

# The Colonist.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1898.

## A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR.

In the advertising columns of the Colonist to-day will be found a reference to a very beautiful souvenir consisting of views of Victoria and vicinity. These pictures are produced by what is known as the photo-rombulo process, a recent invention. The basis is a photograph, which is accurately reproduced, colors being added by subsequent impressions. The result is a picture absolutely accurate and almost as soft as a water color. But for the particular process used, such beautiful and faithful reproductions of scenery would cost so much that a set of them would be beyond the reach of an ordinary purse. Readers are referred to the advertisement for a detailed description of this charming souvenir, the verdict on which by all who have seen it, being that it has never been equalled in its line by any publication of illustrations of our scenery.

## A NEW STAR.

A very interesting occurrence is now observable in the great nebula of Andromeda. It was first noticed a year or two ago, but for a time it ceased, and now it has become visible again. A star seems to be in process of formation. In one part of the nebula the star-dust, so to speak, is growing denser, and in the centre a bright point of light has appeared. What stage has been reached at this date cannot yet be estimated, for quick as is the message of light, the nebula is so distant that what astronomers are now watching probably occurred before the date assigned by Bible scholars to the creation of the world. There is something startling in the idea that with the aid of a telescope it is possible to see what transpired centuries ago. How long it will take before the new star will become visible to the naked eye, we can only surmise, but if its brightness increases as at present, it will not be very long.

It may be interesting to mention in this connection that astronomers have reached the conclusion that the sun and the solar system were formed by just such a process as seems to be now observable in the nebula referred to—that is, by a sort of condensation of an atmosphere of matter into drops, which we call suns, moons and planets. In other words, what we call creation and development are simply a cooling process. First the mass was so hot that it radiated as an invisible vapor. As it cooled it grew denser and became luminous, as the vapor in the atmosphere which is invisible when the warmth of day prevails, takes the form of mist at night. As the cooling process went on, the luminous matter condensed into points of light, as the mist condenses into rain. Still cooler grew the mass, and the points became solid, as rain is frozen into hail, the various materials becoming solid in the inverse order in which they melt, the silicious and clayey rocks first, then the metals and so on, and last of all most of the water. It has not yet become cool enough to condense all the water, but doubtless that time is only measurably remote. Then, if we may infer the future from the past, the water, which now remains solid perennially at the Poles, will become solid everywhere, and the next process will be the freezing of the atmosphere. The contraction will continue until the earth is burst asunder into star-dust, or possibly a mass of asteroids. This is the line of thought which the discovery of what seems to be a new star in process of formation suggests.

Possibly it was after contemplating something like this that David exclaimed, "When I consider the heavens the work of Thy fingers, and the moon and stars which Thou hast ordained, what is man that Thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that Thou visitest him?" The Psalmist was conscious, as all thoughtful persons must be, that he felt at times the touch of the Power which is above and beyond physical nature, and he was lost in wonder at the majesty of man, who towers so far above all things else, that the Creator Himself designed to minister to him, to admit him into His very presence. There is no thought more wonderful than this.

## THE PROBLEM OF LIFE.

In a lecture entitled "The Problem of Life," Theodore Tilton declares the problem to be the development of character. He distinguishes between character and reputation. "My reputation," he says, "is what men say of me. My character is what I am." The distinction is well taken. It is well to have both a good reputation and a good character, but we all know that they do not always go together. In the long run character wins, but in many cases reputation has the field to itself for a good part of the race. Reputations are formed from what the public sees. Hence chance plays a part, and usually a very large one, in determining them. Take public life for example. Success gains a reputation that attracts supporters. The case of Edward Blake is in point. No one ever disputed the loftiness of his intentions, but his reputation as a political leader was against him. It would not be difficult to name Canadian public men, concerning the integrity of whose motives the less said the better, and yet they had a reputation which made them powers in the land. It is the same in business. Men with a reputation, no matter how it is acquired, for carrying things through, enjoy the confidence of the financial community, even when every one believes that they are honest only from motives of policy. It is especially

true of the professions, where reputation, the result of the merest chance, places a man in the very foremost rank, so far as prosperity goes.

The public rarely sees the true man. His character is his body. His reputation is his clothes. It is wise to go as well dressed as circumstances will permit. It is better to have a strong and healthy physique. Yet it is worth remembering that the casual observer has no means of judging a man except by his clothes. Therefore while the development of character is the real end of life, the preservation of reputation is hardly secondary in importance. The brilliant writer above named was himself a conspicuous illustration of how a promising career may be destroyed by a disregard of this truth.

Fortunately both reputation and character may be built up at the same time and by the same process. The straight-forward, frank and honest fellow may have to pay dearly for the exercise of those qualities in business, but if he does he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he purchases by it is priceless. Mark Twain has given the world a notable illustration of this. He lost an immense sum in a business that he knew nothing about. He refused to compromise with his creditors, and set to work to pay them. He has done so, and in the end has won many years of financial success could never have given him. Not only is he richer to-day in money for his heroic effort, but he is richer in reputation and character, and the world is richer for a splendid example.

The dispute between Chile and Argentina regarding the boundary is somewhat similar to that respecting the Canada-Alaska line. The latter is to follow the mountain summits and where there are none within 30 miles a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast. The former is to follow the summit of the Andes and the watershed as well. Doubtless the framers of the treaty supposed that the watershed and the summit of the Andes were one and the same thing, but it appears that some twelve rivers, flowing into the Pacific, rise east of the Andes and flow through that chain of mountains, as the Peace and Liard rivers flow through the Rockies. Chile contends that the boundary should follow the very "edge" of the watershed, and therefore that these rivers to their remotest sources are in Chilean territory. Argentina contends that the boundary shall follow the summit of the mountain range, and that such portions of the river valleys as are east of the summit are in her territory. In another particular the question between the two countries was remarkably like that between the Dominion and the United States. Formerly Argentina claimed that where the inlets of the Pacific extended into the continent past the summit of the mountains, the heads of those inlets belonged to her. This point was disposed of by treaty in 1881, by which it was agreed that in such cases the boundary should be carried inland so as to leave the head of the inlets in Chilean territory. The latest agreement, which consists in the fact that it shows how one set of international jurists regarded such a claim as that made by the United States to the head of the San Juan canal. The treaty of 1881 shows that a boundary line following mountain summits may properly be carried across arms of the sea, otherwise Chile would have insisted upon her rights under the original treaty and not asked for a new definition.

## LIGHT AMID THE SHADOWS.

Miss Annie Clark, of Victoria, has published a small volume of verse, chiefly devotional. It is very attractively printed. We are not sure that Miss Clark has done herself full justice in devoting so large a portion of her talent to devotional themes. She scarcely catches the peculiar quality of hymnology, and she is too literal in appeal to the imagination, which is the great use of poetry. Some one has described good poetry as being like a sponge—valuable for the sentiment it can absorb. The true poet touches the imagination of his reader with the flame of his own. Miss Clark can do this. She has done it in her little poem entitled "Morning." What is more delicate than this?

Shy as reluctant Love, each sun-kissed Boyer,  
Uplifts her face to greet the golden hour.  
Or this:  
Silence is stirred to tender music-words,  
Birds-mothers brooding over baby-birds;  
A young wind wakes, and but a moment after,  
Plays with the lake, and shakes it into laughter.

The closing stanza is very beautiful:  
O Thou who sendest morning after night  
Reign in my heart and make its darkness light;  
Thou who dost flood the world with  
Birds' sweet singing,  
Speak to my soul, and set its joy-bells ringing.

This stanza, from "Evening" will voice the feelings of many a reader:  
A soft wind comes and seems to lay  
Cool fingers on my burning brow;  
And all the burden of the day  
Falls from my soul, I know not how.

These three lines from "Thy Will Be Done" are powerful:  
Thy will be done. We strive to pray it  
When thunders crash and cloud-storms burst;  
We shrink and falter, but we say it,  
"Night" is a strong poem, and these three lines from "More" are very pretty:  
Here are sounds among the flowers  
Lower than ever we hear,  
Fragrant bells are softly ringing.  
The weak point in Miss Clark's work is that she does not always sustain her idea as she should. The above quotations of three lines are each followed by lines that seem either inconsequential or weak. She has something to learn of the technical side even to this art. It was because he took so much care with this part of his work that Teunoyon's verse hangs in the memory like a string of music. Miss Clark ought also to take some lessons in punctuation, or get

some one to punctuate her verses for her. We congratulate her upon the little volume, and hope to have the pleasure of reading something further from her pen.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

The *Rosland Times* finds very great fault with the people of Rosland for their alleged toyism, and proceeds to say (The editor of our contemporary always uses the first personal pronoun) "My brother-in-law, Lord Something-or-other (he gives the name but it has slipped our memory) told me that Canadians were the most caddish people in the world." As an exhibition of caddishness, the dragging in of "my brother-in-law" would be hard to beat.

No newspaper ever put its foot into anything worse than the Province did over the New Westminster fire. It had a labored apology for it the other day, in which it spoke of its outrageous article as having been written "however unconsciously." "However unconsciously" is excellent. It recalls a true story of a clergyman, not unknown to fame in Canada for his poetical effusions. A complaint was made that he was unduly familiar with his wife's rather pretentious household, and his brethren of the cloth were not in the least displeased. The charge was not of very serious character, and was fully covered by the parson's naive confession, in these words: "I acknowledge that I may have inadvertently taken her on my knee and kissed her." Absence of mind which results in such inadvertencies may have its good points, but the committee of inquiry considered that it was rather too risky in a clergyman and so he was relieved from further acquaintance with souls at the earliest convenient opportunity.

Gold Commissioner Hunter will appreciate as much as any one else the following remark by a good fellow Grit: "Gordon was so hot over the gold-judge, that the follower of Sir Wilfrid, 'that the government put him on ice.' But if he was hot, he was not alone in that respect. One of the most severe arraignments of a government by a supporter, that we remember to have seen, was a recent article in the *Vancouver World* on that subject.

An excusable conundrum is as follows: Why did not Kitchener march beyond Fashoda? The answer of course is: Because he was waiting for Rhodes. There will be at least one road soon and the indomitable Colossus of the Cape will make it.

Brother Martin is due to arrive from the East in a few days, and Brother Semlin and Brother Cotton are wondering just how much mental reservation he will employ in telling his experience at the Capital. The martin is a sagacious bird, but it does not naturally use cotton in its nest-building.

How do you pronounce MacHinery?  
"That's a cool proposition of yours, claiming territory east of the Andes," remarked the Argentine President to his neighbor on the Pacific. "I said it was Chile," courteously responded the other, and then the trouble began.

The Ottawa Citizen says the evidence of corruption at Dawson requires thorough sifting. Most people think there has been too much Sifton already.

A lady remarked of a certain organization in this city of the very goody-goody kind that it was "designed for women of both sexes." By the way, which is the more objectionable, a womanish man or a manish woman?

We print from the *Toronto Globe* an article made up chiefly of extracts from the *London Times*. This article appeared the day after the last of the things appeared in the *London Times* before taking notice of them. They had appeared in other British papers before the *Times* had them. The letters from Mr. White, of Reuter's service, printed in the *Colonist*, were published all over Great Britain. The *Globe* may not have been aware of the fact; but it cannot deny that it knew the charges were made by such an eminently trustworthy and unprejudiced authority. The trouble with the *Globe* and other administration papers is that they cannot imagine a paper, which is on the opposite side of politics, being actuated by a desire to advance the public interest. The *Colonist* can claim to have dealt with this paper business in the fairest possible way. It has not in any single instance sought to create prejudice against the government. Its language has in every instance been studiously moderate. We would have preferred to have seen our impressions as to wrong-doing shown to be without foundation. For months we have felt that an inquiry was necessary, and repeatedly have demanded it. Now, when the river is frozen up, and it will be impossible to investigate and send in a report in time to have it laid before parliament, we are told that there must be an investigation without loss of time, and of the most searching description. The time to have said this was when the *Colonist* first demanded that an investigation should be made.

## MR. TURNER'S STATEMENT.

Ex-Premier Turner gave a statement to Chief Justice McCall, commissioner on the parliament buildings investigation, yesterday. It is frank and straightforward—just such a statement as any one would expect Mr. Turner to make. We shall not undertake this morning to summarize it, for, indeed, every one should read the statement in full. It fully justifies the late government in recommending to the house the payment to McGregor & Jeeves and the house in voting it.

J. S. Larke, commissioner for Canada for the Australian Financial Adviser, writes in his paper: "What is clear is that there exists in North Western Canada two hundred and fifty thousand square miles of gold-bearing territory, of which but a small section has been examined, and the prospecting done has revealed at either end of it rich alluvial workings." The reference is to the Klondike and Athin fields.

## THE YUKON CHARGES.

The *Toronto Globe* quotes Mr. Sifton as saying that not a single charge against the administration of the affairs of the Yukon has been filed with him, and it claims that he ought not to be condemned for not setting right things which he has no reason to think are wrong. The charges, it says, have "all the earmarks of vagueness," and it intimates that they are chiefly the grumblings of men who have had ill-luck in the North. Such an explanation as this may suit the longitude of Toronto, but it will not satisfy those persons who have had opportunities of conversing with the men who make the charges. Profound and general dissatisfaction exists with the manner in which the mining laws have been administered. It is idle for the *Globe* to pretend that this would be the case if the laws were well administered. We have had gold rushes in British Columbia, equal to that to the Klondike, but there are not the complaints from all quarters that the administration of the law was so corrupt, and we suppose that just as large a proportion of the miners of those days as of the Klondike had ill-luck. The *Globe* will have to find some other explanation. Its comparison between the conditions at Dawson and those at Rossland is unfortunate from its own standpoint, for whatever inconvenience miners, prospectors and others may have had to put up with at Rossland, no one ever intimated that government officials, either federal or provincial, were making money out of the necessities of the people.

The *Globe* has a panegyric on Mr. Sifton as an administrator, and wants to know how he could have done better than he has done. We do not know that his critics are under any obligation to answer this question. It is sufficient to point out that his management of the affairs of the Yukon has been a failure, so as to give rise to such complaints as never were before made against the administration of any department of the government of Canada. The *Colonist* has never minimized the difficulties with which he had to contend. Its complaint is that he has not been equal to those difficulties. "It is no obligation to suggest a line of conduct to the minister, why did not he help thinking that if he had availed himself of the easy mode of travel provided by the steamers on the Upper Yukon, and paid a short visit to Dawson during the past summer instead of spending his vacation in Manitoba, his opinion as to the condition of things in the North would be worth infinitely more than it is now. The allegation as to the leakage of definite charges ought to be made to one, not to many. We suppose all there who are not making money out of the matter, the suggestion public, and trust to some venturesome persons taking hold of it in a practical way. There is not much that a government can do, except provide trails, by which prospectors can reach the new districts, and we are not so unreasonable as to ask that too much of this shall be done on pure speculation.

## AT ITS OLD TRICK.

The *News-Advertiser* is still at its old trick of misrepresentation. The *Colonist* readers may judge for themselves on this point we quote the following from our contemporary's issue of Saturday last:  
"It is an oversight when the 'Colonist' does not occupy columns of its space in discovering something inimical to the interests of the Province in the least inch denoted. Only recently the dismissal of a road 'boss' because the season's work was ended, booted into the 'Colonist' view to the Constitution."  
We ask *Colonist* readers to say for themselves how much truth there is in this extract. From it one would infer that the doings of the local government occupied exclusive attention from this paper. As a matter of fact the *Colonist* has scarcely said anything on that subject. During the last three weeks the *Colonist* has only dealt with one act of the government, namely, the appointment of Chief Justice McCall as a commissioner to investigate the payments on account of the Parliament building. It has printed four articles on this subject. It had one brief paragraph in the same length of time asking why the government had withdrawn the provincial police from Lake Teslin. It had an article recommending the government to send relief to sufferers on the Ashcroft trail, which was promptly acted on. It has had two articles suggested by Mr. Martin's Eastern interview; two articles on the general political situation; one in explanation of Mr. Turner's financial policy and one in reply to the *News-Advertiser*. Besides these it has had a few brief paragraphs on minor matters of a passing interest. It never printed an editorial on the dismissal of a road boss.

The *Colonist* has not devoted columns or even one column or a portion of a column to "discovering something inimical to the interests of the province," in anything which the government has done, and this chiefly for the reason that it is not aware that the government has done anything, inimical or otherwise, except dismiss a few officials and appoint an illegal commission. We are desirous of showing how grossly the *News-Advertiser* misrepresents this paper in this respect, because if it cannot be trusted to tell the truth about a contemporary, it cannot be trusted in anything else.

Senator Fairbanks, one of the Anglo-American commissioners, says that there is no foundation for any reports that have been published as to the conclusions of the conference upon the Canadian-Alaska boundary or any other question. This is satisfactory as far as it goes.

Joachim Miller has arranged for his funeral ceremonies. He has built a funeral pyre upon which he is to be cremated, and he directs that his ashes shall be scattered to the thirty-two points of the compass. Author-like, he wants as wide a circulation as possible.

The Rosland Miner understands that one of the objects of Sir William Van Horne's visit to the province is to consider the advisability of extending the Robson-Penticton railway to the Coast via the Similkameen, Hope and the Fraser valley. This is a very interesting information and highly important, if true.

The war tax upon Wall street amounts to nearly half a million dollars a month, the tax being \$2.00 for every hundred shares of stock handled. This is one case where the incidence of a tax is in the right direction.

Commissioner Ogilvie seems likely to gather enough nuggets from the way of transgressors at Dawson to pave the streets of that burg a la those of the New Jerusalem.

## A SECONDARY GOLD BELT.

Rich gold fields have been discovered at Lake Athin, in this province, and the district is east of the summit of the Coast Range. Promising placers and good quartz have been found in the neighborhood of Lorne Creek and in the Skeena Valley, also east of the summit of the Coast Range. A gentleman, who spent the summer on the upper waters of the Lillooet, says that gold is distributed everywhere. He does not claim to have made any great discovery, but says that quartz veins are many and all of them carry gold. What there is in them can only be determined by development work. Such work as is in progress is full of encouragement. The existence of gold bearing country at these points along the eastern slope of the Coast Range suggests that what may be called a secondary gold belt extends along this whole region, for the greater part of the country has not been prospected even in the most superficial way. Very much of it has never been visited by a white man.

We venture the suggestion that this part of British Columbia may be regarded as likely in the near future to be very much in evidence as a contributor to the prosperity of the province. It is probably more difficult to prospect than Kootenay, but for the reason that the timber is heavier and the growth of moss thick and the climate is not very difficult of access and the mineral deposits are found in the lower part of this belt, we may look for its occupation by a large number of people, for there are vast areas of excellent forest land in the river valleys much fine agricultural land. So far as we have been able to learn, no one has ever examined the shores and gulches around Chilo Lake for gold, and the mountains with which it is surrounded, are wholly unexplored. This body of water is perhaps seventy-five miles long. There is so much reason to expect to find gold around it as there was at Lake Athin, which lies in much the same position as regards the Coast Range. From Chilo Lake north to the Skeena is a vast area concerning which substantially nothing is known from a mineralogical point of view.

A secondary gold belt exists, its importance to the province will be hard to measure. It certainly does exist in one sense, for there is no doubt that, all along the eastern slope of the Coast Range, gold occurs. It is also known that it occurs in paying quantities at a few points remote from each other. What is required to be known is if the belt is continuous with the deposits large enough to pay for working. We suppose all there who are not making money out of the matter, the suggestion public, and trust to some venturesome persons taking hold of it in a practical way. There is not much that a government can do, except provide trails, by which prospectors can reach the new districts, and we are not so unreasonable as to ask that too much of this shall be done on pure speculation.

The London Standard is authority for the statement that after the battle of Omdurman the Sudanese troops were sent over the field to kill the wounded dervishes. This is terribly revolting, but horrible as it seems, there appears to have been no other course to take. A dervish in his intense hatred of his enemies will kill the man who offers him a cup of water, though he may be dying of thirst. The rules of civilized warfare, if there is such a thing, cannot be applied to such cases.

We agree with the *Winnipeg Free Press* that the discussion of matters affecting the administration of justice ought never to take a partisan form. If wrong is done, and the holding of it can be substantiated, the fullest publicity should be given to it; but the language of innuendo ought never to be employed against those charged with the important duty of presiding over the courts of the land.

Yesterday the *Colonist* had two callers, each of whom brought in something for publication. The first was 87 years old and his handwriting was as good as that of most men in middle age. He said in explanation that he used to be a beautiful writer when a boy. He had just gone out when the other caller stepped in with a nicely written MS. When asked his age, he replied: "Eighty-six." He was naturally much interested in the handwriting of his older predecessor. Such an experience is almost unique.

Will the present British Columbia government ask the Dominion to hand over the Yukon district to this province? The Turner administration did not think it desirable to do so, during the session of 1897, and the *Colonist* said at the time that it thought this was a mistake. It is absurd to administer the territory from either Ottawa or Regina, and to establish it as a separate government would be hardly warranted. Let it be annexed to British Columbia.

Those Indians who played havoc with the United States troops are not blamed by every one for what occurred. One prominent Minnesota editor says in an editorial that the Indians were provoked by the greed of officials into acts of violence. It seems to the bad luck of the United States government to get as a general thing very objectionable people to administer the laws in connection with the Indians.

Many persons were disappointed when they learned that Major Macdonald did not meet Kitchener on the Nile. The reason has just been made public. It appears that his Sudanese troops revolted and that he had so heavy a contract on his hands with them, that he was unable to keep his engagement with the Sirdar.

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## PEEPS INTO THE FUTURE.

Forecasts of Noted Men and What Came of Them.

London Mail.  
Just previous to the assassination of the Empress of Austria, the Emperor was heard repeatedly to remark, "I fear something awful is about to transpire. I wish the jubilee year were safely over." This brings to mind other instances of ordinary "peeps."  
Just over 30 years ago a visitor to Edinburgh was being shown over the High Court of Justiciary. He made some remark concerning the truck and its duties, and in reply the official jokingly said the visitor might one day be sentenced to be hanged in that very room. The sightseer was the notorious Mr. Pritchard; two years had barely passed when in the dock he had so closely inspected, he was doomed to great demerit poisoning his wife and mother-in-law.  
To many watchers of the political weathercock the rapid rise of Mr. Asquith to remove the prime minister, was little short of miraculous. To the late home secretary himself, however, it was the natural outcome of his own resolve. When a youth at the City of London school he informed all and sundry that he meant to take high honors at Oxford, enter the bar, and become a member of the cabinet.  
The Earl of Rosbery, so it is historically recorded, while passing his boyish years at Eton, foretold that in the coming year he would win the Derby, and that he would be prime minister. Both Lord Rosbery and Mr. Asquith prophesied the things whereof they knew.  
A gentleman conceived the idea that he would only live a certain time, so he made a nice calculation of his future, which he so apportioned as to last just as long as he has guessed his life would extend to.  
Strangely enough, his calculations came correct to the letter, for he died exactly at the time he had previously reckoned; he had so far exhausted his estate that, after his debts had been discharged, he could give no slippers to his relatives buried him, and a representation of the slippers was carved on his tombstone in a churchyard at Amsterdam. His grave may be seen, the only inscription on the stone being two Flemish words: "Etena nyt" (i.e., "Exactly").

The late Mr. George Moore came to London from Cumberland a poor, friendless man. He secured a small commercial house, and from the beginning declared he would eventually marry his employer's daughter and become his employer's partner. He accomplished both ambitions, became very wealthy and a man of whom his generation might well be proud to boast.

What Warren Hastings was a lad his great grief was that his family had lost their paternal estate at Daylesford, and he was constantly hearing his father say "buy it back." He grew up to make both history and a famous name, and he died at Daylesford.

Among the many records of Harrow school is that of a boy, the son of a poor local tradesman in a very small way of thought, who was constantly being taunted by his family poverty; their thoughtless jeers, although hurting his feelings, drew from him the resolution that he would one day ride in a coach and four.

The years sped by, and lo and behold! he was a rich baronet, the son of Earl of Harrow had developed into Dr. Parr, the greatest scholar of his time, whose customary and favorite means of locomotion was a coach and four.

The seventh child of the German Emperor and Empress is a daughter, their other six children being boys. The house of Hohenzollern has a tradition that in one year three emperors of that house will reign in Germany. "Three will rule, while three sons will bring ruin to the nation, as well as the empire to an end."  
This direful prophecy has seen the fulfillment of its first part; whether the arrival of a seventh son will bring the calamities predicted the future will show.

## RIVAL OF ACETYLENE GAS.

Carbolic, Made From Slag, May Be Better and Cheaper.  
If report be true, acetylene gas will shortly have a rival carbolic for the production of which blast furnace slag is stated to be especially suitable. Preparations are being made at Hammond, Ind., near South Chicago, for utilizing slag for this purpose. The inventor of the process of manufacturing acetylene gas, Hermann L. Deville, a Chicago chemist, who has taken out a patent for utilizing the waste products of blast furnaces in the manufacture of acetylene, from which ethylene gas is produced, defined as an improvement on acetylene, but not having the same characteristics, namely, the combination of the carbides of calcium, aluminum and silicon, and for its production blast furnace slag is especially suitable. It is described as follows: The slag is almost as fluid as water, and by means of ladles, operated by hydraulic power, is passed into converters similar to those used for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Before the slag is poured into the converter a strong gas blast is forced through the pipes to keep the molten mass from running into and filling them up.

As soon, however, as the slag is poured into the converter this is continued until the slag is thoroughly impregnated with the gas. When the mixture is complete the converter is turned on its shaft so as to allow the mass to flow between a series of carbon bars or electrodes, which serve to introduce a powerful electrical current. Coke is an excellent conductor of electricity, while slag is a conductor. The result is that the particles of slag in connection with the particles of coke, form innumerable electric arcs, producing a most intense heat within the mixture. In the course of about twenty minutes the mass becomes so superheated that the slag is fused or carbonized with the coke.

When this fusion is effected the material is finished. It is then poured into moulds. When cool it is of crystalline formation, has a metallic glitter, and is nearly twice the weight of coal. The finished product is carbolic, which can be kept indefinitely and transported without difficulty. Protected by wooden jacketed in cans for safety, it may be used in the same manner as a common article of merchandise, and supplied to the customer with much less difficulty than acetylene gas. The cost of carbolic will produce five feet of gas. Each cubic foot is equal in illuminating power to fifteen feet of ordinary coal or water gas.

The unused Bessemer plant at Hammond has been secured for the manufacture of carbolic, and a new building with the necessary electrical appliances. If the claims of the inventor are substantial, he will turn out a product which will make lighting at a much lower cost. If the slag can thus be made into carbolic, it will be a considerable diminution.

## GRADING

Lecture by Superintendent of Schools

Very Important School

Large Attendance Much in plan

The Saturday school teachers yesterday the subject of grading, which interesting Superintendent Eaton that provoked vigorous debate. Another hour Pineo in his botany and good, and the school discussed. Mr. Eaton's remarks were as follows:  
Ladies and Gentlemen, your attention is directed to the cause of its very importance. No other single qualification of large salary and containing quality of teaching, classify the pupils according to their ability my own views, points which a full and in return I will make an expression of your permit.

Subdivisions of the American city system for high schools. The Elementary school into two classes, primary and grammar; the secondary, secondary and high school period covers five years, rarely nine. In elementary schools very generally divided grade covering as much as possible is expected to be taught in the school period, most of the years, rarely nine. In elementary schools very generally divided grade covering as much as possible is expected to be taught in the school period, most of the years, rarely nine. In elementary schools very generally divided grade covering as much as possible is expected to be taught in the school period, most of the years, rarely nine.

A distinction must be made between grade and class. A grade is a group of pupils divided up into two or three classes for purposes of instruction. Their aptitudes, ability, and progress are taken into consideration. The grade is a group of pupils divided up into two or three classes for purposes of instruction. Their aptitudes, ability, and progress are taken into consideration. The grade is a group of pupils divided up into two or three classes for purposes of instruction. Their aptitudes, ability, and progress are taken into consideration.

The maximum class interval is that which is most profitable for the grade. Classes are and promotion takes place in the grade. In many American reclassification or graduation is based on the grade. The grade is a group of pupils divided up into two or three classes for purposes of instruction. Their aptitudes, ability, and progress are taken into consideration.

One serious disadvantage of the class interval is that it is in recognition of the primary than for light. It is in recognition of the primary than for light. It is in recognition of the primary than for light. It is in recognition of the primary than for light. It is in recognition of the primary than for light. It is in recognition of the primary than for light.

The younger the children are the evill effects are primary than for light. It is in recognition of the primary than for light. It is in recognition of the primary than for light. It is in recognition of the primary than for light. It is in recognition of the primary than for light.

It is obvious that the advantages of the year interval to the same extent with the half-year interval. It would be able to skip a year in receiving a year's work in a half year. It would be able to skip a year in receiving a year's work in a half year. It would be able to skip a year in receiving a year's work in a half year.