddah, the sea port of Mecca. The pilgrims flock to the holy cities by thousands. While in Mecca and Medina the pilgrims from the north meet and mingle with the pilgrims of the south. Any contagious disease that either of the crowds has is communicated to the other and the consequence is that the mortality is at times something horrible. Last year the mortality was exceptionally heavy. We read that "at one time it became necessary for the Government to use its soldiers as grave-diggers, for the pilgrims who survived were unable to inter the thousands of dead bodies that were lying in the streets and on the roads in the vicinity of Mecca. One hapless regiment of 900 men, assigned to this duty, lost 600 of those men by the dreaded disease in less than ten days. "The surviving pilgrims, whose homes are in the north, carry with them the seeds of disease. Many die on the road, and those who reach home communicate the disease to their countrymen and kindred. The cholera is carried by ships still further north and in this way reaches Europe, whence it spreads to America and elsewhere. From this it will be seen that we in Canada have an interest in the sanitary condition of Mecca and Medina, and in the proper regulation of the ships that are employed in conveying pilgrims to and from Mecca. When the cholera once sets out on its travels under favorable conditions, it is astonishing to see how steadily it moves on and what progress it makes.

Very few people have any idea of the number of lives that are sacrificed every year in this great Mohammedan pilgrimage. Here are some figures from the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the United States at Constantinople concerning the latest pilgrimage, the most recent reports bringing the record down to December 31st of last year:

Vessels.	Pilgrims.
Landed at Jeddah.....	242
Of which there came from the north.....	62
Landed at Yembo.....	54
Of which there came from the north.....	33
Landed at Kamaran.....	33
Jeddah and Yembo.....	45
Returned from Jeddah and Yembo.....	49,972
Remaining in the holy cities at the end of the year, about.....	4,000
Pilgrims missing, who died of cholera or other diseases, about.....	41,000

These figures tell a fearful story of misery as well as death, for many of the victims of cholera are made an easy prey to the fall disease because they are weakened by fatigue and hunger.

Having full knowledge of the horrors of the pilgrimage, and seeing what an effective means it is in the spread of disease, it is no wonder that there is talk of putting the holy cities, as far as sanitation is concerned, under the control of a European commission. Some may think that this is rather an expensive precaution against cholera, but very few indeed have any idea of what a visitation of cholera costs Europe in hard cash and in disarrangement of business. If a costly commission in Arabia would be effective in preventing the disease spreading to Europe it would be the cheapest guarantee that could be devised.

TEA AND COFFEE.

The San Francisco Chronicle makes some sensible remarks on what a German scientist, so-called, says about the wholesomeness of tea and coffee. The philosopher made experiments on the effects of tea and coffee on some food substances which were exposed to the action of gastric juice which he had manufactured. How nearly it resembled the gastric juice produced in the laboratory of nature, and whether his experiments were tried under conditions anything like those under which the natural process of digestion is carried on, he does not say. We are not, we must say, inclined to place much reliance upon the results of experiments made with imitation gastric juice in an artificial stomach. We certainly would not think of preferring them to the experience of men and women who have noted the workings of the genuine articles through a series of years. We agree with the Chronicle when it says:

"This age makes altogether too much fuss and disturbance about its digestion, anyway. Dyspepsia has been installed as the Moloch, the Baal, the Juggernaut, on whose altars we offer ourselves or before whose feet we cast ourselves as a living, willing sacrifice. It has become really fashionable to have dyspepsia, and it is to be regarded as the hall mark of gentility and good breeding. Our ancestors, who ate great slabs of half-cooked meat, washed down with fiery wine or strong whiskey, never dreamed of dyspepsia. He had a noble appetite and a perpetual thirst, but we never heard of a perpetual dyspepsia. Really, scientists like Schulz Schulzenstein should be suppressed as enemies of the human family, for he allowed to go on they will have us in a short time so that we shall be afraid to eat or drink anything except by virtue and under the authority of a doctor's prescription."

There is no doubt that drinking too much strong tea, particularly when it has been spoiled in the preparation, as most of it is, is injurious. And the same may be said of coffee. But those who positively declare that tea and coffee, when taken in moderation, spoil the digestion, say what is already

opposite to the experience of millions upon millions of men and women of many nations. That tea does not agree with some people and that there are persons who cannot drink coffee, strong or weak, without being disagreeably affected, is quite true. But the same may be said of certain articles of diet that are universally regarded as wholesome and pleasant. We have known more than one person to whom strawberries were really a poison. Some persons cannot drink milk without feeling ill, others find that they must be very careful how and when they eat plain bread and butter. In this matter of food and drink nature appears to be most capricious, so much so that the saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," is everywhere allowed to be perfectly true. The trouble with the faddists and the cranky is that they will not allow for the diversity of nature. They would impose their own narrow and foolish code upon persons of all ages and all constitutions in all varieties of circumstances.

A COMPETENT WITNESS.

The Northwest Mining Review, which is a lively publication full of information for the practical miner and for others who are interested in mines, speaks of "Kaalo-on-the-Lake" in the following manner: "One of the best evidences of a country's wealth is that its volume of business is steadily increasing; and this is the case to a marked degree in Kaalo, and as I am informed on reliable authority, and as I am a Kaalo-Sloona country. While the business of the whole world seems to be at a standstill and nearly all other silver-lead mining camps are stricken so badly by the low price of both these metals, it seems remarkable to find a camp which two years ago was an unknown wilderness, now supporting a population of something like five thousand people from the production of all over and lead taken from at least twenty mines, which are simply in a stage of development, and in no case are stopping. We think we speak the truth when we say that the country has never been over-estimated; that its output of wealth will exceed any estimate ever made in that direction."

The editor has had the opportunity of seeing for himself the country which he describes, and of whose prospects he speaks so hopefully. He, during his tour, visited all the mines and mining camps in the neighborhood of Kaalo, and like every other intelligent visitor, he is deeply impressed with the richness of the country. He was pleased to see men of almost all nations living in the district in peace and friendliness. "The utmost good feeling," he says, "prevails." He bears witness to the efficiency of the Provincial Government, but he evidently is no admirer of the customs regulations on either side of the line. They are not calculated to facilitate business or to promote settlement. It is to be hoped that there will soon be, in Canada and the United States, a change for the better both in tariffs and in customs regulations.

A MISCHIEVOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

An "for palace" is pretty enough to look at and it may be interesting to read about, but the accounts of it that appear in the English papers lead their readers to conclude that it is winter in Canada all the year round. In order to deepen this impression, we are told by a Canadian paper that "The Governor-General was brought to the carnival at Quebec in what looked like a mass of snow and ice. The whole train, composed of a huge snow-plough, two engines and two passenger coaches, after making their way through blizzards and drifts, rolled into the station one great white mass. We do not know that a more fitting introduction to a winter carnival could possibly have been arranged." It must give English people a nice idea of Canada to read that Lord and Lady Aberdeen travelled from Ottawa to Quebec in an iceberg on wheels to see a palace of ice, and to participate in winter sports, such as tobogganing, skating, snow-shoeing, sleigh-driving, with the addition that to keep themselves from freezing they wore blanket suits and were, besides, enveloped in furs. Then there will be pictures of the ice-enrusted train and their Excellencies and their children in winter raiment riding in sleighs covered with bear-skins and buffalo robes. All this may be very nice indeed, and quite true to nature, but the narrative, with its illustrations, will help to continue and strengthen the belief that the climate of Canada is one of arctic rigor, and that its inhabitants, rich as well as poor, have to resort to all kinds of expedients to keep themselves from freezing to death.

The winter carnival in Canada appears to have been specially devised to do the greatest possible injury to the country. It is an object lesson which not only does not instruct but which intensifies and perpetuates mistakes and deepens false impressions. What is the reason that we hear nothing and see no illustrations of Canada's delightful spring, its hot summer and its pleasant autumn? These are nearly wholly neglected by the writers and the picture makers, but we read and see enough and a great deal more than enough, about Canada's piercing cold, and to the great majority of its inhabitants, inexplicably dreary winter.

The winter carnival is a very effective mode of advertising this country's winter and of libelling its climate. It is to be wished that the one going on now in Quebec would be the last of the winter carnivals. We do not wish its projectors evil, but we would not grieve in the least if we hear that they have lost so much money by this one that they will never think of getting up another.

Why Hood's Wins. President Lincoln said, "You cannot fool the people a second time." They are too quick to recognize real merit or lack of it, and cling only to the changes which they find to be what is best for them.

It is especially gratifying that the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla has increased so rapidly in those sections where it is best known. The inference is plain. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven to be a genuine medicine. It is not even an approach. It is the people's favorite blood-purifier and blood-building medicine, and is more popular than any other remedy before it. This is because Hood's Cures.

LOSS OF THE "ESTELLE."

Reported Destruction of This Fine Steamboat by an Explosion, on Sunday Last.

How the Disaster Occurred a Mystery—All Hands Believed to Be Lost.

COLONIST specials from Nanaimo and from Union last evening, as well as private telegrams to Mr. Andrew Haslam, the owner, who is at present in this city, convey the information that there is every reason to both fear and believe that the fine tugboat Estelle has been lost near Cape Mudge, probably with all on board. The information to hand is that the steamer was completely destroyed on Sunday last by an explosion, though how this conclusion is reached is not yet made clear.

First word of the disaster came in a message from Union to Mr. Haslam, who was on his way to San Francisco, where Mrs. Haslam now is. The telegram read as follows:

UNION, Feb. 8.
Mr. A. Haslam, M. P., Dryden Hotel, Victoria:

Reports from Campbell river of an explosion on the Estelle February 4. Indians found the doors in several places. A large part of the steamer near the mouth of the river. John Percy found two sacks of chop steels at the mouth of the river. No bodies yet found. (Signed) A. W. FRASER.

Later in the evening the COLONIST's Nanaimo correspondent wires confirming the information given above, but announcing that no further details were available. Mr. Haslam has, of course, broken off all previous plans, and will return to Nanaimo this morning, the steamer Brunette only awaiting his arrival to leave for the scene of the disaster.

Mr. Haslam is completely mystified in regard to the matter, as the Estelle was a new boat and one of the staunchest of her class in Pacific waters. She was built in Nanaimo three years ago, under his own supervision, and to his order, and cost in round figures between \$19,000 and \$20,000. Her dimensions were 90x18x6 feet, and her engines of 200 horse power. She was a new when the steamer was built. The boiler was only a year old and, like the hull, had been officially tested and approved last September. It was certificated as safe up to 135 lbs. per square inch. Her insurance amounted to \$15,000 in the California Sun Marine Co. Since her completion the Estelle has been employed in logging and general towing, for which work she was second to no boat in the north Pacific.

Only last week a half interest in the steamer was purchased by Mr. Norman McDougall, Mr. Haslam's brother-in-law, and Captain James A. Christensen, Jr., of this city, assumed the command. He left Nanaimo with his new charge, and accompanied by Mr. McDougall, on Thursday or Friday last, being bound for Mr. Haslam's camp on Vancouver Island, and about eight miles above Menzies bay and the Narrows, with supplies. Returning, the steamer was due back at Nanaimo last Saturday. The crew of eight all told included several Victorians, Captain Christensen being a son of the veteran pilot, and himself a native of Victoria. His parents and family reside on Montreal street. Engineer Herbert Whitehead was also of this city, his wife and family residing at St. James street. He had been in charge of the engine room of the Estelle for about three months and was a man of experience and caution.

The scene of the disaster, which is just about the same spot where the unfortunate Standard was lost, will be reached by Mr. Haslam this evening, and the result of his investigation will be known to-morrow.

CAMP FAIRVIEW.

Good Returns Secured From the Working of Ore at the Ten Stamp Mill.

The C. P. R. Magnates Are Interested—Gold Bars Shipped to San Francisco.

Camp Fairview is the name of a gold quartz field about which very little has been said, but the ledges have been developed to a greater extent than those of any other district. The camp is twenty-five miles south of Penticton, and fifteen miles from the boundary line. The ledges on the mainland are from three to six feet in width and have been traced three miles. The ledges are in three parallel veins from one hundred to two hundred feet apart, with numerous feeders. They are situated on a ridge in an open park-like country easily accessible. The prospecting of the claims has been in progress for the past five years in a quiet way, the owners for a long time holding their property at fabulous figures. W. C. Van Horne, D. McIntyre, William Angus, Duncan McMaster and Hammond were a syndicate who had a great deal of ready cash, and they purchased the Rattler, Ontario, Brown Bear, Wynn M. and Wide West for about \$100,000 cash down. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco constructed a ten stamp mill of the latest type capable of handling twenty tons per day. This mill was placed on the ground, and about 1,500 tons of ore, which is fine milling, has been run through, and has averaged from \$20 to \$40 per ton. A shipment of \$3,000 in gold bars was made through the Bank of Montreal, Vernon, the other day.

The Morning Star mine is still in the possession of the original owners, who last fall refused \$40,000 for their claim. The running of the mill has proved that their estimate of the value of the claim was a good one, for hundreds of tons of ore from the Morning Star, run through the syndicate's mill, averaged from \$20 up to \$40 per ton. The ore is quarried out from the surface for 50 cents per ton. It is carried in a comparatively soft formation, and five men can keep the mill going night and day. There are over one hundred claims within the radius of a few miles. The syndicate purchased the several claims owned by them on the recommendation of Mr. G. Atwood, a well known authority in mining in America and England. The ore from the ledges was subjected to a mill test, and the deal was made.

The facilities for cheap mining are excellent. There is a fine water power, which has been utilized in running the stamp mill. It is estimated that there is enough ore in sight to furnish constant work for 500 stamps. Camp Fairview gives promise of being the first gold quartz field in British Columbia to send out any considerable quantity of bullion. The claim, of course, will be limited until the number of stamps is increased, but this latter will not be done until further development has been accomplished through the aid of the present plant. Many hundreds of feet of tunneling have been completed and this work is still under way on a considerable scale.

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CANADA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Times to-day published its third article on Canada, which is attracting great attention. The writer believes the unlimited coal resources of the Dominion will ultimately make Canada the keystone of Britain's naval position, and advocate the fortification of Nanaimo, B.C., in addition to the works at Esquimaux. The article also deals with the questions of independence and annexation, and holds that the "carrying out of either of these ideas would be such a blow to the Empire's naval supremacy, that Englishmen should not treat the subject lightly."

IRISH LAND QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Marquis of Londonderry, Conservative, in speaking in Greenway this evening, said the next land question. Steps should be taken to facilitate purchase and to enable the land to become owned. The establishment of a board of agricultural instruction would help develop Ireland's resources. These and a few other steps along the same line would stop the source of trouble in Ireland.

With pure, vigorous blood coursing through the veins and animating every fibre of the body, cold weather is not only endurable, but pleasant and agreeable. No other blood medicine is so certain in its results as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. What it does for others it will do for you.

BIRTH.

GONNABON—On the 6th inst., the wife of A. GONNABON, of a daughter.

PRIOR—On the 7th inst., the wife of E. G. Prior, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

TOLMIE-HARRAP—In Victoria West at the home of the bride's mother, by Rev. D. W. Barber, Simon F. Tolmie to Annie Harrap.

MACABEE-BEAVEN—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Simon F. Tolmie, by Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M.A., T. B. Macabee to Ella Beaven.

DIED.

STEWARTSON—In this city, on February 7th, John Stewartson, a native of Liverpool, Eng., aged 55 years.

SEEDS. For nearly half a century we have been supplying the Farmers, the Gardeners, the Florists, the Horticultural Specialists in all portions of the Dominion, with our selected and reliable stocks of Seeds for the Garden and the Greenhouse; and year after year their coming to us as regularly as the seasons, so that the people's trust is a most valuable possession. Our Seed catalogue for 1894 is now ready and will be mailed free to all who apply to us.

JOHN A. BRUCE AND CO.
SEED MERCHANTS,
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In order to clear out the balance of our Winter Stock we have the following lines at prices that speak for themselves:

- 15 doz. Men's Braces at 15c a pair.
- Men's Union Socks, 12 pairs for \$1.00.
- 10 doz. Men's Wool Mitts, 15c a pair.
- 100 Gum Coats, all sizes, at \$1.50, worth \$2.50.
- 20 doz. White Shirts, 60c, worth \$1.00.
- 50 doz. Linen Collars, men's sizes, \$1.00 per doz.
- Boys' Suits and Overcoats from \$1.50 up.
- Rigby and Melissa, \$11, \$12 and \$13, worth \$14, \$16 and \$18.
- 20 doz. Handkerchiefs at 6c each, 19x20.
- Men's Panama Waterproofs, with capes, in blue and black, \$6.50, regular price \$9.00.
- We have about 50 first-class McIntoshes, Wool lined, all reduced from \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.
- 150 Men's Overcoats, the finest selection in the city.

They all go at clearing prices. This is Cash Prices Only.

Orders by mail, accompanied by the cash, will be filled with the greatest care possible. We will give you just as good value in this way as if you were here to see for yourself.

We are also running a First-Class Boot and Shoe Store Adjoining our Store.

Special terms to parties living in the country who send us good orders.

GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER.

NO MATTER HOW SMALL, WE WILL FILL IT.

GILMORE & MCCANDLESS,

35 AND 37 JONSON STREET.

CHATHAM, Feb. 6.—Aired W. colored, was sentenced here yesterday for six years imprisonment for the jewels from the residence of Mrs.

CABLE G.

Concerning Royalty— to the Succession W. E. Glad.

Ex-King Milan Cause in a Ball Room Notes.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Dr. D. guished German surgeon basis of heart disease.

The commercial treaty and Russia shows that Russia concessions in reducing goods.

It is authoritatively stated will shortly publish an union of the Western and the Duke and Duchess of

to go to Germany in April and will be at Coburg for Grand Duke of Hesse and Maria Melita.

The Emperor and Empress invited the Prince and Princess Victoria to St. Petersburg for the Grand Duchess Xenia and Grand Duchess Maria, which ceremony place about Whit Monday.

The Prince of Wales' race yesterday left Cowes for her way to Marseilles. Wales will not leave for the second week in March, to London about April 9, before proceeding to Coburg.

A dispatch from Prague that Lieutenant Kolovrat, Hungarian army, quarrelled with a merchant in a beer house, drew his sword, and two of the merchants ran to other named Coten. Moments Coten was dead.

Mr. Gochen, who is a daughter to Wiesbaden, days at Brussels as the guest and Lady Plunkett, and was King Leopold as the son of Mr. Gladstone's impend.

The great gathering at the of the largest and most members.

In 1884 Signor Campanella resident of Civita Lavagna killed a man named Falcini but Falcini's brother swore death. Campanella was to be tried the throat of the expectant placed the corpse in the and then up to the police. The bride- lived, will lose her reason.

An event of considerable in marriage of Mr. Bruce Baillie, son of this great daughter of the brewing company of Bass-ton-Trent. The bridegroom Scotch landowner, is a Earl of Elgin, now Viscount and the bride is the prospect thirty million shillings. Some time has it said, caused the break up of a wealthy company as a coroner for his daughter.

It is announced that the Fre of Marine has decided that Ad command, and having, when referring to the Chamber against took occasion to praise its corrupted, very hotly: "The offi have no need of your decline them in their name."

The Minister of Marine deal matter had reached a stage to be discussed by the Govern Regarding a report that a been formed on this side of the different steamship lines, the re of one of the leading transpo said the statement was incorrect the British lines have already arrangements to pool Atlantic earnings, and are negotiating large of freight business. The steamship companies are likely an agreement with the which will diminish competition.

The Princess of Wales and left Sandringham on Saturday on a visit to the Queen, accompanied Prince. Her Royal Highness stored to health, and will visit to the Duke and Duchess she leaves Osborne. The Queen the Princess to postpone her the Mediterranean until after rooms to be held at Buckingham February 27 and March 6. The the Princess at these functions the fatality of the reports so regulated about her resolution to society.

Ex-King Milan, accompanied under, his son, to the merchant last evening. He had been in the short time when General G. merly Premier, approached him began a violent time against Gritsch of plotting against and prompting the dia radicals to the throne. He spoke that his voice pertained to all place. The dancing ceased and listened to Gritsch's reply. The stood still and looked at him