FIBRE WARE. Some staken. We use nothing but Fibre, pressed into shape and Indurate it by a patent is to heat, cold and liquids. E imparts no taste or smell tightest, sweetest and most

unt for all of the phenomena by on of land ice, and to utilize seace as well as glaciers. He reto the evidence now available as recency of glacial times and the nts which suggest wast moveof the earth's crust in periods ge-

speaker then noticed the opinion by a number of persons as to bability of a great diluvian cahe since the advent of man on be. He had himself long advohe necessity for such an occurnorthern continents in the early period, and the apparent smiller ion of men and many of the larmals of the Pazunthropic age. ng a vital hiatus between this and eeding ages. "This conclusion." "seems now triumphant and is ng to bring the geological events ater Tertiary in harmonious conwith the history of early man as from the traditions and records. isted on the importance of disring between glacial and post-glaosits more carefully than heretoid said: "Until this is done, there much confusion, both as to the Period and as to early human r

relusion, the distinguished speaker forward to the speedy settlement and similar questions in a raad scientific manner, and in such s to establish a stable basis for of the future: and he thanked ety for giving to him this opporpointing out the goals of ich are to be the starting points searches of to-morrow.-Boston

THE SCHOOLGIRL.

ooth head bending low. ores with eager joyes and cheek aglovehe old tale of Troy. eart and innocent soul! quick spring-tide roll, joy, not tears. e let knowledge spread

y's tented page. thoughts of sages dead, ocet's noble rage. tient science gives. let music wake

inarticulate chords fine r than any words; ecious garden smile ngh gates enweathed with flowers, iry dreams begulle eless hours.

no learning dim lear, regarding eyes: t the morning hyp towledge, which the mind, of the heart, can move.

the treasure find

and love. -Lewis Morris, in London Queen.

Hop-Pickers. orking day in the Kent hopyard ith full daylight. By six o'clock let loose their inmates, and a 9 of their pickers wends its way meadows and orchards towards f labor. There is plenty of water of if they like to wash; but they are ent with their evening abjutions. ne most part step from under the blankets provided by the farmer. emselves, yawn, grumble a little carcely know what, and set off. en encumber themselves with pots. visions, and babies. After an wo of picking, fires are lit among ed vine-stalks and a score of eakfasts are prepared. they get is not magnificant. It

twopence a bushel

ps, and the person who can piet is held in the day is reckoned and practised hand. Women make p-pickers than men. They strip a the cones in the time it takes the ced man to detach three or four y. They talk and sing, too, all in a manner that is highly irriin a manner that is highly irricertain of the men.

re all sorts and conditions in the m. so that, while on the one hand lear girls chanting improper music tes, you have only to listen with ear to be charmed by the hymns and Sankey and the Salvation he men, as I have hinted, work the men, as I have hinted, work the middle of the picking are too small or the pay is too pretext is readly found. During the farmer and his family may axious, but the difficulty soon arelf, and the men set to again with earty oaths as a relief to their

he local agricultural hands in the e local agricultural banus in the one often hears very fordble. It is from the frocity of the pickers, soon stick a knife into you as a " is a remark that was offered m several of them Yet if they themselves and their own ways, in these do not affect the well-being

Have You Tried LK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

the Best Infant Food. combination of the perfect of Mother's Milk and the eley, specially treated to renlly digestible.

by Grocere and Druggists, Prehe Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Mon-

IN DANGER OF MANY HARD KNOCKS

War Vessels at Rio.

From the Cannon of Loyal Forts and Rebel Ships.

They are Directly in the Line of Fire-Mello Still Has Berl Berl-Da Gama warned Not to Use His Big Guns-Nitherohi's Woful Plight-A Crisis

Montevideo, Jan. 10.-News from Rio states that Admiral Mello's flagship, the Aquidaban, with the Republica, are off beni-beri.

The government has received within

the past few days a protest from the which are exposed to the explosion of shells and damage from shots from the rival combatants. In commenting upon scalps is the minimum expected. this protest foreigners and natives ask why the foreign ships remain in exposed positions. The anchorage they select enforeign vessels should change their posiis reported that the commanders of da Gama that he must not use his big guns on the city. This procedure is farcical, as the projectiles from the machine guns are more harmful in action. The big Krupp gun in Fort Sao Joa, it is said, has been rendered useless owing to the excessive number of shots which have been fired from it. This is generally credited, as the big gun has been silent for several duys.

The government continues to mount heavy and light artillery on the heights of Nitherohi, opposite Rio, and also in the city of Rio. It seems as if a crisis just returned to the city from Nitherohi eports that at least two thousand perons in that place have been wounded and are in the hospitals. The destruction houses there during the tast month has been very great.

New York, Jan. 10 .- A morning paper says the Red line steamship Maracaybo, which was scheduled to sail for Venezuela yesterday, was boarded by Superintendent Dallett of that line a few minutes before the hour of sailing, and the startling discovery was made that 300,000 cartridges were stored in the ship's fore hatch. The smuggled ammunition destined for Admiral Mello, to be deliv-The cases containing the cartridges were seized by the superintendent of the steamthe supposition that the news is at

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

New York, Jan. 10 .- Fire this morning in a tenement house on East Houston street, caused a panie among the occupants. Amelia Holze, aged 40, jumped from the fourth story window and was fatally injured. Two others were rescued unconscious. Loss, \$1000.

Washington, Jan. 10.-The house committee on coinage to-day began the conideration of the Bland bill providing for the coinage of the seigniorage now in the treasury. Bland's free coinage bill which was made the order business for to-day, was postponed until the seignforage bill had been considered.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Jan. 10.-Miss Laura Somers, a young heiress, of Bethel, some six miles from here, has disappeared from her boardinghouse in Philadelphia. She became rich by the sudlen death of her parents several years ago in a railroad wreck. Miss Somers has been missing for some time, but her absence has been kept secret by her Phildelphia relatives. It is thought by iends here that the relatives believe she s been placed in a private asylum to

get her money. New York, Jan. 10.—Charles C. Sloshomeless man, walked into the Garfield National Bank this afternoon and demanded half a million dollars. Poiceman Kemp, of the west Thirtieth street station house, was called in and questioned the man, who said that he ollected half a million dollars every year rom the bank. He said that his brother had promised to meet him at the bank and help him carry away the money, which was to be paid to him in gold. Kemp took the man to the police station and thence to the Jefferson market po-lice court, where he was recognized before Justice McMahon. Slosson was committed to Bellevue hospital to be examined.

Chicago, Jan. 10.-Although no word has so far been received from Governor Altgeld another respite is hourly expected for George H. Painter, the sporting man under sentence of death for the murder of his mistress, but who was iven a temporary lease of life in Decemlast a few hours from the time fixed his execution. Evidence tending to ow his innocence has been secured since previous action of the governor, and ill more is believed to be forthcoming. ainter's nerve continues to stand him in ood stead and he insists as he has all along that he will never hang and that s chances for a new trial and acquittal

Washington, D.C., Jan. 10.-The senpassed the house resolution for an intigation into the personnel of the navy, the amendment that it be made by committee of the naval affairs comfee and of the two houses, instead of a special commission.

Vashington, Jan. 8.—The recent dission in the British House of Comconcerning an internationl agreeant for the removal of derelicts, esfrom the established lames of us-Atlantic travel, has been followed a communication from the British bassador here, inquiring whether the

BETWEEN TWO FIRES Government of the United States has LOOKING TO WASHINTGON. taken or will take any definite steps for the removal of these menaces to ocean trade and travel. Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain stated that the subject matter of the British ambassa-dor's letter has been referred to the Awkward Position of Foreign Navy Department, where it properly be-

San Francisco, Jan. 9.-Richard H. Orton, adjutant-general of the national guard of California, died last night in Oakland. General Orton was well known in San Francisco and had been adjutant-general of the militia for four

New York, Jan. 9.—Representative J. Wilson of Washington was at the Imperial hotel yesterday. He said he did not know whether Governor McGraw of this state would call an extra session of the legislature to elect a senator in response to a petition from several Republican senators in Washington. "If a session is called will you be a candidate?" he was

borhood turned out to-day for the big the northern part of the county, where the round-up is to be made. A hundred

New York, Jan. 10.-An important joint meeting of the general passenger agents of the trunk lines and Central bles the rebel ships to lie behind them Traffic Association roads opened here thus bringing the foreigners directly in yesterday for the purpose of considering the line of fire. It is suggested that the a plan for the removal of the demoralization that exists through the territory tions and give the government forces an in censequence of unauthorized payment opportunity to fire upon the rebel fleet. of commissions and the cutting of tariff rates. The presidents of the roads ruthless hands of tariff reformers, foreign war ships have notified Admiral have found themselves unable to grapthe passenger agents were ordered to formulate a plan for dealing with existing conditions.

New York, Jan. 9.-The statement that the reason why the Russian government and the Amoor Steamship company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamships, which have been operated on the New York line, was the foreclosure of a mortgage by Rockefeller for \$1,500,000, has resulted: in a discussion of Huntington's finanwas imminent. A foreigner who has cial condition, which is said to be strained. Coupled with this are rumors of the prospect of another transconti-

nental railroad having the support of therefore he prefers, Micawber-like, to the Huntington interest being placed in wait until something turns up. The the hands of a receiver. It is said that when Rockefeller foreclosed his mortgage the Amoor Steamship Company bid in the boats. Huntington also sold two big steamers to the Brazilian government, and transferred his interest in the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southern railroad to the Illinois Central, together with real estate owned by Huntington

Washington, Jan. 9 .- Almost without exception the Democratic senators refusered at Curacoa, and was consigned as ed to talk for publication concerning the soan. The chief engineer of the vessel news of the latest developments in Haand the first mate have confessed their guilt in placing the cartridges on board of the vessel, and say they intended to sell them to emissaries of the insurgents.

The chief engineer of the vessel and the first mate have confessed their waii. Although some of them discuss the matter in private, the news has caused them to express themselves privately perhaps more freely than heretofore, and sell them to emissaries of the insurgents. seized by the superintendent of the steam-ship company and placed on the dock.

Liston In 10 The second the Beautiful Republicans naturally are freet Lishon, Jan. 10.—The report that President Peixoto of Brazil has resigned be contributed by the contribution of the policy of the administration. Mr. Perkins (Republican California) said: "If I were President Dole I would give Mr. Willis his passpert timists from away back, although the contribute of the four only one has any sympathy with the movement, namely, the contribute of inland revenue, Mr. Wood. I would give Mr. Willis his passpert timists from away back, although the ous administration of Mr. Cleveland he sent Sackville West home for writing a letter on political economy to a private citizen, and I believe Mr. Dole would have a good precedent for his action if he were to give Mr. Willis his passport and ask him to go home." If the news be true," said Mr. Peffer (Populist) "its an outrage. If troops have been landed, be they English, American or any other kind, they should be expelled.'

FROM DEATH TO LIFE. Commutation of Sentence of Pittendrigh's

urderers-A Patent Decision Ottawa, Jan. 10 .- Two Indians, Peter and Jack, were tried by Judge Harrison at New Westminster, B. C., some time to the house some idea will be gained ago for the murder of A. W. Pitten-from the Wilson bill what will suit drigh. Yesterday Lord Aberdeen signed an order-in-council commuting the death sentence to imprisonment for life. Peter and Jack were to be hanged on the 15th inst.

fecting the Canadian patent law. Force. Jeffreys of Chicago brought action against La Force for a patent for invention was brought out before La Force's, the patent states. • This La Force did not know. Justice Burbidge to-day decided that a foreign patent of which the public had not known, or had no means of knowing, could not annul a Canadian patent granted afterwards. Another point in his judgment was that patents were open to explanation and illustration, but not enlargement. Judgment with costs for

La Force. The greatest difficulty the government with the cotton and wool manufacturers. oth industries have had interviews with the government, but both were again asked to appear before the tariff committee. Gault. Morrice and Ewen, of Montreal, arrived here last night as representing the cotton industry, and walted on the committee to-day. committee sits every forenoon in the western block. It is said the cotton men will submit to a considerable reduction, although no dividends have been declared lately. This they say is due to large expenditures on buildings, etc. Woollens were represented by B. Rosamond, Almonte; W. Rosamond, Cobourg; Kendry, Peterboro'; Morley, Waterloo, and Evans, Toronto. They are not willing to submit to any reductions. It is expected that whatever reductions will be made in protection, advantages will be given in other

ways to both industries. The remains of Alonzo Wright were interred to-day. A message of condolence was received from Lieut.-Governor Dewdney of British Columbia.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases." Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczems, itch, all cruptions on the (acc. hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Uintment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents.

The Thompson Government's Policy in Regard to the Tariff.

WAITING THE WILSON BILL'S PROGRESS

Postponement of the Session-Minister Bowell's Idea-The Tariff Views of ada, now in use in the public schools. the Various Ministers-No Real Reform Likely.

(From our own Correspondent.) Ottawa, Jan. 2.—The fact of the Canadian government having postponed the calling of parliament to a later date than was first intended has given rise to much comment and no little dissatisfaction in this part of the Dominion. Conservative members of parliament asked. "My name will be presented to who from time to time visit Ottawa the legislature, if it is convened," he remuch opposed to the course the govern-Algona, Ia., Jan. 10.-About all the ment is pursuing in this regard. In the population of this city and the neigh- first place, it was definitely settled that the session would open on the 25th of Santa Catharina. Mello is still ill with wolf hunt which had been determined January. That information was given upon owing to the fact that wolves have out to the whips of the party. Mr. been very plentiful this winter, and the Boyd, M. P. for Manitoba, when here loss of sheep by the farmers has been a couple of weeks ago was informed by dean of the diplomatic corps against the correspondingly large. It is proposed to Sir John Thompson to be ready for the danger to warships of the several nations drive the wolves into the big swamp in meeting of the house on that date. Since then the work of tinkering the tariff, a very old way of expressing what the Conservatives now call tariff reform, but nevertheless the correct way of putting it-has commenced. The difficulties of preparing a bill to suit the manufacturers and at the same time hold the farmers in check became apparent. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, who is an outand-out protectionist, and who will not willingly see any of his handiwork, commenced in 1887, destroyed by the once saw the enormity of the difficulties ple with the trouble, and in consequence that lay in the way, and therefore he proposed to postpone the evil day. was always an apt pupil of that illustrious statesman known first to the Indians as "Old Tomorrow," and later to the whole people of Canada by that appellation. Time heals many sores, and the minister of trade and commerce is willing to wait to see what fate abides the Wilson bill before presenting a measure of tariff reform to the people of

Canada. In other words, Mr. Bowell does not well see how a tariff measure could be prepared by the government to fill the hill should the Wilson bill be adopted, prospect of the bill passing congress is by no means certain. Should the combinesters of the United States help to destroy some of the principal concessions granted to the great mass of the people in the measure, then the Ottawa government would give a less liberal measure of tariff reform than they imagine is now demanded. Tariff reform will be a rather poor name for the tinkering arrangement which is sure to be the outcome of the work of the com-

mittee which has the matter in hand. It should be mentioned that Hon. Geo E. Foster, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and the two controllers are the gentlemen to whom the work has been assigned of preparing a bill. They hold meetings occasionally in the office of the controller of customs to consider the subject. Of the four only one has any sympathy if there can be found sufficient pressure to bear upon him. Mr. Wallace will take what comes and vote for it, but he is an N. P. man. Sir Charles H. Tunper is wedded to high protection and Sir John Thompson thinks in the same direction, although making some independent utterances as between the N. P. and tariff reform of late. Now there is not much comfort to be taken out of that lot, who may be called the brains of the administration, for the electors, who are all howling for tariff reductions. Of course time will tell. It is expected that parliament will meet on the 15th of February or perhaps even later, and that before the tariff bill is presented

Canada. "Looking to Washington" is all that the present rulers of the Dominion can do. They have advertised to the Dominion that the American congress frames Justice Burbidge gave an important our tariff and not ourselves. Once let decision in the exchequer court to day after this be understood and the Americans It | will have us entirely under control. Had was in the case of the Queen vs. La a Liberal government ever made such a suggestion the whole Conservative press. would denounce the idea with a vengepneumatic tires. Jeffreys' patent dat- ance. Liberals would be called annexaed after La Force's in Canada, but the tionists and pandering to congress. If so what must be thought of those liployalists who charged the whole Liberal party with treason because of their be-

ing anxious to make a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the States? I was talking the other day with one of the leaders of the Conservatives from Western Ontario. He has been from the very beginning a staunch admirer of the present premier. He is also a coreligionist of Sir John Thompson, Well, This gentleman told me that it has now ome very apparent to him that Sir is experiencing with the new tariff is John is no politician, and that the sooner the party gets another leader it will be the better for them. Mr. McCarthy was suggested by your correspondent, and the gentleman in question was willing to admit that were it not for the fact that he looked upon the member for Simcoe as a bigot in religious and education al matters, he would make a very much better leader than Sir John Thompson, whose coldness of manner and frigidity of temper are sufficient to freeze up the whole party. It is for this reason that the premier is always pointed to by the Tory press as one eminently well-fitted for the bench when a vacancy occurs. SLABTOWN.

> Fifty-one metals are said to be known now, whereas only seven were recognized 300 years ago. Gold seems to be as scarce as ever.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoris CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short

Paragraphs. At St. John, N. B., Dr. Archer, one of the oldest newspaper editors of the Winnipeg, appears in the September num-province, was taken suddenly ill and ber of Sports Afield: lied in half an hour. Dr. Archer was the author of Archer's History of Cau-

He was a bachelor.

Mrs. William Pringle of Ernestown. Lenox county, sold three turkeys the dressed weight of which aggregated 91 pounds. They were shipped to England.

John Smith, an old and respected ident of Owen Sound, was in feeble health but went out and voted on New New Year's day. He died almost immediately after returning.

In a further letter to the press the Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., announces that it has been decided to make an appeal to the Irish sympathizers in Toronto. The Hon. Frank Smith and Hon. S. H. Blake are treasurers. The list has been opened with the following subscriptions: Messrs. Frank Smith, \$1,000; eGorge D. Keily, \$1,000; Edward Blake, \$1,000; Hugh Ryan, 000; and Thomas Long \$500. Mr. Blake has accepted an invitation to speak in Boston on Jan. 31st.

P. R. Rogers & Co., of Stayner, have gone into liquidation. A large number of business men and farmers are interested. The assets and liabilities are not known.

The Kingston British Whig is now 60 years of age. It was established by Dr. Edward John Barker in Jan. 1st, 1834, and is now published by his son, John Barker Pense, one of the most successful and best known newspaper publishers in Ontario.

Mayor Stewart, of Hamilton, P. A. candidate in the municipal election, says he will now identify himself with the McCarthyite party. Stewart, who holds the position of head game warden for Ontario, anticipates early removal from his position on account of the change in his politics.

The amount of sickness now prevalent in the city of Toronto has never been equalled in recent years, A censervative estimate of the number of Toronto- like an Indian chief marshalling his forc nians afflicted with the Russian malady, influenza, seems to be about 15,000. Of course this includes those in whom it has progressed into an affection of the lungs, the heart of the digestive organs. statements made to me by various friends Though the malady does not seem to be about this strange attachment. so deleterious now as during the first month of the epidemic, still the amount of sickness is much greater. Old peo-ple and adults in feeble health have tions for the cow, but she seemed most much difficulty in weathering the storm. The epidemic continues to be as general

The Manchester Canal. On the first day of the year the Manchester ship canal was formally opened, a Canadian vessel being the first to enter the docks at the terminus. The canal really makes a new British seaport, which will prove a formidable rival to Liverpool, more especially in the American cotton trade. Liverpool's prosperity rests mainly upon its convenience as a port for unloading vessels. The immense cargoes from the United

there must be a basin giving plenty of room for docking. To carry out the undertaking a company was organized with 8 capital of \$50,000,000, of which \$40,-000,000 was to be in share capital and the remainder borrowed. Provision was also made for issuing debenture bonds. Work began in 1886 with every prospect of success. The course of 36 miles was divided into eight sections, and there were plans for five locks. The citizens of Manchester took the deepest interest in the enterprise. Many trades men subscribed to the \$50 and \$100 shares. Capitalists readily took debentures. So rapidly did the work progress at first that it seemed that Manchester's ship canal would escape the series of disasters which have followed every great engineering work of the kind. But it did not escape. The first misfortune came in the death of the contractor, an engineer of unusual ability. It seemed certain that under his direction the work would be completed within the specified time, Jan. 1st, 1893. Fellowing this came labor troubles, the bursting of dams and other incidents, which swallowed up money until none was left to complete the work Two of the sections had been completed and millions of pounds had been sunk. A dispute between the company and the dead contractor's heirs further complicated matters. After a settlement was effected the company carried on the work itself for six months. At the end of that time it could secure no more money. It seemed that the great enterprise would have to be abandoned, and the despair of Manchester was as great as the joy of Liverpool. Then it was that the Manchester city council went to the rescue and said that the great enterprise should be complet-It took heroic measures. It applied to parliament for power to pledge the city taxes in order to borrow needed money. It was then estimated that \$7,500,000 would be sufficient; but this sum was soon found to be too small by half. Another application for the privilege of borrowing as much more was made. The bitter opposition of the Livrpool members helped Manchester more than anything else in passing its bill. The project was transferred from the original company to the Manchester city council and the work was prosecuted with vigor. Twenty thousand men were employed at one time. Water was let into the last section Dec. 6th. Now the work is all completed. The canal has

been opened but not formally inaugur-

ated. The elaborate ceremony has been

postponed until next spring. The cost

of the canal has been about \$80,000,000.

It is estimated that its revenue will be

at least \$8,000,000 annually. There is

no trouble in getting British money for

they will pay a reasonable return for the investment.

Canine Affection The following from "Rod Random,"

"A remarkable case of bovine and canfor over 20 years editor of the Feder | ine affection has existed in Winnipeg for ation Headquarter, and for a time was some time. A litter of Irish setter pup-cu the St. John Telegraph. He was pies was raised in a barn in the next stall to that occupied by a cow. the pups were big enough two of them, persisted in paying frequent visits to their big meighbor. The cow, however, was by no means inclined to be hostile, and before long Mr. A. discovered that she received the visits of their pupships with pleasure. She always took good care not to step on or lie down upon them. and when about to make a move would look very carefully around the stall. When lying down the pups would play hide and seek around her, and she joined in the fun by poking them with her nose. Mr. A. became very much interested in the case, and when he let the cow out to pasture in the spring he also turned the whole litter loose to run around the premises The "twa dogs" sought out their big friend, and the mutual attraction grew to such a degree that they followed her constantly. When she would lie down in the fields the dogs took up their position beside her and dosed while she dos-

> gan to tire of this way of spending its time and became less attentive, before long leaving its brother in entire possession of its bovine friend's affections. These were now lavished on the remaining setter in an amazing degree, and the cow would never let it out of her sight. When another dog attacked her friend she would give chase. The attacking party, astonished at such reinforcements, would generally withdraw, no doubt wondering at the great advance made in the science of modern warfare. Nor did she confine her attacks to the vagrant canine. The mischievous small boy who delights in pestering dogs of all sorts and sizes providing always that the said dogs will run away, came in for a share of the plained in a letter to his sisiter, that he cow's displeasure, and many times have I seen her in full chase after a refractory youngster, while her setter friend, now. as brave as a lion, having unlimited con- | and could probably be chartered to Vicfidence in the pommelling qualities of her bovine majesty, leading the way, all the while executing a sort of war dance. es on to sure victory. Such a scene would undoubtedly strike terror into the heart of the victim, as it did into mine one morning when I wanted to prove the

"How I got over that high fence I will never be able to tell. For a time, at all events, I did not share the dog's affecsoficitous to form a closer acquaintance with me.

"The cow has been sold, and for some time the dog missed and visibly mourned its friend, but soon took up with the horse and transferred its affections to it. where they now rest. The oddness of it is that the other dog which formerly had such an affection for the cow is now at one with its brother on the merits of the horse and the three are seldom separat-

His Whiskers Were Loaded.

Men who persist in smoking while in a barber's chair may profit by the ex-not permit the present mystery to con-perience of Henry Tabenstein, who was perience of Henry Habenstein, who was tinue is general, States have been discharged at Liverpool and then reshipped to Manchester by rail. This handling adds greatly to the expensed Liverpool gained, Manchester at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He rend is now at his home, 454 West Congress to have succeeded O'Brien as manager of Manchester decided that they must street, swathed in bandages, and vows at Sand Point. have direct connection with the sea so that the largest vessels could sail directly to the city. This could be made cigar while a barber is putting tonic on by means of the Mersey estuary. Sur-his hair: Fritz Hotz, the barber who veys showed that the canal would have was catering to his customer's wants; to be 36 miles long, 120 feet wide at the fared almost as badly as Mr. Hallenbottom, and with a minimum depth of stein. His right hand was burned and twenty-five feet. At the terminal points one-half of his long blonde mustache was singed in such a manner, that he was obliged to trim it short

After Mr. Hallenstein had been shav ed the barber said: "What will you have on your hair?" Mr. Hallenstein knew that Fritz wanted him to use Mr. Otto's tonic and he consented. The barber had doused a considerable amount of this liquid on Mr. Hallenstein's head, when the latter decided he wanted to smoke. He pulled out a cigar and asked for a light. There were no matches at hand, so he took a piece of shaving paper, folded it up and lighted it from the gas jet. As he brought the burning paper close to his cigar the alcoholic fumes from the tonic ignited. There was a sudden flash of flame, and Mr. Hallenstein, screaming at the top of his voice, leaped from the Fritz grabbed a towel and as chair quickly as possible smothered

flames. Mr. Hallenstein was burned badly about the face, ears and neck. The skin all peeled off. His eyebrows, mustache and hair were badly singed. He was taken to Dr. Jewett's office, where his wounds were dressed." Fritz himself had not escaped injuries. His right hand was severely burned. One-half of his long mustache was burned away. When one of his fellow barbers took a pair of shears and clipped the other side to make it match Fritz almost cried with grief. During his excitement he threw away the bottle containing the mysterious tonic. It struck square on the back of Elsworth Hawley the barber who was cutting a man's hair in next chair. The man jumped up and ran outside and did not reutrn for half an hour. There was a great deal of confusion in the barber's shop, and during the afternoon curious people peeped through the windows to see what was the matter.

Mr. Otto, the proprietor, was not in the shop when the accident occurred. He is a German. When he saw the barber's hand in bandages he inquired what the trouble was. When informed of what had happened he became excitnot say of what the tonic was made, and ran out of his place over to the doctor's office.

Later in the evening Mr. Hallenstein was seen at his residence. He could not be found that all armor under the conspeak, as every movement of the mouth irritated the burned flesh. His head and neck were covered with bandages. All that could be seen were his eyes

"His face and even his lips are burned." said Mrs. Hallenstein. "He suffers a great deal new, but of course no one is to blame."-Chicago Tribune.

Esetjay's Liver Lozenges do not weaken one like pills. new enterprises if it can be shown that one

SCHOONER MARY BROWN. Supposed to Have Been Wrecked Among

the Alaskan Islands. The little schooner Mary Brown, as has been stated often, left Sand Point, Alaska, October 3, 1893. From that day to this not a word concerning the vessel has been heard. Whether the men who started with her are at the bottom of the northern sea or are awaiting tardy relief as they battle with the cold' on some desolate island is a matter of conjecture, says the Examiner. Friends hope that the latter may be the true solution of their long absence.

Of the ten who sailed in the Mary Brown only three are known here by name. One is James L. O'Brien, a n.ember of the Lynde-Hough Commercial Company Company; a second is Capt. Gaffney of Lake county; and the third Capt. Brown, owner of the craft. That they undertook the long voyage from Sand Point to Victoria in this small vessel has excited some curiosity, and perhaps a little adverse comment. The Czarina sailed from Sand Point after the Mary Brown, and weeks ago reached this port in safety. Mr. Brown and his associates might have come on the Czarina. That they did not constitutes an element in the story.

Mr. O'Brien had expected the Arago, but plans were changed and it was determined that with his men he should come down by the Czarina, Captain Schmeltz. When the Czarina reached Sand Point Captain Schmeltz said that he would not call in again, but after making a tour of he islands would start direct for San Francisco. If O'Brien and his men desired to travel with him he said they would have to get on board at once. This would mean the loss of several weeks' time, during which the idle men would have to be paid their salaries. O'Brien refused to go with Schmeltz, saying, as he exwas coming home somehow, and would "get there just the same." He said that the Mary Brown was 300 miles away toria, which port he desired to make.

So Captain Schmeltz put to sea. The captain has an interest in the McCullom Company at Pirate Cove, between which and the Lynde-Hough company a rivalry, had 'existed. O'Brien's letter mentioned this fact, but did not specify its significance. But the weather proved bad, and after being out ten days, Captain Schmeltz did return, and, as O'Brien expressed it, in a more reasonable frameof mind. He was willing then to take O'Brien and his men, but as arrangements had in the meantime been made with the owner of the Mary Brown a ompromise was agreed upon. The Czaina took the men, and O'Brien and Gaffney elected to go by the Mary Brown. They, however, sent letters by the Czar-ina and Mr. O'Brien's belongings. These are now at the family home of the O'Briens.

For some reason little has been said about the loss of the Mary Brown, and yet there are many in this city anxious to know her fate. The probability of to know her fate. organizing a relief party and searching among the islands is growing. The belief that the Lynde-Hough company will been a trusted agent, and Jan. 27th last became a member of the firm. Capt. Gaffney was an old employee, though ively a young man

The theory that the Mary Brown was lost among the islands off Alaska is: strengthened by the fact that Capt. Brown intended visiting the islands on the way down to engage sealers. The islands are numerous and many of them large. If the vessel was wrecked among them it is reasonable to presume that at least a part of those on board reached land. And if they did, how did they fare? The suspense is getting to be more unbearable to their friends than a realization of the most sombre truth.

The Future Battleship. The battle ship of the future will, like all human contrivances, be of gradual growth, resulting from the adaptation to her use of improvements and discoveries in many branches of science. Under the crucial test of war it may be found that many mistakes have been made. If I should venture to point out one of these, it would be the multiplicity of devices which every branch of physical science has contributed to overcrowd our ships. Not that they do not admirably serve their purpose, but I fear that we, as sailors, are growing to rely upon them, and will be lost when the rude shock of battle breaks our electric wires and disarranges the delicate machinery upon which we now depend in a thousand or

more ways.

In the main, however, I venture to think that the battleship of today has a sound reason for all her principal features, and the type will persist. The stability will continue to be carefully protected by vertical armor. Many of the accidents, both in battle and in times of peace, to which great ships are liable. will be diminished by the adoption of liquid fuel. The main batteries will be nounted in turrets furnishing complete protection to the guns, and, as far as possible, to the machinery for their manipulation and for the supply of ammunition. The secondary battery will be protected in proportion to its importance, while every gun position, with its crew, will be protected against machine and rapid gun fire. The time will never come when we shall cease to demand higher requirements in the battleship. Fortunately, all requirements are interchangeable."

Armor may be substituted for guns or fuel, so that the saving in one direction may at onec be utilized in another. The advent of hard surfaced armor will demand that the calibre of the main bated and could say nothing. He would tery be maintained; for until projectiles of greater strength can be produced the only way to overcome Harvey armor is to crush it with an overwhelming blow. In addition to this, it will undoubtedly stantly varying angles of impact in battle will furnish greater protection than is considered possible when judged by the re normal impact on the proving ground. For this reason, again, the larger calibre of the gun must be maintained, and this, in its turn, determines the great size of the battle ship of the future, subject to the restrictions which have been indicated.-W. T. Simpson, Captain, United States Navy, in