Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1886.

THE LOAN BYLAW.

In a letter to the Evening Post correspondent signing himself "Ratepayer" speaks of the proposed loan for the improvement of the waterworks system as a scheme of deception, and expresses himself as generally adverse to any progress in this direction. The grounds of argument that he takes appear to be, and we fancy they are, singularly shortsighted. In the first place he take exception to the statement that it will not increase taxation, and plaintively sees impossibility cramped upon the free of the assertion. Before passing to the advisability of increasing the water supply of this city it will be well to allude to one or two facts substantiating the statement that increased taxation will not be necessary. The waterworks have been a paying investment ever since they were inaugurated, and the revenue from this source has not been, as it should have been, kept as a separate and distinct fund, but appropriated to various civic purposes, the running expenses of the waterworks only absorbing a small portion of the net return. As a matter of fact, any ratepayer would be sustained at law if he brought an action to compel the corporation to refund all moneys received by the city on account of the waterworks and which by being used for other purposes (no matter how legitimate in themselves) have been misappropriated. The profits of the water works are more than sufficient to provide substantial security for the repayment of the loan, and can be, and legally should be, set apart as interest and sinking fund for a liability incurred in the extension and improvement of the system. Then, again, we may ask how any reasonable man, who is a resident of this city, can truthfully say that it is well supplied with water and well protected from fire? Does such an one assert that residents beyond the limits—citizens in everything but name—should continue to be deprived of the extension of the water service because of their happening to live beyond a hard and fast line—beyond old limits which are fast calling for revision? Is the city, within almost inexhaustible volume of water at command if facilities are furnished, to be deprived of its liberal use—to be stinted in their supply to such an extent that it has been found necessary to send watchmen round to detect those who may dare to use water for garden purposes except at a specified time? Are the inhabitants in what is still largely a wooden town to be at the mercy of a possible break in main—*to rely upon luck* for the possession of sufficient water at the time of any serious outbreak of fire—simply because of the shortsightedness and parsimony of a few who fancy they see in the proposed substantial, lasting and *highly necessary* improvement the possibility of having to pay a few more cents in taxes—a prospect of paying a slightly increased rate for a greatly increased benefit. We cannot believe that this sentiment is shared by a majority of the ratepayers who also remember that the establishment of a reservoir is one of the first requisites to an efficient system of drainage. One can easily imagine what kind of folks they are who claim that no matter how urgent the need, the fact of a city (or country) running into debt is an index to coming bankruptcy and disaster. They are the same kind who speak of the red man having been "robbed of his heritage" by the white man,—they are the kind who say "What was good enough for my father is good enough for me. Let others use the latest improved reaper—I am content to employ the sickle." They forget that the advance of civilization calls for commensurate progress in those who wish to enjoy its blessings; and that it was because the Indian failed, through long ages of probation, to turn his "heritage" to account, that a more progressive people utilized the resources at command and won the race. The city is increasing in size and requirements, and one of these is an efficient and an *impartial supply of water to all its residents* who are willing to pay for the privilege. With such a want so generally felt, the so-called argument that it would involve a proportionate increase of taxation would be no argument at all; and though some obtuse individuals of penny wise and pound foolish policy may oppose the measure, by far the larger number of our ratepayers wish a plentiful manufacturing and household supply, wish to see their gardens watered, the streets sprinkled, the gutters purged from all pestilence—breeding accumulations, and to enjoy that feeling of safety from fire which only the knowledge that the most potent means for its extinction is plentifully at hand can afford. And feeling that they thus view the matter we are confident that the measure will meet with success.

THE SPREAD OF SCARLET FEVER.

Milk has come to be recognized as a means of contagion in regard to diphtheria, and is now, judging from experiments lately made by the medical officer of the London local government board, suspected of having been a most active agent in the promulgation of scarlet fever. It has been known that a milk supply has often been succeeded by scarlet fever in those to whom it was served, but the fact that those concerned in the delivery of the fluid having been the first to develop the disease, has diverted enquiry into the actual agency of its spread. But almost simultaneous outbreaks in different districts of London developed the fact that it was connected with a common source of milk supply. The dairy from which the milk was derived was shown to be in excellent sanitary condition, and the medical man who attended the persons employed there was able distinctly to negative the idea that there had been a case of scarlet fever, even in the vicinity, for a long period. The conditions were still further complicated by the fact that no scarlet fever had at that time appeared in St. John's Wood, among the customers of a retailer who was supplied from the same dairy. There had been strong reason to suspect last year that milk yielded by a diseased cow had produced diphtheria, among some of those who drank it; and this suspicion, together with the other circumstances of the case, led to the hypothesis that some peculiarity in the milk itself might have been the cause of the fever outbreaks. The matter had early been referred for investigation to Mr. Power, one of the medical inspectors of the local government board, and he was shortly able, by dint of careful enquiry into every detail of the dairy operations, to connect the commencement of the fever with the arrival of four newly purchased cows, and to connect its ultimate distribution in different districts with the places successively occupied by these cows in different sheds, the supplies from which went into the hands of different dealers. He also found that the cows in question had been suffering from an eruptive disease of the udders, as well as of parts covered with hair, which had spread from them to others, but which in most cases produced but little apparent illness, so that they continued to feed satisfactorily and to give plenty of milk. The case against the cows was at last rendered sufficiently strong to induce one of the milk dealers, among whose customers scarlet fever was already prevailing, to return the supplies upon the hands of the farmer, who ordered the milk to be thrown away. Some poor people living near the farm heard that this was to be done, and they succeeded in persuading certain women to give them the condemned milk, so as to prevent what all alike regarded as waste. Its consumption in the homes of these poor people was followed, a week later, by an outbreak of scarlet fever among their children. This outbreak invaded some half-dozen families, forming an unknown, but certainly a large, proportion of those to whom the milk had been given, and it attacked no family which had not received it. If this be indeed the cause of scarlet fever, it cannot be otherwise than prevalent; and the history of the recent outbreaks will certainly, before long, be expected in other localities. The probability is that the disease in the cow, when occurring spontaneously, is usually of a trivial character, and thus liable to be overlooked; for the calves which were directly inoculated with cow virus suffered much less severely than those which were inoculated with cultures.

RAILWAY CONSIDERATIONS.

Much discussion is manifested along the transcontinental lines south of the boundary at the vigorous bid which the Canadian Pacific railway is making for through business and the low rates at which it is prepared to carry passengers. There is reason to believe that the American railway system has met a foe which is determined to control a share—and a large share, too—of the overland traffic, and that the resources at the command of the American railways will be severely taxed to keep pace with the new competitor. The fact that the Canadian line is continuous from ocean to ocean is the chief point in its favor, feeders are no feeders to maintain, or competing lines to subsidize from its earnings. A few days since it was announced that it had been arranged to put on a fast limited express train between Chicago and San Francisco, so as to shorten the time between New York and San Francisco to five days and five hours; but the connecting companies have decided that they would make no change for the present, as it would interfere with their local traffic, and the business did not warrant a special train. It is a fortunate circumstance for the Canadian Pacific that they are not hampered as every other transcontinental line is hampered by eastern connections; and that when they make changes they have to consult only their own and the public convenience.

A BLOW AT INTEMPERANCE.

At Washington on Monday Senator Blair submitted an amendment to the constitution in relation to alcoholic liquors and other poisonous beverages, to be submitted to the legislatures of the states for ratification. The amendment provides that from and after the year 1900 the manufacture, sale and importation of distilled, alcoholic, intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical and scientific purposes, and for use in the arts, shall cease. The report which accompanied the proposed amendment says that the committee does not deem it necessary to discuss the evils of alcohol; but believes that the people have the right to decide what measures shall be taken for the regulation or extirpation of this traffic. Why, it asks, "should they be denied the opportunity to be heard in the only forms in which they can pass upon the question. When any considerable and respectable portion of the American people desire to plead their cause in the great tribunal of sovereigns, who in our country decide every question of fundamental issue, as the last resort, it is the duty of congress to enact the preliminary legislation so far as here proposed, so that, under the forms of the constitution, they can be heard on the question of its own amendment."

THE NEWSPAPER GENERAL ONCE MORE.

The Columbian returns to the fortification fray with renewed zest and vigor. Nothing discomfited by the ill-success of his previous proposition to leave Victoria and Esquimalt undefended and substitute heavy guns and troops in the neighborhood of New Westminster for the protection of the Columbian plant and staff, he continues the assault by declaring—in almost as many words—that Victoria and Esquimalt are indefensible. This declaration is made in the face of the fact that the highest military and naval authorities have selected Esquimalt as the *very best* point for the defence of the imperial interests of the empire on the Pacific coast. What possible advantage the Columbian hopes to gain by quoting from the report of Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton in favor of selecting Coal Harbor as the chief point of defence it is difficult to see. That report was made in 1884, and a year after it had been submitted to the militia department, the minister of militia, from his place in the house of commons, announced, that Esquimalt had been selected, and had chosen Esquimalt for the British military depot in the Pacific. Later on in the same year Lord Lansdowne, at the Driard House banquet, informed his hearers that Esquimalt had been selected as the *place of arms* of the empire on the Pacific. Lastly, in May, 1885, Sir Adolphe Caron informed the house of commons, that final arrangements had been made with the imperial government for the erection of the barracks and fortifications at Esquimalt. What more does the esteemed newspaper strategist on the Lower Fraser require to convince him that it is the policy of the two governments to protect the mainland as well as the island by establishing a chain of forts at the most frequented ports of entry on the Pacific coast?

THE ROBERTSON PROCESS.

Rebellious Nicola Ores Vertical Age at Last.

Mr. John A. Robertson of Mason and Gledhill Park avenue, San Francisco, is now in the city, and has afforded a number of our citizens an opportunity of witnessing the process of treating ores more especially those of a refractory character. The Robertson Electric Ore Reduction company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring licenses to use the process which is the discovery of Mr. Robertson, and for which patented by him in the United States, Mexico, England and the principal countries of Europe, France, Russia and other countries. The process consists in heating the ore to a red heat, the ore being first broken to about the size of walnuts, then plunging the ore into a cold bath, solution of salt, sulphuric acid, and a little of potassium nitrate, in proper proportion. This bath disintegrates or rots the ore so that it is easily broken and ground to powder in the usual and amalgamated, saving, if it is desired, all the precious metals contained in the ore at a cost, as stated, of about $3 per ton. The process is claimed to accomplish the result obtained by sifting, settling, and grinding with chemicals, the chemicals in the process being enabled to act immediately upon the disintegrated sulphides, instead of doing so, as now, after a slow and costly roasting and grinding of the initial process. Another important point claimed is that the mines, which carry only twenty to twenty-five per cent of the precious metals in the usual process, and which in the Washoe process, are run off and settled in vats to be worked separately at a loss of forty to fifty per cent, are by this process worked, as the clay, in burnt in the heating of the ore and does not interfere with the amalgamation, or hold the quicksilver in *suspension*, as it does when run. The process is very simple, and the plant required of trifling expense compared with what is required by the old methods, costing, according to the figures given for plants capable of working from eight to twelve per day, $2,000; and when the ore upon the mine is found to be limited, no transportation is added. A *Colonist* reporter witnessed the working of the process upon several lots of very refractory ores one day last afternoon and the results were most satisfactory. In each case a button was obtained weighing up to nearly the assay value of the ore, and on treating the Nicola ores showed a most gratifying result. Mr. Robertson claims that when worked on a large scale a more uniform and complete result is had than when worked in a small way, as is obscurely done with the process of operation of Mr. Robertson is backed up by the claims by well-educated men of considerable standing, of well-known mining men and companies who are working old equipment by the process, and it is a question whether those having refractory ores should not thoroughly test the matter and avoid needless expense. Professor Henry A. Mott, E.M., returns a report on the Robertson process and sums up as follows: *First.* The gradual heating of the ore to a cherry-red heat, to expel moisture, sulphur, antimony, arsenic. *Second.* The plunging of the reddened ore in a cold bath of chemicals, completely to rot or disintegrate the ore. *Third.* The wet amalgamation with mercury.

The simplicity of the process and the great saving of labor, as also the cheapness with which it can be worked, must certainly recommend it to the thinking public. Mr. Robertson is a typical miner, which is to say that he is a genial gentleman. A peculiarity indeed one might say, a unique one, about Mr. Robertson, is that, though he has been mining all his life, and for more or less years, he never known the use of alcoholic stimulants, and is thoroughly unacquainted with tobacco in any form. He remains at the Windsor Hotel a day or two, and will be glad to show those interested the practical working of the Robertson process.

Comoxitis—Correspondence.

To THE EDITOR: In the Victoria Weekly "Sewer" of July 9th appears an article headed "The Comox elections," which purports to be an abstract of political matters in Comox, more especially of Dingwall's meeting of June 30th. It is without a doubt the most villainous and lying piece of impudence ever imposed upon a patient community. It was written by a gentleman (excuse the term) who was not present at the meeting or any other public political meeting in Comox, and had, too, whose professions do not teach him how to breathe "hatred, malice and all uncharitableness" for which this letter is famous. It is written from hearsay, and from very doubtful sources mixed up with heavy draughts on a vile and corrupt imagination. He makes out that this was Dingwall's first meeting, a statement which he, in common with every one else, knows to be as false as himself—false and two faced, in a very mild way to put it. It would become him better to go and give himself a bath, change his clothes (which, by the way, can almost stand alone). It is rather amusing to consider the many aliases men of him, for he was one, if not the principal one, on Mr. Robb's committee to ask him to stand as a candidate, and next made a stalking-horse of the latter gentleman in favor of Mr. Stenhouse. Then this morning, on the wharf, political matters were casually discussed, and Mr. Gordon, M.P.P., name came up as to what his chances were for re-election next year. He spoke up and said, "the fact of it is, we want nothing here with Robb in it." We would naturally ask who are we? One sentence in this detailed account of imaginary incidents is this: "A good many questions were asked (at Dingwall's meeting) which were answered with a flippancy which smacked of the politics of the barroom." This, of all subjects touched upon, should in common decency be left alone, for men who live in glass houses, etc., but the writer himself is the very strikingly appropriate person to plead, "let the first cast be hedged at that, and it is decidedly well known that he has been a veritable Wandering Jew for the last quarter of a century, with no place which he can call his home; out of like and old garment, "as it were, all his speech of his love for the all powerful medicine usually dispensed in a barroom."

Next, he alleges Mr. Stenhouse say that Mr. Dingwall after four years experience might have given us a better speech than the one which we have just heard. Who heard? Mr. Stenhouse? Oh, no! for it is questionable whether Mr. Stenhouse could have heard the Gabriel's trump, unless it were sounded very near his ear—the principal thing which Mr. Stenhouse did say, he hoped the electors would not look at a speech from him that evening because he had to speak on Denman island "to-morrow, and he would spoil his voice." Mr. Stenhouse did speak on Denman island, as at the Quadra school house, he brazed, but at the wharf. He spoke for nearly one and three-quarter minutes (I quote verse from one of the poets, premised two more wherever on Denman in addition to the one already there, and two more on Hornby yet to follow) "first for his compensation, and heavy compensation too, from the government for his favor," funds being given away for railway purposes.

The shortness of Mr. Stenhouse's speech on this occasion was not that he would spoil his voice, but from the fact that he had forgotten his manuscript and the time since it was written for him to commit to memory.

By the way there is another important item in one of Mr. Stenhouse's speeches which the writer of this extraordinary effusion has forgotten to mention, and which is quite fortunately so, and that is, if he, Mr. S., was not allowed a secretary to sit by his side on the floor of the house, he would "be able to do without immediately." The old gentleman is in the same under pointed by sympathies throughout the district.

We hope, however, to make up for the disappointment by a large majority of the electors, that he will get over the consolation he so fervently vows he will experience on account of being "disappointed of a seat in the provincial house." We, in the meeting in the North Comox school house, resolved to protest against the interference of the government in the election, and to refuse to vote for the ministerial candidate, we will, at least, look for a certainly severer and more impartial, if not more intelligent, representative than the opening of the new parliament will afford him.

UNLOOKER.

TRANS-PACIFIC.

Sir John Salisbury on the Subsidy for a Steamship Line.

TORONTO, July 30.—The morning news. By this time Sir John Macdonald is at Port Moody. He's warm reckoning awaits him.

This morning brings news which if known to British Columbia will doubtless tend to augment the enthusiasm they having announced his giving his favorable consideration to the scheme for establishing a steamship line between the Gulf of Georgia and China, Japan and Australia. It will be remembered that just before Lord Salisbury went out of office he had all but decided to grant a postal subsidy to such line. Lord Salisbury is now apparently determined to take the question in earnest. He is said to take up a lively interest in the railway, regarding it as a work of an imperial character, and he certainly could not show his appreciation of our enterprise in a more striking or satisfactory manner than by asking parliament to assist the company in an indirect way in the establishment of a steamship line on the Pacific ocean.

Marine.

Capt. Hargan is engaged in unloading the hull of the Robert Kerr at Hastings mills. The bark has been chartered to take lumber to a foreign port, and orders have been given to examine her hull preparatory to taking in the cargo.

Following are the particulars of the ten ships now on the way to Vancouver with cargoes for transportation over the Canadian Pacific: Ship Flint, Yokohama, 800 tons, from which freight on the cargo is $16,000; Stafford, 1,000 tons, freight $3,500; Oyama, Shanghai and Yokohama, 1,000 tons, $29,500. The total tonnage to be over the C. P. railway through these four ships will be 3,150, and the freight $68,000.

Steamer Alexander, Capt. Cook, took the ship New York from Port Townsend to Departure bay and arrived down yesterday, leaving again last evening with the ship E. C. Bellingham in tow for Port Townsend.

Ship Oregon has nearly completed loading with Wellington coal for San Francisco. Steamship Wellington from Departure bay for San Francisco was due down last night, but not arrived up to noon to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Arrived—Ship Hadley, Semiahmoo; bark Amelia, from Tacoma; Steamer Mexico, from Victoria.

STEAMBOAT Playing Cards, both round and square cornered at T. N. HIBBEN & Co.'s.

SEVENTY MILES BY KITE.

A Virginian's Astonishing Feat Across the Chesapeake—Across Seven Rivers and Two Ranges of Alleghanies.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., July 2.—About Eve of this village returned home yesterday, after one of the most exciting adventures that has ever fallen to any man in the United States, if not the world. For the last half-dozen years it has been the custom in the summer months for the boys and men in this vicinity to amuse themselves by making huge kites of stout oiled paper and flying them with thick cord. A worth less cur on a lean cow was usually attached to the tail or "bobs" and great was the delight of the inhabitants when the frightened animal kicked and squirmed as it mounted into the clouds.

It was determined this year that all previous efforts at kite-making should be outdone, and three weeks ago work was begun on a monster affair. The dimensions will give an idea: Extreme height, nine feet, four inches; width across the top, four feet three inches; width across the bottom, two feet; extreme width across the middle, five feet six inches. The framework was built of tough hickory, shaved thin and stayed with one-eighth inch copper wire. A double thickness of heavy muslin was stretched on each side of the frame, and the place for fastening the flying cord was doubly braced with yellow pine scantling a quarter-inch thick. Into this was screwed a ring bolt, which was clamped on the other side with an iron pin. The ring itself was five inches in diameter, and capable of bearing four or five hundred weight. The kite, when completed, weighed ninety-six pounds. The tail was sixteen-foot rope weighted with lead. Instead of the usual flying cord, two hundred yards of closely wound manila rope, very light but as strong as a double-link chain, were procured, and on Thursday afternoon of last week the kite was pronounced complete and ready for a voyage in the air.

Sam Weatherbee was the man who first conceived the idea, and when everything was finished Sam called up the crowd to liquor at Bragg's bar. The party consisted of Weatherbee, Jason Evers, Bill Oaks, or blind Bill Oaks as he is better known, Ed. Walton and Spence Maynard. They drank pretty freely for more than an hour, and it was then proposed that a trial should be made of the kite, to test its powers before the great flying came off the next morning. The wind was blowing pretty fresh from Smith's gorge, and after one or two unsuccessful efforts, the huge frame caught the wind as three men ran with a rope down a steep incline toward Laurel Fork. One of them carried the coil of rope over his shoulder while the other two paid out the line. As the huge kite rose in the air it required the utmost strength of all three to hold it, and finding this a difficult task, they took a half-turn around a tree stump, and in that way gradually gave the kite more rope, until it was seventy-five yards in the air.

"Just then Evers came out of Bragg's bar room. He was very drunk, but walked fairly straight line. "There's a drink gettin' for your fellers," said he, with a hiccough. "Better be gittin' in that angle, my an'—" Then suddenly espying the kite, and the cord wrapped around the stump—"Why, you've got her up, hain't yer! Jes' gimme the end of that rope. I'll hold her while you licker."

Nothing loath, the three men ascended and after giving the rope another turn gave it to the drunk and to Evers went into the bar. No sooner had they gone than Evers took one turn of the stump, and the rope began to run enough and turn his hands. He braced himself against a big stone and managed to get a loop over the stump again in such a manner as to form what sailors would call a couple of half hitches. This stopped the kite rope from running out. But Evers believed he could better than that. Taking up the slack, he wrapped it around and around his body under the armpits, and made it fast in front of his chest in three or four tight hard knots.

"Kem out yerer, Sam," he crird. "Kem out yerer, till I larn ye how to fly a kite."

What the party heard in the bar room and they lounged toward the door were the laughs. As they reached the threshold the negro turned to a friend and remarked, with horror, "They's a man done done stuck up and pasted the rope onto the stump altogether. In one other instant they saw him whisked up in the air as though he had been a feather instead of a man weighing one hundred and fifty pounds. He was just about heavy enough to make the kite resistant to equilibrium in the uncertainty. Then his companions faintly heard him cry, "Help! help! for the Lord sake boys!"—but they heard no more for the unfortunate man was then nearly a thousand feet above their heads. They saw him kick and struggle and grasp the rope in front of him. Higher and higher he was borne and fainter and fainter became his shrieks. In less than five minutes he was a mere struggling speck outlined against the blue sky. The kite was still visible, and was visibly steadily. It must have been going at a terrible rate of speed, for poor Evers was swinging out behind like a pennant from the ship's mast. In a few minutes more the outlines of his form could no longer be seen, and at the expiration of fifteen minutes from the time the kite was let loose he had passed out of sight, going in an easterly direction toward Rich Mountain, one of the Alleghanies.

On the following morning a party started out in the direction the kite had taken. They returned at nightfall without any clue of the man who had been so strangely snatched away. Two days passed by and nothing was heard of Evers. Three days, four, five, six days, a week, and still nothing. It was then generally conceded that the man had been lost, and donation was offered to the widow in the shape of a small keg of whiskey, a new old wagon and a mule. But yesterday morning Jason Evers turned up as large as life, and a gentleman accompanied him into the place. He sat down on a cracker barrel in the grocery and told his story in few words, and without any short or self glorification. He said:

"After I got jerked off my feet," he said, "I didn't know where I was for a minute, but when that rope began to run I knew I had all the run out o' your loose jawing I wanted. I tell you I was pretty badly scared, some, I reckon, but I knew I was a sight safer than I would be if I let go, and I thought I'd use the rope that fashion. I was liable to drop too far I concluded to hang on and see if I couldn't ketch a tree top; but I was a heap too high for that. After a while I begin to lose my breath like an' then I concluded somethin' had to be done so I commenced climbin' that rope with the idea of getting a hold on the kite. Must a been five or six hours to climb twenty yards, 'cause it was pitch dark, when I feels the kite a wobblin' as though it had lost the "bobs." I war afraid to go any higher fur fear she would drop too suddint, so I slides back a little way, and then she got stidy agin. Finally I says to myself, "Better die quick and be done with it," and I starts to climb agin. The old kite wobbled fearful. I felt that I was a goin' down amazin' fast. I felt myself swish through a big cottonwood, but I couldn't get no hand hold, so I kep' on climbin'. The nearer I got to the kite the more she wobbled, and the more she wobbled the further down she came. After a while she turns her flummix, and I lands all in a heap alongside of a little run, in a place what I'd never been before. I wuz kind o' foolish, I guess, fur I didn't wake up till daylight, and didn't know what wuz wrong. It meets lots of people, and these two gentlemen take me up to their house and keep me for three or four days till I get right again and, after I gets on my feet, I have to stay a couple of days more with some other gentlemen. Give us some licker."

The place where Evers landed after his wonderful flight through the air was at Mill Brook, Bath county, about seventy miles as the crow flies from Alpena. The gentlemen who first discovered him were Henry G. Besson and George Hackett, both of whom attest the finding of Evers in an insensible condition lying beside a huge kite. He was badly bruised and could not speak for several hours after being restored to consciousness. They nursed him and then agreed to accompany him to his home, which they did. Evers in his terrible journey crossed seven rivers and two ranges of the Alleghany Mountains. He was suspended in the air at least seven hours.—*N. Y. Sun.*

GEMS FROM SAM JONES.

New York Sun.

Here is my theology; it is all I need: If you want to do good God will help you to do good, and if you want to do bad the devil will help you. That's enough theology for anybody.

I have heard of churches which claimed to be the only church of God. The old hardshells do it, I believe. I don't know how they are up here, but if they are the same as they are down in Georgia, the Lord has turned over the whole business to a mighty ignorant crowd.

Sympathy is a good deal better than dignity. I've seen some old preacher get up in his pulpit, and he looks like he is five miles away, and he has got dignity enough to fill two worlds. Dignity is the starch of a shroud. When I die and am lying stiff and cold in my coffin I'll have as much dignity as anybody, but I am never going to be dignified until I do die.

Now, some sister, I expect, will turn up her nose at me because I am not dignified. Bless you, the devil has got a mortgage on that nose, and he will foreclose it some of these days, and get the old gal with it, too.

We have got to have dignity that will help a man to heaven just like it will help him to New York. "I can get to New York Otey without a cent, but I will have to walk every step and spend my bread along the road. You can get to heaven without a cent, but you will find Jordan a hard road to travel.

A man who lives under the cook stove and sleeps in the pantry belongs to the animal tribe. A man who lives in the library with the finest author is an intellectual man. A man who walks arm in arm with God is a spiritual man.

It is not the mysteries of the Bible that bother me; it is the Ten Commandments. It is not what I do not understand in the Bible that hurts me, it is the sermon on the Mount.

Many a little simpleton headed fellow—the main object of his life in this world is to find out who is the father of Melchisedec—if he only knew that he would be elected for all time into a fool. There is a little old diplomat man out there with a simpleton of bragging who says: "If God shoots that bird on not as he is going to be captured." A little old sparrow sits on a rail, singing: "When a cannon ball hits me I am going in fly." There will be neither feather nor feathers left of the little sparrow when a ball like that hits. God doesn't shoot cannon balls at sparrows.

Four papers copied with a good deal of gush, when a preacher in Baltimore said about me: "A preacher jumped on me and went for me with his spurs on. Well sir, the next day I said, "who's this old ass jumping on me?" And they said: "He's the president of the liquor dealers, hired to deliver a lecture for them." "Well," I said, "I understand the old boss now." He hired on the same side. Don't you see?

What is slang? I will tell you what it is. It is three or four of our English words run into one—concentrated. Slang is nothing—without it—on the end of it—but concentrated English language.

You great old dunce. That is some more slang, ain't it? That is some of your finest purest English words. Some of you think that tote is slang. There is not a purer better word in Webster's Dictionary. I believe here you all "pack" it.

I can beat you all to death pleasing the folks. Do you know how? I do not care whether I please them or not. But they just run in here by the thousand. If every preacher would preach just like he thinks.

One trouble with you Indianapolis folks is that you are hide-bound like an old Texas steer. He will never fatten while the sun shines until you turn loosen his hide. Laughter loosen the hide so that you can grow religious. You all need the curry comb more than you need corn. There is just as much religion in laughing as in crying. But if you don't live right be solemn as the grave every day, for you ought to be solemn.

The trouble with "the Cause."

Jeff Davis declares there is no such thing as the "lost cause"; that it is not lost. Of course it isn't. It is only in the case fix at the Irish sailor's dipper.

"Captain," said he, "if anything lost when you know where it lies?"

"No, Pat."

"Well, then the dipper is in the sea."—*Chicago News.*

Pictures and Picture Frames.

Just received, an immense stock of fine ornamental and other kinds of Moulding. Works of Art and all kinds of Pictures which will be sold at bedrock prices, wholesale and retail. Up-country orders punctually filled. JOS. SOMERS,

*3m Government st., two doors below the new Bank.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, July 28.—Wad Bey has arrived here from the Soudan, reports that Khartoum is well fortified, and strongly held. He believes the rebels intend to establish the city as their capital, and now meet with every encouragement from the tribes to resistance.

AFRICA.

BERLIN, July 28.—Herr Schwartz has been compelled to terminate his explorations in the Cameroons country, owing to the hostility of the natives. He has, however, concluded treaties with several powerful chiefs, giving Germany authority to establish a protectorate over the portion of the country governed by them.

ITALY.

ROME, July 28.—Reports from the cholera infected provinces for 24 hours ended at 6 o'clock last evening are as follows: Trevis, 43 new cases and 21 deaths; Padua, 49 new cases and 4 deaths; Venice, 22 new cases and 8 deaths.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—Further attempts at rioting were made last night, but the police succeeded in dispersing the mob before any serious disturbances had taken place. The total casualties resulting from the outbreak are twenty-five killed and ninety wounded.

Fifty persons have been arrested, including Mrs. Ehkody, the president of the women's socialist society. Only one policeman was mortally wounded. A publication has been opened for the benefit of the injured officer. Newspapers here applaud the police for their bravery and prompt action, and severely condemn the rioters.

IRELAND

DUBLIN, July 28.—At a meeting of the national league held here yesterday Joseph Biggar, M. P., made a speech, in which he said there was no reason to feel despondent over anything the conservatives might attempt. The Parnellites, he said, had already unmade two governments, and it was not unlikely they would unmake a third. He hoped in any case that they would never assist Chamberlain, whom he characterized as the most dishonest politician of the age.

EASTERN STATES.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 30.—The damage by this morning's storm will probably reach $200,000. The storm is the most severe known for many years. From almost every town along the river reports are coming in of great damage. Houses were flooded and struck by lightning, crops were destroyed and trees and fences washed away. Almost every railroad entering the city suffered from land slides and washouts. Whole fields of wheat and corn have been destroyed, and at one point near Evans City, a strip of woodland seventy-five yards wide by three quarters of a mile long was levelled by the cyclone. At Penn Creek, about Butcherts Run, and in the Sewickley valley the water flooded the houses, and many families were forced to flee to escape drowning.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Brodie, who jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, was arraigned at the Tombs to-day to answer to the charge of attempted suicide. He was accompanied by his friend, Sandy Freeman, who was also charged with being accessory before and after the fact. The court held Brodie in $500 bail for examination on Saturday next, and Freeman in $300 bail.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Fully 3,000 dynamite shells of the eighth anarchists found guilty before Judge Gray assembled in the west side armory last night, but only about one-third of the number had gathered when the first "red dog" meeting since that memorable night of May 4th, 1886, was considerable anxiety among police headquarters. The entire force was held in readiness to answer any call. A good number of officers were in attendance at the meeting. Captain Ward, of Dunlap's agency, and half dozen other informers of police were also present, and taking notes of the speeches. The meeting was strictly restricted to those who signed the call of the meeting, which are summed up in the series of resolutions which were after wards carried with a whoop. The resolutions charge that the people have not had a fair and impartial trial, and that the evidence was so garbled by the police in the trial, particularly in the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution. In conclusion the resolutions recommend that the organized workers of Chicago join the Union of New York, which is entering into a general agitation for the purpose of compelling the release of the condemned men. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Cronin, who introduced William Collins, who was made chairman. Collins said he had been informed that the 20th became the anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket martyrs, and he had called the meeting together to discuss the propriety of celebrating the occasion. He said the court here is unanimous in the opinion that the lieut.-governor has such power. The Chinaman, Ah Sine, has also been reprieved for a similar reason.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Serious Charges Made by the Colonists.

LONDON, July 22.—The War Office announced the sequence of an article publis[illegible] the 9th instant charging the War Office of the ordinance depa[illegible] with corruption. Generals Cam[illegible] and Anderson, successively [illegible] department for the pa[illegible] ended an inquiry before a com[illegible] tribunal, and that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, War Secretary, refused to grant an inquiry. Many of the charges were vague and were not supported by any statement of facts. "Such a tribunal," the secretary says, "must be empowered to examine witnesses under oath, and such power can only be granted by a Royal Commission by Act of Parliament. In order to secure such a commission, prima facie evidence is necessary. In this case none has been adduced, and, therefore, I have no power to institute an inquiry. When charges are made reflecting on the honor of officers and gentlemen belonging to a public department, they ought to be supported by definite statements, enabling the test of inquiry to be made. Nothing has occurred to weaken my belief in the integrity of the officers of the department."

The Times article referred to in the statement of the war office, declared that it had long been manifest that the War Department was incompetent, and that now it was openly said to be corrupt. "The department," says the Times, "is composed of military men without mechanical, chemical or metallurgical knowledge; of men who are babies in the hands of their subordinates, some of whom are shareholders in a private gunnery company. If England should become involved in a war to-morrow she would be compelled to become a suppliant to Krupp to supply means of defending her national existence. Col. Hope has offered to prove a wholesale corruption against the department in supplying guns which burst, rifle cartridges which jam, bayonets which bend, and swords which will not cut. Others have offered to prove fraud and perjury against high officials of the department, who are said to carry on quite a thriving industry in buying condemned stores at one depot and selling them to another as new stores. It is a common belief in garrison towns that nothing is salable to the war office except by bribery. The action of the war office in refusing to hear evidence is unfair and evasive. It is to be hoped that the new parliament will extinguish the scandal and correct the shameful inefficiency."

JOSEPH ARCH

He is Disgusted with his Defeat.

LONDON, July 19.—Joseph Arch, who was lately defeated by Lord Benthick, returned to London yesterday. He was asked how the defeat of the only agricultural member ever sat in the British Parliament would affect the vote and feeling of the laborers. Mr. Arch said: "I am disgusted with the conduct of the Tories and the indifference of the Liberals. My election was lost through the Liberal apathy, electioneering lies and corruption. The Tories said I robbed the laborers' union and left my wife and six children starving at home. Jealousies appealed to petty jealousies by planting me with my hands in my pockets, smoking a cigar, with the inscription, 'This is what your two pence does.' The district was deluged before the election with sixpenny teas with tickets sold for threepence. I hear that £300 worth of blankets were given away by the lady of the Primrose league as charity. "After six months work, he continued, 'I am not five shillings better off, and have got no thanks. I can't go anywhere without the farmers damning me. I shall keep out of the den of lions, and leave Tories to devote myself to my friends and show the laborers that they must have Irish aid if they expect to pass Radical legislation, and must support Irish home rule if they expect to get English home rule.' Mr. Arch thinks Lord Salisbury will propose a home rule bill more radical than Gladstone's.

The cry of the hungry is heard in Birmingham, and despite the works that have been started from time to time the unemployed are still far too numerous. The laboring classes are suffering severely, and this notwithstanding that thousands have left us during the past few months for the other colonies, the exodus by sea alone for the present year being some 3000 in excess of the arrivals. Unfortunately, however, for themselves, there are many among us who have not the means to transport their wives and families to the other colonies, and these have to weather the storm here as best they can, or if they determine to go themselves, leave their families behind them, subjected to many privations and temptations, to become in all probability, the recipients of assistance from the Distrite Board.

But at length the labor markets of the other colonies seem fully supplied. From New Zealand, from New South Wales, from Western Australia, the cry is that work is scarce, and from Victoria, too, comes a warning that there is some difficulty in absorbing the thousands that are pouring in. Our working and artisan classes find themselves in a sad dilemma. The demand for their labor has almost ceased in South Australia, and it is rapidly coming to an end in the other colonies.—*South Australian Advertiser.*

British Columbia Quartz.

Mr. W. Strawbridge of New Westminster, is at the Dominion house. He has brought a quantity of very fine looking gold and silver bearing ore from the Nicola mines in British Columbia. Yesterday four assays were made by Mr. J. H. Fisk, in this city, and one of the samples went over $2,000 in gold and silver, while the average on all of them was over $350. Mr. Strawbridge speaks very highly of British Columbia as a field for quartz mining, and says the Canadian Pacific railway has now opened up a tract of country which, judging from the indications, is one of the best mineralized portions of the globe. Mr. Strawbridge and those associated with him have spent two years and a considerable amount of money in prospecting, and have now some valuable mines.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Mr. Malloy, who was to have been hanged on the 20th instant, has been reprieved by Mr. Justice Walkem until the 20th September in order that the Lieut.-Governor may have time to consider the advisability of granting him a commutation of sentence. The case has been carefully considered by the judge, who is of the opinion that the lieut.-governor has such power. The Chinaman, Ah Sine, has also been reprieved for a similar reason.

Municipal Council.

The regular weekly meeting of the city council was held last evening, His Worship Mayor Fell in the chair.

Present—Couns. Barnard, Humber, Lipsett, Higgins, Vigelius, Robertson, Styles, Smith and Grant.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From C. W. R. Thomson, stating that he had received complaints with reference to escape of gas near the premises of W. S. Seeley, and stating that the sanitary arrangements were very bad.

His Worship said there was a decided nuisance caused by the oscillation of the bridge and that something must be done to remedy it.

Coun. Lipsett thought it was strange the gas company would from their own interest allow the gas to escape, and thought they ought to remedy it. The matter ought, he said, to be laid over for a week for the sanitary committee to report. Referred to the sanitary committee.

From eight residents on Erie and Montreal streets, asking for an extension of the water pipes to their premises. Referred to water committee.

From A. P. Elford, asking for use of Government street while building store for A. Ofner. Granted.

From eleven ratepayers of Spring Ridge, asking that the surplus water from the Empire reservoir be permitted to pass through the old drain. Referred to water committee.

From E. C. Baker, M. P., and N. Shakespeare M. P., stating that they had asked the postmaster-general to allow six letter carriers for the city, and believed the request would be granted, and asking that the streets be numbered. Referred to