

The Colonist.

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SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

Sir Leonard Tilley was a representative man. He belonged to that large class of British American colonists who pushed their way to the front rank without any of the advantages which are now considered necessary to success. When he was a boy the Province of New Brunswick possessed very few institutions of learning, and the best of those existing were out of the reach of young Tilley. Like most colonists he had to begin to earn his own living at an early age. But he possessed an active mind, good abilities, unlimited perseverance and great force of character. He made the best use of the means of self-improvement that were open to him. At an early age he became connected with temperance organizations. The Lodge Room of the Sons of Temperance was his college. He attained prominence in the order we have named and through it obtained an introduction into public life. He distinguished himself in the Legislature of his native colony, and before he arrived at middle age became one of its leading men. His life was blameless. He was gentle in his manner and had none of the bumptiousness which is supposed to characterize self-made men. He lived to be Finance Minister of the Dominion and Governor of New Brunswick, and he maintained throughout his whole life the respect and esteem of his fellow countrymen.

A BUSINESS MAN'S OPINION.

Men who know nothing about farming and whose capacity for receiving new ideas is very small indeed, sometimes make light of and ridicule the experiments which the Government have been making to test the quality of the soil, and to find out the farm products that can be raised most successfully in the different parts of the Dominion. There are, however, other men with larger minds who appreciate the work done on the experimental farms, and who estimate at its true value what has been attempted of late years to improve the condition of the Canadian farmer. One of these is Mr. Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. The address which he delivered at the last annual meeting of the shareholders of the institution contains the following passage:

We are glad to know that they (our farmers) appreciate more and more every year the splendid work done for them by our Dominion experimental farms and by our provincial agricultural colleges and model farms. No doubt many of our farmers thoroughly realize that in order to keep pace with the rest of the world they must produce results from farming nearer than they do now to what the experimental farms have shown to be possible. We hope that before long the Dominion Government will enable the officers of the experimental farms to demonstrate what can be done with financial success in cold storage shipments to Great Britain. Money spent in this way will probably bring a quicker and more lasting benefit to the country than many of the bonuses to manufacturers and other aids to trade granted by the Government. In a year in which throughout almost the whole distributing branches of trade the merchants in dry goods, groceries, hardware and other branches have often sustained losses, than made profits, it is well to keep steadily before us the fact that our prosperity rests upon agriculture, and that unless that is right other things in trade are not likely to be right.

This is what a shrewd man of business, whose knowledge is extensive and whose outlook is wide, says about the encouragement given by government to agriculture. And there is no doubt that he is right. When the Government shows the farmers of the Dominion what are the best crops to be raised and shows them how they can be raised

to the best advantage, it does a very great deal towards advancing the progress of the country. And when it goes a step further and teaches them how they can best dispose of what they raise, it adds greatly to the benefits which it has conferred on the farmer. This is what it has done with respect to butter and cheese, and what it intended doing as regards fresh meat, poultry and eggs. The Government, by experimental farms, by dairying schools, by advances to butter and cheese factories, and by showing how cold storage can be applied to farm products in their conveyance to market, has put the farmers of the Dominion in the way of increasing the profits of their business at least a hundred per cent. Those who try to throw ridicule on what the Government has done and is doing in this direction display their own small-mindedness and advertise their own ignorance. Work that the President of the Bank of Commerce and men of his rank in knowledge and intelligence, set a high value upon, it is folly in two-penny-ha'penny politicians and crossroads wisecracks to laugh at. We have read of a politician not a hundred miles from Victoria who at a meeting of agriculturists at the experimental farm was loud in his praises of the system and of those who inaugurated it, but who when haranguing electors at a political meeting condemned and ridiculed what a few months before he had commended most highly.

FARMING IN ENGLAND.

An obliging friend has sent us a copy of the supplement to the Tavistock Gazette of May 29, 1896. It contains nothing else than the report of a speech delivered by the Duke of Bedford at Thorney in the Isle of Ely. That speech shows very clearly the condition to which the farmers and the landlords of many parts of England are reduced. This is what His Grace said to the Thorney estate: From 1810 to 1895 there had been spent on that estate £214,713, and on maintenance and improvement £983,640, making a total of £1,598,353, or nearly eight millions of dollars.

"This," the Duke said, "is a large amount of golden thread to spin round one estate. And, gentlemen, what is the result in the present of the weaving that golden web in the past? Well, it is a very unsatisfactory result. Briefly, it is this: That the Thorney estate does not now pay its own way, and that the whole of the rent and more also is absorbed in maintaining the estate. Thus in 1894 there was a deficit of £1,814 15s. 3d., and in 1895 a deficit of £445 10s. This is bad, but it is nothing like as bad as in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. Last year, excluding all expenditure on the Abbey and Park and Farm, I lost in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire £6,320."

Those who believe that the English landlord has a fine time of it, with plenty of money and nothing to do, must be puzzled to know how that can be and continue when to keep up an English estate costs more than it comes to.

The Duke showed that the taxes on the land are very heavy, and the trouble is that in these dull times, or rather these times of close competition with all the world, the money to pay the taxes is not always forthcoming. He is a free-trader and he cannot consistently ask for the protection which he, and British agriculturists generally, so greatly need, but he does ask to be relieved of part of the load of taxes he has to carry. His Grace discusses different modes of farming, but he evidently believes that at present prices farming in England, no matter what system is tried, will not pay. He tried an experiment on the small holding system and fruit farming. He at a very considerable expense prepared a few acres of land for fruit farming, and stocked it with trees. The work had hardly been done when the overseer paid him a visit and informed him that the rate on the land thus prepared had been increased threefold. This was not encouraging. We may say here that the land on the Island of Ely is splendid, capable of yielding thirty-six bushels of wheat to the acre, yet it does not pay to raise wheat in that part of England!

It is quite evident from the Duke of Bedford's speech that English free trade has not benefited the farmers of England. After a trial of fifty years agriculture is in a most depressed condition, and the farmers from one end of the country to the other are complaining most bitterly, and with good reason. In the course of his remarks the Duke of Bedford quoted a prediction uttered by Mr. Cobden which has not been fulfilled. In one of his speeches Mr. Cobden said: "We have no more right to doubt that the sun in the heavens will rise to-morrow than you have to doubt that in less than ten years from the time when England inaugurates the glorious era of commercial freedom every civilized community will be free traders to the back-bone."

Eight years later he declared that the time was at hand when other nations would be compelled by self-interest and by the reality of our prosperity to follow our example and adopt free trade. "Within seven years," said Mr. Cobden, "of our repeal of our duties, there will not be a custom house in Europe." Seven times seven years have gone by since that prediction was uttered and Great Britain is the only free trade nation on the face of the globe.

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

Mr. A. J. Balfour is not turning out a very successful leader of the House of Commons. He does not keep the men how they can best dispose of what they raise, it adds greatly to the benefits which it has conferred on the farmer. This is what it has done with respect to butter and cheese, and what it intended doing as regards fresh meat, poultry and eggs. The Government, by experimental farms, by dairying schools, by advances to butter and cheese factories, and by showing how cold storage can be applied to farm products in their conveyance to market, has put the farmers of the Dominion in the way of increasing the profits of their business at least a hundred per cent. Those who try to throw ridicule on what the Government has done and is doing in this direction display their own small-mindedness and advertise their own ignorance. Work that the President of the Bank of Commerce and men of his rank in knowledge and intelligence, set a high value upon, it is folly in two-penny-ha'penny politicians and crossroads wisecracks to laugh at. We have read of a politician not a hundred miles from Victoria who at a meeting of agriculturists at the experimental farm was loud in his praises of the system and of those who inaugurated it, but who when haranguing electors at a political meeting condemned and ridiculed what a few months before he had commended most highly.

Harold Frederic, the very able correspondent of the New York Times, saw that Mr. Balfour was not developing into a strong and alert leader. In his letter of the 13th inst, he says:

As was suspected would be the case, Balfour's overlarge majority has proved too powerful for his ladylike driving, and it is now plunging about on its own account, not without danger that he himself may get trampled on in the process. He gave a public promise on Thursday to suspend the midnight rule the next evening, but on Friday he was forced by signs of a Tory mutiny to announce that he would not do so. His hurried rows of Tory buxks cheer his announcement, apologetically, but their shouts must have had a painful sound in Balfour's ears. They signalled nothing but his personal defeat by his own followers. No leader of the House ever accepted such a humiliating position from his own party before, but it will be surprising if Balfour does not find these experiences thrust upon him at every turn. He is practically at a dead-lock in parliamentary matters, chiefly because of the amendments to the education bill which his own side of the House piled up. In his extremity he has called a meeting of the party for Monday, at which, for the first time, the Liberal-Unionists will also attend to listen to his appeal for a withdrawal of these amendments.

Mr. Balfour's experiences, though painful and perhaps mortifying, may be the discipline needed to make him an effective leader. His mistakes, like those of other and less eminent men, may have an educative effect.

IS IT TRUE?

The Monetary Times, of Toronto, says:

If the story be true, which comes by way of San Francisco, that Cecil Rhodes and Barney Barnato have set on foot a scheme to examine the region lying west and southwest of Lake Kootenay, British Columbia, the fact would indicate that these mining kings intend to make a venture into other provinces, and that the expert found in the Rossland and Trail Creek mountain regions mineral riches far surpassing those of South Africa. If the facts be as stated, we may expect to see the investment in British Columbia. Cecil Rhodes owns 50,000 shares of the South African Company, representing something like one-half the whole capital. On him more than on any other individual depends the development of the immense region of Rhodesia, a country which may in general terms be said to be almost as large as Europe; his interest pretty closely fixed on that part of the world. Barney Barnato has immense interests in the Transvaal, but he has no love for the government, and not much hope of speedily obtaining for the Uitlanders the reasonable demands. There is no insuperable reason why these two men should not contemplate a joint venture in British Columbia. As to the relative richness of the gold mines of that province compared with those of the Transvaal, there is nothing improbable in the report. As a rule, the ores of the Rand are not of high grade; the use of modern inventions in making profitable low grade ores accounts for much of the success in gold mining in South Africa. The ores of British Columbia will probably, when they are fully developed, produce results more satisfactory than have the best ventures in the Rand.

MR. MCCARTHY.

Mr. McCarthy was not particularly successful on Tuesday last. He has succeeded in getting elected himself, but he has gained no accession to his party worth mentioning. He has lost his loyal and gallant lieutenant, Col. O'Brien, and it does not appear that he will make an imposing figure in the new House of Commons. He has made a great deal of mischief, it is true, and has benefited many whom he neither likes nor respects, but he has done himself no good, and his political prospects are, we should say, not particularly bright. It would not be at all surprising if he proves to be, politically, a very signal failure, and if his career will be regarded by young politicians in the future rather as a warning than as an example.

The Day's Fatalities.

Toronto, June 26.—The following fatalities are reported: At Point Edward, Frank Haley, aged 18, drowned; at Kingston, Mrs. Abbott, of Battersea, fell down stairs and was killed; a man named Frank Burns was run over by a train at Aylmer; while fishing at West Lake Cornelius, Semi was drowned. Subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FAREWELL, DUFFERIN!

Retirement From the British Diplomatic Service—Forty Years in Public Life.

His "Last Speech and Confession"—"Europe a Standing and Armed Camp."

Lord Dufferin—or, to give him his full name, the Right Hon. Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava—is about to retire from the British public service, in which his career has been long, varied and distinguished. He is now seventy years old, and ever since 1855, when he accompanied Sir John Russell to Vienna in a subordinate capacity, he has held one Government position or another. Besides half a dozen minor posts he has been Ambassador to St. Petersburg, Rome, and Paris, as well as Viceroy of India and Governor General of Canada. Since 1891 he has represented the Court of St. James in London.

The annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris took place on the evening of June 1. Mr. Hardinge, the President of the Chamber, presided, and Lord Dufferin was the guest of honor. Lord Dufferin sat on the right of the Chairman and Lord Dufferin on his left. After the health of the Queen, Mr. Hardinge proposed the health of Lord Dufferin, expressing his regret at Lord Dufferin's departure and retirement from the diplomatic service. Lord Dufferin, in reply, made what he called his "last dying speech and confession, a sort of farewell to diplomacy. He said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It would be mere affectation upon my part if I did not recognize in the sympathetic terms of Mr. Hardinge's speech, and in the kindness with which my name has been received, a desire upon the part of those present to make me feel that it is not without regret that they welcome me for the last time to the highest court of diplomacy. Such an expression of good-will is most grateful to my feelings. "At my various posts it has always been my wish to acquire the confidence of the English colony, and ever since I have been met with the most kind and cordial response at their hands. The imprimatur of his resident compatriots is of great advantage to an ambassador, and other country, and their approbation for their redress of the grievances of our adds to his authority. While being close observers of his conduct and attitude, it is a guarantee to their fellow-countrymen at home that he is not an unworthy representative of their sovereign and nation. "But proud as I may be of this flattering reception, the occasion, as you will understand, must be full to me also of many melancholy recollections. I quit this delightful capital, where Lady Dufferin and myself have lived so happily for the last four years, where we have had the greatest and most interesting affectionate relations with our French friends of former days, and where we have formed so many new ties. "To be an ambassador in Paris is recognized in every country as the ultimate reward and prize of the diplomatic profession. Nor need this be wondered at when we consider how all the aspirations of the intellect, of science, of art or aesthetic faculties, can be so fully satisfied within its precincts. Fully seventy early times Paris has been the Mecca, the Holy City of Arts, Sciences, and Letters, and the greatest of men, that adorn, nay, that create, civilization, and instead of threatening her sovereignty, succeeding ages have only confirmed its supremacy—a supremacy of which the great exhibit which I have inaugurated the birth of the next century will, I trust, prove the crowning triumph and consummation. "Nor, this being my last, dying speech and confession, I will refrain from taking this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to the public men of this country with whom it has been my good fortune to be brought in contact, by one and all of them have been pleased with the greatness of our courage, courtesy and consideration; nor for a single instant, no matter what controversies may have arisen between us, have our personal relations ceased to be of the pleasantest and most congenial character. Even in regard to these same controversies, thanks to the wisdom and the amicable spirit of the two governments and the mutual esteem of M. de Douville and Lord Salisbury, many of the thorny problems which gave rise to them have been already removed from the arena of dispute, including what at one time appeared the most formidable of them all, viz. Siam, not to mention many other minor questions, to the satisfaction of both countries. And though a few differences in regard to territories adjoining the Niger are still sub judice, it may be reasonably expected that they will disappear amid the assuaging amenities of the International Commission to which they have been referred. "Nor, if I dared to take such a liberty, would I willingly refrain from a kindly reference to the press of Paris. It is true when I was first subjected to its acute and patriotic observation, it was disposed to exhibit toward me an attitude—well, I will say an attitude of cynicism. But there were artificial circumstances existing at the time which sufficiently accounted for what happened, and, knowing in my own heart that I was in the discharge of the duties of my office in a spirit of loyalty and conciliation, convinced that no outsider could have come to France with a higher appreciation of the realities of its institutions, or who could have already worked more harmoniously with its representatives abroad. I had little doubt that your discriminating journalists would eventually recognize me for what I was, and that your country. Nor have my anticipations been disappointed, for even on those occasions when the newspaper polemics between the two capitals assumed a character of considerable vehemence, the embassy a land of Goshen unscathed and unassailed by the least injurious suggestion. "But ladies and gentlemen, however much I may lament being torn up with

bleeding roots from among you by the inexorable hand of the foreign office, in what, if we consider the eighty-seven years of your gay, energetic and hard-working honorary president, Sir Edward Blount, I may fairly call the very flower and summer of my days—I cannot complain of the rule which fixes the age at which I have arrived—and which, no power on earth will induce me to communicate to the ladies present, as the epoch for the compulsory retirement of ambassadors. My only doubt is whether it should not be enforced at an earlier period.

"The Diplomatic Service is undoubtedly one of the most advantageous of the liberal professions, but it has certain drawbacks in these days of intense competition. It can only be entered after a severe examination, which implies an expensive education prolonged through many preparatory years. The earlier stages of the career are unmeretricious, and the work desultory, mechanical and often uninteresting. Its latter phases, however, are most attractive, full of responsibility and importance, and its prizes are as worthy of a man's ambition as any at the disposal of the Crown.

"The thing that casts a shadow over the prospects of those who follow diplomacy, as indeed is the case in most professions, is the slowness, the uncertainty, and sometimes the stagnation of the promotion. In this last event the younger members are suffocated by the solid crust of the ranks above them, while these in their turn grow stale and disheartened and the monotony and routine of their trivial though necessary duties. Now change and advancement are the very life of every career. It is the oxygen which revivifies our blood, brightens our intelligence, stimulates our initiative, and I assure you it is the greatest possible consolation to those who are stepping down from their high station to think that they are making room for younger men.

"Even so, such a break with the past cannot fail to be painful, for it is not only the conclusion of a chapter, but it is the closing of a book. Though a man's life may be extended a few years beyond the span of his official existence, its record can never be more than a dry appendix printed in a smaller type, and on the face of it neither inviting nor worthy of perusal.

"Nor, at such a turning point, can one help recognizing with a sense of regret one's many shortcomings in the service of one's country, and the insignificance of one's efforts for the advancement of its interests. Though brought into contact with great events and concerned with momentous issues, one's role is rather that of the object floating on a stream and indicating its course than that of the controlling force which hinders it along and determines its destination, for political reasons now less the fruit of individual effort than of those mighty popular energies which have been vitalized by our modern civilization.

"And with this reflection there must inevitably be mingled a feeling almost of shame at the thought of how frequently one has entered into other men's labors, and obtained credit for achievements which, if their real origins and developments were scrutinized, would properly belong to those far more deserving than one's self.

"In India this is especially the case, where, amid a thousand zealous laborers, of whom the world has heard nothing, one viceroys plows, another sows, and all together reap the fruit, whether for good or evil. In the diplomatic service even our dispatches are often drafted by other hands than our own, and our unnamed subordinates prepare our successes.

"In this connection I cannot help gratefully acknowledging the loyal assistance I have received from the various chancelleries of St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Egypt and Rome, while in Paris I am bound to admit that throughout the tenure of my post I have been the least industrious member of this zealous and hard-worked establishment, the burden of the day, happily for me, having fallen upon the shoulders of the two ministers plenipotentiary, Mr. Phipps and Mr. Howard, with whom it has been my happiness to collaborate.

"But whatever may be the ups and downs of the diplomatic career, every member of the service, no matter how unpromising his post, may console himself with the reflection that if he is industrious, prudent, and above all single-minded, the bread he casts upon the waters will not be lost, and that perhaps when he least expects it his day will dawn. For, though, like every thing else, the outward aspects of diplomacy have changed since the beginning of the century, never have nations stood in greater need of the thing itself than at the present time.

"What do we see around us? The whole of Europe is little better than a standing camp, numbering millions of armed men, while a double row of ironing and opposing fortresses bristles along every frontier. Our harbors are stuffed and the seas swarmed with ironclad navies, to whose numbers I am forced to admit, England has been obliged, in self-defence, to add her modest quota. Even in the remotest East, the passion for military expansion has displayed an unexpected development.

"In fact, thanks to the telegraph, the globe itself has become a mere bundle of nerves, and the slightest disturbance at any one point of the system sends a portentous tremor through its morbidly sensitive surface. We are told by the poets of old that when Zeus nodded, the golden halls of his Olympus shook to their foundation. To-day it would suffice for anyone of half a dozen august personages to speak above his breath or unwittingly to raise his little finger, and like heaven overcharged with electricity, the existing condition of unstable equilibrium which sustains the European political system would be overthrown, and war, waged under circumstances of greater horror than has been hitherto known to the experience of mankind, might eventually envelop not Europe but two, nay, all the four continents at once, since in every one of them representatives and offshoots of the contending nations would, of necessity, be brought into collision.

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, it is to prevent a catastrophe of this kind that we meek, civil-spoken, and mild-mannered persons have been invented. Looking at us, you will perhaps say that we are but a poor and feeble folk, and our calling a sorry preservative against such dangers, but such as it is it is the best device that human ingenuity has been able to discover. After all, a very thin wire proves a perfectly effective lightning conductor, and for over fifty years, thanks to this unpretending agency, an unbroken peace has been

maintained between your native land and the country with whose prosperity and welfare your own interests are so closely connected.

"And now it only remains for me to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me, and so to bid you good-bye.

"In patriarchal times the departing prophet gathered his numerous descendants around his bed and pronounced over them a solemn benediction. Well, an ambassador naturally stands in loco parentis to his colony, but in these revolutionary days when our wives assume the imperial knickerbocker, our daughters exhibit their new womanhood by writing improper novels, and our sons their manners by referring to us as old boys' and 'ancient chappies,' the relationship between the past and the coming generations have been reversed. It is we, the fathers, who are required to be dutiful, and the most we dare demand of our children is that they should be indulgent.

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, even adopting these modern standards of perfection, you have given me far more than I could have demanded at your hands, for your indulgence has been inexhaustible and unbounded. The cheers which have greeted me to-night will make ceaseless music amid the silence to which I am condemned, and on the strength of such encouragement I have still the resolution to walk in the ancient paths and to pray that every blessing and good fortune that Providence can bestow may fall upon you and yours, individually and collectively, and that this influential chamber may long continue to discharge its useful and beneficent functions to the mutual advantage of France and England."

PROSPECTOR'S FURNACE.

The attention of prospectors and miners is called to the merits of a new improved apparatus for testing and smelting various kinds of ores and minerals, such as gold, copper, nickel, silver and lead ores, refractory and compound ores. This furnace is designed and constructed by and for a prospector, who requires a serviceable furnace, easily transported over a mountainous district by a pack animal; that is complete and ready, and can be set up at any dump of low grade ores, that will not otherwise pay to ship with profit and make a good day's pay out of one to two tons of ore every day.

To judge the price (\$125) for such an outfit—of a cupola smelter, knock-down bottom type, with extension when smelting ores, made of No. 10 steel plates with slag and metal spouts, rotary steel blower, countershaft with geared pulley for blast supply, by either water, steam or hand power; with three graphite crucibles, three steel ladles, iron furnace steel bars and tools, only weighing complete 1,285 pounds—when the prospector can determine the value of one ton of the ore in a five-hour heat by the output of the bulb.

With a little ordinary intelligence of the average prospector, this five feet by three feet inside diameter little smelter, run on low grade ores, will not only pay for itself every week, but it will convince the skeptic beyond question who does not believe with us that the little smelter must come to the ore. The fact that a great many of these cupola type smelters are now being adopted throughout the Western mining districts, and all giving entire satisfaction, is sufficient recommendation for the sudden demand as an absolute necessity to every prospector, mine owner, millman, sampling works or mining company.

Full and complete instructions go with the outfit, which gives mode of treatment of different ores, directions as to setting up and starting smelter, fuel, fluxing material, and general smelting operation. A small size 2x4 of 1/2-ton capacity per five-hour heat, costs only \$65 and weighs 650 lbs., same number of tons, with blower, etc., designed for the prospector, who feels unable to purchase the large smelter outfit. Refractory gold and silver ores and compound ores assayed and reported on. For further information, address National Ore & Reduction Co., 5726 Clenham Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of furnaces for nickel, copper, gold, silver and lead ores, engineers and contractors for equipments of calorific and chemical reduction works.

VENEZUELA'S MISTAKE.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, June 25.—A much better feeling prevails here. From additional information received in official circles regarding the arrest of Mr. Harrison, the crown surveyor, by Venezuelans, the authorities here are now inclined to believe his arrest was not the result of some orders from Caracas, but merely the act of some local and irresponsible Venezuelans who acted under a misapprehension in regard to the territory claimed by Venezuela along the Acarabais, where the roadmakers were working. The government of Guiana has adopted this view of the case, and has cabled the home government to this effect. Consequently the colony does not expect any action upon the part of Great Britain beyond making strong representations on the subject to the government at Caracas.

PENANGTISHENE, June 26.—The large mills, etc., of A. Tessier have been totally destroyed. ALEXANDRIA, June 26.—The flour mill of J. O. & H. Mooney has been burned.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THIRTY POLITICS

Mr. Balfour's by the Aba Educ

Cobdenite of the Colon in

LONDON, June week in home abandonment of cation bill. Th never liked, and popular by the d clericals. This b

Mr. Balfour's inf circulate that t to retire from th erment's business. The opposit on credit for default that it is the result Conservative part that such a revolr any leader has be days of Peel, and nishes clear proof not tend to all "priest-ridden."

The Speaker con erment has suffe that it may remain years, but that is The Cobdenites brating the jumble the Corn laws, b which, at which the Lord Playfair, L and Thomas G. Sh are among the spee An address was t to the father of the Rt. Hon. Charles B. of parliament hampton, the only tette which carries success. On the ac curious statement; ception to the prej world."

This caused the G to remark, "I part gether wonderful t to convert any of picion is beginning that the civilized w England will be a exists and may de which statesmen v Only the most rash prophesy that in success. On the a There is no doubt anti-free trade senti in England of late y Sunday Review, w points out that a tendency is in direc doctrine which it was established for a The Speaker, wh ing free trade, d other nations will and says: "It the commercial tre to remark, "I part hemishers, includ can efforts of the eventually prove the exchange." Conti countries, except the struggle to raise s is becoming harder There is a genera

A Confid Game...

That's all this-zame with the trade leads of the confidence ag, and w close y. We won't do a tensive business charc business charc trading with their pat with their pat the assurance of Post-est outside and Friens.

Wrinkled Love Crinkled Pret Puckered Beauty Knotted Elegance

Of course, every time you wash your face, you select from 200.

Wash Fabrics. Percales. Teazle Down. Crepe Llamas.

Of course, in w ber for the Laws from 12 from 10 cis per interesting. It's all per yard. Hat haircloth, at 15 line line. Wigat worth 25c. now 20c., Satetees 12c.

The West J. HUTCH

June 10th, 1896.