

KETTLE RIVER RAILWAY.

In discussing the Kettle River Railway matter the Colonist takes a very pessimistic view of the situation and rather rashly speaks for the people of this province in its lamentations over what it would have its readers believe is a serious blow to British Columbia.

This morning the Colonist's leading article was most despondent; it might have stages of consumption, or in the throes of chronic dyspepsia, or by a speculator who has been having trouble with his shareholders and has had his emoluments suddenly shorn.

"We tell those in authority that the prospect of Mr. Corbin's road tapping the trade of the province from the south and of the trade which should come from the north being threatened with permanent diversion to United States cities is filling our people with a feeling very much akin to despair."

The foregoing is as precious a bit of nonsense and inexact information as anything we ever saw. Let us quote from some of the inland papers to show how utterly astray, or worse, the Colonist is in the matter. We make the selections at random from our exchange pile, and we challenge the Colonist to quote from any inland paper independent of C.P.R. influence in support of its contention. Here is the Midway Advance:

"The cry is raised that if railway communication is established with the States the trade of the Boundary Creek and Kettle River districts would naturally percolate into American channels, and the ores of the district would be smelted upon an alien soil. That the provincial government and the people who are not acquainted with this district are wrong in entertaining such ideas can be clearly shown, for only the other day the views of the merchants of the district were obtained, and by them it was demonstrated that from 75 to 85 per cent. of the goods of the country at the present time are being purchased in eastern and western Canadian markets. As to the bulk of the ores of this district finding their way to American smelters, those who are the best able to judge ridicule the idea, and well may they do so."

This is fairly emphatic, but take this from another prominent up-country paper, uninfused by the C.P.R., the Rossland Evening Record:

"Another line into the Boundary country would not injure that country or Canada in any way, shape or manner. Once the railway problem of Southeastern Kootenay is solved, by competitive lines being built and in operation, the Kettle River district established throughout that section of the province perfectly competent to handle the entire product of the mines of that district. The Colonist may simply compel the C.P.R. to build into that section sooner than it otherwise would, and to force that monopoly to keep their rates down to a reasonable figure."

In regard to the resolution of the provincial government against the charter, the Rossland Record says:

"We would recommend that this vote be cut and pasted in your hat for future use. Don't forget your friends when election comes up."

Now, we shall quote from a government paper which was unable to stomach the government's resolution, the Vernon News:

"The situation is a serious one for the people of the Boundary Creek and Kettle River districts. The latter portion of the district has suffered greatly for lack of railway communication. For reasons best known to itself the provincial government has seen fit to condemn Mr. Corbin's charter, and have made it impossible for the Dominion government urging them to refuse it entirely. There can be no valid reason why a man asking neither a subsidy nor land grant should be refused the privilege of building a railway. The possibility of the country are such that a competing line of railway is wanted, and it will be an unfortunate occurrence if the whole district is to be left to the mercy of the C.P.R. and to wait until the great corporation begins to move. If we are to be left to the mercy of the C.P.R., the provincial government should grant a subsidy unless the work of construction be done by the Dominion government simultaneously with that at Rossland or Robson."

Do those random extracts, which we could multiply indefinitely from the upper country press, sound like "something akin to despair"? Let the Colonist quote as many on the opposite side from newspapers not in the pay of the C.P.R.

WANTED—REDISTRIBUTION.

In continuation of the remarks on this subject yesterday, the following are some general principles which ought to be found in any measure of redistribution. First—The number of members necessary to constitute the legislature. This number ought not to be dependent upon the caprice of any government or party, nor should it be altered, enlarged or diminished, except after obtaining full knowledge of the population and voting strength. The legislature at present consists of thirty-three members; far too many for the small population in 1890 when the Act first came into operation. A liberal estimate of the white population then would be 65,000; in 1891 the total was 65,327, or one member for every 1,970 of the population. Probably the population to-day would be 100,000, and if the same number of members be retained, the ratio would be one member for about 3,000 persons; therefore, the legislature to-day is far too large for the requirements of such a small population, and under no circumstances should it be enlarged until the population is clearly ascertained by the next census in 1900. It may be contended, however, that a better basis for electoral power is the electoral roll, a contention in the absence of a trustworthy data as to population, no one will be disposed to deny. It may be pointed out, though, that while the electoral power is a very suitable test for the redistribution of seats, it is not by any means a sufficient gauge whereon to base an enlargement of the legislative body. The cost of the present house is a sufficient reply to any politician anxious to enlarge it; to say nothing of the unwieldiness of large bodies for deliberative purposes. Next—A redistribution measure ought to be self-acting; that is to say, certain principles should be laid down similar to the federal Constitution of Canada. By

that arrangement Quebec was made the pivotal province, and the representation of the other provinces is based upon the factor of population of Quebec, British Columbia alone obtaining a minimum qualification of six members. What should be more easy in this province than, first to outline clearly the boundaries of county divisions, accepting the present boundaries if advisable, and arrange the electoral representation in accordance therewith? For instance, let Victoria as the capital, be the pivotal city, and Yale county or district, be the pivotal district. When the population in each decennial census should be clearly ascertained, let the government in power give effect by a short Act to the census returns in re-arranged constituencies and representation.

Further, there should be a determining proportionate factor of population laid down by statute as between the cities and districts. The factor may be in the proportion of 2 to 1, or say 3 to 1, or in any other proportion, only it should be a factor having practically the force of a veto. This might be done by an endless acrimonious discussion, as well as undignified wire-pulling legislation. The legislative chamber would thus readily adapt itself to the conditions of the province as they would arise. We would further urge the adoption of single member constituencies. If a county or city district entitling to more than one member, it is surely reasonable to divide the constituency into ridings, divisions or wards. This would have the effect of cheapening the cost of elections to individual members, would allow the representatives to get into closer touch with their constituents, and would present a fair system of proportional representation that could be possibly obtained under a dual, triplicate or fourfold constituency system. Each district or portion of district may have some interest distinct or separate from the other portion, and it is just that each and all should be properly represented in the legislature. Nothing, for instance, could be more absurd than the statistics quoted by Hon. J. H. Turner in the legislature, when he contrasted the number of votes cast for the government and for the opposition. In so doing Victoria was credited with 12,207 voters, each voter being allowed to vote for four members; whilst the votes actually upon the electoral roll (including dead persons and absentees) amounted to 4,617. Clearly then it is unreasonable to retain the present antiquated system of plural representation.

Having now laid down the principles, we hope later to show how these principles may be applied in the representation of British Columbia.

OUR FRIENDS THE JAPANESE.

All well-intentioned Canadians must deplore the rash and hasty act of certain of our legislators in bringing in a bill in the Dominion house to class the people of Japan with the degraded and uncivilized hordes of China, and we hope that this will be the last occasion upon which Canada will tolerate such an insult to a nation the Dominion has every reason to hope will soon be one of our strongest commercial comrades. That ill-considered action of the aforementioned legislators comes most inopportune at this time, we might say, of the glowing report furnished to the Dominion government by their special commissioner to Japan; a report which sent a thrill of pleasure throughout Canada and turned all eyes with hope and reawakened interest towards the sunny empire of the Mikado, and its bright, intelligent, enterprising and hospitable people. Indeed, it is very painful to dwell upon the subject of this decided race, and we can only hope that it may be forgotten as quickly as possible. Towards Japan and the Japanese the great bulk of the Canadian people feel the warmest interest, and the desire to enter into more extended commercial relations is becoming stronger as the advantages to be gained become more apparent. Japan needs many things Canada can supply in abundance, but which the United States is now supplying. Canada can compete successfully with the United States in Japan; that our commissioner has proved to be the case. Canadian goods, sent over already have sold well, and there is a strong demand in Japan for Canadian products. They want our lumber, our fish, especially our salmon, our wheat, and many other things, and Canada can take a vastly greater quantity of Japanese products than she takes now. Between Canada and Japan there should be the friendliest relationship; they are both, in the sense of competitors for trade and commerce, and as factors in the world's progress, young nations. Canada has stretched out the hand of fellowship to all the world seeking trade. Japan has given splendid testi-

mony of her ability to adapt herself to European ideas and also of her sterling common-sense in shaping the national policy on the best models she can find. Everything Japan has set her hand to so far has prospered. Successful in the arts of peace, victorious in war, she is now busily and earnestly laying still more solidly the foundations of an empire that will be greater than any that was ever reared in Asia. Patience, indefatigable industry, broad-minded enterprise, intense practicality, excellent judgment, determination to go on improving—Japan is to be credited with all these empire-building qualities, and also with that great quality which was the very key of the success of the Romans—self-confidence. We have noted already that the Japanese navy, when all the orders now in hands abroad are delivered will rank easily second to that of Great Britain; we have expert testimony to the excellence of Japanese naval gunnery and small-arm practice; nobody needs at this day and date to be told that the Japanese soldiers are courageous in the highest degree—come, is this a nation to insult and alienate and single out for odious exception? But put aside the mere brutal military and naval aspect of the case, who that has given time to the study of the Japanese people and their habits and customs can refrain from expressing admiration for that people? And when one remembers that Japanese students have gone to the greatest universities in Europe and won the highest honors in nearly all departments, proving the high quality of the Japanese brain, and that the average intelligence among the people of Japan is immeasurably higher than that of the Asiatic race, and higher than that of most of the European races, it is somewhat sad to see ill-vised legislation being brought in by Canadian legislators which may lead to estrangement between the two nations. Japan and Canada united for trade should be the aim of Canadian legislators.

CRUSHED BY CLEVELAND.

Admiration for the character of Grover Cleveland as a man and as a leader of men has always been strong in Canada, notwithstanding his several anti-British diatribes during his term as president. He is by far the worthiest successor of Washington and Jefferson who has occupied the chief seat in the councils of the American nation since Abraham Lincoln's time. He holds at least dignity and fearless integrity which has always characterized Mr. Cleveland. The following letter was sent to Mr. Cleveland by W. R. Hearst, the proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner and the New York Journal, the two newspapers of the United States which stand side by side with all the others in the United States put together. Hearst has been surpassing his own ghostly record for yellow journalism since the Maine disaster, and has given evidence of a shocking taste and utter callousness of feeling in his attacks upon the British Empire and the Journal and made a few more penance for himself. The letter:

"New York, Feb. 28, 1898." "To Grover Cleveland, Princeton, N.J. "Levi P. Morton, Gen. Miles, Rear Admiral Selfridge, William C. Whitney, O. P. Belmont, George Gould, John D. Dewey, Gen. O. O. Howard, the governors of fifteen states, the mayors of fifty cities and a large number of other citizens in public and private life have accepted membership on a committee to the smallest number of voters in the constituency being one-third of the total population of the United States. We add your name to the list of national committeemen? The position will make a demand on your time."

"W. R. HEARST.

To this precious effusion the ex-president returned the following brief but crushing reply, which ought to make even the shameless and abandoned Hearst feel that "there are moments when we'd rather be alone":

"Princeton, N.J., Feb. 28, 1898." "To W. R. Hearst, N. Y. Journal, New York."

"I decline to allow my sorrow for those who died on the Maine to be perverted to an advertising scheme for the New York Journal."

"magnificent corporation," and they went down like ninetails before the wiles of the corporation's ambassador, Mr. George McL. Brown, a diplomat who found the Turner government easy to work as a dozen reverses, and the fact that certain portions of Vancouver Island suffer severely by this arrangement, and all fair-minded persons will be ready to concede that an endeavor should be made to obtain the maximum of reform with the minimum of disturbance. Victoria districts, North and South, contain 1,047 voters, and Nanaimo districts, North and South, contain 1,046 voters, both of which would be rather under-represented. Our suggestions, therefore, are these, (1) that Victoria districts should be re-named the "Sanich districts," and should exclude all that portion of the polling division known as the islands of the gulf, and be granted one member; (2) that Cowichan-Alberni should be separated, Cowichan retaining one member; (3) and that Alberni should be linked to South Nanaimo; both North and South Nanaimo retaining its member. This arrangement leaves the islands unrepresented, but as the islands cover a large territory very difficult of access, with scattered population, it would be reasonable to grant them one member, only taking the whole of the islands both east and west of Vancouver Island, and those already linked to South Nanaimo and Comox, in one constituency.

The Redistribution bill would then grant as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City, Voters, Mem. Victoria 6,054 3, Nanaimo 1,048 1, Rossland (estimated) 1,500 1, etc.

REDISTRIBUTION IN PRACTICE.

In previous articles we have endeavored to show the principles upon which a general measure of redistribution should be based. We shall now pass from the abstract to the concrete; from the general to the particular.

As before intimated, in the absence of reliable data as to population, we must necessarily fall back upon the number of electors upon the electoral roll. As we have manhood suffrage in this province—every male British subject of 21 years of age being entitled to vote—the electoral roll is a very fair indication of the population. Unfortunately, through the changed conditions under the present statute, the lists of voters are in a bewildered condition, it not being very clear as to whether the applications made under the old forms are valid or not. Accordingly, however, the returns as presented to the Registrar of Voters on the 29th of March 25th, and which we again publish elsewhere in this issue, it will be noticed that, including the applications already filed, there are 29,510 voters upon the roll. This gives 800 voters to each member. The 1894 election was fought upon an electoral roll of 29,175, or an average of 702 voters to each member. Possibly, before the lists are finally closed and revised, it will be shown that there is an average of 1,000 voters per member; at present Victoria city is the largest constituency with 6,054 voters, and Cassiar is the smallest, with only 296 voters. A distinction should be made between the cities and rural constituencies; (2) that the present county or electoral districts be observed; (3) that the legislature retain the same number of members as at present, and that the city of Victoria should be the pivotal city and the district of Yale should be the pivotal district, a fair scheme of redistribution would result as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City, Voters, Mem. Victoria 6,054 3, Vancouver 4,030 3, Nanaimo 1,048 1, etc.

It will be noticed that the average is 1,513 voters per member, taking Victoria as the standard, Vancouver and Nanaimo both fall below the standard, whilst New Westminster is practically correct. We do not advocate revolutionary measures, but simply reform upon plainly recognized lines. The representation of cities seems at present fairly correct. The cities absorbing 12,637 voters, the balance of voters upon the roll is 16,873, should be divided among the remaining twenty-four members in the legislature. This produces an average of 703 per member, or about one-half the voting strength of the cities. How then can we best appropriate the members? The electoral districts may be classed thus:

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By this arrangement it will be seen that there would be one member less than the present legislature, and that some districts would be somewhat over-represented whilst others would be under-represented. Redistribution should be classed as one of the cities and thus receive distinct representation in the legislature. In the absence of data it is justifiable to assume that Rossland has about 1,500 voters. This would reduce the

balance of 8,054 voters, which, using 703 as the factor would give Kootenay division four members as its equitable proportion. This would still further reduce the legislature to thirty-one members. But it will be noticed that certain portions of Vancouver Island suffer severely by this arrangement, and all fair-minded persons will be ready to concede that an endeavor should be made to obtain the maximum of reform with the minimum of disturbance. Victoria districts, North and South, contain 1,047 voters, and Nanaimo districts, North and South, contain 1,046 voters, both of which would be rather under-represented. Our suggestions, therefore, are these, (1) that Victoria districts should be re-named the "Sanich districts," and should exclude all that portion of the polling division known as the islands of the gulf, and be granted one member; (2) that Cowichan-Alberni should be separated, Cowichan retaining one member; (3) and that Alberni should be linked to South Nanaimo; both North and South Nanaimo retaining its member. This arrangement leaves the islands unrepresented, but as the islands cover a large territory very difficult of access, with scattered population, it would be reasonable to grant them one member, only taking the whole of the islands both east and west of Vancouver Island, and those already linked to South Nanaimo and Comox, in one constituency.

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VICTORIA'S REAL ENEMIES.

For daring to utter a modest word of warning to the men bound for the Strikeline at a time when we knew it was impossible for them to get any further than the post-hole known as Wrangel, and for counselling those men to bide their time comfortably and like sensible men in Victoria till better news came south, the Times brought upon itself the scurrilous and noisy condemnation of certain gentlemen who arrogated to themselves the proud title of Victoria's only real friends, and who as good as told the Times it should have joined them in telling deliberate lies, in wilfully misreading the Klondikers and in shamelessly suppressing the facts, and in doing all possible to hurry the travellers forward to certain failure. The Victoria Colonist and the Vancouver World are the papers, but the record has already come. The action of those papers in regard to the Kettle River Railway charter has aroused the bitter indignation throughout the upper country, and we propose to quote from representative newspapers now to hand, to prove how deplorable has been the damage wrought by the saline policy of the two servile organs. Perhaps we shall also prove that those papers, far from being the friends of the coast community, are its real enemies. This is from the Grand Forks Miner, a paper published in the heart of Boundary district:

"The interest in the result of the fight for the Kettle River Valley railway charter is so great here that half of the town stays up until the arrival of the stage, which is generally between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, to see if it brings any news from Ottawa bearing upon the question. Victoria by the action of the board of trade has shown that she defies the Boundary country. In buying goods every resident of the Boundary country should make it a point to see that he purchases no goods that

In the old days of the Christian marriage it was not unusual for the young man to take his bride to his parents' home, and there to remain for a few days, to suffer from the agonies of a cold, and to be frequently inculcated by their mothers. There is a marvelous medicine for women that cures all weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in maternity and makes them strong and healthy. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It gives rest and tone to the tortured nerves. Under its magic influence the headaches and pains in the back and sides, the dragging and burning sensations, the nervousness, weakness, lassitude and despondency that result from so-called female weakness are banished. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Taken during the period of solicitude, it banishes the usual discomforts and makes baby's entry to the world easy and almost painless. It restores the new mother's health and an ample supply of nourishment. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. All good druggists sell it. Mrs. Ursula Dunham, of Saterville, Tyler Co., Va., writes: 'My baby was born a year old. After she was born I had local weasels. I could not stand up. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and I am cured now. I can now do all my work.'

Dr. Pierce's

It is better to do mending while the damage is slight. Constipation is the one all-embracing disorder that is responsible for many other diseases. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. They never gripe. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. Nothing else is 'just as good.' A permanent cure.

were bought in Victoria. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, is the motto of the Boundary people. We trust the Boundary people will punish all Victorians for the blood they have shed. No doubt the feeling of indignity created by the incoincidentally stamped pass away, but certainly Victorians should hardly grumble if the reaction were to pass away, but certainly Victorians should hardly grumble if the reaction were to pass away. Let us now quote the Rossland Evening Record, which is commenting upon the Vancouver World's attacks upon the land's business men for voting for the Corbin charter and saying the Rossland Board of Trade resolution did not voice the general sentiments of the people:

"There can be no reasonable excuse offered for such low-down, contemptible work, and some steps should be taken at once to rid ourselves of the presence of such underhand, biting assassins. There has been too much of this sort of thing done here, and it is time that our best citizens as a whole should be mentioned a large number of Rossland leading business men, who are Canadian and working for the interests of the United States."

So that is the kind of friendship the Colonist and World can show their fellow-alienate by their stupid blundering the people of the wide of Southern British Columbia and drive away trade from the coast.

Congratulations to Manager Ellis on coming forth so handsomely from the contempt of court case. It really looked bad for a while, but we are truly drawn very tight. And to Mr. Latta, who got off with a kindly reproof upon not knowing the duties and responsibilities of an editor. The awkward and mirth-provoking thing about the case is that "just before the battle began" Editor Latta was using his best judgment to deal out warnings and counsel from the amplitude of his vast experience to the callow youngsters (all the other editors in the province) attempting to run papers in British Columbia as to the use of libel and so forth. That he should have stumbled into his own trap and got scalded is too funny a thing to think of in a public place, for one would have to laugh hard.

The Daily Province, of Vancouver, which began publication last Saturday, quite comes up to expectations. It is a four-page evening newspaper of a very lively kind, and will be certain to capture the fancy of the Vancouver people. The news is brightly written and several special features are striking, such as, for instance, as the half-column of smart sayings entitled "What the Dicksy Birds Say." The editorial matter, needless to say, is of a high order. Mr. W. C. Nichol, the editor, being one of the most brilliant journalists in Canada. We hope the Daily Province will long live to help fight the battles of the people of British Columbia.

IMPRISONED WHALERS.

They Are Short of Food and in Danger of Starvation. Mr. George F. Tilton, of the Ice-bound whaler Beveldey, whose arrival at Departure Bay on the coast of Alaska was announced last evening, made the trip from the mouth of the Mackenzie river through the Yukon valley, brought by dog team and accompanied by Indian guides. The whaler had been in the ice for several days, and there is some possibility of them starving. It is further anticipated that the several whalers will be ground up in the next few days, and that the whalers as yet. Mr. Tilton says the stock of food has been reduced to a few days' supply, and that the whalers are in danger of starvation. Mr. Tilton has left the Arctic regions last November.

GOING WITH THE CROWD.

Like a ship without a rudder, that goes drifting here and there, idly tossing, weather be damned, never getting anywhere. Meeting with the whalers of the tide on the wave or in the trough, upon her side, is the man who merely shuffles with the crowd along the way. Bringing up to-morrow evening. Where he started yesterday. Better far a wooden dory, with a purpose that is plain. Reddless, upon line tossing. Better far to toil obscurely for a time. On some rare day to climb, than carelessly to shuffle. Bringing up to-morrow evening. Where you started yesterday. I greet the man who bravely takes a course and fares along. True his steps into some rugged path. Path untrodden by the throng. Fame is drifting, interlarding laurels now. To be wreathed upon the lonely toiler's brow. Leaves that never come through drifting. With the crowd along the way. Bringing up to-morrow evening. Where you started yesterday. S. E. Kiser, in Cleveland Leader.

A TUMBLE FROM THE SUBLIME.

Young Orator—Even the pearls we gather from the streams of our country are heaped upon the wharves of the East. For gold, silver, and diamonds, we have no use. Old Fisher—He there, mister! Can you tell me what makes those dogs bark so over clam shells?—Jewellers Weekly. The Best Liniment—"Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest on earth," writes Edward S. Parker, of Plains, Ga. "This is the best liniment I have ever used. It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings, and the numerous ailments which attend colds and fevers. It is a household liniment, and is used by all who have a great deal of pain and suffering. For sale by Lawley & Henderson, Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

After having made a trip without a rival, traversing twenty-one miles over ice and snow in a wilderness hitherto untraveled, Carr is now in the foot of man, suffering agony, and meeting with difficulties to many a less-hardened explorer. Carr, ex-United States mail carrier, left the city this morning for the Centennial. Carr is the most talked of man in the States have been hanging upon the telegraph wires. Carr has been in the States for four hours from the interior of the continent, wherein the hundreds of travellers from all over the States have been hanging upon the telegraph wires. Carr has been in the States for four hours from the interior of the continent, wherein the hundreds of travellers from all over the States have been hanging upon the telegraph wires. Carr has been in the States for four hours from the interior of the continent, wherein the hundreds of travellers from all over the States have been hanging upon the telegraph wires.

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