S SAWS
OFFICIAL CONTESTS.
NING!
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Hardware Co., Ltd.
t, Victoria, B. C.
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, you need a supply
..... $1.25
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42 GOVERNMENT STREE
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buy:
..... 25c. per lb.
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CE, Popular Grocers,
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Artificial Manures
It will pay you to use them
e garden or a few flowers.
100 lbs.
For list of testimonials and
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OUTER WHARF.
OULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.
FOR HATCHING—Barred Rocks,
k's) $1.50 for 13; Silver Spangled
burgs, $1.50 for 13; Partridge Wyan-
s, $2.00 for 15. Eggs from female guan-
d. W. A. Jameson, 71 Fort street,
oria, B. C. m15
ALE—S. C. White Leghorns, "Queen
" strain. Bred exclusively for heavy
g. H. P. Johnson, Victoria, B. C.
m17

the whole business." And the di-
y to good health is tl "force young
' into camps, gymnasiums and out-
oors."

Grant cites as evidence the higher
standard claimed for University of
lvania students during the last ten
. World recently commented on
ar improvement of moral tone at
d due to the cultivation of athletics.
nt Eliot's report showed nearly 70
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from the great increase of wealth
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is good for the student is better
street boy with his narrower op-
ities. The schoolboy games at the
are an excellent temporary exten-
movement. The public play-grounds
good work for sounder bodies, are
a moral teaching which reaches
Sunday school lesson cannot go.

WOMEN'S ILLS.
y Relieved and Cured by Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills.
Williams' Pink Pills are woman's
end. They enrich the blood, tone
nerves, and strengthen the vital
to perform their functions regu-
They bring the rosy cheeks and
forms that tell of good health
pliness. To the growing girl they
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sity. To the woman of forty-
y mean relief and ease. Dr.
' Pink Pills are the best medi-
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I cheerfully give my experi-
the benefit of suffering women."
mber that substitutes cannot
. I see that the full name "Dr.
' Pink Pills for Pale People"
wrapper around every box. If
send direct to the Dr. Williams'
Co., Brockville, Ont., and the
be mailed, post paid, at 50c.
or six boxes for $2.50.

The Longest Speech

How Politics Were Run Here in the Sixties; And How a Big Nose and a Plug Hat Preserved a Legislator's Life and Scalp.

By D. W. H.

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"Speech is like the cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery doth appear in figure; whereas in thoughts they do lie in packs."—Bacon's Essays.

DENNIS E. LENNOX was an English solicitor. He came to Victoria in 1859 from Australia. At that time the legal professions here not having been united a solicitor could not act as a barrister or a barrister as solicitor. His chief feature was an enormous nose. Mr. Lennox was past his prime when he came to the Colony and from the style in which he dressed one would have thought that his one object in coming was to wear out his old clothes, relics of past decency, so to speak. He invariably wore a tall hat of the breed which the small boy irreverently refers to as a "plug," and of a fashion dating back some twenty years. His coat was such as is now worn by gentlemen at evening parties and balls—black, with clawhammer tails. His trousers were not always black; oft'times they were grey and on some occasions they wore a light blue. His vests were of still more uproarious and incongruous hues. He seemed to have a suit for every day in the week and when he strode to court in his vari-colored garments with his bag over his back and took a seat behind the big wigs worn by barristers, D. B. Ring, H. F. P. Crease, J. E. McCreight and George Hunter Carey his appearance created a marked impression. Mr. Lennox was a good man, as things went in Victoria forty odd years ago, and the fact that he was inordinately fond of brandy and water and pretty girls did not weigh a feather in the social scale against him. He had a good practice, dividing much of the solicitor's work with that bright but unfortunate man, Robert Bishop. In an evil hour Lennox stood for the legislature and was elected to represent Salt Spring Island. He took his seat and from that day until he left the Colony he began to decline in practice and social worth. In vain he donned his tallest and most unfashionable hats; in vain he aired his brightest-hued garments on Government street and in court; in vain he got himself puffed in the papers upon every convenient and inconvenient occasion; in vain he indulged in oratorical outbursts in the legislative chambers—his name was "Dennis" indeed, and in a double sense, and continued to be Dennis until a financial crash came a year or so later. I liked the old man. He was good-hearted and generous and grave in demeanor; and he could take a joke and never retaliated. At the eating-house he was not a prime favorite because of a custom he had of never swallowing his meat, but returning it to his plate after the juice had been extracted. So the learned gentleman usually breakfasted, dined and supped at a table all by himself.

Mr. De Cosmos founded the Colonist in December, 1858, and at the time of which I write he had sold the property to W. A. Harries & Co. Mr. Leonard McClure was the editor of the Colonist. He was a Northof-Ireland man, the son of an Anglican curate, clever as a writer and speaker and a deep and original thinker. His articles were much appreciated and he had a small circle of readers and admirers. He was hostile to the maintenance of Victoria as a Free Port and never missed an opportunity to give free trade a dig, as the saying goes. He was never popular; but he had some warm friends. All his associates liked him and he seemed to exert a sort of hypnotic influence over those with whom he was brought intimately in contact. He was a man of good physique, but to look at him one would not have imagined that he was capable of performing a feat of endurance for which he has become world-renowned and in the performance of which he lost his life. He sat for Victoria city as colleague of Mr. De Cosmos in the legislature of 1866.

The afternoon of the 23rd and the morning of the 24th of April, 1866, will ever be memorable in the political annals of the old Colony of Vancouver Island. They are dates into which a pin should be stuck for the information and instruction of budding politicians and suckling statesmen. A week before those dates a Bill had been introduced to provide for the cancelling of sales of land for taxes which had been made the year previous. The period when the land could be reclaimed by the owners would expire at one o'clock on the afternoon of April 24th. Times were very bad. The Cariboo mines had been overrated, or business had been overdone, or something had occurred to place it out of the power of many property-owners to meet their tax bills. It might as well be stated now that the taxation then levied was direct. There was a one per cent tax on real estate, my ever-respected friend Mr. G. C. Wyld, being the assessor, and there was a light business and liquor tax; but the Colony was destitute of a customs house, there being no impost of any kind upon goods entering the port. When the cancelling Bill was introduced the members present were equally divided. One-half proposed to vote for the measure, the other half were pronounced against it. The Speaker was known to favor the Bill, so in the event of a tie the presiding officer's vote would insure its passage. Now Mr. Lennox was notoriously opposed to the measure; but he was not to be found. He had not been seen for several days. Should he arrive in time his vote would kill the Bill. The excitement in the lobby was intense. Messengers were dispatched in every direction in search of the missing legislator, but their efforts were futile. The Opposition were in despair and the Government were jubilant. The most sought for man in the Colony was Dennis E. Lennox and messenger after messenger returned with the report that he was lost—at least that he could not be traced. The debate had closed and the Speaker was in the very act of putting the motion when the door of the chamber swung noisily back and revealed the lean figure of Mr. Lennox, nose, dress coat, tall hat and all, as he stalked into the room and took his seat at the board. The old man was in a deplorable condition. He looked as if he had been rolled in the James Bay flats for he was mud from head to foot and his hat was smeared and pressed down over his eyes. He had found himself. His vote was recorded against the Bill and it was killed.

The proceedings of the 23rd and 24th of April began in this way: An address was moved by Mr. Cochrane to Governor Kennedy asking His Excellency to refund the amount received from the sale of land for taxes. To this resolution Mr. De Cosmos and Mr. McClure offered a strenuous objection while four of their supporters who had voted against the Bill announced their intention of voting for the address. But where was Mr. Lennox? it will be asked. Why did he not appear at the House? For the excellent reason that he had meanwhile been declared a bankrupt and his seat had therefore become vacant. There was keen political work done in those days as well as in these and Lennox's political enemies were not idle as their method in getting him out of the House showed. The rules were suspended and the address was read a first time. On a motion to read a second time Mr. McClure rose to speak at three o'clock in the afternoon and proceeded to refer to matters and read articles which had no relation whatever to the point at issue, he claiming that the rules having been suspended there were now no rules. In spite of the cat-calls, howls and interruptions of other honorable members he remained upon his feet until six o'clock the following morning having spoken sixteen hours without rest or intermission or relief of any kind. Mr. De Cosmos, who had left the chamber in the evening and gone to bed, returned at six o'clock in the morning and spoke until one o'clock in the afternoon, when the time for redemption expired and there was no necessity for the address, the property having passed in fee to the purchasers at the tax sale.

The members present on that memorable occasion were: Dr. Helmcken, Speaker, and Messrs. Trimble, De Cosmos, Dickson, Ash, McClure, Cochrane, Tolmie and Carswell, five out of the nine being doctors of medicine and two editors.

I have never been able to understand the object of Messrs. De Cosmos and McClure's opposition to the measure. It had a good and beneficial object, viz: the restoration of property sold by taxes to the unfortunate owners. It is amusing now to read the partisan comments of the Colonist and the Chronicle on the morning after the momentous struggle. The Colonist denounced the introducers of the address as speculators and the Chronicle denounced the Opposition as speculators. The Colonist claimed that the two members had worked in the interests of the people; the Chronicle condemned the speculators who had bought poor people's land for a song. I have on several occasions referred to this "longest speech" episode and corrected the statement that Mr. De Cosmos was the champion orator of the world. I was present on the occasion and write from personal knowledge of the event. This will be the last time I shall correct the error, although it matters nothing now to the two principal actors in that early legislative drama, for both (like nearly all their fellow-members) died long ago and their spirits are with the just, I trust.

I had intended to close the incident with the above paragraph and let the future historian deal more at length with the subject from the standpoint of the facts which I have given. But it has occurred to me that a short reference to the subsequent careers of the prominent gentlemen who occupied from time to time seats in the legislature of Vancouver Island may prove interesting to new as well as old comers.

The legislative building is now occupied by the Bureau of Mines. It has been enlarged and altered; but evidences of its former greatness when its walls resounded to the eloquence of the legislators may still be seen in and about it. There were originally no side galleries, they were provided after Confederation. In the hall where Dr. Helmcken presided and where McClure made his great speech and committed involuntary suicide, there was a long pine table in half circular form covered with green baize. Around this table the members, who were unpaid, sat on wooden-seated chairs and faced Mr. Speaker, who occupied a desk slightly raised above the floor. The session lasted usually about nine months in each year. The hour of meeting was two o'clock p.m.; but frequently there would be no quorum and after waiting for half an hour the members would depart to come again some other day. Sometimes there would be six members present who would watch the old James Bay bridge anxiously for the seventh member to appear. Mr. Waddington was nearly always behind time and often just as the members were about to depart he would be seen crossing the bridge. Then the cry would go up, "Old Waddy's coming!" and when he arrived a quorum was secured and business began. There were some lively scenes in the old hall, especially between Mr. Cary, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Waddington. The Attorney-General was ill and irritable. Waddington was old and irritable. The manner in which those two would hammer away at each other was most refreshing to the outsiders who gathered at the hall. Waddington was the only man who could handle Cary effectively and it was a treat to see him do it with neatness and dispatch.

Mr. Speaker Helmcken, as everyone knows, is still alive and enjoying the blessings that always come to a man who has spent his life wisely and well. Hale and hearty, bright and cheerful, loving and beloved, he reposes in the bosom of his family and bids fair to remain with us and them for many years to come.

Trimble, the bon vivant, wit and practical joker, was the first Speaker after Confederation. He started in life as the surgeon of one of Her Majesty's ships. He cruised with Sir John Franklin off the Australian coast and was one of the most genial of men. The doctor, who was the life of every gathering, died more than twenty years ago in one of the two frame houses on Broad street adjoining Fred Carne's grocery.

George Hunter Cary, gifted and eloquent, built Cary Castle and became insane. He went to England where he died.

John Cochrane—ah! he had a sad end. He got deeply into debt and seeing no other way of extricating himself took strychnine while on his way to his home one evening. He managed to reach his bedroom where he died almost immediately.

Alfred Waddington, who tried to open the Bute Inlet route to Cariboo, found that his private fortune of $100,000 was insufficient. One of his parties, seventeen in number, was massacred by Chilcoaten Indians in 1864, only one man escaping to tell the tale. The men were asleep in tents and the Indians at a given signal pulled the tents down and murdered the inmates who were entangled in the folds of the canvas. A terrible punishment was meted out to the wretches by the government which sent a force for the purpose and hanged the chiefs. Mr. Waddington died at Ottawa of smallpox in 1871 while engaged in pressing Bute Inlet as a railway route upon the Dominion government's attention. He was a worthy and public-spirited gentleman and was connected by blood with the Plantagenets, being an uncle of the Waddington who was French Minister to London a few years since.

Leonard McClure never recovered from the effects of his long speech. He became an Annexationist and went from here to San Francisco. While editing a newspaper there he succumbed to Bright's disease of the kidneys. In this case it might be as well to ask, was the game worth the candle? Was the end—which at best was suppositious—secured by his oratorical efforts worth the sacrifice of his valuable life?

Mr. De Cosmos lived to represent the Province at Ottawa and become second Premier of the Province after Confederation. His splendid intellect was clouded for several years before death came to his relief. He was a man of excellent ability which was somewhat marred by extreme shortness of temper.

W. A. G. Young, who was originally a paymaster in the navy, was Colonial-Secretary during Crown Colony days and represented Victoria city. He was afterwards Governor of the Gold Coast. He was invalided home and died on the passage. He married Chief Justice Cameron's daughter and his daughter married Governor Hodgson who made such a sad mess of things at Coomassie where he brought on a war and then ran away, leaving the army to fight it out.

C. B. Young was a noted writer over the signature of "Monitor." He was a bitter and sarcastic man in print and in conversation. One night in 1867 he presided at a meeting called by Leonard McClure at the theatre to advocate the annexation of the Colony to the United States. A scene of confusion and riot resulted and both Young and McClure came in for a heavy share of abuse. Young instituted a suit for libel against the Chronicle, but was cast in costs. He went to Baltimore and if alive must be 100 years of age.

Dr. John Ash, after Confederation, became Provincial Secretary. He was no orator, but a pretty level-headed man with a faculty of looking after his own interests. He bought the pioneer Congregational church building on Fort street after the congregation dissolved and converted it into a dwelling and office where he died. The building is now occupied by Dr. Meredith Jones.

James Carswell was of the firm of pioneer booksellers, Hibben & Carswell. He served one term in the legislature. In 1864 he was lost for five days in the Sooke woods. Search parties explored the forest in every part for him and a rumor went out that he had been murdered when a hunter came across the lost man sitting listlessly on the bank of a small creek and throwing stones into the stream. He had been five days without food and within half a mile of a farmhouse and although a delicate man he recovered and years afterwards died in Glasgow.

Dr. Dickson was a member of the House when McClure made his great speech. He went from here to Portland, Oregon, where he practiced medicine with much success. Last October he visited Victoria after an absence of 34 years and renewed old friendships. While going from here to Seattle on his way home on board the death-ship Clallam he met with an injury to one of his knees and died three weeks later at Portland.

Dr. J. W. Powell was a member of the old House and afterwards Indian Commissioner. He is still living and although long since retired there are many who remember him when he was a leading practitioner and an able legislator as well. Long may he remain to enjoy, with his estimable wife and family, the sweets of retirement.

Sir Henry Crease was a member of the Colonial legislature. He sat for Victoria district, just outside of Victoria city. He had an admirable and rare faculty of rescuing the Government at the supreme moment when defeat appeared inevitable and to the Government his services were invaluable. Sir Henry afterwards became Attorney-General of British Columbia and later when the Colonies were united he was made a judge of the Supreme Court. He continued to occupy a seat on the Bench until a few years ago when he was knighted and retired. He is still alive, but, I am sorry to say, is in a very precarious state of health.

Sir Joseph W. Trutch was an able civil engineer. He had a seat in the Colonial legislature and was distinguished for his practical remarks on most subjects. He rose to high positions in his country's service and was successively Chief Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor and Dominion Government Agent. He was knighted in 1889 and died a week ago in London at the age of 78.

Dr. W. F. Tolmie represented Victoria district. He was a retired Hudson Bay chief factor and a doctor of medicine and entered the company's service many years before. He was a careful, safe and prudent legislator and was the author of many of the early laws. He was the owner of Hillside farm, near Victoria, where he died in 1886 at the age of 74, respected by all who had ever known him and leaving a large family to mourn his loss. Hon. Rod Tolmie, Deputy Minister of Mines, is a son of the late doctor.

A. R. Green was a member of the first legislature. He was a good bookkeeper but did not shine as a legislator. As he was often absent when the roll was called the newspapers were accustomed to refer to him as "Invisible Green," which was a color much worn at the time.

Ann Dennis E. Lennox. What became of him? I think I hear a reader ask. Lennox got into a money difficulty with a client and the sheriff was on his trail. He fled to the Mainland. He ascended Fraser river to Yale and managed to get into the Okanagan country, then traversed only by Indian trails and visited only by a few trappers. It was the abode of hostile natives. The old gentleman was desirous of reaching Oregon by the overland route. He was light in the matter of baggage (the sheriff having seized his trunk) carrying nothing in the way of a change and wearing his plug hat and dress coat in all weathers. Everyone who met him going into the Okanagan predicted that he would be killed and scalped, his long locks were so tempting to a Siwash. But he wasn't. He got through to Oregon all right and now do you think he managed it? The Okanagan Indians had never before seen a tall hat. They immediately decided that Lennox was a great type (chief) and fell in love with him and his hat, regarding the man with awe and his head-covering with veneration. They fed him and bedded him and passed him on to the Nez Perces tribe with every mark of consideration and respect. The Nez Perces admired his great nose—their own noses, as their name indicates, being their chief feature. They didn't care for the hat (Lennox had presented it to the Okanagans in return for their hospitality) for that could be taken off and put on at pleasure; but that nose, it was a fixture. Besides, a big nose was an evidence of gentility and nobility and was a war emblem. They had nothing like it in the tribe and after a consultation they proposed that Lennox should remain with them and become in all respects one of themselves. They felt that the nose was a gift of the gods to the Nez Perces nation and that it was their duty to keep it among them and perpetuate it. Therefore they proposed that Lennox should marry one or more daughters of chieftains and lay the foundation broad and deep for a race of bignosed Indians. Lennox demurred. He was married already, he said, and must first go to England to get a divorce. The chiefs consulted again. Some were for taking the nose by force and preserving it in whisky not knowing that it was well-preserved already in spirits; but the majority agreed to liberate Lennox if he would solemnly promise to return within a year. He promised and they let him go, providing him with a horse and an escort to the nearest Hudson Bay post where he was well received and sent on to Portland. In course of time Lennox turned up in London with his nose intact. Some years afterwards he died in Melbourne, having first committed his adventures to a small pamphlet which had a limited circulation.

In the brochure referred to Lennox details his experiences with the Indians. He says he presented his tall hat to the Okanagans to serve as a war talisman and adds that they gave him a coonskin cap in exchange. He heard after he reached the Nez Perces that the Okanagans immediately made war on a neighboring tribe relying upon the hat to carry them safely through. But they were soundly licked, and had to give 1,000 blankets to compensate their opponents. They also surrendered the hat which the others burned amidst great rejoicing. Lennox adds that he heard incidentally that the Okanagans sent a messenger to the Nez Perces asking for his return—that they were desirous of enjoying a short interview with him in the course of which a white man's scalp would play an important part. The Nez Perces, however, knowing that they had a first mortgage on the old man's nose declined to surrender him.

The Nez Perces having consented to Lennox's departure, presented him with a woolly coat. The garment was densely populated and it was sometime, Lennox says, before he got accustomed to his numerous traveling companions. When his departure was decided upon the chief arranged a farewell ceremony. Drums were beaten and the men, women and children of the tribe gathered in front of the chief's lodge where Lennox stood on an inverted barrel. The Indians filed by the guest of the occasion and the members of the tribe were instructed to gently touch the old gentleman's huge proboscis as they passed him. One young buck, writes Lennox, who was probably inspired by the spirit of jealousy, gave the organ a vicious tweak which brought tears to his eyes, and as the hand was not over clean the odor that saluted Lennox's nostrils was not the odor of sanctity. "The affair came to an end when a very old lady made a dash as if she intended to bite me," continues Lennox. "I knew that if I lost my nose I should lose my little—or rather big—all. So I leaped from the barrel with a yell and fled to the bush in terror. I was followed and brought back, when it was explained to me that the old lady only wanted to kiss me. I objected to even being kissed and my objection was noted and sustained on appeal to the chief."

The pamphlet concludes with a dreary description of his subsequent adventures, a summary of which I have given above.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Weather Cycles—Hardened Aluminum—Tracing a Ship's Path—A Furnace Microscope—A Irish Mystery—The Pulse Register, Etc, Etc., Etc.

THE most obvious changes on the sun are those marked by spots, and it has long been understood that the cycle of eleven years in which these spots occur correspond to a similar cycle in rainfall on the earth. More recent study of solar influence, says Lockyer, show that it is the prominences instead of the spots that are chiefly associated with atmospheric and magnetic disturbances on the earth. The prominence cycle of 3.7 years is especially conspicuous in the meteorology of India, while a third cycle—35 years in length—has been traced recently in the climates of the whole earth, each 11-year cycle being different from that immediately preceding and that following.

* * *

"Meteorit" is the name given to the new metal of W. Rubel, a German chemist, which is said to be aluminum hardened by a chemical process. The specific gravity is practically the same as that of aluminum; the metal is not affected by weak acids, the atmosphere or sea water; it can be cast like iron, and has eight per cent greater tensile strength than cast iron; and it can be recast indefinitely. It can be rolled cold, is nearly as conductive as copper, retains a high polish, and can be plated.

* * *

Oysters are examined by X-rays for pearls by Raphael Dubois, a French investigator. The oysters are not injured, and those containing pearls too small to be of value are returned alive for further growth.

* * *

The ostrich is being acclimatized in Southern Europe by M. Octave Justice, whose eighty specimens from South Africa are thriving on a farm near Nice.

* * *

The automatic compass of M. Heit, which has been brought to notice in Marseilles after a test of several months, is claimed to offer an important new aid to navigation. The basin is divided into isolated sections, and an electric circuit is so arranged that a flexible wire moving over a small silver index attached to the card gives a record minute by minute of the angle of the needle with the meridian, thus supplying a complete register of the ship's course and of the time of the helmsman changes. Certain sections are connected to call-bells, which signal to the commander any unusual deviations. The apparatus shows the speed of the vessel by registering the revolutions of the screw, and it also indicates the time of departure and of every stop and start.

* * *

A novel microscope for viewing melted or intensely hot substances has been described to the Vienna Academy of Sciences by Professor C. Doelter. An electric oven two inches high is mounted on the object stand, and yields temperatures up to 1,200 degrees C. In use the lens is separated from the heated object by about one inch. Even at the highest temperatures of the substance under examination, however, both microscope and objective are kept quite cool by a special arrangement of asbestos plates and a spiral tube carrying ice-cold water.

* * *

Lough Neagh, covering 150 square miles in Northern Ireland, has twice shown a remarkable phenomenon, as reported by Mr. W. S. Smith, of Antrim. On February 22, 1895, most of the ice in the lake broke up, leaving intact a strip a third of a mile wide along the southeastern shore, and a mile of this strip was raised at intervals of a few yards into bridges or tunnels, from which large and small masses of ice were projected upon shore, forming a ridge two to fourteen feet high. An aged woman recalled a similar occurrence of the cold winter of 1814-15. Where the ice—mixed with boulders—came from, and what shot the blocks upon the shore, are problems awaiting solution.

* * *

Radium's rays are of three kinds—Delta rays, hardly penetrating solids at all; Beta rays, moderately absorbed by solids and powerfully deflected by the magnet; and Gamma rays, difficult of absorption and not to be deflected. Radio-tellurium, the very active new substance that Professor Markwald, of Berlin, has found in exceedingly minute quantity in pitch-blende, gives off only Alpha fays. These were stopped by a sheet of paper, but they passed through a very thin sheet of aluminum, and they showed in high degree the power of making air a good conductor of electricity. An electrolytic precipitation of some hundred-thousandths of a gramme of the new substance was placed on a copper plate. With this Professor Markwald stopped a set of electric chimes, caused a Leyden jar to discharge through the air without sparks, and rang an electric bell by a current passed through the air from a condensing machine to the copper plate. A sheet of paper between the plate and the machine interrupted the current and stopped the bell.

* * *

Watching the pulse adds seriously to the strain upon the surgeon during an operation under chloroform, cocaine or ether. This is done automatically by the new "pulse register" of Dr. Gartner, of Vienna, which consists of a watch-like box to be attached to the patient's forearm, the hands upon a graduated dial being made by an elastic spring to register very precisely the pulse and blood pressure vibrations. The indications are much more sensitive than the physician's finger.

* * *

Evidence that animals can count has been collected by Signor Mancini. Horses in the collieries at Hainault have a regular number of daily trips, and invariably seek their stables after the thirtieth. A dog remembered the twenty-sixth buried bone a short time after digging up twenty-five. Birds count their eggs, magpies count only to four. The latter is true also of monkeys.

JAPAN'S INFLUENCE OVER THE KOREANS

Remarkable Facility WithWhich the Occupation Was Carried Out.

London, March 15.—(Via Chemulpo, and by steamer Haimun to Wei-Hai-Wei), Seoul, March 15.—The civil influence which Japan has brought to bear in Korea is no whit less remarkable than the military precision for which it paved the way. From Chemulpo to Seoul every inch of the railway line, every foot of telegraph wire and even the highways are now policed by Japanese soldiers. In fact, judging by the results Japan must have been laying the foundations for the present occupation for months and it only remained for her minister, M. Hayashi, to produce as with a magic wand, sufficient backing from an armed force to defeat the more clumsy machinations of the Russian representative.

It must not be inferred that the Japanese place implicit trust in Emperor Yi Houi and his numerous protestations of sympathy. Rather the reverse is the case in view of the fact that even since the signing of the protocol he has been detected carrying on a secret correspondence with the Russian minister at Seoul, M. Pavloff. He has been warned that a repetition of this offence might make it necessary to invite him to visit the Mikado at Tokio as an honored guest and remain with him until the close of the war, while at the same time the Japanese would be enabled more securely to strengthen their hold on the peninsula kingdom.

At present, however, the attitude of the Japanese is by no means one of overbearing coercion; on the contrary everything is being done to conciliate the Koreans. Forcible coercion will be the last resort and in the opinion of your correspondent it will never be necessary. There has been no maltreatment of the inhabitants by the army of occupation, and all supplies commandeered have been paid for when taken. There have been rumors in circulation of a plot to affect the overthrow of the Japanese garrison here as soon as the main army is engaged in the north, but diligent investigation indicates that they are without foundation.

Court plotting is, of course, and always has been epidemic in Seoul, but it is doubtful that with the tangible proofs of the strength of Japanese power in sight in the harbor of Chemulpo, where the sunken Russian warships lie, it will ever assume the form of a serious attempt against Japanese rule in Korea.

ANOTHER "GOLD BUG."

Panama, March 14.—According to a decree of the convention published today the monetary unit of the republic after December 31st next will be the gold dollar of the same dimensions and weight by law as the United States dollar. The silver currency now in circulation will be exchanged at the rate of $100 in gold for $225 in silver.

While London is steadily growing, the population of the "city" is constantly decreasing. In 1871 it was 47,000; today it is 30,000. Nearly 5,000 of its buildings are not inhabited at night.

THE FIGHT OF THE LANGUAGES

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IT is generally acknowledged that the extent of the diffusion of any language may be taken as a fairly accurate guide to the importance and influence of the people to whom that language naturally belongs. In all ages the most adventurous spirits of the most progressive nations have wandered over the face of the earth colonizing, and opening up new avenues for commercial activity. In nearly every case these men have taken their language with them, and it has either supplanted the native tongue or at least has left its mark upon it. The very word colony is a reminder to us of the time when this land was a colony of the Roman empire, and in the last syllable of the name Lincoln, a relic of the Roman conquest of Britain still remains part of our language, to testify to the power and the colonizing tendencies of the Roman people.

There are, however, certain limitations which must be borne in mind when attempting to estimate the importance of a nation by the diffusion and the commercial importance of its language. For example, during the last few years a knowledge of Spanish has become of increasing utility in connection with the commerce of Great Britain. This, however, is not due to any recent increase of the influence or commercial activity of Spain, but to the fact that British trade has pushed its way into the regions colonized by Spain hundreds of years ago. Spain seems to have been remarkably successful in forcing her language upon the conquered peoples of South America, but this is by no means a usual result of conquest. As a rule the native races die out or if they remain in existence their language is still the predominant language of the country. In Australia, New Zealand and North America the aboriginal races are becoming extinct, while in India the native languages and dialects are still spoken by the vast majority of the inhabitants. It will be remembered that though the Norman Conquest was apparently complete, and strenuous endeavors were put forward to make Norman French the predominant language of the country, we still speak mainly in Saxon, only about one-eighth of the words used in ordinary conversation today being of Norman origin.

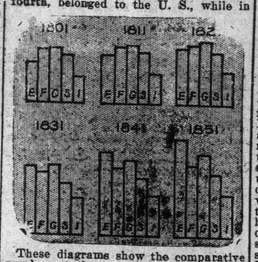
THE LANGUAGE OF THE CONQUEROR.

The real struggle among languages during the nineteenth century has undoubtedly been between native races and their supplanters; but of the course of this struggle it is impossible to give any numerical account. Aborigines have been numerous, and have become less numerous or extinct, their languages going with them, and this is about as far as we can get in an estimate of their numbers. That portion of the fight, the results of which can be measured, corresponds more to the division of the spoils than to actual warfare. In what proportions have European languages shared in this redistribution. To what extent has each country forestalled its rivals in the search for new territory and commerce?

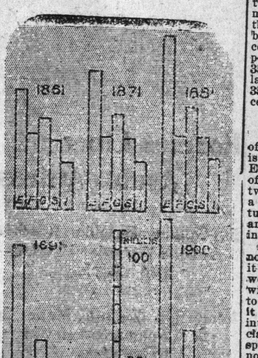
There have, however, been instances in which a marked struggle for predominance has taken part between two languages of European origin. In South Africa, for example, there has been constant rivalry between English and Dutch. At the beginning of the century there were about 25,000 white inhabitants, almost exclusively Dutch; after twenty years the white population which now numbered 42,000 included about 6,000 English. Both races grew in numbers, but the English more rapidly, and in 1876 they were about equally divided; since that time the British have outnumbered the Dutch, the disproportion being the most marked in the Transvaal. In Cape Colony English alone was used in parliament until 1882. Since that year both languages have been used.

Sir Robert Giffen has calculated that, excluding settlers in Mexico and South America, peoples of European origin increased from 170 to 510 millions. Some idea of the changes in the diffusion of the principal European languages which have accompanied this growth of population can be gained from the diagram which represents the numbers speaking English, French, German, Spanish and Italian in 1801, and at the end of every decade of the century. It must be admitted that some of the figures are, and only can be, approximate. Censuses of the world's population have not been taken regularly every ten years, but it is possible to fill in the gaps in a fairly reliable manner by means of estimates.

The most striking feature in the diagram is undoubtedly the enormous spread of the English language. Starting from a very low level, English has far outstripped its Continental rivals. The result is not to be attributed to any extension of the use of the English language on the continent of Europe, for we have neither regained any of our ancient dominions there, nor increased the extent of those remaining in our possession; while our acquisition of Heligoland in 1807 and its cession to Germany in 1890, and our occupation of Cyprus in 1878 have not materially altered the extent to which the English language is used.



These diagrams show the comparative number of those speaking the English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian tongues, and the extent to which these numbers have increased and fluctuated during the past century. Each division in the scale of the lower diagram represents 10,000,000.



THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICA.

It must be admitted at once that the spread of English is due to the great development of the United States more than to any other factor. Of the 22 millions of English-speaking people in 1801, five millions or less than one fourth, belonged to the U. S., while in 1900, out of about 130 millions of English-speaking people, 76 millions, or more than a half, were inhabitants, or more United States. Of course, a large proportion of this new population in the United States has consisted of an overflow from our own country and their immediate descendants. This point is well illustrated by the fact that from 1841 to 1851 when our population was almost stationary the population of the United States grew with increased activity.

Within our own shores the increase has been well marked, in spite of the continual loss through emigration and in spite of the fact that one great section of the Kingdom was being steadily depopulated during the last sixty years of the century. Starting in 1801 with 16 millions, we closed the century with over four times as many. The population of Ireland, however, which had risen from five millions to eight millions between 1801 and 1841, fell to four and one-half millions by 1900.

The development of our colonial possessions has naturally done much to diffuse the English language, but this is not due to the acquisition of new territories during the century. The thirty or forty new possessions acquired since 1801 only account for a little over a million English-speaking people.

The Australasian colonies show a growth from 6,000 in 1801 to about four and one-half millions in 1900, of which three-quarters of a million belong to New Zealand. The population of Canada grew from half a million in 1801 to 5 millions in 1900, but the French language retains its hold in large portions of Canada, and in 1900 was the habitual tongue of one and one-half millions of the people.

In India, although there is a total population of 300 millions, of whom 250 millions are directly under British government, there are only about a quarter of a million who speak English, and there are in use in the country 28 languages which are each spoken by more people than this.

Taking together Great Britain, the Colonies and the States it is seen that the use of English increased during the century by the remarkable amount of 490 per cent.

THE FIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN.

While the progress of the English language has been more like a triumphal march than a struggle for existence, a very real fight has been waged on behalf of some of the continental languages. Russia, for example, whose territory in Europe was very considerably enlarged during the 19th century, has made very strenuous endeavors to force her language upon the inhabitants of conquered countries. This course of action has, however, only met with a moderate amount of success. In Finland, which became a part of Russia in 1809, there were, in 1900, 2½ million inhabitants, of whom only 8,000 spoke Russian, while in Poland, which became a Russian province in 1831, it is still necessary to prohibit the public use of the Polish language. The only exception to this prohibition is permission to use Polish in the theatre, and in consequence of this, when the inhabitants wish to publish in their own tongue sentiments which might be considered revolutionary these are disguised in the form of plays and dramatic criticism. In spite of these difficulties Russian is spoken by nearly as many people as English. The exact number is not very easy to determine, but the population of European Russia was, at the close of the century, about 100 millions, and the total population of European and Asiatic Russia nearly 140 millions.

The population in the early part of the century is doubtful. Many estimates have been made, but no two of them appear to agree for any period before 1897, when the first complete census was taken. Probably in 1801 the population of Russia in Europe was from 35 to 40 millions, and the growth of the language during the century from about 35 to about 100 millions, or 185 per cent.

GERMAN AND FRENCH.

Next to Russian, the most serious rival of English is undoubtedly German. It is spoken by 56 million people in the Empire of Germany itself, by upwards of ten millions in Austria, and by nearly two millions in Switzerland, and showed a steady increase throughout the century. The corresponding figures in 1801 amounted only to 30 millions, and the increase was about 135 per cent.

French has an importance which is not to be measured by mere numbers, it is the language of diplomacy, and, as we have recently seen, an acquaintance with it may be of immense importance to an English statesman. Besides this it is to a large extent the means of inter-communication between the higher classes of all Russian countries. In spite of this its numerical growth cannot compare with that of the languages already mentioned. At the beginning of the century it was spoken by 30 millions, and at the end by about 45 millions, an increase of 50 per cent only. This small growth is due to the fact that the French are not a very prolific race, and that they are not enthusiastic colonists; it has been estimated that, apart from Canada, there is not more than half a million Frenchmen residing out of France. French is spoken by about half a million people in Belgium, where it has equal rights with Flemish, by nearly two millions in Canada, and by over half a million in Switzerland. In Alsace-Lorraine, which was French territory until 1871, only 200,000 of a population of one and one-half millions now speak French, the remainder speaking German. French is the only language whose users show an actual decrease in number at any period of the century; this occurring between 1861 and 1871.

OTHER EUROPEAN TONGUES.

The Spanish language, again, is one whose growth is not easy to estimate. In addition to Spain it is spoken in Mexico and in nearly the whole South America, except in Brazil, where Portugese is spoken. Census-taking in this part of the world is neither frequent nor accurate, and estimates of population are rather vague. Probably, all told, the number speaking Spanish in 1801 was about 26 millions, increasing to about 45 millions in 1900, or an increase of 75 per cent.

Italian has increased steadily from about 15 millions in 1801 to 63 millions in 1900, or 120 per cent.

The other European languages have only a small number of adherents compared with these figures, and are relatively unimportant.

A study of the diffusion of languages in the nineteenth century would be incomplete without the reference to the so-called Universal languages. The universality of these has been strictly confined to their name and intention, for none of them have found many supporters. Volapuk, Latinesce and Lingua Franca have each put forward claims to be considered languages for universal use, but their day is past. The outlook for Esperanto, the latest universal tongue, seems more hopeful, but it belongs rather to the 20th than the 19th century. If the present rate of distribution of languages which has occurred during the 19th century continues to the end of the 20th, the people of that time will have cause to wonder why the people of this age considered it necessary to look for any universal language other than English.

Next week: "Consumption,"