THE WEEKLY WORLD

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

GERMS IN MILK.

According to the latest experiments in France it has been found that when milk is taken fresh from the cow, and placed in a receptacle with compressed oxygen and finally stored in 5-gallon cans at a pressure of two atmospheres it will travel for months in perfect condition. It is said that milk thus treated and sent from Lyons to London develops neither germs nor ferments, while it will stand a temperature almost up to the boiling point without coagulating. It is claimed by M. Villon, who has experimented in this way with milk on a large scale, that when so treated it is freed from the germs of tuberculosis. But this has yet to be conclusively proven, and the plan has, of course, not yet been adopted for general use. This would prove a great boon, as the disease is on the increase. Sir James Grant, before the medical convention at Kingston, dealt with the question of tuberculosis in cattle, and said the general public who went to market and bought meat had a right to know whether it was free from disease or not. The same with milk. Much will be gained if a practical method can be found of preserving and shipping milk without injury to its flavor, so that it can be warranted sweet and free from harmful germs when received by the consumer. At present the only generally approved plan is by careful heating, which kills the germs but does not preserve the milk from souring. The process is called pasteurization. The simplest way to pasteurize milk is to place it first in clean bottles. Then put the bottles into a large kettle or other metal vessel, and pour cold water into the kettle until the water reaches the level of the milk in the bottles, and close the mouth of each bottle with a plug of clean white cotton fibre. The kettle and contents is then heated to 155 degrees Fahrenheit. The bottles are then removed from the fire and covered with a woollen cloth to keep from cooling at once. They are left half an hour and then the bottles are taken out and kept in running water or in a cool place and left stopped with the plug of cotton. Milk, carefully treated by this process, may be warranted free from disease germs, and it will keep sweet about 24 hours. Many milkmen could get up a fancy trade at advanced prices for milk treated in this way. For shipping milk long distances the use of the methods, except by ice or compressed oxygen, have been yet sufficiently tested to be recommended.

TOURING ONTARIO.

Those who persistently declare that Mr. Laurier is afraid to make profession of the faith that is in him, politically, should read the glowing accounts of his tour in the greatest English-speaking portion of the Dominion. He is received everywhere with open arms and the enthusiasm would seem to be intense. The chieftain of the Liberal party is liked because he boasts a clean record, is able and eloquent, and advocates a policy that will, upon his reaching office, send the country along on its upward and onward way with a start that will paralyze the nerves of the sleepy Protectionists who love to, in their gullelessness, invoke false gods. He is accompanied by several allies and the combination is regarded as especially strong. Wherever he goes, whether in Toronto or Montreal, in Winnipeg or Three Rivers, he tells the people the same home truths, reveals the gross corruption that has characterized the Tory regime and holds out the light of hope to a despairing electorate. That Mr. Laurier is the lion of the hour cannot be successfully denied. When compared with the pigmies on the other side, fighting with each other, and united alone on the one point of continuing to draw their salaries, his real talent is discovered, the broadness of his view and his deep-seated patriotism. Mr. Laurier cannot see too much of the voting element between now and the general elections. The closer he gets to the masses the better they like him and the more they appreciate sturdy qualities that appeal to good men and women and which go to the making of individual and national greatness. When light-weights of the size of Dr. Montague or John Haggart have been consigned to the oblivion from which they never should have issued, Wilfrid Laurier's will be a name to conjure with, for it represents all those qualities, except cheek, which are so lacking in most of his leading opponents. Mr. Laurier fears no more to face Ontario audiences than he does Quebec ones. Why should he? He represents not one section of the Dominion alone, but all parts and is imbued with the desire to maintain Canada's prestige as the most powerful of the colonies. The efforts of the Conservative press to traduce Mr. Laurier and minimize his attributes are evidences of his wondrous power and of the intensity of the affection he has inspired in the hearts of the majority of his countrymen. When he becomes Prime Minister, surrounded by trusted lieutenants, the golden days when honest Alexander Mackenzie reigned will return and Liberalism will prove once more that it is dominated by lofty principles and pure governmental methods. That a change is manifesting itself from Fundy's shore to the Gulf of Georgia is apparent to everybody except the hide-bound camp followers. Mr. Laurier spoke at Morrisburg on Tuesday, Prescott on Wednesday, Brockville on Thursday, and to-day is addressing the yeomen of Renfrew. On Monday Merrickville will be visited, Delta on Wednesday, Sydenham on Friday and Markham on Saturday. On the 21st he will be in Lindsay, next day at Galt, the following one at Elmira, and he will close his tour at Berlin on the 24th. Amongst those who appear with him on the various platforms are Sir Richard Cartwright, Thomas Bain, M.P., W. C. Edwards, M. P., G. W. Dawson, M. P., Hon. G. W. Ross, M. P. P., William Mulock, M. P., William Gibson, M. P., Archibald Campbell, M. P., James Innes, M. P., John McMillan, M. P., Francis T. Frost, James F. Lister, M. P., and James Sutherland, M. P., the genial whip. It is a vote making aggregation.

THE NEXT PREMIER.

We had occasion on Saturday to refer to the high respect in which the leader of the Liberal party in this country is held and to the fact, as well, that wherever he goes his utterances harmonize, his views on public questions being thoroughly consistent—in marked contrast to his chief opponents who are continually quarrelling among themselves and have no united opinion upon the general policy of the administration of which they are members. We are glad to see our remarks in that connection echoed in the columns of the Montreal Witness, a journal that reflects the feelings of a very large section of our Canadian population: "The extended political tour in Ontario upon which Mr. Laurier starts to-morrow will be followed with interest by people all over the Dominion. During the next two weeks the leader of the Opposition will address meetings at different points between Morrisburg in the east, Renfrew in the north, and to Berlin in the west. His visit has been well heralded, especially by the Conservative press, which has done its best to secure for him a hot time, if not a warm welcome, among the people of Ontario. He has been represented as a Mercierite, an anglophobe, and a fomenter of race and religious trouble. Lindsay is a centre of Orange influence, and consequently Ontario has been made to ring with the statement that Mr. Laurier had expressed thankfulness that there were no Orangemen among the Liberals. As everyone knows, Mr. Laurier is far too liberal both in mind and heart to entertain such ideas, much less to utter them. No one can be in his presence for a few minutes even without recognizing the fine, frank, honest, kindly, gentle nature of the man on the one hand and the courteously and considerately uttered but firm convictions and principles upon which he acts. For months the Government organs have pursued all the mean and irritating methods at their disposal to provoke Mr. Laurier to speak rashly and unadvisedly upon the Manitoba school question, but he has remained calm and unconcerned, and has from the first pointed out and adhered to the line of action which the wisest men of all parties now see should have been taken by the Government in this matter. Mr. Laurier declared in the beginning that the question was one of facts, and that the Government ought to take the necessary means to inform itself as to those facts instead of rashly issuing impossible orders-in-council. Principal Grant, after some inquiry into the subject, has come to the conclusion that Mr. Laurier was right. The Dominion Government hastily and arrogantly refused to appoint a commission to inquire into the facts, and a deadlock is the consequence. The Manitoba Government refuses to execute the order-in-council and the Dominion Government refuses to withdraw it, and yet dare not act upon it. Mr. Laurier is called upon by the Conservative organs to say what he would do now. He has said in Quebec what he will say in Ontario probably, and that is that he would try to ascertain the facts in the case and would then rely with confidence upon the sense and good-will of the people of Manitoba and of the Dominion to consent to an amicable settlement. Mr. Laurier's popularity in Ontario is in itself an earnest of the understanding that would come if courtesy and considerate good-will took the place of prejudice and arrogance and partisan considerations in the settlement of this question." The course pursued in the East has been attempted by subsidized organs in this section of the Dominion, but with little effect. The endeavor to throw discredit upon Mr. Laurier, to disparage his abilities, to belittle his policy and to prejudice him with those who do not worship at the same altar that he does, only attests the man's greatness and the fear which he has excited among the Tories. Amid the wranglings and jangling of politics he remains serene, performing his various duties earnestly, content to await the verdict of the electorate upon his course. That success will crown his stainless career few now doubt, and that is just where the shoe pinches.

A CLEVER DIPLOMAT.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is now in Canada to discuss matters with the Dominion Government, is 67 years old, and is considered one of the ablest men in the British diplomatic service. He has not always been in this line of work. He was originally intended for the army, and a cadetship in the Madras Light Infantry was obtained for him. The army was soon given up, and in 1852 the future ambassador exchanged the military uniform for the legal wig and gown, and Mr. Pauncefote—as he then was—joined the Oxford circuit. In 1862 he went to Hong Kong, and in a few years became Attorney-General for the settlement. The year 1872 brought him an appointment as Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, and in 1874 he returned to England upon being invited to take the position of legal assistant to the Under Secretary of State at the Colonial Office. Both political parties vied in doing him honor, for Lord Beaconsfield, having induced him to accept the post of legal assistant in the Foreign Office, made him a Commander of the Bath and K. C. M. G., and in 1882 Mr. Gladstone, having assumed the reigns of office, made him permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Earl Granville, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, recommended him for the position of delegate to the Suez Canal Commission, and later on it was Earl Granville's political opponent, the Marquis of Salisbury, who recommended him for the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Julian in 1858 married Selina, daughter of the late Major T. Cubitt, of Catfield, Norfolk. Sir Julian has been suave and pleasant with the Canadian reporters, but none of them have got anything out of him.

PRAISE FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Montreal Star, a paper which is usually in sympathy with the Conservative party, says: "British Columbia has succeeded in securing a three per cent. loan on the London market at 95. Our late lamented Paris loan, it will be remembered, was floated by the Taillon Government at the tremendously lower rate of 77. This shows the difference between having a Government that serves the Province, and suffering from one that serves individuals. Some one made with in sight of half a million out of our loan. Who was it?" Referring to this the St. John Telegraph remarks: "The Taillon Government, which is frequently accused of robbing the Province of Quebec, is a Conservative administration. Assuming that the credit of Quebec is as good as that of British Columbia, a cool 18 per cent. or about $700,000 of the money stolen and divided between the Quebec Conservative Government and their accomplices." British Columbia would seem to be a bright and shining light among the provinces, due to the fact that it is wisely and economically governed.

The London Financial News of the 19th Sept. last contains a full report of the proceedings held the day previously of the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields Mining Company. R. M. Horne-Payne presided and made a lengthy, able and painstaking speech in which he dealt concisely and aboveboard with the affairs of the company. From the report we learn that F. S. Barnard, M. P., has been appointed managing director for this Province, with headquarters in this city, at a salary of £1,000 sterling, equal to $4,880 per annum. The capital of the company is to be increased to £300,000. The original capital was £50,000. Of this sum about $35,000 has been expended in prospecting and acquiring desirable properties, whilst the balance paid in is on deposit, bearing interest, in the bank. Of the new stock, the directors have taken up £90,000, whilst a well-known Paris banking firm has guaranteed the disposal of another £100,000. Amongst the names on the new directors appears that of Hon. F. G. Vernon, of whom the president in his speech made very favorable reference, claiming that he will be a valuable acquisition to the company by the practical knowledge he possesses concerning mining and other matters in British Columbia. The list of the original shareholders is not published, but with Mr. Vernon the others are Jules (Baron de) Machiels, of the Anglo-French Exploration Co. of South Africa, at Paris, and Dr. Jules Goldschmidt, geologist, of Paris. Mr. Barnard is present in the Kootenay and upon his return it is probable more will be heard concerning this organization and the advantages its successful operations are likely to confer on the Province.

Someone acquainted thoroughly with the facts should reply to the following from this New York Sun: In the conference of Sir Julian Pauncefote with the Dominion Government, at Ottawa, the Canadian sealers are presenting claims to the amount of $750,000, which was the sum they originally sought to obtain instead of abiding by the $425,000 which Mr. Gresham arranged to pay, or even the sum of $542,169, which appears to have been all that the British Minister consented to do. If we tightly read the documents on the subject, Sir Julian Pauncefote presented over $200,000, or more than one-fourth less than the sealers now demand, so that the chances of their obtaining $750,000 would be very unsafe to bet on. Indeed, if they get one-half of the $425,000 which Mr. Gresham conceded, as a round sum, for the sake of avoiding the expense of a commission, but which Congress has not paid, they will, perhaps, be lucky. Strong evidence was brought before that body last winter, not only that American citizens held a large part of the interests in many of the vessels, but also that the actual value, and even the actually registered tonnage, of nearly or quite all the ships had been doubled or trebled in the claims.

Cecil Rhodes and his company have secured ownership of land which is regardgarded as the greatest territorial monopoly in history. It is rumored that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain will not consent to their peaceful possession. The South African magnate will doubtless be forced to let more than a small group of speculators into the territory at par.

Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Brantford: While I would love to see the Bible taught in the schools rather than have the money of the state used for the propagation of Romanism on one hand and ritualism on the other, I would support secular schools and leaving the churches to attend to the religious education of the young.

Colic and Kidney Difficulty.—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J. P., Lafargeville, N. Y., writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kidney Difficulty, and find Parmelee's Pills afford me great relief, while all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have ever used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body.

A GARDEN OF EDEN.

It Will Contain No Adam—A New Woman Scheme.

Dr. Mary Walker, who, 40 years ago, preached the gospel of dress reform to the women of the United States, and who was arrested in many cities for dressing and appearing in public in male attire, is the apostle of a scheme for the bloomer girls. Through Lawyer Henry C. Benedict, of Oswego, N. Y., Dr. Mary Walker has bought a farm containing 135 acres of land seven miles west of the city, and proposes to form a colony in which man shall have no part. Only females who will bind themselves to a life of celibacy while members of the community and to wear bloomers for life are to be eligible. They will work the farm in all its details, plant and harvest the crops, dispose of them in market, and take care of the stock. "We will all live in a large, commodious farm house, for which I am having plant prepared," Dr. Walker said. "Every member will have her own room. Portieres will take the place of doors. Steam will be employed for heating purposes, and there will be bath-rooms and every convenience to be found in a well-regulated and modern house. Each member will have a share in the profits after the expense for board and clothing has been deducted. The remainder will go into a general fund for betterments and the purchase of adjoining lands, if it is deemed necessary and the community grows as rapidly as I believe it will. I have not decided whether it would be wise to exact an initiation fee or not. If it is so decided it will be comparatively small. Any member will, after three years in the community, be eligible to retire, taking with her the amount of the initiation fee, if one has been charged, and seven-eights of her share of the earnings, the other eighth to go into the general fund. My great object is to educate and to turn out new women, as the newspaper men term them. They will be women who have governed themselves. I expect lots of politics in the community, and the members will soon be able to hold their own, I warrant, with some of the so-called statesmen of the present day. Besides it will not be farm work. There will be many hours each day for study, and the curriculum will be as broad and extended as that in any of our lectures in a large assembly room that I propose to have, and current literature, politics and questions of the day will be discussed. The members can ride bicycles, and a number will be kept for their use. There will be horses, but no side saddles. My girls will ride astride, as do the men, and I predict that there will be not a lady in the institution will make the members the peer of any man physically or mentally. I will not make rules that defy all the laws of nature and exact pledges binding for life. That of dress will be the only life pledge that will be asked. I expect that many of those who come to us will go forth from our tutelage to enter the homes of men to become wives and mothers. When such time comes they will know how to be both, and how to raise and educate families that will reflect credit upon the nation of new women. The site selected for the colony is a delightful one, in the very heart of the finest fruit country in New York State. Several acres of the land have been used in raising the famous Oswego county strawberries. There is a fine apple orchard, several hundred pear trees and four acres devoted to a vineyard. It is a beautiful place, and unless all my plans fail it will be a perfect garden of Eden, but without an Adam. What will it be called? On January 1st next, I hope to be able to announce the name. It has not yet been selected. The doctor is enjoying good health, and her plans are being carefully made. Many prominent women of Oswego interested in the advancement of women have been consulted, and approve of the scheme.

HE DEFENDS CANNIBALS.

The Advance of Civilization Not Always a Benefit.

A traveller in the quiet British town of Ipswich, whose name is Samuel Pickwick, Mayor Nupkins, Samuel Weller and Mary, listening to the members of the British Association at their recent meeting there urging the desecration of graves, defending cannibalism, attacking civilization and the efforts of missionaries and advocating the teaching of the customs and habits of savage nations in the schools, may have wondered deeply if he had wandered into a land of a purely Pickwickian sense. Prof. Flinders Petrie's address against the levelling and destructive tendencies of our so-called civilization, was a natural protest against interference with the materials with which his profession deals, and, in a measure, will meet with sympathy from many. We must all regret, for instance, the almost total disappearance in Europe of national costumes, of quaint superstitions and local usages, of the picturesque individuality of many towns and districts swept away by the coming of the railroad and other inventions. One need be no follower of Mr. Ruskin to lament the change. Hideous, ill-fitting black silk gowns have taken the place of the gayly colored Sunday dress of German and Italian peasant women; an elevator is to be put into the Jungfrau, Venice's canals are filled in, an asphalt road with electric lights takes the place of the beach at Naples, rack railroads run to the top of Snowdon, of the Rigi, of Vesuvius, Paris and London fashions are adopted in Japan, all things that jar on our sense of artistic fitness. To the anthropologist and the ethnologist studying man as a product of nature, trying to make out what manner of beast he is, and has been in the past, apart from his pretence to be lord of creation and the messenger of progress, the efforts of civilization are merely hindrances, impairing existing evidence of developments. A polygamous, man-eating African tribe converted to a semblance of Christianity is a distinct loss to science. The potsherd with which the patient patriarch beguiled his affliction on his dunghill, would have for the anthropologist no religious or human or historic interest, but would serve as a starting point from which to reconstruct the characteristics, the degree of civilization, and the origin and development of the Jewish race. But the search for knowledge has not before so frankly exposed itself as to the ideas and deeds with which it serves the cause of science. An American ethnologist was adopted as a son by an Indian chief, and intrusted with the sacred religious secrets of the tribe, which, of course, he made known. One peasant of Ipswich proclaimed that he had married a native wife to enable him to gain efficiency as a missionary, and to acquire knowledge of the aboriginal tribes of Central India. Prof. Flinders Petrie himself, in common with all Egyptologists, has rendered great service to science by violating the sepultures of the dead. He earnestly urged that, as the Jews are a pure race, the old Jewish cemeteries of Europe be rifled in order to compare the measurements of the skulls contained in them with those of living Jews. The Indian mounds in our country are looked upon as fair prey of the ethnographer. English graveyards are ransacked for British and Celtic skulls, and cremation seems to be the only means by which the remains of our poor historic dead might have secured them from scientific curiosity. Capt. Hinde, who has travelled in the Congo region, furnished the chief sensation of this notable Congress. In reading an interesting paper on the prevalence of cannibalism, he said that "in the country of the Baletela, one sees neither gray-haired persons, halt, maimed, nor blind. Even parents are eaten by their children on the approach of the least sign of old age. Under such circumstances the Baletela are a splendid race." The native camp followers of his expedition invariably ate up all the dead. "In this way they undoubtedly saved the expedition from many an epidemic." In the discussion that followed, one member thought there was something to be said in favor of cannibalism, for underlying it was the idea that the body imbibed the properties of that which it ate. "Upon that idea is founded one of the most solemn of Christian rites." Another told a story from the French, that the Caribs had reached such delicacy of taste that they could tell the flavor of a Frenchman, a Spaniard, or an Englishman, and preferred the Frenchman; while still another scientific enthusiast said, apparently with regret, that he was not for Capt. Hinde he himself would have been eaten. In the general discussion on the evils of civilization, Im Thurm, who has spent 18 years in British Guiana, asserted that the native custom of kreiama, which is something like a Corsican vendetta, exercised an almost unlimited influence for good. Ling Roth declared that there is little hope for the Australian aborigines because the missionaries insist that he wear clothes. The Ipswich Philistine must have left the meeting feeling that the foundations of law, religion and morality, as taught to him, were crumbling, and that, perhaps, after all, anthropology and anthropophagy are the same thing.

HER DOWRY $10,000,000.

The Immense Fortune the Vanderbilt Will Bestow on the Marlborough.

A New York despatch says that Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt's engagement is the absorbing topic of society's conversation, and all sorts of rumors and speculations are going its rounds concerning the possibility of a renewal of friendly relations between her mother and her father's family, and what settlements Mr. Vanderbilt will make upon her. Her dowry will, of course, be a large sum; $10,000,000 is the sum generally mentioned. This will be secured to the future duchess in such a way that her husband will only be able to touch the interest of it. Blenheim can be kept up handsomely on $500,000 a year, and much of its old splendor revived. Its priceless art treasures, however, which went under the hammer some years ago, cannot be restored to it, although with a doting father to stretch the annual allowance from time to time the young American duchess can secure others. In addition to the $10,000,000 dowry, Miss Vanderbilt will have $50,000 a year, which sum goes with every Vanderbilt girl for pin money. It will hardly keep her in clothes, to be sure, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, who does not dress very elegantly, is reported to have paid $40,000 for her gowns last year, but it will pay for her hats and gloves, at least. An intimate friend of W. K. Vanderbilt, who will not permit his name to be mentioned, said that outside of the four most interested persons in the marriage—Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough—probably nobody knew the exact amount of money that will be settled on Miss Vanderbilt. "Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt's lawyers will also know in time, but I doubt if anyone else will ever learn the true amount," the gentleman remarked, "however, $10,000,000 is a conservative estimate."

The engagement directs attention to the fact that he is maintaining the record of the Churchill family, unique, even in British aristocracy for marrying money. The first marriage of the late Duke was the only exception in two generations, and he atoned for this divergence from the family rule by his second union with Lily Hammersley. Lord Randolph Churchill got a fortune with Miss Jerome, and all his six sisters, aunts of the present Duke, made noticeably wealthy matches. The eldest married Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, now Lord Wimborne, a millionaire iron master. The second married Mr. Fellowes, now Lord de Ramsey, one of a wealthy family of bankers and landowners. The third married Edward Marjoribanks, now Lord Tweedmouth, a millionaire. The fourth married the seventh Duke of Roxburg, an opulent landlord. The fifth married the wife of Lord Curzon, the eldest son and heir of Earl Howe, one of London's greatest real estate owners. The sixth married Capt. Wilson, of the Life Guards, the eldest son of Sir Samuel Wilson, an Australian millionaire created a baronet for his big donations to the Tory party funds. It should be added that in every case these unions have proved happy, and no leading titled family has given less material for society gossip.

Miss Vanderbilt gave the Duke a handsome gold locket, her first present to her affianced husband, which he wears on his watch chain. The words engraved thereon are, "accept thou this, my heart, with all my love, though this be small." During his recent visit to Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and other Eastern cities the Duke made himself very popular. After his marriage it is his intention to study politics with a view of entering the House of Commons, if possible.

HOW NORTH FELL.

An interesting story comes across the Atlantic by way of explanation of Col. North's fall from grace so far as the Prince of Wale's Welsh admirers of the royal family are concerned. It seems that after a series of successes on the turf Col. North gave an entertainment to celebrate his success, and among his guests were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, at the time commander-in-chief of the British army. Champagne flowed freely and all present imbibed until the conviviality was quite "happy," as one of the party put it. While in this state and while everything was going Col. North essayed to tell some stories appropriate to the occasion. Next to him sat a Welsh Member, who, between the wine and old age, was so stupified that it was with difficulty he could be kept from slipping out of his chair and sliding under the table. This condition of affairs dawned upon the nitrate king just as he reached the climax of one of his yarns and he did not think the duke appreciated the point of the narrative sufficiently. With a view to rousing him Col. North did not hesitate an instant but slapped the Duke of Cambridge on the shoulder in the most vigorous manner. As he did so he remarked that he could not meet the things which had been said and he wanted to call his attention to a good thing. This act of familiarity recalled the wandering sense of the drowsy Welsh Member and there was a dignified and chilling silence for a few moments. Finally the Prince of Wales, taking the duke by the arm, led him from the banquet hall, neither deigning to cast a look in the direction of the astonished king of the nitrate mines. Subsequently word was passed along the line that Col. North would be persona non grata in the royal circle. To show his contempt for the whole outfit Col. North at once opened negotiations with the King of Belgium for the acquisition of a piece of land in his domain, which is intended to rival in equipment the famous establishment at Monte Carlo. Gambling of every description, horse racing and prize fighting will be the principal features at the new resort, and Col. North declares that the Prince of Wales and his crowd can go to the bow-wows so far as he is concerned. Ever since he has been in England Col. North has basked in the sunshine of Albert Edward's presence, but that slap on the back sustained by the Duke of Cambridge was more than the indulgent Prince of Wales could stand. Furthermore, it is said instructions came from Windsor Castle that the intimacy between the Prince and Col. North must be discontinued under pain of serious punishment from the Queen.

IMPORTANT MINING CASE.

An important mining case was tried at the Nelson assizes, held last week, at which Mr. Justice McCreight presided. This was the case of Hogg vs. Rader et al. It was from East Kootenay, being sent to the Nelson assizes from Kamloops. It was a dispute growing out of a mining partnership, the circumstances of which were in the following effect: C. C. Farrell, Ole Johnson, and C. Farrel formed a partnership with Thomas Rader, the three first-mentioned going out prospecting, Rader furnishing supplies. A strike was made, near Moyie lake by C. C. Farrell, all three assisting in the location, the notice appearing in C. C. Farrell's name. The claim was called the Lake Shore. When the party returned to Fort Steele some delay was occasioned in dividing the properties located, in which each member of the partnership claimed a quarter, and C. Farrell left before the necessary papers were made out. Since then C. Farrell conveyed the whole claim to Alex. Hogg. The present action was to have the court declare that Hogg held three-quarter interest in the Lake Shore in trust for C. C. Farrell, Ole Johnson, and Thomas Rader. The case went before a special jury. The jury found that Hogg held in trust for the other partners and a decree was given accordingly.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO SWEAR OFF,

Says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by H. McDowell & Co. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Company, 374 St. Paul street, Montreal. 344-ly eow

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Meeting of the General Mission Board at Montreal.

From our own correspondent.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—The General Mission Board of the Methodist church in Canada convened here yesterday. Rev. J. F. Betts is here as delegate from the British Columbia conference.

The general secretary, Dr. Sutherland, informed the board that he had been notified by cable from Japan of the election of Rev. F. A. Cassidy, as representative on the board from Japan. Rev. Dr. Briggs, Rev. S. F. Huestis, Hon. J. C. Atkins and Dr. Inch were appointed a committee to consider on the matter and report.

Rev. T. G. Williams was appointed minute secretary, and Dr. Ryckman and Messrs. W. H. Lambly and A. J. Dowley as journal secretaries.

The committee on the Japanese cablegram reported that on reference to the discipline they found that each foreign mission council had the right to elect one of its members as representatives on the General Board. Mr. Cassidy should, therefore, be admitted, provided he was a member of the Japanese Mission Council.

In the afternoon the question of Mr. Cassidy's mission was considered, and the matter ruled that, as he was not at present a member of the Japan council he was ineligible for membership.

Hon. J. C. Aikins, the general treasurer, read his report, which was discussed at length. The total income of the society for 1893-4 was $237,496, arising from the following sources: Subscriptions and collections, $162,069; juvenile offerings, $23,—; legacies, $10,141; Indian department, $20,251; miscellaneous, $21,035.

The board then resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of Japan affairs. It was finally agreed that the discussion on this question be postponed until the officers of the W. F. M. S. be present.

The public meeting held under the auspices of the Methodist Board of Missions in St. James' church in the evening was well attended. Mr. Gurney occupied the chair, and Rev. Dr. Carman, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Rev. Dr. Rose, Hon. J. C. Aikin; J. A. M. Aikin, Q. C., and Dr. Stevenson were upon the platform.

The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Rose, and reports were read by the secretary and treasurer. Dr. Carman, the general superintendent, delivered an address.

Dr. Stevenson, a medical missionary from China, gave some particulars relating to the late anti-Christian riots, and the progress of his work in that country. He did not blame the people of China for the recent outbreak. What would the people of Montreal do if they were persuaded that there were a class of people among them who would boil their children for the sake of the oil produced? These were the stories which the corrupt officials of China were telling the people. Up to the present the officials who expressed anti-Christian sentiments were advanced. What the missionaries in China wanted was not revenge, it was the remedying of this evil.

The meeting was brought to a close by Rev. Dr. Briggs pronouncing the benediction.

It may be added that the statistical abstract shows that there are 26 domestic mission, with 23 missionaries and five assistants in British Columbia. In the same Province there 21 Indian missions with 12 missionaries, four assistants, 12 teachers and five interpreters. There are also four Chinese missions with three missionaries, two assistants and two teachers. The total number of paid agents is 577, of whom 427 are in the work of domestic missions, 108 in Indian missions, and 34 in foreign missions. The number of members is 40,121. "Domestic missions, 4,786 in Indian mission stations, 264 in French, 236 in B. C. Chinese missions, and 2,970 in the Japan conference. We think the committee from the women's Foreign Missionary Society were present the Japanese matter was again taken up. There are a number of returned missionaries present whose statements will be received during the week to Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and other Eastern cities the Duke made himself very popular. After his marriage it is his intention to study politics with a view of entering the House of Commons, if possible.

IMPORTANT MINING CASE.

An important mining case was tried at the Nelson assizes, held last week, at which Mr. Justice McCreight presided. This was the case of Hogg vs. Rader et al. It was from East Kootenay, being sent to the Nelson assizes from Kamloops. It was a dispute growing out of a mining partnership, the circumstances of which were in the following effect: C. C. Farrell, Ole Johnson, and C. Farrel formed a partnership with Thomas Rader, the three first-mentioned going out prospecting, Rader furnishing supplies. A strike was made, near Moyie lake by C. C. Farrell, all three assisting in the location, the notice appearing in C. C. Farrell's name. The claim was called the Lake Shore. When the party returned to Fort Steele some delay was occasioned in dividing the properties located, in which each member of the partnership claimed a quarter, and C. Farrell left before the necessary papers were made out. Since then C. Farrell conveyed the whole claim to Alex. Hogg. The present action was to have the court declare that Hogg held three-quarter interest in the Lake Shore in trust for C. C. Farrell, Ole Johnson, and Thomas Rader. The case went before a special jury. The jury found that Hogg held in trust for the other partners and a decree was given accordingly.

THE LARGEST SAILING VESSEL.

A little more than three years have passed since the proud German five-master, Maria Rickmers, started from an English port on her first voyage, from which it never returned. It disappeared without leaving a trace. Only one sailing vessel of similar dimensions has been built since, but now Germany has become the possessor of the largest sailing vessel in the world. The five-master Potosi was launched from the yards of Trecklenberg, and a short time ago started on its first voyage to Iquique. The vessel is owned by the well-known Hamburg house of F. Laissz, and its command was given to Capt. Hilgendorf, who has made remarkably fast voyages with other vessels built in the Trecklenberg yards and enjoys a very high reputation for ability. The Potosi is so enormous that other sailing vessels which have been considered large appear like dwarfs beside it. It is about 426 ft. 6 ins. long, 52 ft. 5 ins. broad, and 32 ft. 9 ins. deep. It has a capacity of 6,150 tons or 550 tons more than that of La France. The uninitiated may obtain a better idea of the great size of this vessel from the following figures: 3,511,000 lbs. of iron were used in its construction and the vessel, which will make regular trips to the western coast of South America for saltpetre, can carry about 13,227 bags of this salt. For the transportation of the same quantity by rail 600 double cars would be required, which, if coupled together, would make a train more than three miles long. The Potosi carries 39 sails, the main canvas nearly two ft. wide, and if all of these pieces of canvas were sewed together they would make a strip nearly one and one-half miles long. The vessel can carry as many people as there are in a city the size of Bremen. The Potosi excels other sailing vessels not only in size, but also in the elegance of its construction and fittings. The Maria Richmers was built in an English yard.

IMPECUNIOUS NOBLEMEN.

A London correspondent referring to the Marlborough-Vanderbilt engagement says that the announcement must have filled many broken down aristocrats in England with envy. Beyond a doubt scores of fine old families are in a very bad way, owing to the agricultural depression and in some instances to disastrous speculations on the Stock Exchange or race course. Only last week a son of the late Duke of Roxburg was before the Bankruptcy court for the fourth time, with assets upon this occasion of £2 sterling, which quite beats the record for noble penury. The Earl of Ancaster is selling his Welsh estates in small lots to suit farmer purchasers and is obtaining an unexpectedly good price for the land; but the saddest of all cases introduced to the notice of the public is that of Viscount Hill, whose most cherished heirlooms have been sold at auction by order of the trustee in bankruptcy. The auction took place at Shrewsbury, and attracted amateur and professional collectors and dealers from all parts of the country. Some lots fetched sensational prices. As much as £9 per ounce was paid for old silver plate. This, to be sure, was an exceptional lot, consisting of a beautiful dish and ewer. But £3 an ounce has been quite a common price. So low have the fortunes of this famous family sunk that even military medals and crosses won by hard fighting in the field and knightly orders bestowed by Royalty for distinguished service to the State have been sold under the auctioneer's hammer. A hundred pounds were given for the helmet worn by Gen. Lord Hill at the battle of Abokir. A gold cross with six clasps, indicating many battles, fought by the same doughty warrior in the Peninsular War, went for £1,000, and his Waterloo medal sold for £40. Some £200 enabled an unknightly civilian to buy Gen. Hill's insignia of the military Order of the Bath, and so on.

BUSY NELSON.

The site for the smelter for the Silver King mine is a scene of activity says a Nelson exchange. Ore bins are being erected, and excavating for the foundations of the smelter is being pushed; the railway spur is being graded, and trestles built, and the tramway is almost completed. In about 100 men are employed. Most of the rockwork on the railway spur is completed, and foreman Kelly will soon have his men on the big sidecut on the bluff to the north of the smelter site. A bridge gang under the foremanship of Jake Sesson is erecting the big trestle opposite the railway round-house. The ore bins are going up under the foremanship of Hugh Dixon. The excavations for the smelter buildings are being looked after by superintendent Johnson himself, with Mr. McIntyre as foreman. The tramway is under the control of the California Wire Works Company, of which E. I. Parsons is superintendent. It is said that the smelter will be in operation by January 1st.

A POPULAR EDUCATIONIST.

Prof. Robertson, in charge of the dairy departments of the Dominion Experimental farms left for the east to-day. He will address a meeting of farmers at Calgary on Monday afternoon, and then speak several sections of the Territories and Manitoba. During his visit to this Province, extending over a period of three weeks, Prof. Robertson has not been idle in imparting to the people such information as he was possessed of, relating to dairying and other matters. That his visit will be productive of much good is beyond doubt, and the hope is general that he will again come west at an early date. He made friends wherever he went, and the best wishes of all follow him. The traveling dairy he leaves behind him in charge of Mr. Ruddick, who has a programme laid out for visits to different sections of the country ere he leaves for the east.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and lacerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, on 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Edward, the Saxon King of England, was designated the Confessor on account of his personal piety. After his death he was canonized, and his shrine in Westminster Abbey is still an object of reverence. Once a year, on the feast day of this saint, the Cardinal and Roman Catholic prelates and clergy of England are permitted to enter Westminster Abbey in procession, and before the shrine of St. Edward to hold a service of silent prayer.

Cornekus Wall, of Mount Elgin, has died under suspicious circumstances. Poisoning being suspected, his stomach has been sent to Toronto for analysis.

The time of the court in the Shorts case at Beauharnois was occupied all yesterday by the reading of the evidence taken by a commission in Ireland.

The C. P. R. receipts for the week ending Oct., 7th., were $485,000, and for the same period last year $471,000.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to cover cases. Ill. book free. DEFORMITY CHARLES CLUTHE, 134 King St. W., Toronto. Agents—McDowell & Co., Druggists, Vancouver, B. C. 4&w

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