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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 27, 1894.

A RASH CONTEMPORARY.

Speaking of the convention to be held for the nomination of a candidate for the southern division of West Kootenay the Kaslo Times says: "The delegates who will meet in convention to-day at Nelson will engage in no mere perfunctory work. It will be theirs to nominate the candidate who will assuredly represent the south riding of West Kootenay in the next legislative assembly. Their action must therefore be deliberate, discreet and wholly devoid of every prejudice. The next house will find itself, at the very outset, face to face with ugly facts. It will find on its hands an inelastic revenue and extravagant expenditure, which has been steadily increased with an utter disregard of income. Money has been borrowed year after year as if the provincial credit was limitless. Districts and corporations have been freely subsidized, not so much to meet a recognized necessity nor to promote the general good as to strengthen the executive and fill out the pockets of a few favored individuals. Legislation has apparently tended to meet the necessities of individuals rather than the requirements of the body politic. It has been insidious and deceiving. The platform enacted by the convention must condemn these and all similar attempts at class legislation with no uncertain words." We very much fear that this summing up of the situation brought about by the Davie policy will cause an emptying of organic wrath on the devoted head of our Kootenay namesake. To be sure, the situation is accurately desribed, for there can be no doubt that the government has held high carnival so perseveringly that it has landed the province in a bad financial muddle. An empty treasury and heavy obligations to meet mean serious trouble for the people, but what does the combination care so long as its own interests are served? Our Kaslo friend will find, however, that the surest way to evoke the fierce wrath of the government organs is to speak the truth concerning the government's conduct, and it may quite confidently expect that the World and the Colonist will treat it to a rare dose of fishwife "language."

MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

To-day we give the report of another notable speech in the tariff debte at Ottawa—that of the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. At the outset the leader of the opposition announced his intention of confining himself largely to a review of the arguments advanced by Conservative speakers, and those who read the report of his speech will see how effectively he performed the task which he allotted himself. Any person who has even lightly glanced at the reports of the speeches will appreciate this piece of keen sarcasm from Mr. Laurier: "In regard to the speeches which so far have taken place up to the present moment, perhaps I may be allowed to remark that in so far as the debate has been participated in by members and supporters of the government, it is characteristic that one and all have expressed their unbounded satisfaction with the amendments proposed to the tariff, and perhaps it would not be uncharitable to suppose and to say that if there had been no amendment whatever their satisfaction would have been just the same, because all their arguments you have heard were in support of the tariff just as it existed and as if it had not been amended at all." That is a desription of the Conservative members' attitude as accurate as it is graphic. The "cuckoos"—including British Columbia's own particular contribution to the flock—all have the same song to sing. The tariff was all right as it stood; the tariff is all right now; the tariff would have been all right if the Conservative government had changed it in any other way. In fact, to them the tariff appears all right so long as it is the handiwork of the government whom the cuckoos delight to nestle by. Mr. Laurier carried the same line of criticism a little further in a way that must have caused Mr. Foster a slight feeling of uneasiness. "It is within the recollection of every one here," he said, "that the whole of the speech of the hon. minister of finance, wherein he introduced his amendments to the tariff, was a plea in favor of the proposition that there was no necessity or need for reform at all. It was affirmed that the tariff was perfect in itself, that this country was enjoying an unbounded measure of prosperity and that this was all due to the principle underlying the tariff, the principle of protection. For three hours at least the minister piled up facts upon facts with the view of proving that the country is prosperous. For three hours he wrestled desperately with facts and logic with the same end in view." It was most natural to ask why the minister after his eulogy of the old tariff should have consented to lay sacrilegious hands upon it and maul it about so unmercifully. Readers of the Times will remember that we have more than once asked the same question. If the ministers really believed what they said in regard to the country's prosperity under the tariff as it stood they were very far wrong to make any change, to the disturbance of business and the unsettlement of affairs generally. By their own confession they made changes in the tariff against their own judgment. And why? Manifestly because they feared the people did not think as they did on the subject, and they loved the fleshpots of office more than they regarded the prosperity of the country. In brief, they acted like arrant hypocrites. We need not further follow Mr. Laurier's arguments, trusting that the public will take enough interest in the subject to read the report of Mr. Laurier's speech for themselves. They may feel certain of finding in it a clear and comprehensive review of the tariff debate and a searching criticism of the policy pursued by the government.

HURRAH FOR PROTECTION!

It seems safe to assume that the people of Victoria will read with much interest the report of Col. Prior's speech on the tariff which is given in our Ottawa letter to-day. If any there are amongst them who have been given to doubt as to the wisdom of the policy of protection they will surely have their doubts removed by a perusal of this speech. When the gallant colonel declares that after listening to the debate he is "if possible, more than ever an out-and-out protectionist," it is no time for any common ordinary individual to squint towards free trade. When the faithful representative of this city finds fault with the government for making reductions in duties, though other unreasoning people upbraid it for not having made reduction enough, we must needs cry out that here at least is one man who knows what is good for this great country in general and for this province in particular. The colonel must be placed on a high pedestal alongside of "Billy" Maclean of East York, who boldly expressed his conviction that the government was very far wrong in paying the slightest heed to the "clamor" for tariff reform, and who further declared that he "took no stock" in any such nonsense. How painful the contrast between the attitude of these brave heroes of protection and that of Minister Foster and the rest of the cowardly ministerial crew, who weakly gave way before the clamor for tariff reform! With the two there is logic and the courage of their convictions. The country was doing well under the old tariff; so why change it? The lesson the situation should have conveyed surely was that since protection was doing so much for us the government ought to have piled on more instead of taking some off. The mistaken folk who "clamored" for lower duties will yet find out how far wrong they were and how correct are the views of the unshaken apostles of high tariff, including our own colonel. Let anyone look upon the doleful picture Col. Prior draws of what British Columbia would be without high duties and he will conclude at once that the fence should have been made higher, not lower. With free trade our people would not be able to find money enough to buy them bread; even the poor means of living they have would disappear. It follows, though the colonel forbore to press his argument to this extreme point, that under free trade nobody would be able to live in this fair province, and the great C. P. R. would quickly degenerate into a proverbial "two streaks of rust and a right-of-way." Just fancy the pitiable condition of a big province without a soul in it and the wisdom and strength of Col. Prior's argument will become fully apparent. Some misgivings we have, though, that the colonel in his candor went a little too far, that he made too great admissions. "I cannot say that trade is prosperous in British Columbia, nor indeed in Canada," he said. Then he affirmed that the stagnation from which this country suffers is part and parcel with the stagnation from which the world in general suffers. Now "Billy" Maclean made no such mistake as to admit that Canada suffered in any degree; with him all was bright and rose-colored, and herein he showed himself superior to our colonel as a logician. He did not lose sight of the fact that the N. P. was devised as a certain shield against depression, and that its founders have time and again claimed for it the utmost efficiency in this capacity. It was wrong of the Colonel to make this breach in his own defences—doubly wrong in a man of great military skill and judgment. Then the colonel may have left himself open to attack from the captious by his references to the condition of things in the United States. After quoting from Mr. Buchanan of New York as to the hosts of the unemployed and many other indications of hard times among our neighbors he predicts that "the first opportunity the people of the United States have of pronouncing their opinion upon free trade at the polls the party now in power will be swept out by a wind of popular disfavor which can only be compared to a blizzard." This is as forcible as it is poetic, but unfortunately some ill-regulated critic may come along and say that the people of the United States are not living under free trade at all. On the contrary they enjoy a very high degree of protection. Through some mischance the colonel has got things so far mixed as to suppose that the Wilson tariff has been substituted for the McKinley tariff, whereas it is in fact hung up in the senate, with an indefinite term of waiting in prospect. We very much fear that the colonel's picture of the distress and the suffering among our neighbors will be taken by some as an argument against extreme protection instead of in its favor. It is really too bad that his otherwise unassailable logic and his eloquent periods should have run the chance of serious damage from a slight misunderstanding of the facts.

THE EQUITY OF THE CASE.

The assignees of the estate of Green, Worlock and Co., acting under advice, and as they believe under the law, have declined to recognize the trustee appointed at a meeting of creditors. Their reasons for this course are set forth in a letter addressed to Mr. Hayward, chairman of the meeting that appointed Mr. Beaven, and which is printed in our local news columns to-day. The next step may be an application to the court in the interest of the opposing creditors, which will involve an expenditure of money for law costs which might very easily be saved by the exercise of a little common sense at the present time.

The assignees are very probably right in their interpretation of the law. The creditors' meeting, it may be, asked the assignees to do something which they had not the power to do. Nevertheless, the object of the creditors was quite apparent, and as they claim to represent a majority in amount of the creditors of the bank, their wishes ought to be respected. The creditors want one representative of their selection. If it is true, as we are credibly informed, that the creditors voting at the meeting held in the board of trade room, represented more than half in amount of the claims against the bank, it is manifestly unjust that they should be told by a minority, which includes secured creditors, that they can have no voice in the management of the affairs of the defunct bank. Mr. Yates and Mr. Heisterman are above suspicion, and nothing can be said against Mr. Coltart further than that he was an employee of the bank. We believe the majority should rule, and that by acceding to the wishes of that majority the assignees would be giving the strongest proof possible that the high opinion entertained for them personally is well founded. There is no necessity for litigation, and in the interest of the depositors and of all concerned, it ought to be resorted to only as a last recourse.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

T. V. Powderly recently lectured in Toronto on prohibition or temperance, and the Empire seized the opportunity to make an attack on him, based on a report of a speech made by him at a Clan-na-Gael meeting. The report was from the pen of Le Caron, the notorious spy and informer, who represented Powderly as counselling war on England in the cause of Ireland. In representing this report as correct and using it against Powderly and the temperance people who engaged him as a lecturer the chief Tory organ seems to have made a grievous mistake. Its action has been formally and severely condemned by the Knights of Labzor and temperance organizations.

Montreal Herald: The government amended the National Policy through fear, not because it was convinced that it operated to the disadvantage of the public. Its new tariff was meant to catch votes, or at any rate to prevent the loss of votes. But it has miscarried wofully in its calculations. The government would have been stronger had it stuck to the "old policy." It has done just enough revision to impair the loyalty of its mercenaries, who have always done better service than its regular troops, but who, with a prospect of lessened plunder, are sulking in their tents. The Conservatives who regard Dalton McCarthy as their leader are irreconcilable; the Patrons of Industry regard the revision as a sham, and no one who in the past followed the Liberal banners will now turn Tory on account of the Foster tariff. The position of the government is weaker than it was a month ago.

The finance committee of the celebration committee will immediately begin the work of gathering the "sinews of war" for the coming celebration of the Queen's Birthday. The times are depressed and it is expected that there will be difficulty in raising the amount desired. The committee has a hard task before it and it has been suggested that avenues be invaded this year which in the past have not contributed generally. Reference is made to the classes who can do their share by small contributions. There is no one who cannot give 50 cents or $1, and any general movement in the direction named, with the larger donations from the business people, hotels, saloons, restaurants, etc., will rapidly give the desired amount. Don't give the finance committee a direct refusal, or any discouragement, but a small donation if you cannot make a big one. It will be a good business investment.

Monetary Times: The theory of the proposed new tariff is that a step towards setting up manufactures which will be able to stand alone, at some distant but uncertain time in the future, has been made. The proposition may not be put in this net form, but this is what is implied from what is said and done. After a century of similar promises, few American manufactures, if we may trust those by whom they are carried on, are yet capable of standing alone. Does the experience of the United States fairly represent what, on the policy of continued protection, is in store for Canada?

The Vancouver World finds that "outside altogether of the mental calibre of those comprising the two parties, the fact that the existing administration is alive to the necessity of developing and settling every portion of the province weighs very heavy with the electorate." The great trouble is that the people fear the "administration" is "alive" to too much. For this reason they are rather anxious that it should not be "alive" quite so long a period as the combination itself would wish. If the "administration" were allowed to keep up its present gait for another four years the "alive" chances of anyone else would be very small.

How wicked it is of the Grit members at Ottawa to keep the good Colonist on the rack in regard to the tariff. Surely they have not observed its travail of soul or they would before now have drawn up a tariff in detail in order that its anxiety might be relieved. There is this comforting thought, however, that in the course of a year or two they will be compelled to do in an official way what they now fail to do voluntarily. Soon after they form a government they will be obliged to heed our amiable neighbor's earnest urgings.

The political convention at Nelson adopted a platform which cannot be wholly pleasing to the Davie combination and its friends. Amongst the declarations is one which will give particular pain to the Colonist and the World. It is this:—"The interests of the province were not safe-guarded in the agreement between the government and the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company, and the policy of the government in pledging the credit of the province in order that speculative companies may profit thereby, is to be condemned."

Fred Hume was unanimously chosen by the Nelson convention as a candidate for the legislature for the south riding of West Kootenay. The first ballot stood: Houston, 1; Green, 10; Hume, 15. It is probable that Mr. Buchanan will oppose Mr. Hume.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

La Presse, a Montreal French paper, says that Mgr. Emard has secured a document, signed by all the Roman Catholic bishops of Canada, containing an appeal to Her Majesty praying that the Imperial parliament shall amend the Manitoba School act. Mgr. Tache and the other bishops, it is added, have come to this decision because they believe that the Canadian parliament, owing to its partizan nature, is unable to do anything for the Manitoba Catholics.

The Welland canal was opened on Thursday. The water is not up to the standard, but the locking started at noon.

At the Berlin assizes a man named Graham, convicted of assaulting a five year old girl, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

L. Brecker & Co., private bankers, Waterford, Ont., who suspended payment last week, have assigned. The liabilities amount to over $100,000, with assets nominally equal.

A consignment of unleavened bread addressed to a man named Cohen, residing in Toronto, was seized at the custom house, there having been discovered among it bottled brandy and loaf sugar.

The heavy rains of Wednesday and the snowfall of Thursday caused several small creeks in the western part of Winnipeg to overflow, and as a result many householders awoke in the morning to find the lower portion of their premises under water. Several poor people living in cabins were driven from their homes. The Red River continues to rise, but no great danger of a flood is feared.

One hundred men employed in J. McPherson & Co.'s boot and shoe factory, Hamilton, Ont., have struck against a 25 per cent. reduction in wages. The strike does not affect females operatives unless non-union labor is intorduced to fill the places of the men, when the girls will also go on strike.

Cline's large fruit and wine house, near Winona, has been destroyed by fire, including 1,000 gallons of wine, which was in the cellar.

Prescott, Ont., town council has decided that a new fire engine be bought, together with a hook and ladder truck and a patent heater, the whole at an expenditure of $4,500.

The Conservatives of South Renfrew have nominated John Shaw, jr., of Wilberforce, for the legislature.

Since October last 450,000 hop poles have crossed the river from Prescott to Ogdensburg.

A new edifice on the site of the old St. John's Episcopal church, Berlin, Ont., will be built immediately. Cost, $10,000.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sores and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

KOOTENAY CROPPINGS.

Late News From the Mining Camps Throughout the Great Mineral Belt.

Luck of the Marten Trappers—Nakusp's Postmaster Seriously Charged.

(Nakusp Ledge.)

The Alamo mine was sold last week for the alleged sum of $14,000.

Fish are beginning to bite in the lake but trout will not rise to a fly just yet.

Genelle Bros. returned to town on the Arrow Friday. They are getting things in shape to resume poerations at the saw mill at an early date.

E. Fletcher, ship carpenter for the Columbia and Kootenay fleet, purposes opening an establishment at this place for the manufacture and hire of pleasure boats and skiffs.

Considerable gold has been taken out of Lardeau creek this winter.

The mild weather has entirely broken up communication from the head of the lake to Revelstoke.

An effort will be made to run the steamer Columbia on the lower Columbia by April 1.

Postmaster Heskett, of Nakusp, has been committed for trial on a charge of indecent assault preferred against him by Mrs. Thomas, wife of a blacksmith at that place.

Kaslo Times.

W. Niven, owner in the Idaho mine, came up from Nelson last Tuesday. He said that the Idaho never looked better than at present and that when the time comes they will be prepared to ship a large amount of high grade ore.

The Kootenay Mining and Abstract Bureau have published a new map of the Slocan mining camp. The map was compiled by C. E. Perry, and shows all the mines and prospects in the country of any note up to the present time.

J. W. Womeldorff, of Toronto, is in the city, the guest of G. J. Atkins. He is making inquiries relative to placer mining in British Columbia in the interests of eastern Canadian capitalists, and will spend some time in the province. His trip may result in the investment of a large amount of capital in some of the placer camps in this country.

If silver at the present price had a rising tendency, the manager of the Dardanelles says he would put fifty men at work if it were possible to market the output. In his opinion the bulk of the ore in Slocan district will be shipped by way of Kaslo.

Considerable development work will be done this season upon the mines tributary to Four-Mile creek. Probably later on ore will be shipped. The local government have it in mind during the earlier part of the year to build a road up the creek from the vicinity of Silverton.

W. A. Finch, a prominent mine owner of Montana, and interested in this district to a considerable extent, will be in Kaslo in the early future. It is said that he will put a force at work opening up a portion of the Reid & Robinson group of mines and will also develop other properties in that vicinity in which he owns an interest.

The working force at the Northern Belle has been reduced to five men, who are at present doing nothing but development work. Ore shipping has been suspended. There are about 250 tons of concentrating ore on the dump.

W. Diven is another of the mine owners who believes that with proper railway facilities most of the ore mined in the district would be shipped by way of Kaslo. He will before very long have an opportunity of sending the product of the Idaho in this direction.

Five men are working at the Eureka mine. At present the tunnel is run for a distance of 120 feet, with good indications. They are cross-cutting to the lead and expect to strike it any day. A considerable quantity of ore is on the dump awaiting improved shipping facilities.

A. Smith, manager of the Surprise mine, returned from the mine this week. He says that the property is looking well and nine men are working at present. His company will not market any ore until there are improved shipping facilities.

Jackson creek claims are showing up better as the development work proceeds, and if outside indications go for anything they will rank among the big producers of the camp. The latest strike in that locality was on the Hillside, owned by W. Pfeifer, Charles Behrman and J. D. Ward. These parties had run an 80 foot tunnel, but not feeling satisfied with the appearances it was decided to tunnel farther up the hill. They had proceeded but a short distance with the new tunnel when they uncovered a well defined ledge, containing eight inches of solid galena. An assay of the ore shows it to contain 200 ounces of silver and runs 60 per cent. lead to the ton.

Kaslo was mentally in tension during the earlier part of the week, and the strain was only partially relieved on Tuesday afternoon upon receipt of the somewhat ambiguous intelligence that "our relief bill" had been read a first time. But on Wednesday morning when Alderman Kane wired that "everything was O.K. for railroad construction forthwith" the reaction was immediate, dynamite was exploded and general handshaking prevailed.

Lane Gilliam, who returned from Spokane last Wednesday, says that good authorities predict an advance in the price of silver. Spokanites are looking for a big boom in the Slocan camp this year in view of the projected railway operations, and a great deal of American capital will be invested in consequence.

Eight men have been trapping marten along the Duncan river all winter with poor success. The winter has been mild, and at the present time there is but two feet of snow on the level.

Irregularities, detensions and mud slides upon contributing railways have been the cause of an incipient beef famine in the city. Fine appearing fresh fish in many of the stalls have, however, reconciled the stalwart "blue noses" to the extremity of the situation. Two car loads of fat cattle are enroute from Calgary for the relief of the citizens.

Cockle Brothers have mounted a large gray timber wolf, the property of R. F. Green, which was trapped about five miles from Argenta. It is a magnificent specimen. Its weight when killed was one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and it measures six feet four inches from tip to tip, and is considered the largest wolf ever seen in this country. It was one of a pack of nine wolves that were in the vicinity of Argenta eighteen months ago. Miles Carrel trapped eight of them, and the ninth, although caught in the trap, carried it off. The wolf here is identified as the one that escaped, as one of his fore paws is cut off, done no doubt by the teeth of the trap.

George J. Atkins has purchased from William F. McCulloch the remaining interest in the Idaho, Dunderberg and Jenny Long, three valuable mineral claims on the north side of Carpenter creek, between it and Jackson creek. Arrangements have already been made for the formation of a joint stock company with sufficient capital to work the properties on an extensive scale.

It is rumored that still another big strike has been made on the Mountain Chief as the result of recent development work. Twelve inches of high grade ore are now in sight, in addition to previous valuable showings in the mine.

The Payne mine, which closed down some time ago, started up again last Monday with a small working force.

AT IT AGAIN.

A Private Interest Preparing to Contest a Public Right.

The leading spirits in the tramway company have not given up the fight against the electric light loan by-law, which was passed by the ratepayers about one month ago for the purpose of obtaining better lighted streets.

Yesterday a clerk of the Hon. Theo. Davie, who by the way is one of the principal shareholders in the tramway company, called at the city hall and obtained a certified copy of the by-law and paid the usual fee therefor. Since then Mr. Walls has petitioned that the by-law be set aside and quashed. The grounds on which the application of Mr. Walls is based are that the by-law is indefinite.

The application for a petition to quash the by-law (No. 222), was made by Thomas Pamphlet, of No. 1 David street, master mariner. The reasons assigned are: That the said by-law does not contain, as required by sub-sec. 1 of sec. 113 of the Municipal Act, 1892, a recital showing in some brief and general terms the object for which the debt is contracted, the recital in it being vague, ambiguous and uncertain as to what purpose the moneys to be raised are to be used; and that expenditures for supplying light to the citizens should be defrayed out of the general revenue of the city.

Ald Munn, who is the "father" of the by-law, may be supposed to take a deep interest in the welfare of his offspring, believes that whatever may be the object of the lawyer, or whatever the result of an assault on the by-law, improved public lighting was so emphatically endorsed by the electors that in the event of the by-law being quashed on a technicality the majority by which it would be re-enacted would open the eyes of some people. It would sweep away all opposition once and forever.

FROM KASLO.

Return of an Old Acquaintance—The Latest Kaslo News.

Sam Adler has returned from Kaslo, coming via the northern route and the C. P. R. The steamer Lytton, on which Mr. Adler travelled, made its first trip from Robson to Greenside for the season. The weather was cold and backward, the 17th being the first warm day experienced at Revelstoke this spring. In Kaslo business is languishing, the people waiting to see the result of the negotiations believed to be in progress about the Kaslo-Slocan railway. The impression is that the new land arrangement will induce capitalists to take hold and construct the road, which is all that is wanted to make Kaslo hum. All the mines are closed save the Mountain Chief, owned by George Hughes, one of the progressive spirits who keeps right along improving and developing in spite of every obstacle. On the 12th Hughes had proved eight inches of solid ore in the lower tunnel and four days later it had widened to 22 inches. There was "work" in this mine at that time $300,000 of ore. The Montezuma, owned by J. McLeod, had also shown up well. There was no snow in Kaslo when Mr. Adler left, and during the winter zero was only touched once or twice.

Outside of mining the most important item of news that our informant had to communicate was the birth recently of triplets, the father being Mat Guthrie. All were doing well.

Mr. F. V. Warmoll
Toronto, Ontario.

A Narrow Escape

Took Poison by Mistake

Bad Effects Entirely Eliminated by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—In April last, through the effects of a dose of strychnine taken in mistake for another drug, I was laid up in St. John, N. B., for ten days. After this I never seemed to regain my former health, and continually suffered from indigestion and heart palpitation, for which I could get no relief. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, I felt a little better, so continued using the remedy until I had consumed six bottles. I found myself gaining strength and flesh every day, and am now as healthy as I was before taking the poison." F. V. WARMOLL, representing the Seely Perfumes, 30 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.