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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, February 9, 1894.

TRUE COLORS AT LAST.

Premier Davie seemed to think at one time that he could prevail upon workingmen to look upon his government as their particular friend. To this end an attempt was made to wrest the labor legislation of last session, but the "Codlin and Short" scheme had a very brief life, and now the premier seems to think that it is no longer necessary or profitable to disguise his true feelings towards the masses. His speech last night must have convinced any workingman who had been deceived by the government's pretences that no government led by the present premier could be inspired with sympathy for men of his class. The capitalists' the corporations', the monopolists', interests, are the first objects of the Davie government's solicitude; if the laborers' welfare comes in the way of any of these, so much the worse for the laborers. The premier has plenty of "nerve," still we should think he would feel somewhat humiliated by the failure of his all too transparent scheme for the cozening of the workingmen, as shown by the temper of last night's meeting. The failure has been very complete indeed. First the attempt was made on organized labor. As Mr. Dutton clearly showed last night, the government intended to confer with the unions only in regard to the labor act, and the conference with the representatives of unorganized labor was merely an after-thought. Now there is every prospect that the few changes introduced in the act as a sop to unorganized labor will be swept away at the demand of the employers. There is a very great chance that this precious piece of legislation, which was intended to help the government, not the workinmen, will come out of the melee in bad shape indeed. No wonder the premier now feels like lecturing the workingmen and dubbing a large proportion of them "demagogues," whereas a few short weeks ago he was all sweetness. His government would have stood in a much better position before workingmen and all other classes if it had honestly kept to the profession of its true sentiments and laid no sacrifice on the altar of hypocrisy.

DEPOSITS BY CANDIDATES.

Mr. Davie informed a delegation of workingmen, representing the single tax club, which waited upon him this morning, that the government would not abolish the clause in the law requiring a deposit of $200 from candidates for the legislature. The equitableness of this provision of the law would in all probability also be upheld by Mr. Vernon, who says that all taxes are inequitable. At all events Mr. Vernon's leader seems to think that a penalty of this kind is needed to limit the number of candidates and so save the country—what? From the dangers which he seems to think accompany workingmen legislators and from "demagogues," as he described a section of our citizens at the meeting last night. As has frequently been pointed out, the government of the classes does not want any representatives to be selected from the masses, and it has placed a fine of $200 on the poor man for being ambitious and patriotic. Mr. Davie knows very well that this penalty will not frighten the rich political crank, while the possibility of losing that sum will prove an effectual bar to all poor men's aspirations. The law was borrowed from the Dominion, where it was placed on the statute book by a government that existed by virtue of the support received from monopolists and combines. It is illiberal and undemocratic. In its operation it is un-British, for the first principle of British fair play is outraged when a penalty is imposed upon an unsuccessful candidate at an election. Had the same law been in force at civic elections, ex-Mayor Beaven would have "come within an ace" of losing $200. Mr. Davie, were he endowed with the slightest modicum of political foresight, or were he influenced by the right motives in directing legislation, would have answered the single tax delegation differently. He would have promised to abolish the "deposit," and thus place the poor man on the same footing as the rich man, leaving as the only factors in the contest the relative fitness and popularity of the contending politicians. But Mr. Davie has no foresight.

INVITING DISASTER.

The house of lords seems to be pursuing the course that Mr. Gladstone might well have mapped out for it in his own interest. It first mangled the employers' liability bill by inserting a provision allowing employees to "contract out," a provision which the vast majority of workingmen regard as most obnoxious. The amendment was rejected by the commons, who sent back the bill to the lords in its original form, but the latter with strange fatuity reinserted their "contracting-out" clause, though in a modified form. Even in this modified form it will once more be thrown out by the commons, and if the peers further persist, thus blocking the bill altogether, the Tory party may count on the united opposition of the workingmen at the next election. The parish councils bill is now passing through a like experience. As sent up from the commons this measure provided for almost complete control over all parish funds by the proposed elective bodies, but Lord Salisbury and his followers in the "upper" house deemed this too radical an attack on the ancient privileges of the squire and the parson, wherefor they decided to curtail the powers of the councils in the matter of charitable fund administration. The commons will not accept this modification, as Lord Ripon told the Tory peers, and therefore another conflict will be precipitated, on which the electorate will have to pass judgment. There can be little doubt as to the nature of the popular verdict. Still another contest will arise over the election bill which the government will introduce next session. It is the intention of the Liberals to reform and simplify the method of registering voters, to introduce the one-man-one-vote principle and to make other improvements in the election law. These changes will be bitterly opposed by the Tory-Unionist party, in whose interest the lords will of course vote them down. Therefore the Liberals will go before the electors next time with a formidable bill against the peers, apart from the latter's impudent setting aside of the popular mandate for Irish home rule. If the noble lords find any pleasure in thus sitting on the safety valve, Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals will hardly offer any real objection. It is quite easy to see which party will suffer from the resulting explosion.

AN ORGAN'S DEFINITIONS.

Most naturally the government organ comes forward with its definition of the "true friend" of the workingmen, but we are much afraid that it was long ago anticipated by the gentleman who proclaimed this "true friend" was to be found wrapped up in the personality of Mr. Codlin. The Colonist's heroics might have some effect if it were not so generally known that the Colonist feels bound to manufacture the "true friend" out of government material. It could not, if it chose, refuse to find in the Hon. Theodore "the man who sympathizes with the workingman in his endeavors to better his condition, who deals with him fairly," etc. Unfortunately for the premier and the organ, the workingmen are quite intelligent enough to see the difference betwen the former and the portrait the latter presents for their consideration. There is no need to point out the absurdity of painting the politician who refuses legislation for which the workingmen ask, and who insults them by attempts to cozen them, as a true sympathizer with their own efforts to better their condition. If the Colonist were a little wiser it would refrain from thus making an exhibition of itself and its master. On the other hand, the workingmen are quite astute enough to percieve that the picture the organ draws of the men whom the premier pleases to call "demagogues" are but products of a distorted mental vision. The picture in reality in the Colonist's mind is that of the workingman who does not care to bow the knee to Davie. All who oppose the government are in the organ's estimation demagogues, rebels, agitators and bad people generally. Go to, organ, and get thee a little intelligent independence.

There was one change made in the Wilson bill which has some interest for at least a part of Canada. The committee at first proposed a reduction in the duty on barley from 30 cents to 20 cents a bushel, but in compliance with the demands of western brewers it was finally fixed at 30 per cent. ad valorem, with the same amount on malt. This means about 25 instead of 20 cents a bushel. All other grains are dutiable at 20 per cent.

The house adjourned on Tuesday, after a half hour's session, for the reason that the attorney-general was detained in court as counsel in the suit of the Attorney-General of Canada v. Hughitt & McIntyre. No business was transacted on that day. On Thursday the house adjourned until Monday, on the pretence that the executive had agreat deal to attend to. The fact is the government has no business ready, and frequent caucusses are deemed necessary before the estimates can be got into shape to be submitted. By appropriations the government recognizes the support received from representatives, rewarding and punishing according to the division lists. It is not, therefore, unlikely that the session will be prolonged for a couple of months, for after "supply" has been voted there is the redistribution bill—the "pons asinorum"—to block the way, and on that important question there does not appear to be the slightest agreement among the rank and file that follow the government. They are still all "at sea," and express a profound ignorance of what is likely to be done.

Ontario papers have been discussing an incident which does not reflect much credit on the Dominion government and Mr. Henderson, the Conservative member for Halton. It seems that L. W. Goodenow, who had for many years been postmaster at Georgetown, became incapacitated a year ago by illness. His daughter, who had for years been his assistant, continued the work of the office and gave complete satisfaction. The salary she earned, which amounted to about $1,500 a year, enabled her to support her mother and invalid father, and every one in the town thought that for these reasons she would be retained. Recently, however, she was removed and her place given to the 18-year-old son of Mr. David Henderson, the Federal member for the county. Mr. Henderson is probably one of the men who see defeat surely in prospect for the Dominion government and believes in securing a share of "good things" while that is yet possible.

The Vancouver World is "booming" Mr. James Dunsmuir as a candidate for Nanaimo at the provincial election. The organ candidly admits that it is not aware that Mr. Dunsmuir has any intention of being a candidate, and further states that from its knowledge of the gentleman it believes he would much rather stay at home and attend to private business than seek the bubble reputation in the house led by Mr. Davie. If the organ correctly expresses Mr. Dunsmuir's private feelings, and we are inclined to think it does, it ought to have better taste than to parade his name before the public as a probable candidate. A "valued contributor" of the Colonist was snubbed by Mr. Davie for placing Mr. Dunsmuir and half a dozen of Mr. Dunsmuir's servants in nomination. Mr. Dunsmuir is all right where he is, and no doubt prefers remaining a successful business man to becoming the non-successful politician which a fawning press is striving to make him.

The Pall Mall Gazette has created a large sensation by announcing the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, and probably it has thereby attained its object. It is not at all likely that Mr. Gladstone's laying down of the Liberal leadership would first be announced in a paper which has lately become a Tory of the Tories, and is supposed to be used as a means of ingratiating the American Mr. Astor with the English aristocracy. Of course the Grand Old Man's retirement would be a severe blow to the Liberal party and would delay the accomplishment of home rule for Ireland. At the worst, however, it could mean delay only. The final triumph of Liberalism and the securing of home rule not only to Ireland, but to other portions of the United Kingdom, do not depend on the continuance of Mr. Gladstone's leadership. They are purposes whic are bound to win success on their merits, irrespective of their supporters.

London Advertiser: The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto News professes to know of Canadians who have applied for knighthood. Does he? He would do a world of good if he volunteered to tell the public all about it. The legend is that the Queen searches out the great and noble of the race in the Dominion and resolves to make them "Sirs" as a special mark of her approval. But there have been suspicions that in recent years men have received titles as solatium for wounded vanity, or in return for a fat subscription to the Conservative election funds. The public would be in a better condition to give intelligent judgment on the subject if it were possessed of the facts alleged to be in possession of the Ottawa correspondent. Out with them! The farce of pretense has been played long enough in connection with the scramble for titles.

It is not fair to ask a man to work a full day for a half day's wage, just because he happens to be in distress. If the wage is cut down the working time ought to be cut down in proportion. By that means the money available will be spread over the same number as it will now cover, while no injustice would be done. To say that needy persons would be attracted from abroad by the announcement that half-time labor is to be found for the destitute sounds a little nonsensical. There is nothing in the proposition itself that seems at all attractive, and it should be possible to guard against an influx without oppressing the men already here. Compelling men whose strength has been reduced by lack of proper food to work full time for half wages smacks of inhumanity.

A very striking illustration of the saving in civic works by having them done directly by day labor is given in the last report of the London, England, city council. Last year the corporation called for tenders for a sewer in Lambeth, which their engineer estimate would cost $35,000. Tenders were called for, the lowest of which was $60,000. The council secured the necessary plant and did the work under the supervision of the engineer. A report dated Oct. 17th, 1893, states that this work was executed for $25,850, or $40,150 less than the lowest tender; that is, the contractor would have made over 66 per cent. profit, as the council had to provide plant which the contractor had on hand, and they added to cost of the work a charge for the plant furnished. A western city had the same experience.

IT WON'T DOWN.

To the Editor: I apologize for asking space, but being a constant reader and knowing you always help the workingman by ventilating his grievances through your paper, I must ask your readers if they have notiecd how deftly some of the members of the provincial legislature side-track any issues brought before them that are anti-Chinese. Dr. Watt, Mr. Keith and a few more of them are doing sturdy work in this matter, while a few more of them are apathetic and the balance of them are, as Mr. Hunter said the other day, simply "putting themselves on record before election day." But gentlemen and would-be occupants of the prospective new houses of parliament, before election day "something may drop," as we are waiting and watching with interest your flim-flam gyrations in this and other matters.

Mr. Editor, this same Chinese question appears something like Banquo's ghost, "it won't down," and the sooner it is grappled with in a manly way the better, as it is now fast becoming a case of the tail "wagging the dog." This coast is not now in the same fix it was in at the time of the 49'ers, when white laborers could not be had. Times have changed and circumstances have changed with them, and all the white labor needed can be had at a small advance on the pigtail kind. But to think that Victoria, of all other cities on the coast, should be making (without a strong protest from the workingman) a retrograde movement by encouraging the Chinese is something "no fellah can understand." In my case, I belong to unorganized labor, and "party" has no charms for me when casting my vote, as I always give it to the man who most studies the welfare of his constituents and the country at large. The honorable premier last night in his speech wanted his hearers to "ask the banks how things stood, and that they could find out the pain of mind and exertions employers of labor had to make to keep their concerns running." Very well! Keep the Chinese out of the country and presto, the whole face of things is changed. And unless this is done there are other two drastic measures which can be employed by the workingman, either of which would be an assured success. First, boycott Chinese and their employers. Buy nothing of their manufacture, or from those employing them. The second is, buy all you want of them. Our overalls, jumpers, boots and shoes are made by them already. Go direct to them for these things and save intermediate profits. Our teas and sugars can also be got from them, and I have no doubt they can be got to give us as good and as heavy a loaf of bread as the white baker round the corner. When either of those things is done and the stores on Government street are a desolation and a waste, the chances are that there won't be so many questions brought before the legislature which will be thought "unconstitutional" by the speaker or "out of order" by the premier—and neither will we have to put in our good time for

A DOLLAR A DAY.

THE MEETING.

To the Editor: I see by the Colonist of to-day that Mr. Davie received nothing but applause from the workingmen at the city hall on Thursday night. It is true some applauded him when he took the platform. They wanted to see what he had to say in defence of himself for his past actions while in the legislative halls of the people. But he made such a miserable failure that he received instead of applause evidences of disgust in the shape of hoots and cries of "sit down," "Chinamen," which the Colonist would dupe its patrons into believing to be praise instead of contempt, and which utterly dumbfounded Mr. Davie, as all Chinese defenders ought to be.

WORKINGMAN.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Toledo, Feb. 2.—Pinkerton men are in the city on a mysterious mission. They have been here two weeks and include the shrewdest men in connection with that famous agency, who never go after anything except big game. Their mission is in connection with the Lake Shore train robbery at Kessler, Ind., last fall.

Springfield, O., Feb. 2.—J. Watson, a country preacher, while conducting a revival at Yellow Springs last night was called a fool and a liar by Sandy Pettiford. The pastor marched down the aisle, pulled Pettiford out of his pew and pounded him with his fists until the congregation interfered.

Boston, Feb. 2.—A petition by the American Bell Telephone Company, accompanied by a bill, was filed at the state house to-day asking leave to increase the capital of the company by $30,000,000. The total capital will thus be increased to $50,000,000.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The formation of the jury in the case of Dr. S. H. Hall, now on trial for the second time for the alleged murder of Ida Shaddock, was completed yesterday and testimony was commenced this morning.

New York, Feb. 2.—"Pony" Moore, father-in-law of Mitchell, the pugilist, was arrested last night charged with assaulting a cable car conductor and held in $300 for trial this morning.

Albany, N. J., Feb. 2.—A motor car refusing to answer the brake crashed into a car ahead at the foot of State street hill last night. Several women were injured.

Washington, Feb. 2.—A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of the treasury to procure suitable cases for the bronze medals awarded exhibitors at the World's Fair.

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Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. tha&w

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AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Annual Report of the Department Issued by Minister Angers.

REMARKS ON HIS VISIT TO THE WEST

The Result of the Year's Operations—Live Stock Trade—Dr. Blanchard's Report on Quarantine and the Condition of Stock.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The annual report of the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. A. R. Angers, was issued to-day. Mr. Angers starts out to say that the unusually low prices which products have commanded during the past two years have had a dissipating influence on agriculture generally. In Ontario and Quebec the hay crop was heavy and, the unusual demand in Great Britain and France, owing to a protracted drought there, led to large shipments of Canadian hay to those countries, and the brisk demand was associated with satisfactory prices.

In British Columbia, says the minister, the yield of grain was good in many of the interior districts, but in the coast climate was below the average. The sample, however, was plump and good. The fruit crop was light. The area under cultivation is extending rapidly, especially in fruit, and in some localities the hop industry is claiming especial attention. The hop plantations yielded well and preparations are being made to extend the acreage next season. The reclaiming of some of the low lands in the river valleys near the coast by dyking, is working satisfactorily, and at the present rate of progress will in a few years add largely, from this source, to the quantity of arable land in the province immediately available for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Angers then goes on to say that during the autumn he and one of his colleagues, meaning Mr. Foster, visited Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia. In his remarks he deals entirely with the Northwest and Manitoba. He admits the existence of the depression among the farmers, but attributes it to the continuous growing of wheat and the absence of mixed farming.

In regard to the cattle trade the total importation into the Dominion during the ten months ending 31st October last, was 1349 cattle, 135,718 shep, 177 swine and 1883 horses and mules. There were brought in by sea at Victoria, B. C., 7 cattle, 29,274 sheep, 2 swine and 181 horses and mules.

The exportation of live stock for 1893 to the United Kingdom from Canadian seaports was 80,899 cattle and 1781 sheep. Of these 6500 were forwarded from Alberta and 2000 from Manitoba and the territories. The quality of cattle is steadily improving. Not a single trace of disease was found to exist among the cattle. This ought to be sufficient proof that no contagious disease exists among Canadian cattle.

The total export trade of the Dominion in horses, cattle and sheep was as follows:

	1892.	1893.
Horses	$1,484,431	$1,588,007
Cattle	7,749,399	7,745,103
Sheep	1,429,067	1,288,540

The number of cattle imported for breeding purposes, into British Columbia was 56, seven of which came in by sea to Victoria and 49 of them were brought over by land at Kootenay. These were brought in by a settler, and the collector of customs, who acts there as veterinary inspector, reported them free from disease, stating at the same time that the stock through the district are free from any contagious disease. Mr. Blanchard, the veterinary inspector at Victoria, B. C., reports all the animals entering there remarkably healthy, and they were above the average. Of the sheep imported, 4 were thoroughbred rams, and the remainder were for consumption. He reports a slight outbreak among calves, but which, from the history of the case and symptoms presented, he considered of an anthracoid nature.

The following table gives comparative figures:

At Victoria.	1892.	1893.
Cattle (breeding)	162	7
Sheep	20,053	29,274
Horses	80	173
Swine		2
Mules	12	8
At Kootenay.		
Cattle (stock purposes)		49
Horses		8

Dr. Blanchard reports as follows from the Victoria quarantine station:

"The class of animals entered here and inspected by me has been above the average and in all cases remarkably healthy, there having been in all 173 horses, 8 mules, 7 cattle, 2 hogs and 29,274 sheep. Of these sheep there were four thoroughbred rams, 1 Cotswold, 1 Oxford and 2 Shropshire Downs, the remainder being for mutton. Of the 7 cattle there was 1 cow and 6 yearling shorthorn heifers. Of the two hogs, 1 was a Berkshire and the other an Essex boar, both about two months old. The horses might be classed as follows; 7 thoroughbred stallions and mares, 8 trotters and 4 ponies, the balance being about evenly divided between carriage, buggy, draft and general purpose horses. The mules were for use in the mines at Nanaimo. On April 7th, 7 cattle arrived from the Sound and having no permanent quarantine, I placed them in a field on Simcoe street, temporarily, and on receiving permission from the department, transferred them to a field at Saanich where they remained for the required 30 days, after which they were discharged, being perfectly healthy. On August 16th, two small pigs arrived from San Francisco which were quarantined in the pens at the outer dock for the 21 days, being discharged perfectly healthy. On August 22nd I received instructions from the department to investigate an outbreak of disease among calves at Matsqui. On proceeding thither I found that there had not been a case for three weeks. In enquiring into the cases from the various owners, I found such a variety of conflicting statements regarding the symptoms and progress of the disease, that it was impossible to form any definite conclusion in regard to the nature or cause of the outbreak without either seeing a case in progress or at least holding an autopsy. On September 3rd I received word of another case, and under instructions I went to Abbotsford hoping to see a live animal; in this I was disappointed, was was able to make an autopsy of a cadaver 8 hours old. I found from the history of the case and the symptoms presented, evidence of an anthracoid nature, but nothing which corresponded to any of the regular anthracoid diseases already known. However, I sent a sample of the blood to Prof. McEachran, requesting an examination of it microscopically and otherwise; I am now waiting for his report which I hope will throw some more light on the case. I advised the owners to burn the carcasses and thoroughly disinfect the premises where the affected cattle had been."

Prof. McEachran reports that glanders also comes into British Columbia at the following points, viz: Blaine, which is on the New Westminster Southern road, Huntingdon, on Bellingham Bay and B. C. railway; Osoyoos, at the foot of the Okanagan lakes; Kettle river; Fort Sheppard, at the junction of the Pend d'Oreille and Columbia river; Bedlington, on the Kootenay river; and at Philips Range, where the Kootenay crosses the boundary going south. The custom house for that point is at Fort Steele, 50 miles north of it.

The minister refers at some length to bee raising and growing hops.

Dr. A. C. Smith, the inspecting physician at the Tracadie Lazaretto, reports that there are now 20 patients in the institution, 11 of whom are in the first or early stage of the disease, six in the second, and three in the third or final stage. Six deaths took place during the year, and four new cases were admitted. He reports no new cases from Tracadie, where he believes the disease has been overcome, the new admissions being from outside parishes. He reports considerable sickness of an ordinary nature among the inmates during the present season. The necessity for a new building is urged by him, and I may here state that arrangements have been made for the immediate construction and equipment of the same.

SLABTOWN.

BEHRING SEA PATROL.

How the United States Vessels Will Watch the Sealers.

The Journal, the official organ of the United States navy department, contains particulars regarding the Behring Sea patrol. It says:

"The navy department has taken under advisement plans for the execution of the regulations for the protection of the seals in the open sea, under the agreement entered into between Great Britain and the United States at the Paris tribunal last summer. The question is one which requires much preparation in outlining the number of ships to be assigned to this duty, relieving them from foreign duty in time to reach the rendezvous at Mare island and Port Townsend in the spring, and to undergo all necessary repairs for their long siege of active work in the tempestuous northern seas for three or four months. The area to be controlled this year is even larger than heretofore, and the number of vessels necessary to properly protect the seals from poachers will be correspondingly increased. Last year's fleet consisted of seven vessels, including the revenue cutters and commission steamers, but this season the number is to be augmented very considerably. Steps have already been taken by the department towards mobilizing the fleet, which will be charged with the execution of our part of the agreement and regulations. The first move was in the detachment of the Bennington from the European station this week, and her orders are to proceed to San Francisco at once. There she will be made ready for patrol duty. The second step was in the orders relieving the gunboat Yorktown from duty at Callao and ordering her to proceed north. Just at present there is a painful lack of vessels available for this service, but by the opening of the sealing season the department expects to have a strong fleet gathered at Mare Island in readiness to proceed to Alaskan waters. This fleet will most likely consist of the Charleston, now at Rio as flagship; the Bennington and Yorktown; the Marion, under orders to return from the Asiatic station; the Adams, at Hawaii; the Mohican and Alert, at San Francisco; the Ranger, off the South American coast; three revenue cutters and possibly one fish commission steamer. Captain Coffin, who will succeed Captain Picking as captain of the Charleston, will probably be in charge of the squadron. The Petrel, in China, which was not on patrol service last year, will not be relieved for this duty again. The Boston is expected to be ready to leave Mare island early in March, and will then relieve the Adams at Hawaii in time for that vessel to return home for needed repairs. The department is desirous of sending as few of the larger ships to Behring Sea as the exigencies of the occasion will require. Small vessels are said to be as efficient for the service, and besides the item of coal is one that enters largely into the objections. The area in which it is forbidden to hunt seals this season is fully eight times as large as Behring Sea proper. The thirty-fifth degree of latitude strikes the Pacific about 200 miles to the south of San Francisco, and crosses the 180th meridian nearly 4,000 miles west. The western boundary of this expanse of ocean lies along the 180th meridian, and extends from the 35th parallel northward 3,800 miles."

American News.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The senate committee on territories made a favorable report to-day on the bill authorizing the government of Alaska to appoint a commission of five resident citizens to formulate the necessary amendments to the act of May 17th, 1883, providing for civil government for Alaska, which report is to be submitted to congress for ratification.

Mr. Chas. N. Haner

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Haner is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address

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

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