A Friendly Conference

Promotors of Port Angeles Ferry Meet the City's Representatives.

Matters Remain in Statu Quo Until Eastern Directors Arrive.

A conference in regard to Port Angeles ferry matters was held last evening between the members of the city council and President Cushing and Mr. Trumbull of the Port Angeles Eastern Kailroad Company, the outcome of which the innocent-looking plumage of a was a decision to allow matters to stand as at present for a few weeks until the directors of the road, now in Boston and to their brains. He never strikes like New York, can get back to the Coast, the bawk, from the open, but you will when an effort will be made to arrive at some agreement between the representatives of the city and of the company markings on his wings and tail, flying by which the ferry scheme may be successful just above the ground a silent. cessfully floated. During the evening it transpired that Mr. E. V. Bodwell has bush to bush and hedge to hedge. A given it as his opinion that the by-law as amended by the council since its introduction would not, if passed by the alights. Easily and deliberately he hops ratepayers, be accepted as a legal ar- from twig to twig, attracting no special rangement by the courts, Mr. Bodwell attention. One quick jump, a little flutholding that the council had no right to ter, and the unsuspecting chickadees go contrary to the wishes of the petitiongo contrary to the wishes of the petitioners in the matter of the subsidy proposed er dreamed that that quaker-colored

having authority once it was introduced

In opening the conference the mayor the crucial point, that of the amount of dow, dashed at a bird cage, grasped the subsidy, being one upon which an agree- bars with his claws and struck at the consideration of the other provisions.

With this view Ald. Hayward did not agree, favoring a general discussion of the whole matter, and finally it was decided to allow Mr. Trumbull, as attorney for the company, to place before the

Mr. Trumbull pointed out that those subsidy as equivalent to buying the the city standing in the same position would cost at least \$375,000 or \$400,000 stood and prayed. and the interest would be at least \$17,-500 or \$20,000 a year. Then at the end

all supplies in Victoria and build the These did not appear to them to be business propositions, they would place the company at the mercy of a monopoly. There are not enough ship-builders here to give the company the advantage of competition. As to the boats being under British registry that would prevent them being used for trade between American ports, which would

be a serious handicap. Then Mr. Trumbull referred to Mr. E. V. Bodwell's opinion as to the validity of the by-law in its present shape. That gentleman thought the council's action in is some question.

port of the majority of the ratepayers.

ing a new petition sent in the course of which Mr. Cushing suggested evolved—the first of its kind. that the subject might be further discussed when the directors of the company tested before military men and experts return from the East. He hoped there was at Indianapolic in 1862. When the first no ill-will about the matter; all that was lot-paid for by Dr. Gatling-was ready desired was that a business arrangement for shipment to Gen. Butler, the factory should be made.

tenth of the ratable property, it repre-

the voting property owners. The mayor reiterated his objection to stand over for a few weeks and have anwhen the directors reach the Coast from

the East. After the meeting President Cushing expressed himself hopeful that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at.

The Novosti, St. Petersburg, says: M. placed an order for one hundred. The dearth of money,

last evening. Three men are known to of mowing down its Christian or other have perished, and three are missing. The building was valued at \$200,000.

A HEDGEROW MURDERER. A Doer of Furtive Crimes Is the Great Northern Shrike-His Curious

While the rest of the feathered tribes are discussing the best air lines southward, the great northern shrike is taking cognizance of chill skies with a view. not to changing them for warmer ones, but to making himself as comfortable as may be during the winter without shift ing his quarters. The shrike, or butcher bird, as he is appropriately called, is one of the birds that stay here the year he is a hardy fellow, and as cold has no terrors for him he forms a pleasant feature of the winter landscape in this region; for all that, he is the most brutal murderer that wears feathers.

The shrike is the quietest of birds, keeping his plans and affairs entirely to himself. Except in the nesting season he almost invariably travels alone, a wolf in sheep's clothing, who takes ad vantages of the fact that he possesses song-bird to deceive his victims until his small sharp, crooked beak has bitten insee him, a bird slightly smaller than a robin, dark gray and black, with whit plumage concealed a murderer. After city's legal adviser, does not coincide, goes on and kills another. So bloodbelieving that the petition should be thirsty is he that he used to go by the taken only as the authority for the intro- name of nine-killer, owing to the poputhorns nine little victims each day. Of to amend it in any direction they may late years it is said that his mathematical accuracy has deteriorated.

Greed of slaughter at times makes suggested that the better course would him very bold and instances are cited he to take the by-law clause by clause, where a shrike has flown in at a winindignant owner of the bird. One of the ways, attempts to sing. The result is trying to sing together inside of him and aldermen who regard the payment of a i his throat were too small to let the sound out, resulting in a wondrous bubbling taking a wrong position. and gurgling, while occasionally a clear that the shrike essays this performance, as the government which awards a mail | but when he does he generally delivers money to purchase or build the the topmost twig of a tree, with breast

country tributary would have to be de- about the hedges and bushy byways be coming rapidly conversant with the objected were that they should purchase of shrikes is peculiar.—New York Sun.

THE FIRST GATLING GUNS.

tion of the doctor's gun by the Amerimake it invalid. The company did not motives—an argument which has some wish to take any risk, as they would if weight, as we well know that a mobget out of range and danger when once offered did not, in his opinion, warrant | vention a "peace-maker," but, with the ting his ancestral halls and wide-spreadthe payment of a larger subsidy, and in greatest respect to him, I do not be- ing acres to rich stock brokers anything of that sort in mind while at changed, however, after the late Earl Mr. Bradburn gave it as his opinion that work upon the gun, whatever he may law introduced at the request of some of field for weapons, offensive and defenthe ratepayers. But even if they had not, sive, the more murderous the former the matter could easily be adjusted by hav- the better, and from what then existed revenue of some \$10,000 a year. The in firearms and from the fertility of renting of shooting lodges and deer for Some informal discussion took place, in his own brain the Gatling gun was

His experimental gun was made and burned, and with it his guns were de Ald. Macgregor and Williams differed stroyed and his hopes blighted. Another from the mayor's statement that the ma- year and many thousands of dollars jority of the ra'epayers object to paying were spent to remake the patterns and \$17,500 a year, and pointed out that, even drawings and a new batch of guns—a though the petition represented only one year of heart-burning, pinching, and sacrifice that many of us, at some time or sented a very much larger proportion of another, have experienced and therefore can sympathize with the sufferer. Gen. Butler used some of these guns on the any larger subsidy, and finally it was de- James river near Richmond, and the cided, as intimated, to allow matters to way in which their inventor cherishes the records of the execution wrought by other meeting with the railroad people them is amusing when one thinks of the humanitarian theories attributed to their

origin. In 1866 the government officially approved the gun and, after tests that make an inventor shiver to think of,

Then not only did the powers of Eur-De Witt, the minister of finance, has recently addressed the directors of a number of private credit institutions and assured them that the Russian financial can countries, A machine gun that Great Britain. The dearth of money, Great Britain. The dearth of money, he added, was the result of the world's general financial position and did not is slightly in excess of 3,000 per minute!) was a revelation to most foreign A seven story building at 139 and 141 experts, and no Christian or other pow-West Lake street, Chicago, collapsed er could long withstand the temptation -From Self Culture for October.

Game as

The Profits Th.t May Be Derived From the Dominion's Wild Animals.

round. Constancy is one of his few Suggestions as to Measures For good qualities. Like most freebooters. rrese vation of Our valuab.e Inheritance.

The act passed last session by the Dominion parliament empowering the gov- year. ernment by order-in-council to permit the exportation of deer from Canada, is of interest to the public as well as to sportsmen. The act provides that under provincial or territorial authorization in Canada any person not domiciled here lector of customs accompanying the which they might pursue without molesta- Maxim in Cassier's Magazine may be permitted to export deer under shipment." certain conditions and limitations. These limitations seem to have been wisely devised. The deer must be exported at customs ports such as Halifax, Macacustoms ports such as Halifax, Maca-dam Junction. Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, parts thereof so shot by him and allowed Kingston, Niagara Falls and Sault Ste. Marie. The exportation is limited both as regards quantity and time. No person, for example, must export more than the whole or parts of two deer; and the exportation must be during the season or within titteen days of its close. In connection with this new arrangement there are certain facts which it is well to bear With this view, Mr. Bradburn, the a few tastes of his victim the shrike in mind. Every sportsman before he can hunt in Canada pays a license of \$25. His railway expenses represent another \$25. The cost of a guide for fourteen duction of the by-law and the council lar belief that he killed and impaled on days is \$28; and the food and other necessaries for himself and guide for fourteen days mean an additional expendi-ture of \$42. His incidental account in that time would be not less than \$20. These sums every sportsman, not domiciled here, leaves behind him in Canada. The game commissioners in the State of Main estimate that every moose is worth ment must be reached preliminary to canary within with such vicious pertin- to the State \$400. They reason the matacity that he was finally captured by the ter in this way: Each unsuccessful, as well as each successful, hunter will spend butcher bird's peculiarities is that he \$200 at least during his sojourn. For sometimes, as though ashamed of his evil every successful hunter there will be one unsuccessful. The same argument curious and not altogether unpleasing. It holds good in Canada. Therefore, every council the position taken by the com- is as though the spirits of the countiess moose poached is a dead loss to the counlittle song birds he had slaughtered were try of fully \$400. Last year, under the provisions of the game laws of the province, 200 hunters visited Quebec and took out licenses. The expenditure of these 200 gentlemen would, as aiready There is a wide difference between a note of fine music will escape from the shown, be \$200 each. This represents bonus and a subsidy, in the latter case melody of the sound. It is not often an aggregate sum of \$40.000 to the province. The new law will bring more than double the number of sportsmen contract. The company would have to his cantata in the early morning from here this season that there were last, and it may reasonably be assumed that this boats and make the necessary provision thrown out and head raised in as devo- will mean fully \$100,000 for Quebec in Canada during the present season, at either end for ferry business. This tional an attitude as the Pharisee that alone. It is worth while pointing out that in Quebec province the open season In the spring he chooses for a nesting is two months, but in Ontario and the place one of his favorite bushy thorn other provinces it is only two weeks. The of possibly twenty years the vessels trees and builds a rather bulky nest would have to be replaced. For these wherein his mate, in order that the race better one for several reasons nothing less than \$17,500 a year reasons nothing less than \$17,500 a year of shrikers may grow and multiply, lays that it gives the sportsmen a choice as the export entry, together with the deer reasons nothing less than \$17,500 a year of shrikers may grow and multiply, lays that it gives the sportsmen a choice as the entry together with the deer described in the annexed better one for several reasons. One is a constant of the constant pany. It was to be remembered too that lowish white, thickly speckled and dotin all probability the ferry would not ted with darker yellow. And in a few pay dividends for some years, for the weeks the young pirates are travelling game. When the time is two months a described in the annexed entry is not sportsman can make arrangements to prohibited. Other provisions to which the company ways that are dark for which the race limit. Another reason why two months is preferable to two weeks is that in Declared before me at these two weeks the woods are full of this..... day of nen, and timid hur ien have a lively dread of becoming a target for The early inception of the Gatling another sportsman's bullets. A third reagun is wrapped in much obscurity. Some son why two months is to be preferred French critics claim that their mitrail- is that an enthusiastic sportsman migh leuse antedates it, but there is absolute- prolong his visit to four or even six incontrovertible proof that not only weeks should be feel so disposed. This, is that not so, but that the French gov- of course, he could not do were the seaernment made strenuous efforts to se- son limited to fourteen days. It will cure exclusive control of Gatling's in- readily be understood that by wise provention; failing which their competing visions in the framing of the game laws mitrailleuse quickly followed the adop- game on the public estate becomes a profitable asset. It is a curious fact that living being, and an unconsciousness of can authorities. Some good Christians the art of making money out of the have claimed that Dr. Gatling invented game on his estate was unknown to the cutting down the subsidy below the amount asked by the petitioners would his famous weapon from humanitarian laird in the Scottish highlands—that veritable paradise of English sportsmen veritable paradise of English sportsmen -until about half a century ago. When they accepted a by-law about which there or a regiment even-will very quickly the opportunity first presented itself, he was anything but pleased with this way The mayor thought it was little use dis. it is known that such a gun is facing of replenishing his exchequer. He had cussing the matter further. The service them. The doctor himself calls his in- grave doubts as to the gentility of leftthis position he believed he had the sup- lieve he had any idea of saving life or wealthy tradesmen. Opinion swiftly of Dalhousie, who owned some 162,000 the council has the right to amend a by- have thought of it since. There was a acres of land in Forfarshire, had plantel 1,300,000 trees and carefully protected his large game, which brought him a ests has become a great business among the northern aristocracy. The Duke of Sutherland derives a very handsome revenue from his deer forests. The for est of Invermark, which is some 35,000 acres in extent and possesses nothing palatial in the way of accommodation;

> which he pays some £12,000 a year. The Dominion of Canada has certainly noble precedents for obtaining as much money as possible out of its big game.-Montreal Herald. The new customs regulations of the Dominion respecting the export of deer, caribou, moose, etc., found below, are clipped from Rod and Gun. The importance to Canada of this new law thus given effect to, can scarcely be overestimatted. Every moose is worth to Canada at least four hundred dollars (\$400), the money left in Canada not only by the non-resident who succeeds, but by him who fails. Hence it is of the first importance to induce the non-resident sportsman to come here, and having done so, make his path easy, as having enjoyed "one of lifes concentrated movements" when the monarch of the woods succumbed to his skill, he is able hereafter to exhibit to admiring friends and would-be imitators the animal itself. Human nature is so much the same everywhere that seeing is necessary to believing, and it is not surprising that the embargo heretofore placed on ex-

commands a rental of £3,500 a year.

s His Grace of Westminster, who rents

from his kinsman six shootings, for

The Duke of Sutherland's best customer

Deer, when shot for sport under provincial or territorial authority in Can- of the crime.

ada, may be exported under the following conditions and limitations: 1. The deer may be exported only at the customs ports of Halifax, Yarmouth Macadam Junction, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and such other ports as shall from time to time by the minister of customs be designated for the export of

2. The exportation of deer in the carcase or parts thereof (except as to cured deer heads and hides of deer) shall be permitted only during or within fifteen days after the "open season" allowed for shooting deer under the laws of the province or territory where the deer to be exported has been shot.

3. No person shall in one year export more than the whole or parts of two deer, nor shall exportation of such deer be made by the same person on more than two occasions during one calendar

4. Deer in the carcase or any part thereof which has been killed in contravention of any provincial or territorial law shall not be exported, nor shall any deer in the carcase or parts thereof be exported without the permit of the col-

5. A person not domiciled in Canada, who has shot deer for sport and not for gain or hire, under provincial or territorial authority may make an export entry to be exported-upon subscribing and attesting before a collector of customs declaration in the following form to be annexed to the said export entry, viz.:

(As per form in appendix.) 6. The exporter shall produce his license or permit for shooting deer under provincial or territorial authority to the collector of customs before the exportation of the deer, and the collector shall endorse thereon a description of the quantity and parts entered for exportation

The collector of customs at any cus toms port of entry designated for the export of deer, upon receiving the said export entries duly completed, may thereupon under the seal of the customs house, issue his permit for the exportation of the deer, if satisfied as to an eye-witness of Boers coming to a vilthe identity of the sportsman and that the exportation is not prohibited. Appendix.

Form of declaration to be made in connection with the export of deer, shot

Canada. deer in the carcase or parts thereof described in the annexed export entry have or hire, under authority of the license or

permit issued under provincial or terri-torial authority herewith exhibited; that I am not domiciled in Canada; that I have not exported directly or indirectly within this calendar year deer in the carcase or parts thereof, shot by me except as follows, viz.: (1.)*

(Signature of exporter.)

Collector of Customs. (1)* Parts exported and place of exportation.

MOORISH MUSIC.

Moorish music is inarticulate, and so brings a wild relief which no articulate music could ever bring. It is the voice of uncivilised people who have the desires and sorrows common to every we come back to after having searched through many meanings. It is sad, not has been, in the world. The eyes of same fierce melancholy, and with as lit- themselves, some bewailing and denounctle personal meaning. It is a music

The monotony of this music (a few repeated notes only of the guitar accoment to the voice) gives it much of its singular effect on the nerves. It speaks countable shiver through one; without racking the heart or the brain, after the manner of most pathos, even in sound. The words, it is true, are generally sombre, a desperate outcry; but the words of the three or four lines which go to make up a song are repeated over and over, in varying order, lingering out an incalculable time, so that the bare meaning is changed into something of a pattern, like the outlines of a flower in Moorish architecture. Yes, abstract as their architecture, their music has none of the direct, superficially human appeal which pathetic Western music has. These songs are largely improvisations, and a singer will weave almost any web of music about almost any fragment of verse: whether the words wail because Spain has lost Cuba or because a lover has lost his beloved, it is all the same; it all comes from the same deep, fiery place in the

soil.—Artahur Symons, in the Saturday A dip in "the briny" is nowhere considered sufficient for cleanliness, and bundred of our school children into slavamong the Polynesians one can hardly insult a man more than to state that his skin shows marks of salt water. In abled them to fiee to the mountains; and fact, directly after bathing in the sea having in that defence killed a number of a bath in fresh water is considered a the enemy, the very first ever slain in this necessity to wash off the salt.

Mrs. Wm. Yasler and her 17-year-old portation has deterred many who would daughter were found at Evansville, Ont., oure for years under the protection of the with their bodies mutilated. The father, natives, was plundered in revenge. Engaged 50 and partially insane, is accused lish gentlemen, who had come in the foot-

The Boer

The Views of David Livingstone the Great Missionary and Explorer.

An Eye-Opener For, Tho.e Who though I do feel sorry for the loss Admire the South African Dutch.

The great objection many of the Boers had, and still have, to English law, is mined to open the country. that it makes no distinction between black men and white. They felt aggrieved by their supposed losses in the emancipation Hiram P. Maxim Tells of Differ of their Hottentot slaves, and determined to erect themselves into a republic, in tion the "proper treatment of the blacks." automobile situation, It is almost needless to add that the "proper treatment" has always contained in it

Dingaan; and a glad welcome was given steam has succeeded in displacing them by the Bechuana tribes, who had competitors; for high speeds, for just escaped the hard sway of that cruel nite distances and light weights, chieftain. They came with the prestige of gasoline engine has proved best su white men and deliverers; but the Bechu- This classification we are compelled anas soon found, as they expressed it, accept as a result of the survival "that Mosilikatze was cruel to his enemies test after a protracted struggle.

and kind to those he conquered; but that the Boers destroyed their enemies, and made slaves of their friends." The tribes who still retain the semblance of independence are forced to perform all the la- in heavy traffic even in comparation bor of the fields, such as manuring the unskilled hands, free from unples land, weeding, reaping, building, making odours and the general mechanical dams and canals, and at the same time to advantages usually inseparable from support themselves. I have myself been lage, and, according to their usual custom, makes it easy to understand why demanding 20 or 30 women to weed their electrical system has been the most-s gardens, and have seen these women pro-ceed to the scene of unrequited toil, carrying their own food on their heads, their children on their backs, and instruments

for sport by persons not domiciled in of labor on their shoulders. Nor have the Roers any wish to conceal the meanness of thus employing unpaid labor; on the do solemnly and truly declare that the contrary, every one of them, from Mr. Potgelter and Mr. Gert Krieger, the commandants, downward, lauded his own humanity and justice in making such an equitable regulation. "We make the people work for us, in consideration of allowing them to

live in our country." I can appeal to Commandant Krieger if of 11 miles an hour on one charge of the foregoing is not a fair and impartial storage. statement of the views of himself and his people. I am sensible of no mental bias toward or against these Boers; and dur- runs will be limited to 30 miles in lengt. ing the several journeys I made to the and the load to be carried will be unde

poor enslaved tribes I never avoided the 1,000 pounds, the electrical system is whites, but tried to cure and did admin-best carriage or delivery wagon. ister remedies to their sick, without money practice, these limits are found to and without price. It is due to them to clude almost all city physicians' servi state that I was invariably treated with city pleasure driving, general ru respect; but it is most unfortunate that about, and city delivery service. If or they should have been left by their own wishes to make runs exceeding 30 michurch for so many years to deteriorate, in length, to carry less than 1,000 pounds. whom the stupid prejudice against color leads them to detest. It is difficult for a person in a civilized country to conceive that any body of men

destitute of the better feelings of our na-

ture) should with one accord set out atte

loading their own wives and children with

caresses, and proceed to shoot down in cold blood men and women, of a different olor, it is true, but possessed of domestic feelings and affections equal to their own. saw and conversed with children in the ouses of Boers who had by their own and their masters' account been captured, and in several instances I traced the parents of these unfortunates, though the plan approved by the long-headed among the burghers is to take children so young that they soon forget their parents and their meaning which is, after all, what their native language also. It was long before I could give credit to the tales of bloodshed told by native witnesses, and ing obtained with the gasoline engi because of personal sorrow, but because had I received no other testimony but where the load to be carried exceeds 1 of all the sorrow there is, and always theirs I should probably have continued 500. Isolated cases have been recordskeptical to this day as to the truth of but there is not a green number of ma Spanish women have something of the the accounts. But when I found the Boers chines in every-day service. As for ing, others glorying in the bloody scenes duced especially in the vicinity of Bo which has not yet lost companionship in which they had been themselves the action, in the United States, and, in a few with the voice of the wind, the voice of tors, I was compelled to admit the validity the sea, the voices of the forest. It has of the testimony, and try to account for lar service in which light gasoline never accepted order, and become art; the cruel anomaly. They are all tradition- hicles elsewhere excel. it remains chaotic, elemental, a part of ally religious, tracing their descent from ated by a small steam boiler placed under some of the best men (Huguenots and the seat, and a very small high spee Dutch) the world ever saw. Hence they steam engine, geared to the driving axle claim to themselves the title of "Chrispanying it when there is any accompaniproperty" or "creatures." They being the times as much as 50 per cent., and the chosen people of God, the heathen are speeds are very high. The steam c directly to the spine, sending an unacare the rod of divine vengeance on the heathen, as were the Jews of old. Living vehicle. Its peculiarities, however, a lp the midst of a native population much decidedly different, and there are ve larger than themselves, and at fountains removed many miles from each other, they daily use, as compared with the num feel somewhat in the same insecure position as do the Americans in the Southern States. The first question put by them to strangers is respecting peace, and when miles, however, steam has proved mo they receive reports from disaffected or envious natives against any trice the case assumes all the appearance and proportions of a regular insurrection. Severe mea sures then appear to the most mildly disposed among them as imperatively called for, and, however bloody the massacre that follows, no qualms of conscience ensueit is a dire necessity for the sake of peace. The Boers, four hundred in number, were sent by the late Mr. Pretorius to attack the Bakwains in 1852. Boasting that the English had given up all the blacks into their power, and had agreed to aid them in their subjugation by preventing all supplies of ammunition from coming into the Bechuana country, they assaulted the Bakwains and, besides killing a considerable number of adults, carried off two ery. The natives, under Sechele, defended themselves till the approach of night en-

country by Bechuanas, I received the cred-

it of having taught the tribe to kill Boers.

steps of Mr. Cumming to hunt in the

country beyond, and had deposited quantities of stores in the same and upward of eighty head of relays for the return journeys, bed of all, and when they cam Kolobeng found the skeletons of the ians strewed all over the place. The of a good Mbrary-my solace rde-were not taken away, but of the leaves were torn out and over the place. My stock of was smashed; and all our furnit clothing carried off and sold auction to pay the expenses of the I do not mention these things by making a pitiful wail over my losse in order to excite commiseration ons, dictionaries, etc., which the companions of my boyhood, y all, the plundering only set me free for my expedition to the north have never since had a moment's for anything I left behind. The Boers so'ved to shut up the interior, and

Types and Their Advantages

There is an article by Hiram Pe After inquiring what agencies are ployed to drive the cars in the v the esential element of slavery, namely. Maxim pronounces the general (countries where they are used. compulsory unpeld labor. One section of sion that there is every reason for this body, under the late Mr. Hendrick reognize that for short distances, Potgetter, penetrated the interior as far latively light loads and courses within as the Cashan mountains, whence a Zulu limited area, the electric system has or Kashr chief, named Mosilikatze, had ceeded in forcing out all other system has so been expelled by the well known Kashr for heavy weights and long distan

> The Electric Carriage. In public city service it is obvice necessary that a cab, in order to be cessful, must be absolutely control engine, and this, added to the limited quirements of cab service as to mile cessful. Other things being equal, electric carriage is generally preferred account of its extreme simplicity eration, its ability to meet almost aesthetic demands, and its instantane availability. The limitations of the electrical carriage on the market t are therefore an index of the status the electric carriage. It is possible buy to-day in America an electric es riage which will carry either two four passengers a distance of 30 mi over ordinary grades at an average spe

> > The Gasoline Carriage.

If the requirements are such that and to avoid the necessity of having a definite base of supply, either the gas line carriage will be chosen, thus foll ing the example of 75 per cent, of th possessing the common attributes of huUnited States, or the steam carriage manity (and these Boers are by no means which represents the remaining 25 p cent.

To-day it is more than probable the the best gasoline equipments can be tained in America, although it must understood that there are also inferio ones offered for sale there. The be American gasoline carriage is to-day entirely practical and serviceable vehicle It can be depended upon every day the year if it be given reasonable opp tunities. It requires more skill to op ate than is necessary with an elecarriage, and considerably more skill maintain it.

The Steam Carriage.

No generally successful results are steam carriages, these have instances, apparently perform the regu The weights are very much less than requirements as well as the gasoli few successful light steam vehicles of successful gasoline vehicles in service. For weights exceeding 1,50 pounds and distances exceeding even te successful than anything else. Different Cases and Different Require

ments. The motor vehicle situation, then, we have to face it to-day, offers thre different practicable systems for the propulsion of road vehicles. All three eminently successful and satisfactory their field, but none of them comp fills all fields. Instead of the statements , which we see continually this or that system is the best fo services, we find that it depends entire upon the requirements and limitations the particular case in question.

Servia appears to take the palm f ongevity. This country is said to have the greatest number of centenarians There are 575 of them in a population of less than 1,300,000. Iceland has 578 Spain, 401; England, Scotland and Wales, 192; Germany, 78; Norway, 23 Sweden, 20, and Denmark, 2.

A Winnipeg telegram says Lagy To per, wife of Sir Charles Tupper, and h daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. Stewart Tu per, were thrown from their carriag yesterday. Mrs. Tupper was cut about the face and head, and Lady Tupper verely shaken up.

***** Prov *******

Provincial (arrived in Ne with a prisoner who is wanted tana, upon the stable Forrest a representativ Agency, who he ell for the pas tective first go Texas, and fro through severa on the main cific. From Ba to Quesnelle rested. O'How to the United Owing to the

customs house, port of Nelson are not yet to of imports she over that of for 1898. the value of the port was \$107, for the corres The value of \$78,625 and th 629. The duty enue for the against \$10,233 last year .- Trib John Faletti,

refused a saloo Tuesday, befor with conducting avenue without testified to pure at Faletti's liqu enue last Sat witnessed the stated that he against runnin and denied the prosecution. found Faletti posed a fine days' imprisona A serious ac-lower level of t day, whereby t bering were be

one of them w sight. It is s who were inju and William H the chutes til level when the accident was t left in an old passed by and the timbers it b out some furth in doing this the encountered an Both men were face, but Hawk an examinati quently at the expression of the surgeon in ious probability losing the sight but it is not the ed any damage. erably cut and deal of blood.

Mr. T. G. SI the C.P.R., wa of Trade. A b Mr. J. J. Mil knew nothing of he arrived at th on Tuesday. age done he le hereupon takin

fusion, some des off with the ma At 6 o'clock o fire department Miller's bicycle postoffice. Dire the door was volume of smo burning rubber. smoke the firem the repair shop ises. The che the blaze out, be fore the smoke was found that to the extent

damaged. Jno: Inge, wh tage, was found terday. He wa chair, a news his head fallen ped asleep after On Wednesda decided that t gambling. The jack" was chief ed down. One however, did no mandate and "pulled" on Sati lice walked in a back room abso game of 'stud" were before the terday afternoon

paid in \$30. The German having found th together on the tion to the officer warship Geier, association to h Verein. They l of over 40 and Mr. John Decke

C. L. Behnsen, On Wednesda Mrs. Nieman, w that name, resid had been missin Mrs. Nieman ha home from the is felt over her

The Indians of ing to be allotte ground in the vi othy Hourse, or the tribe, waited nesday with refer that his people of ing season. La \$22,000 to the cit