

# Agricultural Machines

### Of Canadian Manufacture Have Received Many Prizes at Paris Exposition.

### Exhibits in the Pavilion Are Finding Purchasers—Visited by Journalists.

Notwithstanding the great extent of the exhibition grounds in the city of Paris, they were found too contracted to accommodate all the exhibits sent. The French government, however, gave up a part of the magnificent forest of Vincennes to make room for them, and in these lovely groves are erected many pavilions which bear the flags of almost all the nations, and these, filled with the choicest manufactures, attract great crowds of visitors.

One of these pavilions belongs to Canada, and is given up to the exhibition of agricultural machines of Canadian manufacture. These compare favorably with similar machines of other nations. The walls of this building are coquettishly decorated with British flags and the French Tricolor. These with their gay colors surrounding the Canadian shields, here and there on the walls, brighten them and give a cheerful air to the place. The maple leaf too is very much in evidence. Near the entrance we see the name of the much-loved country, fashioned out of the national emblem.

To Mr. Jardine, one of the Canadian commissioners, is due the credit of this handsome installation. He, himself, superintended the work and directed it with taste and skill.

The Canadian annex is given over to the display of farm machinery, and a meeting place of all those engaged in agriculture or who are interested in it. It is not too much to say that in this department Canada need fear no rival. Canadian farm machines are so fully developed and perfected that we may tell it with pride, they are greatly admired by all the countries of Europe. The proof of this statement is seen in the large number of sales made by Massey-Harris & Co. to Russia, Germany, Bulgaria, Roumania, Algeria and even to the United States.

The agricultural machinery of all kinds made by this firm are more convenient and more perfect than any that have hitherto been offered on the continent, so it is not surprising that the international jury awarded them a grand prize, an award which, in the opinion of all, is fully merited. The Massey-Harris collection of farm machinery is very extensive, and occupies the greater part of the annex.

Several other Canadian manufacturers of farm machinery have taken part in the universal exhibition, amongst others the Vanity Plough Co., of Brantford. A gold medal was awarded to them for their ploughs and other tilling instruments. This is the highest prize awarded for these instruments in the exhibition.

The Cocksbut Plough Co., of Brantford, also received a gold medal for its collection of ploughs, etc. This firm is becoming well known in Europe, where its business is rapidly extending. Mention should also be made of the David Maxwell Co., of St. Mary's, Canada, which exhibits a large and varied collection of agricultural machines. It is regrettable that this firm does not keep an agent in Europe, as its exhibits attract a great deal of attention, and there is no doubt that its business could be greatly extended with a live agent to push its machinery.

What has been said of the David Maxwell Co. may be said of almost all the other manufacturers of agricultural machines from Canada, as, with few exceptions, they are without representatives in Europe, and consequently miss many occasions of developing and extending their business. The David Maxwell Co. received a gold medal for its exhibits, which consists of reapers, binders, mowers, etc. A gold medal was also awarded to the Noxon Co., of Ingersoll, Canada. This firm exhibits reapers, mowers, etc. The Mann Manufacturing Co. obtained a gold medal for its fine exhibit of harrows.

A silver medal was awarded the Samuel Vessot Co. of Joliette, Quebec, who exhibited portable farm mills and attachable bolters. Their exhibit was much admired and was approved by the jury on this section.

Amongst other Canadian manufacturers exhibiting in the annex at Vincennes, are Messrs. Fleury & Sons, of Aurora, Ont., Messrs. Gerolamy, of Tara, Peter Hamilton, of Peterborough, Ont., Conitand, Scott & Co., of Oshawa, Ont. A silver medal was awarded to each of these firms.

On the lake shore, the Toronto Wind Pump Engine Co., of Toronto, which has a branch at Montreal, has set up one of its wind mills. The jury awarded it a silver medal, and the greatest proof of its success is shown in its having been immediately sold to a large manufacturing establishment in France.

No one should leave Vincennes without visiting the immense pavilion exclusively devoted to bicycles. There Canada is almost the sole exhibitor. Under the general name of The Canada Cycle & Motor Co., five Canadian manufacturing firms exhibit one of the magnificent collections of cycles imaginable. These firms are the Massey-Harris Co., the Cleveland Co., the Condon Co., the Welland Vale Co., St. Catherine, and the Red Bird, Brantford.

By an inexplicable series of circumstances, these bicycles, so much admired and desired by everybody, have not exhibited the expected awards. Respectful representations have been made to the jury asking them to reconsider their decision. This request has been acceded to, and there is every reason to hope that the Canada Cycle Co. will receive that award which the high quality of their exhibit entitles them to.

Two other firms, the Clarksbury Wood

Rim Co., of Ontario, and the Boston Wood Rim Co., have each received a silver medal for the manufacture of bicycle accessories, etc.

Messrs. S. Vessot & Co., of Joliette, province of Quebec, are also exhibitors in this section, as well as in the Canadian pavilion, Trocadero.

Canadian Pavilion. The Canadian exhibit continues to be the centre of attraction to visitors. It was especially the Colonial Association of Journalists, who came to the Canadian pavilion particularly to study our colonization methods, which they declare to be the best in the world.

The pamphlets published by the government dealing with this important question are distributed to all who enquire for them, and help to make known everywhere the excellence of our system. Useful information may be found in them as well as many new views. Count Charles de Suffren, the director of the exposition of the colonies and vice-president of the colonial journalists, made a flattering eulogy of these pamphlets and his own system of colonization. His colleagues who accompanied him to the Canadian pavilion and examined the exhibit carefully, confirmed the opinion expressed by Count de Suffren.

Dr. Brisson distributed to each of them a complete collection of these pamphlets on Canadian colonization. It is expected that all the journals represented by these gentlemen will refer to the splendid results achieved by our colonization system, and to the advantages offered to colonists in so fertile and prosperous a country as Canada.

The Canadian products exhibited in the pavilion are rapidly finding purchasers; commercial and manufacturing exhibitors who went to the expense of exhibiting at the Paris Exposition, will thus be reimbursed the expense incurred. Indeed, the Preston Furniture Co. has already received an order for eleven hundred school desks. Furniture also sells well, and new orders are received daily. A French establishment has ordered from one of our Canadian manufacturers a large cargo of chairs which are to be shipped to France, ready to set up, so as to avoid the customs charges on manufactured goods.

The cold storage system installed in the Canadian pavilion is the astonishment of all the visitors. Mr. Varigny, editor of the Temps, of Paris, declared that he was astonished at the marvellous practical results obtained by this system. He will doubtless impart to the numerous readers of his journal some of the surprises which he experienced at the sight of this superior refrigerating apparatus, more especially as France has not yet erected any of this kind.

The Canadian exposition is thus a success, not only as to its merits, and in the opinion of visitors, but also from the pecuniary standpoint.

Mr. Auguste Dupuis, who had prepared for the horticultural congress, which met at Paris, an elaborate report of the progress and development of horticulture in Canada, received from his colleagues a most flattering reception. Amongst the ten persons invited to sit on the platform as vice-presidents, from the large assembly, was Mr. Dupuis. This was one more distinction for Canada.

Mr. Dupuis's report was much appreciated by the congress, all the members wishing for copies, which were sent to them. This was acknowledged and it is to be one of the most interesting and instructive reports presented to the horticultural congress of 1900.

### TOUR TO ENGLAND.

### Arrangements Progressing Admirably for the Regimental Band's Trip to the Old Country.

Arrangements in connection with the proposed tour of the Fifth Regiment band to England are being pushed ahead vigorously, now there is every prospect of Bandmaster Finn recovering health and strength within a couple of weeks. The various soloists engaged for the trip have been instructed to report in the second week in November. Hard and conscientious rehearsing will be taken up with a view to the performance of special descriptive music, which Bandmaster Finn has arranged for the purposes of the tour. These arrangements will introduce novel effects, being ingenious tone illustrations of many leading events in the South African war and calculated to appeal to the patriotic sentiments of Britishers.

The incidents in connection with the brilliant charge of the Canadians at Paardeberg will, it is understood, be one of the themes, and the stirring scenes in this much admired act of Canadian heroism naturally presents rich material for descriptive music. It is anticipated that recovery will progress as rapid as his present rate of progress indicates, the band will likely give its first local concert on November 12th. It is intended to give at least two concerts in Victoria before starting. As arrangements stand now, the prominent cities in Canada will hear Victoria's crack military band en route to England, and also upon the return trip.

The advertising features, by which Victoria and British Columbia are to figure prominently in all the large lithographic sheets and also in the advance circulars and the concert programmes, are being prepared with the special view of identifying the band with this city and province. The importance to the city having the Fifth Regiment band touring the prominent cities of Canada and Great Britain at the present time will be appreciated by all those who value the splendid advertising to be derived from such a tour.

A correspondent of the English Mechanic advises those who smoke to smoke under the best conditions, as very few smokers enjoy a smoke as they might do. The end of pipe is a secondary consideration. The first consideration is, properly to fill a clean pipe with tobacco, and smoke when finished, put aside that pipe, and if the smoker wishes to continue smoking, let him change pipe No. 2. Possibly by the time he has finished No. 2, pipe No. 1 will be at its normal temperature. Rule: Do not use the same pipe twice before allowing to cool, or carry two pipes and use alternately. You then will not be troubled with a juicy smoke.

# The Sunday Schools

### Study of Bible to Be Made a Pleasure as Well as a Profit.

### Scheme Worked Out by Toronto Clergymen—Will Apply Rational Teaching Methods.

Rev. Charles Eaton, of Bloor street Baptist church, has been revolving a few ideas about the Sunday school and with Mr. Eaton ideas soon become concrete entities because in his congregation he has the earnest men and the open purses that can put a good thought into practice.

Mr. Eaton's belief is that the Sunday school ought to be, not a perfunctory institution, but a vital force in the Christian scheme and to make it a vital force, human nature must be taken into account. All the self-sacrifice and enthusiasm of Sunday school teachers will not compensate for wrong methods of instruction, and eager modern minds, whether in children or grown people, must be furnished with proper food. It is almost as important to interest the intelligence as to stimulate faith, because faith operates best with the assistance of reason. That, as I take it, is the chief reason why the Sunday school Eaton's position on the rational teaching question. He will apply rational teaching methods to the study of the Bible.

### New Quarters Opened.

As a first step in the direction of the ideal Sunday school, Mr. Eaton's congregation has obtained a large building next to the church. This has been renovated and altered to meet the special needs of the case, and yesterday it was opened with appropriate ceremonies and a large attendance. The school will accommodate twelve hundred students. It has plenty of light and air and pleasant color. There are rooms in which the social side will be cultivated with the aid of good literature and good comradeship. The Sunday school is to be a vital force, and vital forces, in the human economy, do not act through unpleasant mediums. Therefore, a cheerful home for the Sunday school was the first thing to be considered. However, college without a curriculum is like faith without works, so Mr. Eaton passes on to the next phase of the subject.

One to Seed. "The modern Sunday school," says Mr. Eaton, "has come to seed. The average boy attends Sunday school 40 Sundays in the year for ten years. He is taught the Bible a half hour each Sunday. There are 400 Sundays in his Sunday school course—400 Sundays of half an hour each. In ten years, then, he spends 200 hours in the study of it in which two hundred hours reduce to eight days means eight days. In ten years eight solid days of Bible instruction! How much science, how much mathematics could the very best college student learn in that time?"

The failure of the Sunday school is due chiefly to two methods. In the new enterprise of Sunday schools are undertaken three things. The first of these is to make the Sunday school the second session of the church. That is, the church must take the Sunday school seriously. Along this line we shall provide classes for young men, for men, Bible classes, classes for advanced students and normal classes for teachers. In Bloor street church we are particularly fortunate in having a great amount of teaching talent. In every department we have an expert right at hand. Dr. Welton of McMaster Hall will have the advanced class in charge and the excellent Wallace, the normal class. In short, it is our intention to apply, in a modified way, public school methods to Sunday school work.

Home Instruction. "The second thing we undertake is to improve the quality of home instruction. Here has lain a fatal weakness. Parents have turned over to the Sunday school teacher and to the preacher the religious training of their children. Part of the business of the new Sunday school will be to conduct a systematic campaign in the homes of the parents, so that they shall pay less attention to pleasure or business and more to fitting their children for life. Among the children of well-to-do people there ought to be more chivalry toward womanhood, more general politeness and a sturdier moral sense. The home influences must help us along this line.

The third clause of our prospectus is to improve the quality of school teaching. There will be, as I said before, a Normal class under Chancellor Wallace, who will teach the teachers how to teach. Then with trained teachers and prepared scholars, the Sunday school session ought to have some meaning. There will be a thorough grading and classification of the scholars, and in every way we shall use the best educational methods."

Discussing the subject generally, Mr. Eaton said that he believed the study of the Bible should be conducted in the light of reason and history. However, the new Sunday school will not occupy itself with

The Higher Criticism, because that is a university study, and really the higher critics wrangle over very trivial things. Who, for instance, cares whether there was an Isaiah or two? "This doesn't mean," said Mr. Eaton, "that we are going to shut out the light of science. We are simply going to neglect polemical trifles and get at the truth. I believe that religion should have science as her handmaid. There is not a single great discovery of science which cannot be fitted into our Christianity. The church must welcome knowledge and adjust it to belief. One of the features of the new Sunday school is the improvement and enlargement of the library, which will comprise the best thought on the relation of science and nature to Christianity. At the head of the library is Mr. Allan M. Donovan, a gentleman

of wide reading, and I consider his post as important as any in the school.

Those Without Homes. "Another thing that we must grapple with," continued Mr. Eaton, "is the fact that hundreds of boys and young men in this city are practically homeless. For these there will be pleasant rooms, open day and night, the whole week through, where they can meet, form friendships, and come under the influence of higher ideals. There will be books and good magazines. There are no pipes and tobacco in our scheme. I do not believe that the end justifies the means or in doing a little wrong to make a great right. You cannot get the good out of a man by pandering to his vices. There will be good literature, plenty of it, and you think fellows to think a bit, and to you they must read.

New Methods. "I believe," said Mr. Eaton, as a final word, "that we must get away from officialism in church work. I believe in personal work, not in machinery. The method of Christ and His apostles was to go to the people, not to wait until the people came to them. We build a splendid church and ask why the people do not flock to it. We must have recruiting agencies at work in the homes. We cannot deal with people in the lump. We must reach each one separately. People sitting down and waiting for people to come to church is just as foolish as if a wholesale merchant should build a warehouse, stock it with goods, and then neglecting commercial travellers and judicious advertising, wait for the customers to come to him."—Toronto Daily Star.

### QUARANTINED PASSENGERS.

### Complete List of Those Aboard the Steamer City of Seattle.

The passengers now held in quarantine aboard the steamer City of Seattle are as follows: H. H. Morehouse, P. J. Cleveland, J. H. Greer, E. C. Hawkins, H. Biddell, H. W. Gowell, J. F. Miller, Mrs. Hyde, E. C. Snyder, W. W. Smith, W. S. Wescott, H. Ryan, B. C. Cushing, C. E. Jones, H. Isaacs, M. Harris, W. C. Ross, P. Knapp, A. Goldberg, Mrs. Pring, A. R. McLeod, W. H. Meinheim, R. Harwood, W. A. Norton, S. Green, E. R. Anderson, G. Sprague, D. J. McIntosh, S. H. McFarlane, B. A. Jackson, J. McGowan, H. Osobello, G. Harrison, R. H. Woodward, M. Coney, R. B. Smith, A. C. McCormack, R. J. Wallace, Hugh Wiseman, Mrs. Wiseman, Jos. Patterson, E. B. Bothwell, R. S. Bonford, F. Nelson, C. J. Seehide, E. McCutcheon, Geo. J. Trout, E. S. Grant, R. J. Mitchell, Geo. Mitchell, Capt. Parsons, E. Winrow, J. G. McLaren, Hy. Wilson, G. A. Brackett, Charles Brackett, W. J. McKay, E. Anderson, J. B. Hanson, J. Chojinski, W. Bean, C. R. Snyder, K. Diamond, W. Fogarty, J. C. Scott, Mrs. F. Belmont, J. Thining, J. Stanley, F. H. Graham, G. Harris, Mrs. G. Harris, R. P. Roberts, G. F. Agnew, W. A. Copeland, G. George, O. F. Barnes, Mrs. Hemlock, Miss Robertson, J. Duquette, Mrs. Duquette, J. S. Bamberg, Mrs. Bamberg, G. Montgomery, Mr. J. Devrin, J. Walters, J. Andrews, G. Walters, C. Riphoad, A. C. McDonald, S. Jennings, F. G. McGrath, E. A. Hamilton, M. H. Nay, O. J. Wall, J. Allworld, C. Jeffrey, T. Rigby, T. H. Mandall, F. Burr, R. Boyd, J. Taylor, Geo. Carroll, F. M. Freeman, E. M. Brown, G. P. D. Burns, W. Ramsey, E. H. Thomas, Geo. Slack, H. McCleary, A. Black, A. Lewis, J. Johnston, Mrs. J. Johnston, H. Armstrong, J. Armstrong, J. Connor, J. Chesna, A. McCreamy, W. Davie, J. Lafferty, E. R. Jones, A. D. Bentley, A. Peterson, J. Patton, W. F. Wheeler, Oscar Alwyn, A. D. Harrison, N. Sabin, J. Doherty, J. McLeod, P. Paulson, J. W. Collins, C. J. Johnston and wife, R. F. Knight, Mrs. S. Hendrickson, Mrs. T. Hermie, Mrs. L. M. Green, Geo. Donell, Wm. Nelson, Lister Goldberg, Chas Morrison, W. P. Balance, Oscar Foote, W. H. Johnson, S. Johnson, K. Knightson, P. Anderson, J. E. Green, Sam Hendrickson, M. Gard, Fred Gaudiner, H. V. Schill, S. L. Wood, A. Reid, S. Grant, D. B. Church, C. Pence, A. Frederickson, G. Crown, H. Vance, E. B. Hellman, E. N. Holden, Mrs. Birch, C. L. Whitaker, W. J. Healey, R. B. Skinner, W. F. Gibson, M. Thersen, Mrs. M. Swanson, Mrs. Cosobit, J. C. Watson, P. Olsen, L. Thompson, H. T. Brinley, E. A. Thompson, and Miss Venton, E. White, Mrs. Redmond, J. Minears, J. I. Willard, A. R. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, R. F. Condon, S. Y. Gregg, J. A. Plunkett, F. Lister, E. Butcher, C. Walker, H. Weston, G. A. Larsen, P. Peterson, W. Carroll, W. McHyde, Chas. Stimpkins, J. S. Skinner, Mrs. Campbell, J. Wynn, J. Husby, M. H. Berg, M. Slanson, T. Olsen, A. Vandig, A. Tondy, M. Simonson, G. F. Benson, Chas. Nuttall and H. J. Wisner.

### CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Sarnia, Oct. 24.—A Goodall, ship laborer, is in the hospital in a precarious condition from the result of stabbing in the left groin, received by a knife in the hands of a fellow workman named Mays, colored. The stabbing was the outcome of a quarrel on Monday night. Mays has been arrested.

Rockland, Oct. 24.—Jos. Guidon is under arrest here charged with having caused the death of J. Rochon, as the result of a quarrel between them. Rochon received injuries which caused his death yesterday.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—Since the inauguration of the movement to remove the debt on St. James Methodist church, of this city, the sum of \$104,000 has been subscribed, leaving only \$118,000 more to be subscribed in order to complete the assets.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—Rev. C. Rutlan, late pastor of St. John's church, Norway, Ont., and one of the oldest Anglican clergymen in Canada, is dead. He was 82 years of age.

Quebec, Oct. 24.—W. Duchesneau, late manager of the C. P. R. Company's telegraph in this city, and one of the best known telegraphers in this district, is dead.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—Jas. Robinson, secretary of the Canadian Temperance League, has sent out a circular letter asking the public to refrain from offering returning Canadians any intoxicating liquors.

# A Notable Potlatch

### Northern Indians Holding a Monster Celebration at Klukwan, in Chilkat.

### The History of a Tribal Feud Which Will Be Ended Then.

From time to time reports have reached Victoria of the big potlatch which is being held by the Chilkat tribe of Indians at Klukwan, their principal village. This village is situated about twenty miles above Pyramid harbor on the Chilkat river upon the bank of the stream. More than usual interest attaches to this potlatch, for it is being conducted on an exceptionally large scale and the reason for giving it is quite out of the common.

Potlatches, as a rule, are local in their object, but this one has some international features connected with it and will be a historical event in the aboriginal history of the northwest coast. It appears that in the early part of the century the Sitka Indians raided and slew a number of Fort Wrangel Indians, inflicting on them such severe losses as to destroy the prestige of the tribe and in consequence of this a bitter feud has since existed between the two tribes. Now the Sitkas, Wrangels, and Chilkots, with their subdivisions, all belong to the great native stock called Tlingit, and the Chilkats lately came to the conclusion that it would be a good thing to bury old animosities and bring about an offensive and defensive alliance. The Chilkats, occupying an intermediate position and being a principal tribe, could afford to be the peacemakers, so they proceeded to get up a potlatch, probably unequalled in magnitude, and invited the Sitkas and Wrangels to come to Klukwan, meet upon a common ground and take part in the revels, drink seal oil, and consummate the truce.

In addition to the above mentioned tribes which have been invited to attend the potlatch the Stick Indians from the interior are also invited to be present. This is also a notable incident, for until within the past few years this tribe was in a sort of semi-dependency upon the crafty and warlike Chilkats, who looked upon them almost in the light of slaves and would not allow them to come down to the coast, but stopped them at the passes and there exacted from them a heavy toll on all goods which were sold to the Sitkas.

It is stated that upwards of \$30,000 worth of property will be distributed and silver dollars, blankets and furs will change hands frequent and free. The whiskey smugglers have been busy trying to bring in liquor, but they are closely watched by a detachment of United States troops, now stationed at Haines Mission. The potlatch will be conducted on a most elaborate scale and it is most likely that no such elaborate doings will ever be seen again on this coast. A number of photographers have made arrangements to be on hand to take views of the scenes that will be enacted there. The head chief of the Chilkats is a notorious character named Koodiwot, who is now said to be dying from lung trouble. The other chiefs are Chitrich, Honson, Yaathok and Covesthie.

### THE COLWOOD MEETING.

### The Conservative Candidates Endeavor to Explain Some of Their Doings.

There was something pertaining closely to a lonesome look in the hall when Joseph Atkins was chosen as chairman at the Conservative meeting at Colwood last evening. In his opening remarks he rather puzzled the audience to decide whether Mr. Atkins was a master in the art of satire or was suffering from defective vision. He was pleased to see so many people present in the hall, and he felt sure that every one would vote for the Conservative candidates. Col. Prior was the first speaker introduced, and in an address that might have been boiled down to a couple of hundred words, he explained that the members from British Columbia had no show whatever when pitted against the large representation from other provinces. He had noticed that neither Mr. Biley nor Mr. Drury had touched upon the increased expenditure of the Liberal government, and he felt that the party now in power lacked principle. The wants of British Columbia had been outrageously neglected, but he said never a word about his inactivity on the Teslin-Yukon railway bill. After speaking for some time Col. Prior implored his auditors to return Mr. Earle and himself to Ottawa. There was a chilly silence when he resumed his seat, and when Mr. Earle arose to speak there was not a murmur of applause.

Mr. Earle congratulated his fellow member on the able way in which he had presented figures, and said that the Liberal party was a most extravagant one, and therefore unworthy of support. He attempted to explain the Cook senatorial scandal, and adroitly turned the explanation into another channel. The Conservative senate had saved the country millions of dollars when it threw out the bill authorizing Mackenzie & Mann to build the Yukon line of railway.

In answer to a question Mr. Earle explained that if the railway had been built under the proposed contract, Mackenzie & Mann would have had the right to choose the best placer mining country in the Yukon, and only pay a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent. for working the same.

Mr. MacDonald, ex-M. P. for Saskaatchewan, was the next speaker, and he was followed by Mr. H. D. Helmcken. These gentlemen went over ground covered at previous meetings, but brought out no new points.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

# BEHIND THE BARS.

### Notorious Individual of Many Cognomans Arrested in Toronto—Was Here Last Spring.

According to information received from Toronto, there is an individual behind the bars there whose description engenders the impression that he is none other than the notorious Omond Day, otherwise "Rev. Leslie Day," who was arrested in this city by his presence several months ago. The gentleman in the Toronto durance vile bears the name of Dr. Norman Lee, is a man of magnificent physique, with a decided Roman cast of countenance, and this, together with the intelligence that his person is adorned by a lavish display of diamonds, induces the belief that he is the same man who lectured on spiritualism here last spring. When he arrived in Toronto the police there viewed him with suspicion, and consequently watched him rather closely. He had not been in the city three days before he was gathered in by the police and all despite judgment pronounced. He pointed out that he had many friends in Victoria and Vancouver who would vouch for his respectability and unsullied reputation, and maintained that he had a member of the police force in California laid hands on him in such an outrageous manner it would result in the dismissal of the entire organization of peace guardians.

The Toronto police, however, manifested extreme scepticism on these points, geographically and emphatically advised, and inexorably compelled him to endure the seclusion of a common cell.

In the Toronto police court the magistrate, Colonel Denison, was particularly impressed by the assertions of the prisoner, and in uncompromising manner committed the herculean "auxiliary of fortune" to stand his trial.

Rev. Leslie Day is well known in Victoria. This city has several times been eminently honored by his iridescent presence. His most recent visit here was during last spring, when in association with Raymond, the "wonderful" boy medium, he lectured on spiritualism. This was only an incidental avocation with Rev. Leslie Day. His other pursuit was a futile endeavor to obtain a honeysuckle for an advertisement in the daily papers over the cognomen of Dr. Day, and home. His proceedings were exposed by the Times, and the meteoric pseudo-divinity fled to Vancouver. There he also vainly prosecuted the "ways and means" of an alleged distinctly crooked livelihood, and when the Terminal City assumed an uncomfortably tropical aspect he continued his progress toward the East.

### LIONS IN THE BIERA COUNTRY.

One night I was called at all risks to go and see a sick man the other side of the forest. I and three niggers started on a trolley borrowed from a ganger, and started at 6 p. m. The sick man was lying on a bed, and I pushed my way through the bushes and soon got pitch dark. In a dense bit of bush on each side of the rails I thought I smelled lion. I got plainer and plainer. A hot, damp smell, like dirty mice. There, straight beside us, were three lions, galloping on the side of the track not fifteen yards from the trolley. I wasn't such a fool as to get at them. But my word! how the niggers yelled and hooshed! This scared them away. At about thirty-three miles I stopped the trolley and got new niggers. As soon as they found I wanted them to go down the track they bolted into the long grass. It took all our persuasive powers (guns are mighty powerful persuaders) to catch four. The lions were roaring all around, and they didn't like it. Off we started. One nigger tried to bolt, but I was too quick for him, and had him by the throat and my revolver at his head. I frightened his soul out, and made him push ten miles without a change. It was just as well for him that I did nail him, for I should certainly have shot him. I had warned them I should do so if they tried to give me the slip before we started. These niggers, if they get scared, leave the trolley and bolt up a tree, leaving you at the mercy of the lions. They are the meanest skunks you ever saw.

When we got about six miles from Fontevilla, I saw lights on the track and could not make it out. Up came an other trolley with four of my friends in it, all armed. This was about midnight, and it was bitterly cold on the swamp. Just at 11.30 they had noticed a large troop of lions go up the line, and were afraid I should meet them. So they came up, making a shout every now and then. I told you I wasn't sorry to see them, especially when I heard a nigger had been killed and dragged off just before we met.

The man I went to see was awfully maulled, bitten through both thighs and right through the right wrist—a bad wound. I got him away to Beira for the first steamer to Natal, as he was afraid of gangrene, a lion's bite being very poisonous, especially in this dreadful climate.

### TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

H. T. Emory, manager and secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, died in San Francisco yesterday, after a long illness. Capt. Emory was well known in shipping circles throughout the world. He was 64 years of age.

Geo. Atkinson, a brakeman on the Northern Pacific railway, committed suicide by swallowing a dose of carbolic acid at his home in Winnipeg yesterday. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children.

The National Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in session at Pittsburgh, Pa., adopted a universal wage scale, fixing the rate of wages at 50 cents an hour, with eight hours as a day's work. The scale will go into effect next May.

On Wednesday, an effort was made to get home for either the first or the last time. A freight train was going off both hours after midnight.

A coroner of Wilford was seen near a mine. The case is the last seen again.

H. A. run over, shunted, hour on, suffer so, amputated, sustained, horse two, count he, preach he, here since, pects on.

The post last Wednesday, the Bank, the other, same bank, were added, ships bank, manager, suffer, fully insured, ing on, A public, held last, passed stamp, for post, in Grand.

The George, of that, the North, are trading, miles up, moving 4, 12th inst, from ac, 60 inst, in the, locked, wild wit, again w, day Joh, two men, seen, an, forced of, the pre, and the, from the, loosed th, the front, river, in a cro, they hea, sounding, to death, There, assigns, In the, the siva, not com, was rem, other ca, named M, guilty an.

Fire, cau, he got, saw and, evening, At 9, B. Abbi, five ye, civil pen, McArthur, bodily h, being a, acquitt, Jack, P. R. o, five ye, George, Hunter, ant exp, The tri, Bobs an, A heavy, breaking, was "cap, work the, rd home, ford row, let to s, ed and, t, cepsize, bcat for, ed by a, camp, o, hauled, Willie, was con, on Mond, imprison, W. G, Athabas, day with, Dr. H, was won, an axe, head fe, above th, Capital, fleet has, gone to, which h, devote b, business, The ca, eight ye, murder.