

The Hamilton Times.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1898.

CULTIVATION OF THE PINE.

The Forestry Commission's report makes it plain that the white pine supply of Ontario can be made everlasting by the simple expedient of keeping out forest fires and re-seeding after the lumber men have cut down and removed the merchantable timber. It is not owing to any peculiarity of the soil that poplar springs up after pine, but because the fires burn up the pine seeds, and the seeds of the aspen poplar, the birches and cottonwoods, which from their downy appendages are capable of being carried great distances by the wind, soon cover the burned-over area, and a vigorous crop of these varieties springs up and speedily occupies the ground. In most cases, however, a few pines have managed to survive the fire, and where this is the case their seeds are scattered among the young poplars and take root and grow in their shade. If a forest fire has completely bared the ground the presence of the young broad-leaved trees is essential for the successful growth of a pine forest. The young pine plants, particularly, pinus strobus, or white pine, are extremely sensitive to strong sunlight, and if exposed to the sun are almost certain to be killed in the first ten days of their growth. Hence the cover afforded by the poplar affords the shade conditions needed for the young pine. If there were no fires, however, the cover afforded by the trees left by the lumberman would doubtless provide the shade required for the successful propagation of the pines, but after the forest fire the quick growth of poplar is a favorable condition for restocking the burned area with the original and most valuable trees.

Shaded by the poplars, the young pines shoot up straight and slim, reaching for the source of the light that filters through the leaves of the poplar. In the course of time the pines, which develop slowly at first, overtake and outgrow their competitors. The growth of the pine during the first two or three years is slow, but after that time the rate of growth increases in a very marked degree. In such a forest of about 20 or 25 years' standing the pines will be observed here and there protruding their crowns above the leaf canopy. The poplars, being gradually crowded out by the sturdier evergreens, die and decay, adding to the soil nutriment for the now dominant pines. The dense shade furnished by the poplars has in the meantime killed the lower branches of the pines, which consequently rise straight and free of limbs to the height of the crowns of the deciduous trees. The next and final stage reveals the forest as it originally stood, displaying a mixed growth, with the tops of the giant pines visible from a distance, reaching above the general level of the leaf canopy of the forest.

The area of non-rainable land in Ontario is large enough to produce a constant supply of all the pine that can be marketed. It will cost something to keep down the fires, but the money so expended will be a profitable investment. Governments do not die like individuals, and there will be no difficulty in maintaining a well-defined policy of forest preservation and reproduction, the advantages of which will be experienced long after the present generation of politicians shall have passed away.

NAVIGATION OF THE STICKLEEN.

In an interview at Regina, Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, speaking of possible trouble between Canada and the United States over the Yukon mining country, said:

"I remember when Sir John Macdonald was soundly abused for negotiating the Washington Treaty. Today the route most talked about, the Stickleen River, is free to all imperial interests under that treaty. Still, it would not surprise me at all to find prominent men in the United States prepared to question whether freedom of navigation carried with it the right to utilize the Stickleen when in a frozen condition."

It is interesting to note in this connection that there is another side to the Stickleen story. Russia and Great Britain made a treaty in 1825, defining the boundaries of Alaska, and stipulating that British subjects, "from whatever quarter they may arrive, whether from the Ocean or from the interior of the Continent, shall forever enjoy the right of navigating freely, and without any hindrance whatever, all the rivers and streams, which, in their course towards the Pacific Ocean, may cross the line of demarcation upon the line of coast described in Article III. of the present Convention." After the Crimean War a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was concluded between Britain and Russia, in which the above was confirmed and continued in force, so that when the United States purchased Alaska in 1867, she simply succeeded to Russia's rights and nothing more. Russia did undertake to revoke what she had conceded to Britain, but that could not be done without Britain's consent. The difficulty was smoothed over by the 26th Article of the Treaty of Washington, 1871, by which navigation was made open for purposes of commerce only. Concerning the concession by the United States, Hon. Edward Blake, in 1877, remarked in a memorandum:

"The latter part of the 26th Article (of the Treaty of Washington) is as follows:

low: The navigation of the Rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stickleen, ascending and descending from, to and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country, within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privileges of free navigation."

"At the time of the negotiation, British subjects had already the full-right to navigate, for all purposes, all the streams from the British territory in the interior through Alaska. The United States had no right to navigate any of these streams beyond the boundary of Alaska. Great Britain asked for, and obtained as a concession, a limited right to navigate three of these streams for certain purposes, conceding to the United States the right to navigate these three streams through Columbia on equal terms. Thus this so-called concession by the United States was in fact a concession by Great Britain to the former country, which gave nothing and got everything."

These being the facts of the case, if the Yankees make any trouble about the definition of the concessions in the Treaty of Washington (1871) Canada can fall back upon the Treaties with Russia in 1825 and 1856.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The U. S. deficit for the first half of the fiscal year is \$44,364,999.

Commercial paper falling due yesterday was well met. Similar reports come from other business centres. Times are on the mend.

The receipts of the Toronto Street Railway are said to be \$500 a day greater than those of some months ago. Evidently money is moving more freely.

A Yankee firm has just filled an order for 556 "strictly high-grade" bicycles for the German market, the price being \$10,000. That is about \$18 apiece. There ought to be money in selling bicycles at \$60 to \$100.

The Scriptures speak of the Bride which goeth before a fall, but when Sir Charles Tupper speaks of the Present Froud Position of the Tory party, he must have in mind that Bride that comes after a Fall—Toronto, Telegram.

Not at all. He was simply talking through his hat.

The manufacture of despatches telling how well Yankee lumbermen are suited with the new Ontario timber regulations is taking rank with the manufacture of Cuban news "via Key West, Fla.," or war news from Hong Kong or Shanghai.

A London paper dealer is visiting Ottawa in the interests of trade with Britain. He thinks it would be better to ship paper than pulp, owing to the saving in freight and bulk. The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce has doubts as to the profits in selling a trade while newspaper stock is selling in Britain at a small fraction over 1d a pound.

Uncle Sam's Jingoism have not yet sent an expedition to punish Mexico for hauling down the American flag at Clipperton Island. They got up a big shout when it was supposed that the warship which drove off the Yankee thieves was a British vessel. When it was learned that it was Mexican which pulled down "Old Glory" and drove away the thieves whom it sheltered there was silence profound.

The Mail and Empire's implacable hatred of Hon. Mr. Mulock is manifested at every turn. It daily assails him for his interest in the Farmers' Loan & Savings Company and affects to think that because of its embarrassment he ought to resign from the Cabinet. It says "there is a delicacy appertaining to the Ministerial position." But there is neither delicacy nor decency in the Mail and Empire's partisanship.

Evansville, Ill., is under the "Four Mile Law." Last Sunday a raid was made on a "blind pig," and the Chicago Chronicle says: "On the premises the police found ten men, thirty gallons of whiskey and ten cases of beer, or three gallons of whiskey and a case of beer per man. Roughly estimating the population of Evansville at 15,000, we may assume, therefore, that the stock of liquor carried in that city must be 45,000 gallons—or about 1,000 barrels—of whiskey, 15,000 cases of beer and an undetermined quantity of gin, rum, cordials and other stimulants." That is almost enough to supply a prohibition town of that size for a week.

Prof. Gates, of the Smithsonian Institute, declares that science will get vanquished crime. He announces that "murder in a man's brain can be removed by the surgeon's knife. If a man is naturally a thief his brain can be cut and treated so that all desire to steal shall disappear. No matter what criminal tendency is developed it can be cured. The only difficulty, and it is one that exists in all diseases, is in tracing the trouble to its seat." The idea is a startling one, but not more so than some with which we have become familiar. Not many centuries ago insane persons were regarded as religiously ill, and were imprisoned, starved, flogged and subjected to spells and incantations to "drive the devils out of them." Will the day come

when our treatment of criminals will be looked back upon as being of a piece with our ancestors' treatment of lunatics?

The Philadelphia Record says the much-boasted-about foreign iron trade of the United States "has been secured at the expense of large concessions in prices. Thirty, forty and even fifty per cent. discounts on prices for home trade have been and are still allowed on manufactured articles for export. We doubt whether any manufactured metal articles have been sold for export (except a few specialties in which there is no competition) without large discounts over and above those allowed for home trade. Bicycles, for example, purchased singly for shipment to England have to our knowledge been billed to the purchaser at 40 per cent. discount." The foreigner gets the cheap goods; the "free" Yankee is taxed to keep fat the combiners and to enable them to sell the foreigners goods at a big cut from home price.

Mr. German, M. P. P. for Welland, has given the following notice of motion:

"That in the opinion of this House the water power of the Niagara Falls and rapids, being one of the great natural resources of this Province, should be developed and utilized for the benefit of the Canadian people, and that to this end the Government should favor all bona-fide enterprises proposing the development of this power; also that the action of the Government in refusing to grant the Canadian Niagara Power Company an extension of its franchises meets with the approval of this House, and that no considerations of rental or revenue should prevent the Government from company to a strict compliance with the terms of its contract with the park commissioners, or from terminating the same for non-compliance with its terms."

The debate on this motion ought to throw much needed light upon the question of electric power and its transmission.

The storage battery system of street car propulsion has proved so successful in Dresden that the Buffalo Street Railway Company is considering the question of installing such a plant. The battery cells have now been so perfected that the Dresden cars have been run 130 miles without recharging, and the cells are said to be practically indestructible. In Buffalo it is proposed to use batteries, each cell of which will weigh 1,200 pounds, and there are to be 290 cells. This will make probably the largest storage battery plant in the world, with the exception of the one just being put into service in Chicago for the central lighting station of the Chicago Edison Company. The battery will have a capacity of 7,486,800 watt hours, which is equivalent to the energy generated by a 1,000-horse-power engine running steadily ten hours. This plant is to be in operation by March, 1898.

Export Duty on Nickel Matte.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—While agreeing with your article in to-day's issue, that in many cases it is not bad policy to export raw material, I cannot at all bring myself to believe that your contention in the case of nickel matte is borne out by the facts. There are always exceptions to a rule, and in this particular instance the circumstances are such as to justify any government, who have in view the welfare of this country, in imposing an export duty on unfired matte or ore. If Canadians had, as you say, an equal chance to step in on the ground floor of this industry, there would be no reason for the duty, but because they have not the slightest possible chance of doing so, they should be given such concessions as would give them that chance. As matters now stand nickel matte is imported by the United States free, while a duty of six cents per pound is charged on refined nickel. This is prohibitive. It may be said in reply, that there is nothing to prevent Canadians refining in the United States, but even this is barred to them by the fact that they cannot use either the Bartlett-Thompson patent or any other process by which the nickel can be recovered at a profit. These patents are open in Canada, but values under existing conditions. There are no nickel deposits in the world equalling in extent or value those of Sudbury, but their present and prospective worth in the case of nickel matte is prohibitive. I deem it a statesman's duty to develop the resources of his country in the manner that will be of the greatest benefit to that country, and, to my mind, no clearer opportunity than this can present itself for performing that duty; for, instead of an export duty hindering the mining of nickel ore, that commodity is in such demand and has become such a commercial necessity that it must be obtained from Canada, and the only result of the duty will be the instant removal of the refineries to this country.

Let Canadians be put on the same footing as Americans in this matter and there will be absolutely no desire for an export duty here if the import duties on the American side are taken off the refined article. Should this be done, and it probably will be done, Canadian works would still have the advantage of the heavy freight charges on matte, in itself a profit, and to bring it about there is no other way than the enforcement of an export duty on the unfinished product. The United States Government itself the user of more than three-fourths of the nickel used in that country, will not long continue taxing themselves for an industry for which they have no natural advantage or material for a protection, which is of no benefit, and which would be not only hurtful to their nickel steel manufacturers, but also productive of almost no revenue. In conclusion, let me say that corporations of high standing are ready to commence work in Canada immediately an export duty is imposed, and with that commencement will come a certainty of a very considerable reduction in the price of refined nickel, followed by a universal law, by a

largely increased consumption in the markets of the world and a largely increased output at the mines at Sudbury. Whatever there may have been to say on either side of the lumber question there seems to be a clear issue here, and the sooner that issue is taken up as a straight business proposition, cleared from all theories, the better for Canada. Yours respectfully, John Patterson, Hamilton, Jan. 4th, 1898.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"THE GIRL FROM PARIS."

Even with its record of a run of 1,000 performances in London and another of 800 nights in Herald Square Theatre, New York, "The Girl from Paris" could not draw a big house in Hamilton—the theatregoers of this modest city are not educated up to the standard of metropolitan cities in the matter of the artistic display of regular lady patrons of the theatre were a bit afraid of the show. Still there were some of the very best ladies of Hamilton present, and they saw nothing to bring the blush to the cheek—to the pure all things are pure. Those who went to look for suggestive things would have no trouble in turning innocent words and scenes to their way of thinking. "The Girl from Paris" is a decidedly gay, but clever, play—if it can be called at all. "The company which presented it last night was also gay and some of its members clever—but there are others. There is plenty of original and catchy music in it, strung together on a delicate thread of plot, and so arranged to introduce dancing girls in pretty costumes. Among the catchy airs are "Sister Mary Jane's Top Note," "The Butterflies' Show," "The Girl from Paris," "Miss Olive Redpath," the fascinating Julie Bon Bon, the girl from Paris, and Mr. Alex. Clark, as Ebenezer Honeycombe, a shining light who went to Paris and flirted with Julie with dire results—breach of promise and a skip-out—are very clever in their parts, as were some of the others.

The show drew a good matinee house to-day, and will be presented again to-night.

THE GARRICK CLUB.

The Garrick Club performance last evening was largely attended. The bill presented was "Tom Cobb," a comedy in three acts by W. J. Gilbert, and it was given a very fair presentation, although marred at times by imperfect rendering of the lines and the apparentness of the prompter's corrections. The cast was as follows: Colonel O'Flann, an Irish adventurer, Mr. S. F. Washington, Tom Cobb, Mr. R. A. Dillon; Whipple, Mr. C. B. Marsland, young surgeons, Matilda O'Flann, the Colonel's daughter, Miss Marion Connell, Mr. Elfringham, Mr. G. Denholm Burns; Mrs. Elfringham, Miss Tudor; Bulstrode Elfringham, Mr. Stanley Robinson; Caroline Elfringham, Miss Charles Har, (All members of a romantic family).

Miss Carrie H. Crenar was the bright particular star, her conceptions of the romantic young lady being pleasing and very amusing, and her acting natural and easy and entirely devoid of awkward amateurism. Miss Connell was charming as the Colonel's daughter, and Messrs. S. F. Washington and R. A. Dillon in the other important roles were well up in their lines, and added much to the success of the piece. The rest of the cast acquitted themselves creditably, and altogether a very enjoyable performance was given.

During the intermission between the first and second acts Miss Filkie sang very sweetly "Gondolonia," and for an encore, "In a Bowler." Miss Agnes Dunlop was the accompanist.

MR. STAIR HAS GONE.

Mr. F. W. Stair, who has managed the Grand Opera House for over two years, yesterday closed the engagement with Mr. C. J. Whitney, referred to a day or two ago, and left at once to assume management of Margaret Mather and her company. The engagement will last three or four months, and may be extended so as to embrace an extended tour afterwards. Mr. Stair has had much managerial experience and will doubtless make a success of his new venture. During his absence Mrs. Stair will look after the Grand Opera House. Thus she is thoroughly capable of doing so she has already proven.

MR. ROBT. MANTELL.

Theatre goers will be especially interested in the announcement of the appearance at the Grand Opera House on Saturday afternoon of Mr. Robt. B. Mantell, in a new romantic play written for him and partly under his personal direction, by W. A. Tremayne. It is entitled, "A Secret Warrant," and will place Mr. Mantell in a role in which his eminent talents as a romantic actor will have adequate and striking scope. Miss Charlotte Bellamy is leading lady, and in addition, Manager M. W. Hanley has organized a select company so as to secure for the new piece an even and perfect rendering throughout. The story is laid at the Court of the Duc d'Orleans in 1720, and gives some vivid scenes of the corrupt Bourbon regime. Mantell plays Louis de Beaumont.

The widow of the late Professor Herbert Tuttle, whose "History of Prussia" has placed him among the leading American historical writers, has given to the Library of Cornell University the manuscript of the lectures on Systematic Politics and History of Institutions.

He who wishes to secure the good of others has already secured his own. —Confucius.

—Confucius.

—Confucius.

—Confucius.

—Confucius.

—Confucius.

—Confucius.

—Confucius.

—Confucius.

—Confucius.

—Confucius.

—Confucius.

—Confucius.

11, 13 and 15 King street east,
Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1898.



School Supplies.

Send the children to us for their School Supplies. Teach them economy while they are young. Teach them to deal at the stores where they get the best value for their money. Bring them up to the new order of things, and have them spend their money carefully, getting for it the very best value obtainable. It's a part of a child's education that he or she should learn to do shopping and study values.

Every cent spent at Stanley Mills & Co.'s brings the spender the greatest values, and children get the same attention as grown and more experienced buyers.

1/2 gross of Scholars' Companions, round pencil boxes, with pen, ruler and 2 pencils, all for	50	School Crayons, all colors, in cardboard boxes, each	50
Hardwood Pencil Boxes, sliding covers, pencil boxes with keys, each	50	All sorts of Scribbles, ruled and plain, for pencil or pen, 10, 20 and 30 pages, from 20 each up	50
School Rulers, plainly marked, each	10	1 gross of Pen-holders, special value	2 for 10 or 50 dozen
Note books, ruled or plain, 8, 6, 8 and 10c	10	H. B. Drawing Pencils, 2 for 50	50
School Ink, 1, 2, 3 and 5c each	10	Slate Pencils, 4 for 10	10
Canvas School Bags, each	50	Lead Pencils (colored), 50 dozen	50

Public School Books.

Part I.....	50	Arithmetic.....	50	English and Algebra.....	50
Part II.....	50	Grammar.....	50	Arithmetical Problems.....	50
Second Reader.....	50	History.....	50	Prize Problems.....	50
Fourth Reader.....	50	Geography.....	50	Fractional Problems.....	50
Companion to 4th Reader.....	50	Physiology and Temperance.....	50	Drawing Books.....	50

High School Books.

Reader.....	50	Botany.....	50
Arithmetic.....	50	Physical Science.....	50
Grammar.....	50	French Reader.....	50
History.....	50	Book Keeping.....	50
Geography.....	50	Elements of Euclid.....	50

Spring Skates Reduced to 35c Pair.

We have all sizes for ladies' and men, best hardened steel spring skates, improved ball-skate pattern, regular price 50c, for the rest of this week 35c.

Fine nickel plated skates, regular \$1.50 pair for \$1.00.

Skate Straps per pair 5c.

1,250 Sheets of Music 2 for 5c.

This lot contains many of the late popular songs and instrumental music. Pieces that sell at prices up to 50 and 60c each. This lot to be cleared out at 2 for 5c.

Are You Going to the Klondike?

This store will carry in stock a complete assortment of supplies. We have gone thoroughly into the requirements and will have a stock complete in every detail and at prices lower than you can possibly obtain them elsewhere. Call at the store or send us your name and address and we will give you free our complete price list of supplies.

STANLEY MILLS & CO.

Our White Goods Sale

Does not mean to exclude all other than white goods from the list of special bargains. Many other lines throughout the house are selling at extraordinary prices.

Shoe Department.

We have placed on our Shoe tables about two hundred pairs of Boys', Women's and Misses' Shoes of different styles—not all sizes, but it's likely the size you want is there. The regular selling price of these goods is from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a pair.

Our Sale Price 75c. Your Choice.

Mantle Department.

We want to keep this Mantle sale before you. It's unusual to have the privilege of choosing from a new and up-to-date stock of Mantles at

Half the Regular Price.

Clothing Department.

Now's your opportunity to secure an Overcoat at much below the regular selling prices. Every Overcoat in the house is reduced in price.

ULSTERS. OVERCOATS.

\$5.00 Coats now.....	\$3.95	\$5.00 Coats now.....	\$3.50
4.50 Coats now.....	4.00	7.00 Coats now.....	4.50
6.00 Coats now.....	4.50	7.50 Coats now.....	5.00
8.00 Coats now.....	6.00	8.00 Coats now.....	6.00
10.00 Coats now.....	8.00	9.00 Coats now.....	7.50
12.00 Coats now.....	9.00	12.00 Coats now.....	5.00

Two only large size Frieze Ulsters, size 45 inches chest, regular price \$6.50, Reduced to \$2.99.

China Department.

We have reduced our entire stock of White China, for decorating, 20 per cent. off the marked price.

PRATT & WATKINS.

FURS.

We have the very latest designs in Ladies' Collarettes, Capelines, Neck Ruffs, Fancy Muffs and Caps. Our styles are considered the most effective ever produced in Furs. We sell at a low and ordered work a specialty.

WM. HEINHOLD & SON,

Practical Furriers,

23 York street.

Dunn's Malted Leaven.

People are rapidly learning to appreciate the value of Malt as a natural aid to digestion and to this fact may be partially attributed the success of

a natural raising agent which renders easily digestible all breads, cakes and pastry raised with it. Sold in 16-oz. and 6-oz. tins at 25c and 10c.

TWENTY-THREE

Results of London

Catastroph

OVER A HUNDRED

Graphic Description of

by Eye-Witne

THE CORONER'S INQU

Latest Reports of Those

the Dead—Tragic Dea

of Ald. McPhillips—T

ganizes Efficient Al

tressed.

London, Jan. 5.—Yeste

of the death of a res

dant in London resulte

changes, which, in the

happily reduced the to

stand at 28; there are,

half dozen victims co

that the physicians have

of their recovery. The

is that of John Fortner

identified with yester

The list of injured is s

owing to the fact, me

first deaths were taken

The excitement in the

continues intense, but

authorities in promptly

the sufferer has done

public disquietude. Off

assistance have been re

side, but the feeling in

verse to accepting thi

There will be no pu

these killed in the cl

of the relatives being

quies be of a private

One of the saddest in

nection with the terri

the death yesterday of

of Ald. McPhillips, who

shock when told of the

To the list of dead to

evening some correction

made and three name

added, the complete li

termion being as follow

The Dead

L. W. Burke, insuran

38, unmarried, Presiden

Liberal Club in 1895.

Crawford Beckett, c

911 Wellington street,