

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1892.

A LITTLE ASSTRAY.

It is the opinion of the News-Advertiser that the people of this province do not take interest enough in public affairs and that they are not sufficiently energetic in the exercise of their political privileges. It does not say that those who possess the franchise should be by law compelled to go to the polls, but it evidently believes that they should have a higher opinion than they now entertain of the gentlemen who form Her Majesty's Opposition in the province and should support them more generally and more zealously. This is the meaning of two columns of very heavy editorial in Sunday's Advertiser.

Why, we ask, should the electors form a high opinion of the provincial Opposition, and why should they support them with enthusiasm? What have they done, generally or individually, to raise themselves in the estimation of the people? There is not one of them who has given any indication of possessing even a moderate share of such ability as a leading member of a Government ought to possess. They are, to a man, lightweights in politics. They have not done anything, or said anything that is worth remembering. Their opposition is well described by the somewhat local term, "pityanism." There is nothing large or liberal about them, and they need not wonder then that the people who have been looking on, having taken their measure, politically and intellectually, are not ready to hail them as the saviors of the country. We venture to say that there is not a man of the Opposition, including the Independent Party, so called—that does not smile at the suggestion of making any of the "new men" a party leader. As for the people, languid as their interest in public affairs seems to be, they have been observant enough to estimate the Opposition at its true value, and we are very much mistaken if they, when they have the opportunity, do not show in a very conclusive way what that estimate is. The people are neither so dull nor so apathetic as the News-Advertiser imagines. They quickly take the weight of bogus reformers and quack politicians. It is not so easy to draw the wool over their eyes as some very clever people suppose.

They recognize ability and zeal in the public service when they see them, and they can tell when men are honestly endeavoring to do what can be done to advance the prosperity of the province. The News-Advertiser need not be in the least afraid, the electors can take care of their own interests, and when public affairs are not conducted in what they regard as the right way they will soon find some means of making their disapproval known.

DISAPPOINTED.

The Opposition are not by any means satisfied with the Royal Commission to enquire into the charges against Sir A. P. Caron. What they evidently wanted was a fishing committee, that might wander over all creation in search of evidence against the Minister. When a Commission is granted them, the members of which know what evidence is, and who will not permit a lot of irrelevant stuff, that has really no bearing on the case, to go before the House as evidence, they profess to be indignant, and complain that they are being treated unfairly. They say, too, that the indictment has been changed by the Government.

It is easy for the lawyers of the Opposition to make such a charge as this, and to raise any number of technical objections. But Mr. Edgar had the opportunity to draw up his charges in such a shape as would make them unobjectionable on the score of definiteness. Why did he not do so? When lawyers get arguing about words and forms, it is useless for a layman to interfere, for they will undertake to show him that terms and phrases which to him appear to have no significance are most important, and they will tell him that points which he regards as being most significant, have no bearing on the matter at all. Before they have done with the unfortunate layman, he will feel completely crushed. But, although he has been sat upon so heavily, he is still presumptuous enough to feel that his opinion is worthy of some consideration, and that common sense is not completely eliminated from discussions on points of law. The people are fortunately not left to the mercy of the Grit lawyer legions in this matter of the Caron charges.

These charges, as presented by the Minister of Customs are before the public, and we venture to say that any intelligent layman who reads them will conclude that, if Sir A. P. Caron is really guilty of the offences laid to his charge, he cannot escape for the want of definiteness and clearness in the charges which are to be laid before the Commissioners. Here are two of them which contain the substance of the principal accusations preferred against the Postmaster-General:

"3. That during the said period, and while the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway was being constructed in part by means of aid subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron knowingly aided and participated in diverting the said subsidies from the purpose for which they were granted by receiving from the said Railway Company, or from a construction company formed for the construction of the said railway, or from one H. J. Roemer as manager thereof or contractor of the said railway, large sums of money out of the said subsidies and out of moneys raised upon the credit of the same, and, also, during the said period, did further knowingly aid and participate by obtaining from the said companies, or one of them, the payment out of aid subsidies and out of moneys raised by the said com-

panies or one of them, on the credit of the same, of large sums of money for election purposes, and to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the Sir A. P. Caron and other members and supporters of the Government of which he was a member.

"4. That after some of the last-mentioned payments were so obtained and made, the said Sir A. P. Caron, in consideration thereof, corruptly aided and assisted the said company to obtain further and other subsidies from the Dominion Parliament.

This is what Sir A. P. Caron's accusers say he did. The offence is as clearly stated in the charge as it can well be. There is no getting out of it. If Mr. Edgar and his friends can prove that Sir A. P. Caron obtained part of the subsidies he had voted to aid in the construction of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, and used the money for election purposes; and that he afterwards helped the same railway company to get more subsidies they have the opportunity to do so. The Commission will no doubt receive any evidence which men who desire to arrive at the truth ought to accept. If the Liberals can prove their accusations, if they really believe them to be true and provable, they would be glad to get an impartial Commission to investigate the matter. But if their charges are grounded on suspicion and rumor, if they cannot prove what they allege, then their objections to a Commission are from their point of view, reasonable and easily accounted for.

AN ELECTION AT HAND.

The election campaign in Great Britain may be said to have commenced. Although the date of the dissolution is not yet declared, ministers and leading politicians have been making election speeches. The Duke of Devonshire (Lord Hartington), that was made a speech, the other day, calculated to rouse the fears of the Protestants of Ireland, and of all who sympathize with them in Great Britain. He, in a manner that could not be mistaken, pointed to armed resistance, on the part of the Protestants of Ulster, as one of the consequences of the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland. Lord Salisbury delivered a speech, a few days afterwards, in which he expressed himself very strongly on the same subject. He laid great stress on the protest made by the Ulster leaders, and in answer to Mr. Morley's question, "What have they (the Ulstermen) to dread?" he said:—

"They dread being put under the feet of their hereditary and irreconcilable enemies. There is a worse fate to be given to any man? Remember, everything that the Ulster man holds dear will be in the hands of Dr. Walsh and his political friends. Everything—all the wealth which they produce, the commerce, all their flourishing agriculture, all the circumstances which distinguish them from the rest of Ireland will be at the mercy of the majority, over whom no check will exist. Is that a terrible fate to which to condemn any man?"

Lord Salisbury even went so far as to question the power of Parliament to effect the change in Ireland which the Liberals are advocating. He said: "I do not believe in the unrestricted power of Parliament any more than I do the unrestricted power of kings." Continuing, he uttered the following very significant sentence: "Parliament has a right to govern the people of Ulster; it has not the right to sell them into slavery."

It is not difficult to see the effect which a speech containing such passages as these will have on the British electorate. We see, too, that the Protestants of Ulster themselves are doing their best to influence public opinion in England, Scotland and Wales. The address of the nine hundred and ninety-nine, non-conformist ministers to Mr. Gladstone was no doubt got up with an eye to political effect. The dry answer that Mr. Gladstone gave to that address, namely, that he saw nothing new in it, is not likely to increase the Grand Old Man's popularity, or to make a very large and influential section of the population of the British Islands more favorable to Home Rule.

The Irish Home Rulers, too, are doing their best to bring their cause into discredit among the order-loving and law-abiding people of the British Islands. The Parliaments and anti-Parliaments are still at enmity. There is not the least sign of their being reconciled. If the dissolution, as most people expect, takes place soon, it will find Ireland divided into bitter factions. The Conservatives will be closely united, and will vote as one man, but the Home Rulers will be without a leader in whom they place confidence, and the factions into which they are split, will do all the harm they can devise to each other. When everything is considered, we are not surprised to learn that the Liberal Unionists are, in good heart, and are ready to begin the contest confident of victory.

A MALICIOUS LETTER WRITER.

A letter, dated from Victoria, on the subject of compensation to the sealers, appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle, of the 6th inst. The writer shows from the first sentence to the last that he is bitterly prejudiced against the British Columbia sealers. He does not take the trouble even to appear to be fair or truthful. So malignant is his tone and so reckless and so sweeping are his statements, that any man of ordinary intelligence who attempts to read it will be put upon his guard at once. He will immediately conclude that the man who wrote in such a spirit could tell the truth only by mistake. The letter will consequently mislead the reader. It will do no harm to the cause of the sealers. The commission will prevent any man, possessed of common sense, attaching the slightest importance to his statements. If he had written temperately, if he had assumed the virtue of fairness, although he did not possess it, his letter would be read with attention at least by those who take an interest in

the subject.

It would be foolish to attempt to reply to a letter which shows in every line of it that it was written or inspired by an unscrupulous enemy of the British Columbia sealers. The futility of replying to his railings and his misrepresentation is the more apparent as the matters on which he writes are being enquired into by competent men sent here from England for that special purpose. Messrs. Gladstone and Rose will form their conclusions from ascertained facts and not from the malicious and unconfirmed statements of the irresponsible correspondent of an American newspaper, and the British government will depend upon its trusted officials for the information it needs and not upon such random statements as are published in the San Francisco Chronicle. The letter therefore is nothing more than a gratuitous piece of malice which can have no effect whatever on the apprehension of the damage inflicted upon the sealers of this province.

THE SILVER AGITATION.

The silver men of the United States are enterprising. Their object is to give silver a fictitious value, to try to induce governments and peoples to pay one hundred cents in gold, or other valuable commodities, for seventy or eighty cents worth of silver. The stakes they are playing for is a big one, and they are determined in endeavoring to accomplish their object to leave no stone unturned. They have been foiled for the time in the United States Congress, but they are not discouraged. They are determined to have an international congress. They have secured the co-operation of President Harrison, and they have obtained the concurrence of the British Government. The London Times is not at all pleased at the course taken by Lord Salisbury in the matter. It said, in a recent issue:—

"We regret the course the Government has taken. It appears to be playing into the hands of politicians in power in Washington. If it were possible by protocols of the conference to establish a permanent parity between gold and silver the object would be worth the effort and the sacrifice; but it is as impracticable as a pint pot to hold a quart. The effect of the conference will only be to keep the silver market and the whole question of currency in an unsettled state for a long time to come. Is anything likely to be done by the international agreement which will give greater stimulus to the rehabilitation of silver than the Bland bill? Is it likely, even if the Government advised the Bank of England to hold a portion of its reserve in silver, that the European powers would be tempted to embark in a policy bolstering up silver? Or that the Bank of England would consent thus to reduce its already too small gold reserves, or that such a step would produce the effect which the Bland Act failed to produce? We cannot now avoid being pulled to serve the turn of political wire-pullers and stock speculators by accepting President Harrison's invitation, but we can at least be careful not to go beyond the manifestly narrow defined boundaries of safety."

The Times, it will be observed, zealously supports Lord Salisbury's Government, but it does not hesitate to condemn the action of the Premier, when, in its opinion, it is not conducive to the public good.

A SAD DESCENT.

The United States no longer occupies the proud position it once held with regard to other nations. It is no longer able to pay its way every year and to have a large surplus over to pay its debts before they become due. It has come down to the condition of ordinary nations which spend all their income and a little more. This is a grievous descent and it has been made quite unnecessarily by the Republican Party. That party has strained its ingenuity to find ways and means to spend the money that flows into the United States Treasury in what may be not at all inappropriately described as a torrent, and it succeeded so well that there is, this year, a deficit instead of a surplus. The New York World says: "The Treasury is facing a deficiency. It is technically bankrupt. The Senator Hoar was admitted. That is not paying, but it is not able, legitimately, to pay, all its obligations. The revenues for the future will not meet the expenditures voted by Congress."

This state of things has been brought about by the most reckless extravagance. The United States pays more in pensions, many of them transparently fraudulent, than the Empire of Germany requires to support its tremendous and most burdensome military establishment. The World says that the "Billion Dollar Congress" added largely to the permanent expenditure of the Government in pensions, subsidies, bounties, river and harbor and public building jobs. "It counsels retrenchment. It says that the Democrats who now hold the purse strings of the Great Republic have no excuse for continuing the systematic extravagance practised by the Republicans. The way in which the expenditure of the States has increased during the last three years is something amazing. Of course the country can and the waste is exceedingly rich, but it is not likely that the people will long submit to bear the weight of war taxation for no other purpose than to give the politicians money to throw away with both hands."

SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY.

The little Government of Prince Edward Island is determined to be in the fashion. It has its own gerrymander in miniature, and, following the example of the big province of Quebec, it is giving its inhabitants a taste of government by Lieut. Governor. The Island Legislature passed a bill abolishing the Legislative Council and providing for the reorganization of the Legislature on the new lines. When the measure was presented to Governor Carvell for his assent, he declined to give it, but reserved the bill for the consideration of the Government in Ottawa. This is supposed to be a kind of provisional veto. This was done once before by an Island Governor, but the

Dominion Government very properly refused to take any action in the matter, and sent the bill back to the Governor to be dealt with in the constitutional way.

We are a little surprised that Governor Carvell would resort to a half-measure like this, which looks like shirking responsibility and trying to throw it on the shoulders of others, to whom it does not properly belong. He is a plucky man of business who knows his own mind, and who invariably acts with decision and promptness. If he considered that the measure was one that ought not to become law, we would expect him to take upon himself the responsibility of vetoing it. That is his prerogative. It is one that is very seldom used certainly, but it seems to us preferable to the course he pursued. It will be interesting to see what the Dominion Government will do with this measure, to which the Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island would not give his assent, and yet was afraid to veto.

THE AMERICAN CENSUS.

Some of the results arrived at by the Census Bureau of the United States, are very interesting. The population of the States, as is already known, is 62,222,250. This great population is divided into 12,690,132 families. This gives very nearly five persons to each family, which is the number generally fixed upon by persons who are not guided by the figures of the census. The exact number is 4.94. In the United States the number of voters very nearly corresponds with the number of families. So it is safe to calculate the voters in any State as being one fifth of the population. The number of persons to each family has slightly decreased since the census of 1880. Each family then contained 5.04 members. In 1850 there were 5.55 to the family. The difference may be, in part at any rate, attributed to the different degrees of accuracy with which the census was taken at different times. It is said that the last United States census was very carefully taken. The official count, indeed, has been in some instances proved to be inaccurate. In the States the number of persons to a family varies. In the Eastern States there are fewer members to each family than there are in the Western and Southern States. In Maine and New Hampshire the average number is 4.40 and 4.31 respectively; in the Southern States it is 5.23. California is a fair average, the number of each family in that State being 4.93. In 1850 the average size of a family in California was 3.77. This is easily understood. The proportion of single men to the whole population in those days was abnormally large.

The number of dwellings in the United States does not correspond with the number of families, though the difference is not so great as might be expected. There are, as we have already stated, 12,690,132 families in the country. The number of occupied dwellings is 11,433,318, so there are 1,256,814 more dwellings than there are families. The average number of inmates to a dwelling is 5.45; in 1850 there were nearly 6 persons to each house. In New York the average to each dwelling is 6.70, in California it is 5.12, in Nevada it is 4.45, and in New Mexico it is 4.47. It will be curious to observe how these figures compare with those of the Canadian census. It is our opinion that the difference will not be very great. Although the population of the United States is much greater than that of Canada, the conditions of life in the two countries are very much alike.

THE SMALLPOX.

No one need be very greatly alarmed about the smallpox. The disease, contagious as it is, is easily managed. If the authorities of Vancouver are careful and firm they can easily prevent its spreading. A single prescription, if rigidly and impartially carried out, is sufficient. That prescription is isolation. Not only should those affected by the disease be isolated, but all those who have been in contact with the diseased persons. These latter should, every one of them, be kept apart from the rest of the community until it is known whether or not they have caught the disease. Carelessness or want of determination in this matter will be followed by the most deplorable results. Where the authorities are active and intelligent, and where they are well backed up by a community impressed with the necessity of stamping out the disease immediately, it is surprising how quickly and how easily it can be done. Persons suffering from the disease, those with whom they have lived, and those who have been in their company, if it is only for an hour, should be kept by themselves. They should have no direct communication with their fellow citizens. If this is done very little more will be heard of the smallpox in Vancouver. Vaccination should be attended to, of course, but isolation is, just now, the one thing needed.

ANOTHER GRIEVANCE.

Our friends, the Liberals, have another grievance. Parliament has refused to enquire into the conduct of Judge Elliott, who, it is contended, acted improperly in connection with the London election case. They say that his decision was unfair, that he admitted votes that ought to have been ruled out, and that he showed during the proceedings a political bias. The most serious charge against him is that, while the election was going on, he wrote articles for the Free Press in favor of the Government candidates. A petition complaining of the conduct of the Judge was laid on the table of the House, and it was moved that a copy of it be furnished the Judge, and that his answer to the charges it contained be referred to a special committee of the House. It can easily be seen that Judge Elliott was not responsible to the House for any

INTOLERABLE OUTRAGES.

It is surprising that the people of England do not insist upon some radical change being made in the construction and arrangement of railway coaches. That the compartment plan offers facilities for the commission of crimes almost every English newspaper we read affords ample proof. Murder has been committed in these compartments, and the women travelling alone are very far from being safe in them. The assaults that become public are sufficient to rouse the indignation of the people, and there is no doubt that there are many more that are never heard of. A respectable young woman is more reluctant to proclaim to the world that she has been assaulted, than the blackguard who has an-

noyed her, she considers it most prudent to say nothing about his conduct. She naturally shrinks from publicity in a matter of that kind. Seeing, then, the dangers and annoyances to which passengers are exposed where the coaches are divided into compartments having no connection with each other, and a very uncertain one with the guard, a Canadian cannot see why this British public do not insist upon the American, or some modification of the American, railway car being adopted in the Three Kingdoms.

In Canada such outrages as are perpetrated in British railway cars are simply impossible. In the Canadian car, whether ordinary first-class or Pullman, there is no such person as an unprotected female. Even to the conductor, and the most audacious scoundrel could not insult a lady traveller without being immediately discovered and punished as he deserved. The consequence is that a lady without an escort can travel from Halifax to Victoria, from New York to New Orleans, without having the slightest cause to feel at any time the least uneasiness. And women often do so travel for thousands of miles, receiving nothing but kindness and consideration from their fellow passengers.

It may be objected that there is very little privacy in the American car. That may be a drawback in the estimation of some fastidious people, but the absolute security felt by the traveller in America is more than a compensation. And after all there is as much, and perhaps more, privacy in being one of sixty passengers in a roomy car, than in being one of half a dozen in a small compartment the doors of which are locked.

A CANTANKEROUS COLONY.

Newfoundland, for a small colony, takes very high ground. It claims the right to make treaties for itself with foreign nations, and when the mother country interposes and tells it that it cannot do exactly as it likes, it gets upon its high horse and expresses its determination to get even with those who have thwarted it and crossed its path.

The Newfoundlanders believe that Canada has stood in the way of their getting a reciprocity treaty with the United States, so they are determined to make Canadians feel the weight of their vengeance. They have discriminated against them in matters of trade and they have denied them the privilege of procuring fresh bait in their harbors. This exclusion is something hitherto unknown in British North America. It has been supposed that all British subjects have, of right, equal privileges in British waters. Until now no one has questioned the right of British subjects, let them come from what part of the Empire they may, to fish within three miles of the shore of any British colony, and to purchase what supplies they may require. But it seems that the Government of Newfoundland has undertaken to exclude Canadians from the territorial waters of that colony, and have denied Canadian fishermen the privilege of buying bait in Newfoundland harbors. This the British Government believes to be contrary to law, but the Newfoundlanders will neither extend to Canadians their rights, nor will they allow the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to decide upon the legality of the authority which they presume to exercise. This is just a little too much of a good thing, and the Newfoundlanders will have to be taught that they have no right to do wrong as far as Canadians are concerned.

Then there is another matter in which the Newfoundlanders are recalcitrant. France has been by treaty conceded certain rights on part of the coast of Newfoundland. There is a dispute between Great Britain and France as to the extent of these rights. There have been negotiations between the two nations on the matter, and, pending a settlement, a *modus vivendi* has been agreed upon. The Newfoundlanders are kicking vigorously against the arrangement that has been made, and taking upon themselves to act as if they were independent and had power to enforce their own interpretation of the treaty. It is of no use to tell them that treaty obligations must be carried out. They do not want the French in Newfoundland, and will not be satisfied until they are forced to leave the colony. But that is much more easily said than done. The people of Newfoundland do not realize this. They seem to think that, treaty or no treaty, Great Britain should settle the French Shore question according to their ideas. But British statesmen cannot afford to trifle and temporize on a question in which the good faith of the nation is concerned, and resources will be laid to Imperial legislation which will convince the bumptious Newfoundlanders that they are not yet quite independent.

IN SCHOOL.—Judge: Teacher—What is quickness?

Scholar.—Quickness is when a person drops a hot plate.

No LOVE IN THIS.—Yankee Blade: Caller.—Can you use this story?

Editor.—What's the name of it?

Caller.—"The Golden Marriage."

Editor.—We don't use love stories.

Caller.—This isn't a love story. She married him for his money.

IRISH JUSTICE.—Dublin Journal: Judge.—As it has been clearly shown that you are not identical with the person charged with the robbery, the court declares that you are acquitted. There has been an unfortunate mistake, but be careful for the future, mind I next time you won't get off so easily.

BOOMING THE DRUG TRADE.—Puck: Author.—Mary, I have made a mistake in my calling; I'm not an author, but a born cheat.

Author's wife.—What makes you think that Horace?

Author.—Well, every book I write becomes a drug in the market.

A USELESS CITIZEN.—Chicago Times: Ward Leader.—Billy there's a new family moved into your precinct. Better see the man. We need every vote, and maybe he's one of our sort.

Healer.—Now, He'll never vote for anybody.

"Why not?"

"Cause he's a professor of political science in a college. Them ducks never knows when it's election day."

NO DANGER AHEAD FOR HIM.—New York Tribune: A couple of tramps struck a Southern town after some negroes had been disciplined for trying to exercise their political rights.

"By gum, Bill," said one of them, "I ain't a' goin' to stop in no such a dangertown as this."

"Aw, come on," responded the valorous William. "What's a' eatin' you? Do you think these people will take a man dressed like you and wearing a red flag, and nose for a Republican?"

HOW PORTERS THRIVE.

Railroads Will Not Pay Adequate Salaries.

So Their Servants Are Compelled to Extract Money from the Travelling Public.—The Magical Effect of a Half Dollar.

It is astonishing the effect of a half-dollar deposited with a sleeping-car porter upon the situation. Like a magic wand it brightens up all your surroundings and makes life upon the wheels endurable. The people who denounce the modern porter as an outrage on the travelling public fare very badly on a sleeper. They are forced to have the feeling that they are being treated like cattle on a stock train, while their more generous neighbor receives the attention of a prince. People who do not fear porters get their passage and nothing more. In fact, says the Chicago Mail, that is all they pay for. The railroad company does not guarantee the services of a private servant for the price of a passage. The porter is only paid fifteen dollars per month as a rule, and seldom more than eighteen dollars. From this meagre income he has to board himself at railroad restaurants. As the companies only pay enough to board their porters it is apparent that the travelling public is expected to make up the balance. A half-dollar paid to the porter gives the traveler all the advantages of a private servant. The system of "tipping" the porter gives the traveler who enjoys luxury a chance to purchase it, and permits the man who is satisfied with a plain passage the privilege of dispensing with the little attentions that tend to make life endurable.

A gentleman accompanied by a lady en route for some town in Missouri attempted to board a reclining-car but the other day it was labelled "only for through passengers."

"The car to the rear," said the porter, politely, as he directed the travelers to a car where standing room was at par, while the one they were about to enter was absolutely empty, as no through passengers had arrived.

"But that is crowded," protested the gentleman.

"Can't help it, this car is strictly—"

At this point the gentleman handed the follow a half-dollar, when his tone changed, and, finishing his sentence, he said: "Give it to him, will you, and see what can be done."

Entering the car he looked thoughtfully at the empty seats, as though they were full of passengers, and after selecting the best seat in the middle of the car and dusting it off he beckoned the lady to be seated. Before permitting her to do so, however, he took out his handkerchief and cleaned the window at her side. As the gentleman, who was only taking the lady to the nearest station, saw the colored train was leaving.

The lady said: "Boss, I'll look after it. I don't want to see that girl off all right."

Without the fifty cents given the porter the lady, as there was no parlor-car, would have been compelled to sit in a crowded car or possibly stand.

At night the same porter will prove even more indispensable to the comfort than during the day. The lavatory, which is usually so crowded that it is difficult to enter, is locked by the porter until one at a time of his favorites are permitted to wash privately. When the lady whose husband has contributed the "tip" enters the washroom, she finds everything clean as her own home. The porter has been there before her shining up the washbasin and providing clean towels. In the morning she finds her clothes nicely brushed and her shoes cleaned, while those of the gentlemen are highly polished. When the bunks are lowered the best seats in the car are reserved, with the footstools, for the contributors to the porter. Many people accept the attentions of the porter and then neglect purposely to pay him.

THE GREATEST BUILDING.

A World's Fair Building Twice as Large as Any at Paris.

An astonishing feature of the Columbian exposition will be one of the palaces grouped in the heart of the fair grounds. It is the Manufactures building, designed by George Post, of New York. It will bear the same relation to that of Paris in 1889, and, indeed, its possible use as a vantage point from which to see the fair grounds has terminated in a negative discussion for and against the construction in Chicago of a rival to the great tower of Paris. This greatest of all the exposition buildings and of the buildings of the world will be present to Lake Michigan as a facade of such length as to suggest the wall of a city, yet it is so admirably designed, so light and graceful in its effect upon the vision, that its true extent can only be comprehended when its dimensions are expressed in figures and by comparisons. It is three times a mile long, and to compass it round about is to walk a mile. The roof of it is 1,688 by 788 feet, and the span of the dome, the largest ever attempted, is 388 feet. The roof is 280 feet from the ground, and the building has 40 acres of ground floor. Two of the vast machinery halls of the Paris exposition could be wheeled through it, and the Auditorium, the building of which Chicago is most proud, could be pushed under this great roof, tower and all.

Scenery of Australasia.

Ten years ago the ice scenery of the New Zealand Alps was almost unknown even to the colonists. But in 1883 Rev. W. S. Green, with two first-class Swiss guides, explored the glacier region beneath the highest peak—Aorangi, or Mount Cook—and arrived, after a long, difficult and dangerous climb, on the summit of that mountain. Since then the "Britain of the South" has become proud of possessing the "playground of Australasia," the number of visitors has been rapidly increasing; a hotel has been built in a convenient situation near the foot of one of the glaciers, and surveys have been undertaken.

To Pass

New York, May 19.—Hortons consider the Northern Pacific in reference to the largest security loan. Mr. Villard is a course. Presidenting he can make. Four per cent. It is asserted that which went in original collateral Trust no

South Am

Chicago, May 19.—The Government has named as a delegate to the Exposition by the United States and has ad Manuel Lemus, who The Government pledges its cordial the exhibition at the Commissioner to that liberal appre

CABLE

Severe Earthquake

—Fears for the quality of the

British Successors

of a Pirate

Earthquake

London, May 18.—A severe earthquake was felt on County Cornwall. The great that the house thrown from the shelves chimneys were overthrown by the rumormy, believing the rushed out in their ment lasted several

Italy's New

Paris, May 18.—The new Italian ministry impression in diplomacies. The fact is the Crispien's friends and as their political lead not that the peace of disturbed, but that eventually threaten ministerial change at their true value, is considerable.

Kosuth's Mission

London, May 18.—Klapka, Minister of Kosuth, is dead.

Capture of a

Paris, May 18.—The forces in Tonquin have been defeated, losing five officers and

Sharp Fish

London, May 18.—Lagos, Africa, says Colonel Scott routed tribes at Enepepe. There was sharp fight British allies were lost is not known.

AMERICA

Downville, Cal. Sharp, a pioneer, admitted yesterday giant powder cache. He was badly mutilated.

The Evangelists

Los Angeles, Cal. Evangelists Mill's residence in order that their clerks might at vice. The tabernacle many of the clerks stepped away to the scene.

Interference

New York, May 18.—D. A. Briggs, of the Senate, who was in question before the bill at the coming session left for that city make his own defense against the wish of who stand by him.

The Travel

Los Angeles, May 18.—A late hour, welcomed by various morning. At 9 o'clock assembled at the Sixth there were driven out of the magnificent where a sumptuous and words of cheer newed. At 1 p.m. dena, and will stand.

Interstate W

Santa Fe, N.M., to numerous petitions issued a proclamation. Wool convention to que on July 5th to discuss the Sheep and Stakes and Territory River.

A Report

San Francisco, noon, a sixteen-year health officer of Oak was sick. An examination of leprosy, from the Sandwich no pest house in Oa

S. W. Ch

San Francisco, ington Childs, the thropist, reformer Philadelphia Ledger noon to-day. Mr. on the 2nd inst. special car, stopp cities en route to Child's first visit fatigued after his j delight with all a main purpose of M pia at this time is at the meeting of Association, of whic thinks that the con both in point of nu of the writers and the session.

To Pass

New York, May 18.—Hortons consider the Northern Pacific in reference to the largest security loan. Mr. Villard is a course. Presidenting he can make. Four per cent. It is asserted that which went in original collateral Trust no

South Am

Chicago, May 19.—The Government has named as a delegate to the Exposition by the United States and has ad Manuel Lemus, who The Government pledges its cordial the exhibition at the Commissioner to that liberal appre

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