Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1885.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Our esteemed contemporary on the bank of the Fraser is still fretting his soul over the fortification matter and the location of Battery "C." One would suppose, after the unqualified official announcement of Sir A. Caron and Sir Hector Langevin in the house of commons of the intention of the government to establish the battery at a point near Victoria and Esquimalt for the protection of those places and the entrance to the Gulf of Georgia, so as to enable the Dominion forces to act in conjunction with the Imperial forces on the station, that nothing more remained to be said on the subject. But our contemporary has somehow imbibed the idea that with a few ill-timed articles he can force the Dominion government to reverse its pronounced policy and establish the battery and fortifications at another and remote point. Some years ago a writer in a mainland newspaper—we think it was the Columbian—suggested Burrard Inlet as the proper place for Her Majesty's dockyard, because, said the writer, the British fleet could ride there with perfect immunity from attack in case of war with a foreign power. The inference drawn from this advice by the naval officers then on this station was that the first duty of Her Majesty's ships in time of war is to seek a harbor of refuge—in fact, *hide* from an enemy instead of seeking him. The idea of security, was, perhaps, not overdrawn. There can be no question that the inlet referred to would be secure, for an enemy having destroyed all that was worth destroying at Victoria and Esquimalt would scarcely venture to attack an inland port whose natural defences make it almost impregnable, and the approaches to which are already sufficiently safe to make it—is the words the writer referred to—a harbor of refuge for British ships of war. Unfortunately for the force of our contemporary's argument British sailors are supposed to meet and overcome enemies instead of running away from them, and it is altogether likely that they would strongly object to, if they did not openly rebel against orders the effect of which would be to carry them beyond harm's reach while it left Victoria and Esquimalt, the key to the coal treasures of Nanaimo and the agricultural wealth of the lower Fraser, undefended. The absurdity of this contention has been so frequently pointed out that it seems a work of supererogation to repeat them; but the Columbian has such a queer method of dealing with facts—turning, twisting and distorting them in a manner so ingenious as to defy the persons most familiar with them to recognize them as facts after they have passed under our contemporary's harrow. The facts to which we refer, and to which we again draw our good contemporary's attention, in the hope that he will meet them fairly and openly, are contained in Hansard for the session that lately came to a close. The report containing those facts has been published before, and the conduct of our contemporary in ignoring them or, at least, declining to accept them as conclusive, has rendered their reproduction necessary. It is much to be regretted that the Columbian is disposed to reduce all things connected with the well-being of the province into a question of dollars and cents. The Island smiles complacently while New Westminster enjoys the trade that flows from a lunatic asylum and two penitentiaries. But the defence of the province is an entirely different matter. It cannot be dealt with on a trade basis. It is something that rises above the level of grocery and drygoods bills. It is a strictly national question, involving the national honor and the possessions of Great Britain in the North Pacific. The remarks of Sir A. Caron and Sir H. Langevin in the house deal with the matter so effectively that we cannot do better than quote them in full:—

Sir A. Caron, in bringing forward the estimates for the military in the house of commons, moved the following:

"Pay and maintenance of 'A,' 'B' and 'C' batteries, Royal Schools of Artillery, at Quebec, Kingston and VICTORIA, B. C., $172,700."

[This item naturally provoked considerable discussion, and the minister was sharply questioned as to the location of "C" battery. Sir Adolph freely and decidedly stated that the battery would be established at VICTORIA as a supporting arm to the Imperial forces for the protection of VICTORIAand (Sir Hector Langevin added) "ESPECIALLY ESQUIMALT HARBOR."

Sir Richard Cartwright—Is it the intention of the government to have these men who are to be stationed at VICTORIA instructed in the use of torpedoes?

Mr. Caron—Yes; that is part of our programme.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Is the hon. gentleman in communication with the Imperial authorities on that point?

Mr. Caron—Yes; we have been for some time.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Then he and they propose to co-operate together so as to PROTECT the HARBOR of VICTORIA? If I recollect aright, the harbor is particularly defensible by the using of torpedoes.

Sir Hector Langevin—Yes; AND ESPECIALLY ESQUIMALT HARBOR.

THE NIHILISTS.

Many of the stories told about nihilist plots should be received with a large grain of salt; but there is no reason to doubt that the state of popular sentiment in the czar's dominion bodes no good to the existing government. A monarch whose life is so insecure that the railways by which he travels have to be "fenced in" with soldiers and who dare not lay his head on his pillow before "looking for a man under the bed" cannot be in a very happy frame of mind. A few years ago the English people were accustomed to sneer at the reputed strength of the nihilist organization; but when they struck down the czar Alexander in the midst of his escort and in the presence of a multitude of his subjects the gravity of the situation became evident and greater precautions were taken; but these did not prevent the entrapping and murder of the head of the Russian police and the escape of his assassins, showing how deep are the ramifications of the conspiracy and perfect their organization. Hard times are sweeping Russia in common with other countries, and it is learned from St. Petersburg that the nihilists have shown an unusual amount of activity during the past few months, and had received large accessions to their ranks, owing to the depression existing in various trade centres and the distress prevailing in the agricultural districts throughout Russia. The czar's long sojourn in Denmark is due to vague reports that the nihilists were hatching a plot of such magnitude that their previous exploits would be considered child's play in comparison. The police officials, after many inquiries, became convinced of the truthfulness of the stories, and begged the czar to leave Russia and remain absent until the plotters were unearthed. The czar, who has become very nervous from the constant alarms of nihilistic plots, willingly complied with the request. Large numbers of detectives were at once set to work, and by strenuous efforts arrested hundreds of the alleged nihilists. It is rumored that after their arrest the prisoners were so cruelly tortured that the result was that "all was quiet in Warsaw." The czar will therefore return to St. Petersburg next week. The anxiety of the police officials, however, still continues, as the nihilists are exciting the populace to demand the occupation of Bulgaria, hoping that such a step by Russia will result in a war with one or other of the great powers. They will then attempt to create a rebellion at home, and they are better prepared for a rising than in '77. A powerful section of the nihilists, in the event of a successful rising, advocate enthroning the Duke of Edinburgh's son, with several nihilists as regents, in preference to a republic or loose form of government, which might possibly result in anarchy. They are sanguine of success, sooner or later, because, as they say, their military adherents are numerous and increasing daily.

The Minister of Justice.

We need not dwell at any length on the eminent wisdom of this appointment, or the great value to the province of being represented in the Dominion Cabinet by a gentleman of Mr. Thompson's character and ability. We do not believe that there is a man of any standing in the province, of either party, who will question either point for a moment. As a gentleman the new minister has ever been a favorite among men of all parties, creeds and classes; as a lawyer he has no equal in the Lower Provinces, and few, if any, superiors in Canada; while as a public man he displayed all the highest qualities of an ideal statesman. Honest, industrious, broad-minded, clear-headed and courageous, with a thorough mastery of his profession, and a patriotic ambition to be useful in his day and generation. Mr. Thompson is unquestionably, of all the men in province, the one best qualified to succeed Sir Charles Tupper as representative of Nova Scotia in the Government of Canada. That Sir John Macdonald has had the wisdom to seek and the good fortune to secure him as a colleague, must be a matter of congratulation to every Nova Scotian worthy of the name, and to every man in Canada who values country above party.

Of the perfect propriety of Sir John Macdonald's course in offering the portfolio of Minister of Justice to Mr. Thompson while the latter was a judge of the Supreme Court, or of Mr. Thompson's action in accepting the office thus tendered him, there can happily be no doubt. There are abundant English precedents justifying such a course. The position of Minister of Justice in Canada is nearly identical with that of Lord Chancelor in England, and several of the most illustrious of English Chancellors were taken from the Bench. Lord Hardwick, Camden, Bathurst, Loughborough, Eldon, Truro, Campbell and Wood each left the Bench to enter the English Cabinet as Lord Chancellor.—Halifax Mail.

GOWER GONE.

He Leaves in a Balloon and Avoids a Divorce Suit.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Lillian Norton, the well-known singer, was married about sixteen months ago to Frederick A. Gower, a wealthy Bostonian, who spent part of his time abroad and part at his home in Brooklyn. A few months ago she petitioned to the court for a divorce from her husband on the ground of abuse. A few days before the trial Gower's counsel secured a postponment of the trial so that he could go to Paris. Soon after his arrival in that city Gower accepted an invitation of a friend to make a balloon ascension, and since then nothing has been heard of the balloon or Gower. Mrs. Gower has gone to Paris to claim his estate, which is valued at $3,000,000.

The Poultry Yard.

If hens are to be kept in winter with a view to profit, they must have comfortable accomodations, where can be protected from extreme cold, and have a southern or southeastern exposure, where the sunlight can be admitted.

See that all fowls, young and old, are protected from damp winds. It is now a good time to stop up all the leaky roofs and batten up any holes that might cause direct draughts. Good care now means freedom from roup later. When fowls are kept healty the money return is always larger.

Roup usually comes from exposure during moulting, dampness and bad air dirt, poor feed, foul quarters, cold winds and lice. Late-hatched chicks nearly always invite roup, and it comes and stays unless promptly and vigoroualy treated. The best possible treatment for roup is prevention. When a bird is once affected something must be promptly done. Frequently the best thing to do is to kill and cover or burn it up.

Animal food should be supplied during the winter and in the summer if the fowls are confined. Milk will partly supply the want, also scraps from the table. A good substitute for meat is beef scraps and refuse bones or meat from the butcher. The most convenient substitute is to be found in ground beef scraps or animal meat, made from refuse bones, blood and meat from the slaughter-house. One quart mixed with soft feed, first soaking over night in water, when it will swell to twice its bulk, two or three times a week, will give the best results. Another important matter is charcoal. Fifty fowls will easily and profitably eat a barrel of charcoal in a fortnight.

Bone meal is an excellent ingredient to mix with the soft morning food, and will help greatly in forming a large, strong frame for the young chickens. They should always be provided with light, nutricious food in good variety. Corn and other fattening food should be saved for winter use. The old hens, too, are just passing through the moulting season, a serious time for them. If their wants are carefully attended to it will materially shorten the length of their moult, and they will come out in excellent condition for the winter laying and early spring breeding. They ought to be separated from the young stock and old roosters, and be allowed a season of rest, which they will appreciate.

An English paper, the Farmer and Chamber of Agriculture Journal, says: "The ideal hen for the farm is one that will lay 365 eggs a year, weight when dressed eight pounds, will serve as a broiler at six weeks old, hunt for its living, good sitters and good mothers and never get too tough to pass for a spring chicken. This fowl has never been found and never will be, but the one combining the most of these desirable points, or approaching the nearest to them, is the one to select. All pure-bread fowls have their good points and should be prized accordingly The one point we insist upon is to keep whatever breed that may be chosen pure. All the cockerels from pure-bred chicks can be sold for breeders at fancy prices in the spring, at least the price seems fancy when compared with the one paid for mongrels. A flock of pure-bred chickens is an ornament to any farm, and the way to get and keep up a desirable flock is to buy the best and carefully cull out all imperfect specimens each year, breeding only from the best. It would be folly for us to particularize breeds."

OPENED THE SEASON.—The "Thistle" dancing club held an opening hop at the Philharmonic last evening, when a very pleasant evening was spent, dancing being indulged in until the "wee sma' hours" reminded the pleasure seekers that there was also a time for sleep. About fifty couple were present.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Placer and Quartz Mines of British Columbia.

From M. S. P. Tuck, C. E., who was of the party, we learn that the one under Mr. Amos Bowman, of the Geological Survey of Canada, which has been engaged during a portion of the past summer in making an examination and survey of the Cariboo district in this province has closed its outside work for this season because of inclement weather, and will now be employed in preparing its notes and plans for early publication. It will be remembered that this work was undertaken as the result of an agreement or understanding between the Dominion and local governments, by which each undertook to contribute one half the expense of a

THOROUGH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

and examination of the various mining districts of the province. It was intended that the work should have been undertaken early in the season, but owing to the long session of the Dominion parliament, and the late period at which the estimates were voted, provision for the work was not made as soon as was anticipated. The season was therefore well advanced before the party was able to get into the field. However, after a beginning had been made, the work was pushed with considerable energy, and a good deal of information gathered before the advancing season and inclement weather put an end to outside operations in the district.

STARTING FROM QUESNELLE MOUTH,

a careful traverse of the Cariboo wagon road was made to Barkerville, and the various claims on Lightning creek located and examined. Williams creek was also traversed, and so far as possible all the claims worked-out claims upon it were located, as well as the hydraulic claims which are now being worked.

From Barkerville the party worked to Grouse creek, and up that creek as far as the former site of Boone's sawmill, and down to the Waverley Company's claim, which was not being worked because of the scarcity of water, but of which great hopes are entertaind. From Grouse creek the trail was traversed to Antler creek, up which the traverse was continued to Sawmill Flat, passing the well known Nason claim, now in charge of Mr. George Cowan, M. P. P., from which it is confidently expected remunerative returns will soon be made to those interested.

FROM SAWMILL FLAT

the traverse was extended to the Snow Shoe creek and its branches, and thence to Keithley creek which was surveyed to Veith, Borland & Co.'s ranch. From this point a survey was made to the north branch of the Quesnelle river which was traversed to the Forks of the Quesnelle, where there is a large Chinese settlement. Prospecting has again begun here, and hopes are sanguinely entertained that it will be successful. Returning to Keithley creek traverses were made thence along Cariboo lake to Harvey creek, which was surveyed and claims located, upon which a large amount of money and labor had been expended without, as yet, any adequate return. From Harvey creek the mountain was crossed to Cunningham creek which was also traversed, and thence through Cunningham pass to Antler creek again, passing by the Yellow river claim which was being worked with fair pay.

MOSQUITO CREEK,

where a large quantity of work has been done, and is being done, Cornish creek, Percupine creek, Hardscrabble and Sugar creek were visited in turn, and connected by carefully made surveys.

Mount Agnes, Yank's Peak, Keithley mountain, the Sisters, Mount Anderson and Bald mountain were ascended and accurate topographical sketches made from each, with transit chronometer and level.

THE QUARTZ LEDGES

on Keithley mountain were examined during the trip to its summit, and afterwards those on Burns' mountain, together with the workings at that point. A visit was also made to the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company's claim on Hixon creek, for which new machinery is now being sent forward from Spencer's Bridge, and experienced workmen have been engaged to conduct the mining and milling of the ore. It is sincerely to be hoped that the pluck and enterprise of the officers of the company, in the face of much discouragement, may be richly rewarded.

The Lillooet-Cariboo wagon road has also been traversed from

QUESNELLE NORTH TO SODA CREEK,

and thence to the 250 mile post, to connect with the system of surveyed lands in the southern part of the province.

A reconnoissance was also made with a view to a railway from Bridge creek by way of the old brigade trail to Green Lake and the Bonaparte river, and thence down the Bonaparte to Mundorf's, on the Yale-Clinton wagon road. Another reconnoissance is also being made from the 150 mile post to the forks of Quesnelle, and down the Quesnelle river to its mouth.

Of course, the work which has been done this year is largely preliminary, but a large amount of material and information has been collected, which it is hoped and expected will be useful when properly collected and published in the form of

REPORTS AND REPORTS.

The party has had an unusually favorable season for its work, and warmly appreciates the kindness and hospitality which it received everywhere in the Cariboo district. But kindness and generous hospitality are qualities for which the warm-hearted miners have always been noted.

Consulting her Father.

New York Sun, Young Mr. Chas. H. Isidore Coshinigni of Harlem was plainly embarrassed. For some minutes he had rested uneasily in his chair, and Miss Smith of Ninth street, near Second avenue, upon whom he was calling, knew what was coming—or thought she did—and her heart throbs were as the ticking of a clock.

"Er—Miss Smith," he said feverishly, "could I—er—see your father for a moment or tow?"

"My father?" she repeated with a blush, "certainly, Mr. Coshinigin," and excusing herself, she swept from the parlor.

Presently the old man came in, and after a short conversation with Mr. Coshinigin, he stepped to the door and summoned his daughter.

"It is getting late," said Mr. Coshinigin, whose face was radiant, "and as I have a long ride before me, I think that I will say good night. Will I have the pleasure of finding you at home on Wednesday evening, Miss Smith?"

Miss Smith blushingly assured him that he would, and young Mr. Coshinigin was en route for Harlem.

"Oh, papa!" she began, "did he—" and then she stopped.

"You must ask no questions," said the old man, and he smiled as he stroked his daughter's hair fondly. "Mr Coshinigin wished to see me in regard to a little matter which for the present must remain a secret."

"I know, papa," pleaded the girl, "but you might give me just a little hint of what it was—just a word, papa—"

"Oh, well," he replied indulgently, "since you must know, Mr. Coshinigin wanted to borrow five cents to get to Harlem with."

Customs and Legal Blanks

Of every description for sale at *The Colonist* office.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Huddersfield chamber of commerce informs the commission of trade depression that the depression on yarns is due to hostile tariffs in America, Spain and elsewhere, free importation of German yarns and cheap labor on the continent.

The Turkish minister at Belgrade has been recalled to Constantinople.

A cabinet council was held to-day, lasting two hours and twenty minutes. The day was mostly occupied in discussing affairs in Ireland.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—The weather in England is fine. Wheat is strong and in good demand, with holders offering sparingly.

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—Cardinal Manning's article on how Catholics ought to vote in the coming election have appeared in the Dublin Review. The cardinal defends parliament and the constitution, even though oppressing Catholicism. He favors liberalism, which is devoted to the care of the poor and the change of land enforcement to local option. He strongly denounces secular education, and urges Catholics to place the religious question foremost and support only those candidates who are in favor of placing voluntary schools a vital question in the Christian education and of appointing a royal commission to examine into the education question.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The National Zeitung says Germany will join the bimetalic conference when England consents to do likewise.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—It is rumored that there is a warm attachment between Prince Alexander and the second daughter of the German crown prince. It is said that the latter and his wife favor the marriage, but that Prince Bismarck strongly objects.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The French fleet has blockaded Port Natamandry, and Admiral Minott has proceed to Majunga.

It is stated that as a result of the election General Campenon, minister of war, has instructed General De Courcey, commander in Tonquin, to confine the French occupation to forts on the Red river delta and to return the remainder of the troops to the French General Pettie.

The president does not intend to exile Orleanists unless they break laws.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Oct. 9—The porte having asked for an explanation from the Servian government of the warlike attitude Servia has assumed in mobilizing her army and despatching troops to the frontier. An answer was given to-day which was not considered adequate by the Turkish ambassador, and he has gone to Nissa to demand an audience with King Milan.

Bards of Bulgarians have raided Servian territory and plundered a village near the frontier. A force of gen d' armes have gone to the scene of the disturbance to drive out the intruders.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A Servian writes to the Daily Telegraph that Servia desires a whole or portion of old Servia, but to avoid war she should content herself with a corner of Bulgaria abutting on Sofia. Unless the powers, he says, grants at least the latter compensation for the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, Servia will fight for her rights. Servia will be concilirted only if *statu quo* be restored.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 9.—Roumania chambers have been summoned to meet on tne 27th. It is intended to mobilize a third army corps and a portion of the fourth.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SEATTLE, Oct. 9.—The grand jury today presented an indictment for murder in the first degree against George W. Tibbetts, who is charged with complicity in the massacre of Chinese at Squak. Tibbets is a storekeeper at Squak and is a man of considerable wealth and influence. He has held several offices under the territorial government, has represented King county in the legislature and is a prominent member of the G. A. R. He is the present postmaster at Squak. The indictment was a great surprise and created a sensation. Tibbetts has been arrested and is now in jail. This makes the twenty-second indictment for murder in the first degree growing out of the Squak affair. Three indictments having been presented against each of the seven men previously arrested, one for each of the three Chinamen killed. More indictments will follow.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Chris. A. Buckley and Jos. W. Taylor were arrested this afternoon on a charge of misdemeanor. They are accused of having by false representations obtained $500 from B. Bonnett in connection with a case before the supreme court. This case will bring out all facts of alleged improper influence brought to bear on the supreme court by Buckley in the Bonnett case.

Charles Crocker telegraphed five thousand dollars from New York to-day for the relief of the families of firemen who were killed and injured at the fire at the Crocker building yesteday.

The loss of Schweitzer, Sacha & Co. is estimated at $156,000. They carried a stock of $600,000, on which there is an insurance of $260,000 distributed principally among English and continental companies. Hecht Bros. & Co., dealers in boots and shoes, sustained damage to goods by water and smoke of $20,000, covered by insurance. Friedlander & Kock, hats and rubber goods, also sustained damage of $20,000, covered by insurance.

Harry C. Gilmore, freight clerk of J. D. Spreckles & Bros., has been found short in his accounts about $1200, which he has lost in Chinese lottery. He confessed his guilt and the matter was compromised by his promising to leave the state at once. This he has done.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 9.—Jang Quong Sing, Chinese cook in the employ of J. H. M. Townsend, was arrested this afternoon as the perpetrator of the murder of Henry Vandervorst at the latter's saloon on Milpetas road Wednesday night. Suspicion was directed to the Chinaman this morning by the discovery that a hatchet used at Townsend's place had blood marks on it, also, that the old handle had been taken out and a willow stick substituted. The sheriff searched the Chinaman's room and found a pair of shoes with blood spots on them, and a pistol and a pocket knife belonging to the murdered man.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Cardinal McCloskey died at 12 50 o'clock this morning peacefully and surrounded by relations and the clergymen of his church.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The great explosion of nearly 300,000 pounds of dynamite which is expected to shiver Flood rock and Clearhill gate channel is set for tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Business failures for the seven days past is 207 against 196 last week. The increase is in the Pacific and Western States.

CANADIAN NEWS.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 9.—An infernal machine, consisting of clockwork machinery and a quantity of black substance in a box, was found in the cellar of the city hall this evening. It is generally believed a hoax, though an investigation will be held.

GIRAFFE HUNTING.

A HUNTING PARTY MOUNTED ON THE SWIFTEST DROMEDARIES.

Riding Bareback—The Hunter's Frugal Fare—A Desperate, Frantic Chase—Securing the Game—Danger on Horseback—Close Quarters.

[Frank Leslie's Magazine.]

Its quaintness of exterior no African beast surpasses the giraffe, which may be considered as characteristic of the torrid soil of the upper Nile, as the emu or kangaroo is of Australia. Its gigantic frame sometimes reaches the height of twenty feet; its skin is most conspicuous for the regularity and beauty of its brown or reddish triangle or square-shaped dottings; its eyes for a softness of expression.

The giraffe received, it is said, its present Arabian name from the elegance of its motion. It avoids the tropical forests and their entangling creepers, and is not found either among the steeper hills. It thrives best among the acacias and bauhinias of the South African plains, in the grass-covered lands of Southern Nubia, and in the shrubs and bushes of Sennaar, where the ground resembles a carpet interwoven with the most beautiful lilies and other flowers. The olfactory and auditory senses are most sharply developed, and it is by no means easy for any hunter to approach them so near as to kill them, even with a rifle ball.

The most general and successful method of hunting this noble animal is the one practiced by the sword-hunters or Aggageers, in southern Nubia. Several Bennasr tribes, as the Tungi negroes and the Abu-Rof Bedouins, delight in this kind of sport. They are mounted on the swiftest dromedaries, and as soon as a flock of giraffes has been espied in the steppe the hunters assemble. They use no saddle, and can keep, therefore, on the top of the fatty protuberance only by a firm appliance and grasp of their muscular knee-joints. Their bodies are of a dark bronze hue, and are always shining with an abundance of grease; no garments cover their limbs, except a long strip of cotton fastened around the hip and the shoulder. From the left shoulder dangles the long and broad cross-hilted sword, sheathed in a reddish colored leather scabbard.

The party is followed at some distance by an attendant who carries water in a leather bag, and raw sorghum grains previously soaked in water. This food, called belilch, with a mouthful of water, constitutes all the food that the frugal giraffe hunter stands in need of.

The hunt continues all day long amidst the tough and thorny shrubs, diminutive palm trees, some not unlike our palmetto, amid large cactus-like euphorbias, and thickets filled with lilanas and creepers. The images of blue, distant mountains sometimes emerge to a monstrous height above the horizon, owing to the deceitful reflection of a Fata-morgana, which has proved disastrous to many an exhausted traveler in the howling wilderness and sandy deserts of the African continent.

A careful search has finally revealed the spot where a little flock of giraffes had gathered. The hunting company approaches most noiselessly, hiding itself when possible behind trees and thickets. When near enough the riders emerge from the thickets, and by loud clicks excite the dromedaries to speed on with their utmost power after the game. They then draw their swords, their strange hunting weapon, the blades glittering brightly in the sunbeams. The doomed victims soon become aware of their persecutors, and in their rapid flight wave their long necks forward and backward. Dry branches break and crack under the step of their quickly-moving hoofs; stones, pebbles, roots, and earth are whirled in all directions, and clouds of dust fill the atmosphere.

In a desperate, frantic chase the hunter follows the game, which cunningly tries to evade or outstrip its unmerciful pursuer by cross steps and jumps; but the despondent look of the exhausted victim already presages that its doom is sealed, and that an escape is utterly impossible. The rebocity of the pursued is no longer equal to that of the pursuer, and, when its pace begins to slacken, the livid tongue, covered with froth, protrudes out of the mouth, and the glaring, desperate eyeballs starting from their sockets exhibit the anxiety by which the animal is consumed.

When the hunter has arrived at a sufficiently short distance, he leans forward on his seat, takes aim, and with his ponderous sword hamstrings his victim. Rarely is a second blow needed to fell the colossal frame of the pursued giraffe. The animal falls panting into the grass, or crouches down upon its hind legs in convulsions, and kicks to right and left, whirling up clouds of dust.

By a loud cry, "Tachu el-Hamd-illahah!" (Thanks to God) "Allah-Kerim!" (God is merciful) our Nubian sportsman announces his victory and calls together his companions in the chase. Those who are not actually engaged in pursuing or slaying another victim from all sides readily respond to the call. They dismount from their dromedaries and dispatch the victim by a few sword-cuts into the throat and the extremities. They flay the animal on the spot, and divide the meat among the party, who cut it lengthwise into strips. When the meat has been thoroughly dried in the sun it is used as provision, and stands in high favor with hunters and travelers.

Almost every part of the giraffe's body serves to some useful purpose of the negro. Its skin is tanned, and furnishes excellent material for shields and sandals; the bushy end of the tail becomes a fan or flap to keep off flies and mosquitoes; even the pelvis yields its bony frame to the Flammeg negro, who turns it into a banjo and sings to its tune his love-songs and war capiets.

Young giraffes are easily caught alive, when the parent animals have been killed or dispersed, for, helpless as they are, they surrender to their pursuers after a very short chase, and when they have grown to more advanced age, they are captured almost in the same way as the Guaranis on the Plata, in South America, lasso their wild horses.

Fascination of Terror.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A correspondent of The Spectator is reminded by an article in that publication on the "Fascination of Terror," of an anecdote told by a friend. He had gone with another friend to see the tubular bridge over the Menai strait, then in process of construction. While doing so they had to creep along a portion of the unfinished bridge overhanging the sea. While thus creeping the foremost of the two muttered, "John, I must let myself fall into the sea." John's reply was to squeeze his legs so tightly against the rail that he cried out with pain. The new and sharp sensation dispelled the fascination of terror, and he was thankful ever after to John for his timely though painful pressure.

Russia and the Jews.

[Foreign Letter.]

Russia's antipathy to the Jewish race dates back to the outrages perpetrated in 1618 by the Jews who accompanied the Polish invasion. Peter the Great two centuries later summarily banished them from Russia, with the characteristic sarcasm that "if he let them alone the Russians would cheat them out of all they had." In the Slavonian legends of that period the villain is invariably a Jew, and the evil one himself is represented as saying: "I'm not such a Jew as you think me."

But despite all this there are now upward of 25,000 Jews in Caucasus alone, and in Russia proper at least 1,940,000. Thriving Jewish colonies exist in Moscow, Tula, Orel, Kursk, Saratorf, and other great trading and manufacturing centers. In Warsaw district, again, where 250,000 Jews were put to death within ten years in the seventeenth century, they now form nearly one-eighth of the population. Hence it is probable that the severe measures now being directed against them are a hasty explosion of rage produced by the attempt of the Jewish Nihilist, Vladetski, rather than a deliberate effort to expel a class whose removal would be a grievous loss to the whole empire.

Virtue in Coffee.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Dr. Oppler, of Strassburg, has discovered in burnt coffee a new antiseptic dressing for wounds. The action appears to be twofold, first that produced by burnt coffee as a form of charcoal, and secondly, that which is due to the pungent aromatic odors which are fatal to the lower organisms. As coffee is always on hand in military expeditions, it will be especially serviceable as a dressing during war times. A German writer also states that cold black coffee is the most efficacious and least injurious of all drinks in [illegible]

ENGLAND.

Good for the Newsboys.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The liberals have laid a mine to be exploded under the tories, in pursuance of agitation on behalf of overworked railway servants. The victim of the coming attack is the Righ Hon. William Henry Smith, secretary of war in the present tory government, who was immortalized some years ago as Sir. Joseph of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pinafore." Smith is lessee and proprietor of the book stalls in all railway stations throughout Great Britain. He has an absolute monopoly of this business and has become immensely rich by means of it, his fortune being estimated to be millions of pounds. It has just become known that he compels boys in his employ, some of whom are only 14 years old, to work from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M. for $1.75 a week. Liberal committee propose to give widespread publicity to these facts, and the exposure is sure to create a storm of indignation. The boys are generally favorites with the public. Very few of their customers know of the fearfully long hours exacted of them. It is believed the agitation will result in some practical measures for their relief, and it may cause the extinction of Smith's monopoly of the railway news and book trade, which has long been irksome in so many ways to the traveling public.

CURIOSITIES, ANCIENT OR MODERN, bought, sold or exchanged. Indian totem poles, figures, masks, bowls, tools, Indian dress, &c., in carved stone, wood, ivory, bone, &c. Mineral specimens, old coins, shells or Indian relics of any kind. Correspond with Nathan Joseph & Co., 641 Clay street, San Francisco. 6mdw*

A PECULIAR virtue in Ayer's Sarsaparilla is that while it cleanses and purges the blood from all corruptions and impurities, and thereby roots out disease, it builds up and invigorates the whole system and makes one young again. dw

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per ox. For sale by A. J. LANGLEY & Co. d&w

BADGES FOR ALL SOCIETIES, police, firemen, &c.; also, presentation prizes or charms in gold, silver or metal, sold at society prices at the agents of the Universal Badge Manufacturing Co. Nathan Joseph & Co., 641 Clay St., San Francisco, California. Workmen, K. of P. and most any other solid gold badges, Price $1 each, sent by mail or C. O. D. 6mdw*

SUFFERERS from the effects of quinine, used as a remedy for chills and fever, will appreciate Ayer's Ague Cure, a powerful tonic bitter, composed wholly of vegetable substances, without a particle of any noxious drug. Its action is peculiar, prompt, and powerful, breaking up the chill, curing the fever, and expelling the poison from the system, yet leaving no harmful or unpleasant effect upon patient. dw

The Inland Revenue Department having recently adopted regulations permitting distillers to bottle "in bond," under the supervision of an officer, the produce of their own distilleries, we are now enabled to offer the public our

FINE OLD WHISKIES

bottled in accordance with these regulations, and each bottle bearing Excise Officer's certificate as to age of contents. This gives the consumer a perfect and indisputable guarantee as to age, which cannot be obtained in any other way. We are now bottling our celebrated

CLUB WHISKEY OF 1879

and our Old Rye Whiskey of 1879, 1880, and 1881, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS

DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

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IMPERIAL

FEDERATION LEAGUE

LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

THE OFFICES OF THIS BRANCH OF THE Imperial Federation League are now open at CHICAGO BUILDINGS, STANLEY ST., LIVERPOOL. All Colonists passing through Liverpool are cordially invited to make use of the rooms of the league for correspondence and other purposes.

The publications of the League may be seen there, and all Colonial papers received are filed for reference.

The Committee will be glad of communications upon all matters of Colonial interest. Information will be gladly offered by the Hon. Secretary respecting Colonial Exhibition of 1886; the doings of the National Association for promoting State Directed Emigration and Colonization; the Movement for the Improvement of Local Defence, and upon other matters of Colonial interest. fy1dwtf

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MONUMENTS TABLETS TOMBS, MANTLE PIECES, FURNITURE WORK, Etc., Etc.

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GEORGE RUDGE, PROPRIETOR.

All Orders promptly attended to and satisfactorily guaranteed. sd&dw3m

Coney Island Custom.

[Cor. Chicago Journal.]

Amusement is plenty on Coney island, however, and the best of it is free, for it can be found in watching the crowds. The democratic end of the island is the place for this, for there the boys and girls from the Bowery side of New York congregate. Their ways are sometimes unique. Where they get their usages is a puzzle to me. The girls are apt to be rakish. In attire, audacious in carriage, and slangy in language; and these characteristics are in the respectable ones as well as the dissolute.

I saw a custom, for example, which certainly has not yet reached the belles of Saratoga or Long Branch. It is a substitute for kissing, and it consists in rubbing cheeks. Two maidens meet. They are rapturously glad to see each other. Orderly, two girls thus situated crack their lips together resoundingly in a kiss that is more noisy than emotional. The Bowery belles have for the time abolished purely feminine osculation. Their faces are put together, but not the mouths. The nose of one is slid back about to the ear of the other, and the conjunctive cheeks, hard as newly whipped toffee, together until they part at the corners of the mouths. The same operation vigorously repeated on the opposite sides of the faces completes the salutation.

The Etiquette of Story-Telling.

[The Hatchet.]

The other evening Judge Reily and Dr. Nelson were telling some of their stories when a flock of blackbirds flew overhead. "I killed seventy-five of those birds at one shot down on the east shore," said Judge Reily. "Shoh that's nothing," said the doctor, "I killed 122 one time." "Look here, doctor," said the judge, "after this you can tell yours first."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Restores the color, gloss, and youthful freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and luxurious growth; thoroughly cleanses the scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; and is the most cleanly and effective preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, Illinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Ayer's Hair Vigor, used in my family for several years, has no equal as a dressing, nor for preventing the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray. It ranks among the first luxuries of our house." Miss Kate Rose, Ingersoll, Ontario, writes: "While keeping my head clear of dandruff, and preventing Scald Head, Ayer's Hair Vigor has also caused my hair to grow luxuriantly, resulting in my now possessing hair forty-two inches long, and as thick as could be desired." The wife of Dr. V. S. Lovelace, Lovelaceville, Ky., had very bad tetter sores upon her head, causing the hair to fall out. Ayer's Hair Vigor healed the sores, and in less than twelve months produced hair a foot long.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all Druggists.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

No More Bald Heads.

To produce a new growth of hair on bald heads, in the case of persons advanced in years, is not always possible. When the glands are decayed and gone, no stimulant can restore them; but, when they are only inactive, from the need of some excitant, the application of Ayer's Hair Vigor will renew their vitality, and a new growth will result. L. V. Templeton, Newbern, N. C., writes: "After a protracted illness, with fever, my hair all came out, leaving me entirely bald. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, before I had used all its contents, a thick growth of hair, nearly two inches long, covered my head." L. D. McJunkin, Perryville, Md., writes: "Baldness is hereditary in my family. Five years ago the hair on the top of my head was becoming weak and thin. I procured Ayer's Hair Vigor, the application of which invigorated the hair roots, and sent out a new growth of young hair. To-day my hair is as thick and vigorous as ever. I still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my scalp in a healthy condition."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

BUY THE BEST QUALITY

Union India Rubber Co.'s

Pure Gum

CRACKPROOF

RUBBER BOOTS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Be sure the Boots are stamped on the heels "Union India Rubber Co. Crack Proof," and have the Pure Gum Springs on the foot and instep, which prevent their cracking, and makes them the most durable R