RAPH IONE

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

om them by the Chinese. Picture to ourself New Brunswick with a popula-on of 80,000 Chinese, who would be ployed as saw mill hands, section men the railroads, as laborers around all anufactories, in salmon canneries, lime irners, plasterers' help, farm help, garners, restaurants, etc.; in fact, monopizing more than two-thirds of the or performed in the province. Besides his, they would also enter into compeition with the farmers, as they would n all probability supply the demand in arket gardening, besides engaging in general farming, underselling the white nan every time. I rather think that the ust would accumulate all over Unger's undry. You have been lamenting durng the past few years about the exodus the United States; but the past exous would be nothing in comparison with he future one, if N. B. received within he next few years a Chinese population proportion to British Columbia. There another side to be considered. How ould the merchants fare in the changed conditions, as the Chinese only trade among themselves? Besides, 80,000 Chinese probably numbers man for man he present adult male population of New Brunswick. Do you think New Brunswick, under the circumstances portrayed above, would be the most un-British and indesirable place to live in under the British flag? Further, does it not seem terribly unjust that the Canadian should be crowded to the wall in his own land Chinese slave labor? Just think of that if New Brunswick had its quota of Chinese in comparison to British Columbia, that the whole lot would not make up half a dozen subscriptions to the newspapers, and would also play havoc in the advertising columns. Look at the situation in this light and the benefits to be derived from Chinese immigration are not quite so apparent as the Presbyterian Assembly would have us believe. It will probably surprise people in Eastern Canada to know that no nan with political aspirations to a seat in the local house or in the house of commons would dare openly espouse the cause of the Chinese from the platform British Columbia. This may seem verdrawn, but it is a plain statement as I can make of the situation in British Columbia, so far as the Chinese and abor are concerned. I expect that there is not much need to say that the Chinese will work at half the wages or less paid white man. I only hope that the day s not far distant when Canada shall close her gates completely to Chinamen. Then would come a new dawning of prosperity, owing to an influx of proper im migration, giving an impetus to trade such as would cause the merchants and nen of British Columbia to paus and wonder how it was that they so patiently stood the curse of Mongolianism so long:

ELECTRIC WELDING.

A Process Likely to Prove Extremely Convenient.

According to an interview with the manager of the largest electric welding companies, published in the Age o Steel, St. Louis, July 14, the prospects of that industry are very bright. The welding of rails into continuous lengths for street railway purposes is rapidly coming to the front. Two machines are now in operation in Brooklyn, under a contract to weld one hundred miles of track within a year. The welding of projectiles, too, is now exciting much attention abroad, and there have been developments in vearious directions affecting almost every branch of metal industry. One company has now more than one hundred plants in operation, saving much money, and with greatly superior results over the old forged methods. The machine now in use takes a range from the smallest wire to sections twenty-five square inches, the former requiring delicate automatic apparatus, and the latter machines weighing over thirty tons. The variety of uses to which electric welding has been put covers almost the entire range of metal working. Among the articles made by the process are axles and tires for carriage works, carriage irons, of which one firm in the first three months of 1894 welded 270,000 fifth wheels, pipe for refrigerating and other purposes, tires for bicycles and other small vehicles, agricultural implements, wire cable, printers' chases, heavy wagon axles and tires, wire hoops for wooden packages, reamers, twist drills, and heavy railway forgings.

holesale Agents for B.C.

Bruises Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Ulcers. Old Sores

It quickly cures

Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles,

And all Lameness and Soreness.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Fighting Strength of the Countries Compared—The Smaller is the Stronger.

ina's Method of Settling Disputes in the Past-Army Poorly Equipped.

well known there is no love lost ween the Japanese and Chinese and They have been billiter enefor centuries, hence an inveterate which shows up whenever the trouble occurs between them nercially or officially. The Japan-ner naturally a wartike race, ready arms on the first sound of the and fight to the bitter end against The Chinese, on the other wariabiy take a back seat when any fightting to be done. It ways be relied upon that unless cornered, or with great odids favor they will never fight but preachery; this failing, then to payment.

been manifest to residents in and Japan that it was only a f time, and some cause to jussame, when Japan would ary comis with her overgrown neighbor. veral occasions war seemed imminat the last moment Ohina alraps gave up the contention, finding that haster had no effect upon Japan. In 1873 a Soochoo junk was wrecked on the Island of Formosa. The crew on landing were robbed and then murdered by Japan demanded redress the punishment of the murderers. natives. and the pulled and to grant, giving Jaunderstand that she could punish arrives if she wished. Japan sent me names and punished the varships, and the which, claiming natives sectors, the refused to the rights of conquest, she refused to refire her meni until she had been indemwified in the cost of the expedition. The usual threats were made time and again "much thunder but no rain." then had recourse to some of the foreign wers, who induced Japan to settle the not turn back. natter peaceably, China by treaty, signd October 31, 1874, paying the indemni-The Island of Formosa, demanded. ing part of the Fokien province, the question of redress was negotiat-The dread displayed when the anese warship (sloop) was seen com-up the river was laughable. A numthe officers and of the crews of himese warships (of which there e four, each twice the size of the up) found there was most urgent me-

essity for them to go ashore, ample exuses being made and it was only after Jap came to anchor and made no emonstration that the panic ceased. To nvince the Japs that they were quite repared a number of boatmen were imssed during the might to supplement heir own crews. The next morning the warships were decked out with flags each masthead (flags, umbrellas' fans d paper lanterns form no small part of Chinese fighter's paraphernalia); the ecks were crowded with men in their var uniforms, making quite a martial isplay in their exercises, with drums eating, bugle playing and notise the Chinese method of showing their enemies their skirl. The officers and crews of these vessels were trained by English usual officers Commander R. E. Tracey, now rear-admiral, and after him Captain

It was manafest to early visitor to the Japanese vessel that she was well manned and disciplined, the officers and men being trained to the sea even at that ate, 1874. Herein lines their superiortheir youth, therefore, are alt home on hoard their ships: Chinese are grown men when they are engaged. Again heir vessels are run with from a half to we-thirds of their proper crew, the oney thus stolen being divided among higher officials. When any official aminaltion is made, notice is given, nd men are impressed or enlyaged for nonce. It is just the same in the The immense Chinese army is ade up on paper only. Those who have lived in Chima have seen the ragtag and bobtail, the rakings of the

treets, who are engaged and impressed on short notice and called in official writings soldiers. One hundred trained men would drive one thousand of them like haff before the wind. This is well snown by the Manchus, the reigning dyhasty, hence their always being prepared make a money payment to settle any spute rather than decide the question, matter how important, by force of arms. The Manchus do not trust the Chinese, therefore acquiesce, in other words, tacitly pult up with the situation of the two evil's. It is far less dangerous than having an efficiently equipped rmy in each province ready on the least revocation to rise in rebellion. Each rge city is guarded by Manchu Tartar soldiers, who are responsible for the ame. The military officer, judge and reasurer are Manchus; the viceroy and other civil officials are Chinese, who are, s a rule, changed every three years to mard against any dangerous combines By these measures the Manchu Tartars, an alien race, have despotically ruled ver the immense empire of China, the area of which, including Mongolia, Manchorea and Thibet is computed at 3,829,

be the supreme ruler of all beneath sky. No audience, until recently, granted to the representatives of other nations, except they performed the of kings. kowtow, i.e., went on their knees and acknowledged their vassalage. Notwithanding the different wars and indemnities paid, it has always been set forth that foreigners were barbarians who had ebelled against their supreme emperor. This claim has been the source of serious trouble time and again. In 1879 China laimed suzerainty over the Loochoo sles, which Japan would not allow, and This claim originated from the anmual visit to Foochow of two large Looo trading junks, which in consideration of the privilege of trading always

035 English square miles, with an esti-

mated population of 428,213,152, and like

many other things in China very much

high Chinese officials. 1884 Admiral Courbet destroyed on Min river (Foochow) eleven foreign to ring the bell?" "What Bill?" and twenty-eight Cantonese junks, king, to be sure." "Oh, yes, destroyed their forts and did other lamage, including the sinking of two al, at the entrance of the Hung river | queen.-Westminster Gazette.

(Ningpo) before the question of suzer ainty over Annam was settled by treaty signed 9th June, 1885.

China's suzerainty over Corea has now cropped up again. A treaty of peace and friendship was signed between the Emperor of Japan and the kingdom of Corea (chosen) on the 21st of February, 1871, in which China had no voice, nor did she then object, but has never lost any opportunity of making trouble between them, no doubt at the instigation of interested foreign powers. Corea is only a few hours' steaming from Japan. Considerable trade is now carried on, with every prospect of a large increase. It is therefore a question of serious importance to Japan that Corea's autonomy be observed. The Siberian railway will no doubt have one outlet on the Corean peninsula, which will enable Japan to place her fine commodities on the markets of Europe in from twelve to fifteen

days.

In 1884 Japan was on the point of Corea. Again the evil day was staved off with an apology and a money payment. It was then agreed that each should retire their soldiers and not send any more unless mutually agreed upon. The surreptitious attempt to land a large body of troops was the cause of the pres-

The question for consideration is what are the prospects for success on either side? If we should base our judgment on the relative size, population and wealth of these empires, it would be that Japan had not the slightest prospect of success in any appeal to force of arms. We also know that China can and does build and equip completely with arms of their own manufacture warships of large size at her arsenals in Shanghai, Foochow, Canton and other places. They also build their engines and boilers and engineer and navigate them; in fact, do everything but fight them. When it comes to the fighting part they fail most miserably. Their failure is not for the lack of courage; it is simply their lack of faith in each The soldiers will stand stupidly other. and be shot down, but at the slightest show of panic they will drop their arms and run like a band of frightened sheep. They may be shot down, but they will

It has been said time and again that tuition and proper organization will cure this, yet for thirty-five years many experienced men have done their best. While under tuition officers and men improve rapidly, but just as soon as they were left to their own resources they invariably returned to their own old couraged by the high ranked literary class, who rule in China. Notwithstanding the great improvements that have been made in arms of precision owing to their dislike of any change they still drill with obsolete weapons, even the bow and arrow, trident and long bamboo spears are not discarded. There are under Manchu rule an infinity of men, but

it is extremely doubtful even at this late day if ten thousand soldiers could be mustered with modern accoutrements, and not one in ten of those who are armed with modern rifles take sight when they fire them off. According to the latest reports, which

are most unreliable, the imperial army omprises a total of eight hundred and fifty thousand men, 678 companies of Tartar troops, 211 companies of Mongols, and native Chinese infantry numbering 120,000. The Tartar troops garrison all the great cities, more particularly Peking.

The armed force of Japan has been organized on the French system, by officers specially selected by the French government, divided into the standing army, the reserve and the militia, and officers and men of the the troops into five classes. Taken on hinese mayy. Japamese are arained from a peace footing the army numbers 69,-090 men, and on a war footing 267,896 men. The imperial guard, not included, numbers 5,331 picked troops.

It will be seen that Japan has a regular army in time of peace numbering 74,426 officers and men, organized, drilled and disciplined. The same can be said of the navy. Many of the warships are of the most approved type, ironclads and cruisers. This army and navy has been built up with the determination of trying conclusions with her great enemy. Japan has the most reliable data upon which she can base her caluculations of certain success, unless other complica tions are brought about.

(a) She has a well equipped and well organized army and navy, anxious for war with China. (b) She can land an army corps in the

enemy's country with but trifling opposition, if any, and her base of supplies is within a few days' steaming. (c) Her fleet of warships is ample to blockade the Peihe, Port Arthur, Wei Hai Wei, and to stop any coal supplies from Formosa

(d) Having no body of organized troops to intercept the marching of her troops, she can calculate nearly to a day the length of time it will take them to reach Peking. (e) She can then make her own term and be certain they will be granted.

H. J. ROBERTSON. Moresby Island, Aug. 17. ANNOUNCING A KING'S DEATH.

The Belfry-Keeper's Way of Speaking of King William. Some quaint and delightful glimpses of

'Old Windsor" are given by Lady Evelyn in her "Life and Reminiscences of G. L. Elvey, Kt." Here, for instance, is an Emperors of China have claimed, as announcement of the death of King Wilong as we have had dealings with China, liam, which probably is a unique delivery by one of the men to whose lot it has fallen "to tell sad stories of the deaths Roach, the belfry-keeper, seems to have

received a broad hint that the king was near his end, and waited about until he had received the news that all was over, when with haste he repaired to the deanery, arousing the inmates by ringing the bell at the cloister entrance with all his might and main. It was useless for the butler to ask him, "what do you want doubtful if the question is settled here at this time of the night?" business was with the dean and no one else. This distinguished person, aroused from his slumbers, and clad, not in his surplice, but in another garment, which made offerings to the emperor through should be "always white," called from the top of the stairs, "What is the matter, Roach?" "Billy is dead. Be I king, to be sure." "Oh, yes, Roach, you may toll the bell." Thus was the news spread that the king was dead, and arge warships in 1885; bombarded Chin- that the young Princess Victoria was

THE COMING SHOW

Business Transacted at a Meeting of the Directors Saturday Evening.

The directions of the B. C. Agricultural Association, at the Saturday night meeting, received encouraging reports of progress from sub-committees. The spirit shown by the citizens' committee in providing a programme of sports has "enthused" the directors, and they are now looking forward to the best show in the history of the association.

special excursion round trip fare, from Vancouver or Westminster, good for the week of the show, for \$2, and a one day's excursion for \$1.50, was referred to the sports committee.

The street railway company replied ad-

versely to the request for a five cent fare to the exhibition grounds. The cost war with China, owing to serious trouble of new sidings was given as a reason for sticking to the antiquated, and, extra distance considered, exorbitant charge of ten cents. The question is still in , the hands of the transportation committee. The offer of a special prize of \$20 from

A. Haslam, M. P., to the best and most accomplished lady rider was received. Walker suggested that a fine ex-could be made in the art gallery if the work of collecting and arranging exhibits was entrusted to one person, and offering his services. Referred to the superintendent with power to act. E. G. Prior & Co., J. Meston and oth-

ers, proposed making a display of agricultural machinery, carriages, etc., and asked for suitable space in a covered building. As there was no room to spare in the main building, the propriety of erecting a "machinery hall," 60x100, was discussed and referred to a committee to report in regard to the expense. The special committee to interview

manufacturers reported that the following firms had consented to make displays: R. Dunsmuir & Co., Ames, Holden & Co., R. Ward & Co., R. P. Rithet & Co., Weiler Bros., J. E. Phillips, Mc-Killican & Anderson, Colonist, I. J. Fisher, T. Bradbury, R. T. Williams, F. Norris, Stemler & Earle, McLennan & McFeely, Albion Iron Works, Victoria Brewery, Victoria Rice Mills, Finlay's Soap Works, H. Mansell & Co., Perry & Turner, M. Cowan, Taylor Mill Co., Canada Paint Co., John McKenzie, B. C. Paper Co., Lemon, Gonason & Co., Young Bros., H. Clay, J. A. Coates, Victoria Chemical Co., F. C. Davidge, J.

Barnsley & Co., and others. J. H. Falconer reported progress made style of drill. All change, no matter in in the porposed children's parade and what direction, is deprecated and discoutlined the programme for the day. The trustees and teachers have promised assistance, and this feature of the show promises to be very interesting. In reply to Secretary Boggs it was

agreed that all competitors in sports would be admitted free. The secretary was authorized to write the officials of the Tacoma and Seattle chambers of commerce, also the officers of the interstate fair, inviting them to visit the city during the exhibition. The programme for the week, as

resent outlined, is as follows: Monday, Oct. 1-Yacht Day. Tuesday, Oct. 2—Opening of show (probably by Lord Aberdeen), general Wednesday, Oct. 3-Americans' Day

tournament and baseball firemen's Thursday, Oct. 4-Canada's Day; la-Friday, Oct. 5-Citizens' Day; civic

noliday; choruses by 500 school children; Saturday, Oct. 6-Societies' Day; horse racing.

An international tug-of-war for each evening of the week is being arranged.

J. Lamberton, who filled the position last year, was re-appointed superintendent.

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Items from the Papers of the Interior-Drowning at Golden.

Kamloops Sentinel. Sheriff Pemberton of Ducks, has had severe attack of pleurisy combined with heart trouble. On Sunday it was feared that the illness would prove fatal but on Monday a change for the better set in.

The tangle in the Revelstoke land question appears to be near a general straightening out. Deeds which were refused registration last year have been registered within the past two weeks. The C. P. R. company's action in surveying a portion of their townsite is also an indication that they have some assurance of being able to put their lots upon the market.

Revelstoke Mail.

in New Denver last week for the first time. The Nakusp & Slocan railway is now as close to that thriving town as it will be until a spur is run down the shore of the lake from the main line. Mrs. Jackson and child were drowned in the Columbia at Golden last week, a short distance below the lumber mill. The little boy, aged six, fell into the water and his mother endeavored to save him. Another boy of seven years old ran to the mill, where his father was a work, and gave the alarm. This accident is particularly sad, as Mrs. Jackson and her three children, the youngest not quite two years of age, arrived here from Washington only a few days ago, intending to make their home in Golden. The floods did a great deal of damage to Mr. F. Fraser's property across he river, but even he has found some benefit form the inundation. This week he cut from 10 to 12 tons of first class

hay on his meadow. Hon, T. Daly, minister of the interior, arrived at Winnipeg on Tuesday and left for the west the same day. He will visit British Columbia on official business. If he comes here it would be no harm to inquire of him whether he meant last Christmas or next when he said the townsite dispute will be settled before Reyelstokians ate their Christmas dinner.

Golden Era. Mr. Atkinson, C. P. R. mechanical on Tuesday to officially inspect the scene and wreckage of the late catastrophe. On Tuesday afternoon word was case being John M. Palethorpe. accidentally fell off and was drowned. skin.-Blackwood's Magazine The body was recovered the next day

December from Ingersoll, Ont. leaves a wife and three children.

MEANS RUIN AND DECAY. The Effects of Protection in Europe and America.

look at England. America is the protectionist country par excellence—the country where protection has been forced to its logical conclusion, and where even the fowls lay their eggs secure The offer of the C. P. N. Co. of a special excursion round trip fare, from per hens of Europe." Yet, in spite of the golden harvests that cover its prairies, in spite of the millions of energetic and ingenious men and women who fill its states, in spite of its vast mineral wealth, its gold and its silver, its fertile river valleys, and its mountain slopes where the mere air makes a powerful man of the hollow-chested clerk, and gives health and strength as no other air in the world can, that is, of natural advantages that no other land possesses America is sunk in commercial depres sion. Even the wealth of the west could not neutralize the last turns of the protection screw, and the United States lies before the world an example of how that waste of national wealth men call protection ruins nations and lays cities low. It is the same with France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy. Protection in spite of the feverish anxiety of their rulers to husband with one hand the resources which they waste with the other. is sapping the vitals of every one of these nations. Free trade England, on the other hand, is far less depressed than any of her neighbors. She, no doubt, shares to some extent the world-wide inenables her share to be infinitely less heavy. There is misery, there is poverty, there is destitution in England, but notwithstanding the weight of our debt and the army and navy which we are obliged to maintain, the position of the poor man nent, and even better than that of the poor man in America. Not only are wages nominally higher in free trade England than in protectionist countries such as France, Germany and Austria, but the purchasing power of each shilling that makes up the pound is nearly double. Free trade, then, rests on common sense and logic, but it also rests on experience. Protection is waste, and waste must ever be an injury to the people of the country which encourages it. That is a truth writ large across Europe and America.-London Spectator.

AN INGENIOUS WIDOW.

Ontario Bachelors Victimized by a Fe male Fakir.

Ont., conducted a matrimonial advertisement swindle of an ingenious kind. She was a widow, young and good looking, of course (according to the advertisement), and wished to enter into correspondence with an eligible gentleman with a view to matrimony. Letters came from all parts of the province, and in response Annie sent a photograph, which, sad to relate; was not her own. The letter accompanying it is is described as of "the glad to meet you" kind, reserved, but affectionate. The second was tinged a trifle with love, the third more so, until in the fourth epistle she wanted to jour-ney to the home of the admirer and there be joined in holy wedlock. There was one obstacle in the way, however, and that was that Annie was unfortuynately short of funds. "She needed a little wardrobe, and then, too, there was the expense of travelling. If the admir er would kindly advance the money, etc., she would pay it back. She believed a be entirely dependent." This story never failed to draw \$10 or \$20 from men with susceptible hearts, and very soon there were a few score of broken-hearted bachelors in various parts of Ontario looking anxiously for a charmer who never came. When they realized that they had been duped the victims wisely determined to say nothing more about it, not caring to expose their blighted affections to the gaze of an unsympathetic public. With great difficulty a complainant was obtained and a Toronto detective went to Milton to interview Mrs. Annie Herbert on Monday last, but the bird had flown, although she was seen in town as late as Sunday night. She had evidently departed in a hurry, as she had neglected to carry away her trunk and to settle a fortnight's board bill. In the trunk were about a score of letters and telegrams from victims. The letters teemed with love and money affairs. Eight or ten The toot or the locomotive was heard photographs of distant correspondents were among the missives. Annie is be lieved to have left for Detroit, as a woman answering her description purchased a ticket from the conductor on the C. P. R. westbound train on Saturday FACIAL EXPRESSION.

The Mystery of the Work of Nature on the Human Countenance.

We naturally look at a young face for prophecy and at an old one for a record. But the materials from which we attempt to inform ourselves are of a very different character in the two classes. In the one case we see a general arrangement of features, which, according to some inscrutable law, accompanies certain traits of mental and moral character. No satisfactory theory has ever been put forward to account for such facts as that human beings with a certain inherited squareness of jaw are always of a tenacious disposition. But when we scrutinize an older face

we peruse the lineal inscriptions upon its surface as we read a book of which we know the author. Not only do such and such conformations of its lines have a definite meaning, but we can form an opinion as to why and when, if not how, they were written.

The caligraphy, of course, is not uniform in all cases, and there are various complexities about it which may render superintendent, Montreal, arrived here an exact interpretation a matter of difficulty. Trouble or passion, which in one instance is recorded in bold characters, in another may leave scarcely a brought in from Horse Creek of a visible mark, and it is obvious that a drowning accident, the victim in this lean face will betray the story of emo-He tional experience more rapidly than one was crossing a slough on horseback and covered with a mask of fat and smooth

and interred in the Golden cemetery on Thursday afternoon. The deceased was a Free Mason and only came here last One dose convinces. Sold by Geo. Morrison.



The best value for the Consumer

of any soap in the market.

Millions of women throughout the world can vouch for this, as it is they who have proved its value. It brings them less labor, greater comfort.

Agents for British Columbia: BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING, Victoria, B.C.

A USEFUL INVENTION. Which Meat May be Frozen Fifteen Minutes.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 29 .- A few days ago Mr. Adolph Neilson, the superintendent of fisheries at this place, exhibited in presence of a large number of fishing captains, "planters," fishermen, and the general public a new apparatus for Whiteley, another Labrador man, was freezing fish or any other animal substance, which is so simple, inexpensive, jury caused by protection, but free trade and easily worked that it promises to be of immense benefit to our fishermen, Large numbers of these freezers will be and to all interested in the fisheries, especially in connection with the preservation of bait. It frequently happens that inventor, but a friend and countryman our fishermen lose a third or a fourth of of his in Norway, named Mr. Wallems, in England is far better than that of the the whole fishing season from the want poor man in any country on the conti- of bait. Day after day the cry is, "Plenty of fish, but no bait!" Our bait eries department will no doubt send an fishes are herring, capelins and squids, honorarium to the inventor as an ac-These strike in on the shores and in the knowledgment of his kindness. bays in enormous shoals, and with wonderful regularity. Each has its season, and then disappears into the unknown will not be confined to freezing bait. Fish depths of the ocean, giving place to its of all kinds cod, salmon, trout, lobstersuccessor. But in very frequently happens during the season of any one of these species of bait fishes, the shoals suddenly leave portions of the coast and do not reappear for days and weeks. In such a case the fishermen who are plying hook and line or bait-using devices are left idle. The cod may be around in myriads, but without bait the poor toilers of the sea are left powerless. This want of bait often entails most serious losses and shortens the season's catch. It is evident that if the fishermen had any means of preserving bait in a fresh, Mrs. Annie Herbert, lately of Milton. ondition they could take it in any quantity when it is plentiful and store it up for the time of famine.

Mr. Neilson's apparatus is designed to meet this difficulty, though it may also be used for many other purposes. Its construction is so simple, that any fisherman, after seeing it, can easily make a freezer for himself, and the cost is almost nothing. All that is needed is a stout barrel, some coarse salt, and ice chopped into small pieces. This is all that is wanted for the new freezer, which

is at once cheap and expeditions in its operation. Of course, ice and salt mixed have long been in use to produce an intense degree of cold, and thus freeze various cream is a familiar illustration of this. Hitherto, however, this method has aimed at freezing articles indirectly. Either the ice or salt have been inclosed in metreceivers in isolated rooms, and the cold wife should help her husband and not produced by their intermixture penetrates into the atmosphere of the refrigerating rooms, and so lowers the temperature as to freeze any articles, such as fish or meat placed within them to undergo the process, or the articles to be frozen have been enclosed in metal vessels, of various construction, and then buried in the salt and ice. Both these methods are slow in operation. The latest and most improved American salt and ice freezer requires from 14 to 17 hours to freeze a herring hard. In neither system is there and motion or rotation of the freezing mass

By Mr. Neilson's method half a barre of herrings are frozen as hard as a piece of wood in from ten to fifteen minutes. description of the apparatus will enable anyone to make it for himself. A common barrel, such as a pork bar-

rel, is taken, and inside is placed four wooden flanges or laths, and fastened to the sides, the sharp edge outward. They are placed diagonally, so as to make two irregular triangles. The object of adjusting them in this oblique position is to mix and rotate the articles to be frozen with the ice and salt when the barrel is put in motion. The barrel is then loaded half full with alternate layers of ice and salt, the proportion being three parts of ice (or snow, which is equally good) and one part of salt. Whether the ice or salt is put in first makes no difference. In the present experiment three shovelfulls of ice were first put in and then one of salt, and so on alternately until the barrel was half filled. Then the barrel was filled up with fresh herring and headed. The head of the barrel is not pointed around the edges in the ordinary way, and the "chimes" are cut down perpendicularly to the cross, in order to make it easier to put on the square-edged head in and take it out. The barrel thus boarded and headed up was placed on its side on the floor and rolled one and a half turns on its bilge forward, then back one and a half turns. This rolling was continued for 15 minutes at a moderately quick rate of speed which must be learned by experience If too slow, longer time for freezing is required. At the end of 15 minutes the ead of the barrel was removed. The whole contents of the barrel were intermingled, and the whole herring found be frozen almost as hard as a rock. They were then placed in sawdust and examined at the end of a fortnight, and found to be as hard as ever, without the least sign of softening. Four more

barrels were treated in the same way. So intense was the cold that one of the men got the tips of his fingers frostbitten in handling the herrings. Where sawdust cannot be obtained dry mould or moss will do almost as well. and salt can be used over again many imes, so long as it will last. Those who witnessed the experim

as to the great benefit this barrel freezer will confer on our fishermen. Captain Blandford, one of the most intelligent and experienced of our fishermen, de-clared that if he had had such a freezer with him last year on Labrador it would have been worth \$1600. Invariably he lost each Monday procuring bait, as he had no way keeping it fresh from the Saturday, and sometimes one or two days more from want of bait. Captain equally emphatic in its praise. fishermen were not less enthusiastic.

Mr Neilson is to exhibit the invention in Harbor Grace and other outports. speedily in use.

Mr. Neilson stated that he is not the who has sent him a model and permitted him to use it in this country.

It is easy to see that the benefits of such an ingenious but simple apparatus treated by this method. Householders will at once see its manifold uses. Once it is made known the fishermen of all countries will be sure to get it.

In Newfoundland it will be worth many thousands of dollars annually to the fishermen. The poorest fisherman can have his own freezer, or a number of them can combine, and with a single freezer lay up an abundant supply of bait. A small ice house in each village would give ample supplies of ice for working the freezer.

The result of the experiments goes to show that the herrings frozen in this way will keep, even in small quantities, for a month. In large quantities they could be kept for two, perhaps three months.

DEATH OF THE LAST MAN.

What Scientists Say as to the End of the

The St. Louis Republic has collected the opinions of a number of scientists concerning the probable fate of the last man. They say:-1. The surface of the earth is slowly but surely diminishing; articles. The apparatus for making ice all the landed portion will be submerged and the last man will be drowned.

2. The ice is gradually accumulating at the north pole and slowly melting away tre of gravity will suddenly change and the last man will be crushed by the rush of moveable that will quickly glide over its surface.

3. There is a retarding medium in space, causing a gradual loss in velocity in all the planets. The earth when her revolutions finally cease will be drawn nearer and nearer to the sun until the last man will be literally roasted off the face of the earth.

4. The amount of water on the earth's surface is slowly drying up; the last man will die begging for a drop of moisture with which to wet his parched tongue. 5. A gigantic planet or comet is likely to tumble into the great sea of gas which surrounds the sun. In that event our great luminary would blaze up and burn the earth and all the other planets to

6. Beginning with the year 3000 A.D., humanity will commence to retrograde, and by the end of the year 1,000,000 man will be no larger and have no more intelligence than a plant louse. In that event there will be no "last man." 7. The sun's fires will gradually burn out and the temperature cool; in consequence the earth's glacial zones will enlarge, driving the shivering humanity towards the Equator. At last the habit-

CHILD LABOR.

a heap.

able space will lessen to nothing and

overcrowded humanity will be frozen in

Its Effects on the Labor Market of England and the United States.

Child labor has grown rapidly to monstrous proportions during the last twenty but the more enlightened portion of the nation is waking to the folly and the wrong of it. This is shown by the fact that legislation on this subject exists in many states, though often evaded. and that factory inspectors have been appointed, though their number is inadequate. Some working people will not let their children go into the mills, say ing "they learn too much badness;" others say it is better for them to be on the streets. W. F. Willoughby has shown that the rate of wages is lowered child labor, since the rate of wages de pends on the "standard of somfort," which standard is lowered by the employment of young children of a family The effect of the prohibition of child labor would be a permanent rise of wages, owing to the lessened competition, and also the improved condition of the laborer, rendering him more valuable as a consumer, which would lead to a better condition of the market. From the history of child labor in England we may learn an instructive lesson for our own country. In the last quarter of the eighteenth and the first of the nineteenth century it existed there to a horrible extent. Restrictive laws have been passed from time to time, with good results, and the condition of the British workman is how rapidly improving. Elizaexpressed warmly their delight and asconishment. There was but one opinion beth Morris, in Lippincott's.