### MILITARY PENSIONS

An Old Soldier's Claim to Mainten Ance Approaches Near to an Absolute Right.

Parliament Expected Soon to Pass a Bill to Make the Necessary

(Frem the Toronto Mail.)

Col. Prior, the member for Victoria, B.C., Col. Prior, the member for Victoria, B.C., has taken an early opportunity to signify his intention of again urging upon Parliament the advisability of establishing a pension fund for the permanent military corps of Canada. When this proposition was before the House of Commons last session it received sympathetic, if not favorable, consideration from the Government, and consequently there is every reason to hope that a further discussion of it will not prove a

quently there is every reason to hope that a further disanssion of it will not prove a waste of tiffort. Specially is this the case inasmuch as the edvocates of the proposal are in a position to present a peculiarly strong argument. While there may be, and no doubt are, differences of opinion as to the wisdom of superannuating ordinary public employes, it cannot be deubted that the claim of a soldier to a maintenance when by reason of age or infimity he is disqualified from service approaches very near to an absolute right. From this point of view a pension fund for our small, but none the less necessary, standing army, it such it can be called, might be easily justified, but there is another and, to the public, a more important aspect of the subject. Canada has a volunteer militia force of which it has many reasons to be proud, and apon the bravery of which it could confidently rely in case of an emergency arising from internal or external canses. But on the battlefield a soldier needs experience and skill as well as courage. For these we look specially to the regular corps, which, by their example and instruction, are expected to impart to the volunteers the comidate of the important appears to the volunteers the conduct and discipline of veterans when they are in action. It follows, therefore, that the maintenance of a high standard in the permanent force is the keystone upon which depends the efficiency of our militia. We had before 1871 Imperial troops in Canada to rely upon, but on their withdrawal from Kingston and Quable to establish regular batteries in those places. This permanent force, which began with a stream of the property of the part of the property of the prop the maintenance of a high standard in the permanent force is the keystone upon which depends the efficiency of our militis. We had before 1871 Imperial troops in Canada to rely upon, but on their withdrawal from Kingston and Quebec it was considered advicable to establish regular batteries in those places. This permanent force, which began with a strength of two hundred, now numbers one thousand, or thereabouts, a limit beyond which it may not be necessary to go for many years to come. Indeed, if the country is prepared to be more loareful in its military expenditure, it could not do better than improve rather than increase the regular service it now has, for in these times skill counts for more in war than numbers. Twenty-five or fifty years ago the dashir

inexperienced young man might rise idly from the ranks to the pinnacle of rapidly from the ranks to the pinnacle of military ambitton. It was a common thing in those days for junior officers with influence and money to be thrust in frent of older and more experienced men. But since then war has become more of a science, and the danger of such promotions has increased proportionately. Moreover, the modern appliances of battle are so intricate and complicated that an expert soldier must appliances of battle are so intricate and complicated that an expert soldier must possess nearly all the qualifications of an electrical engineer. It is to the permanent corps that we look for this class of trained men; they are the schools from which graduate the best officers and the best instructors. Military men tell us, and there is no reason to doubt it, that good reliable non-commissioned officers are the backis no reason to donot it, that good reliable non-commissioned officers are the bookbone and mainstay of any military or ganization, and it needs no special knowledge on the subject to realize that these cannot be obtained from ranks that are filled with inferior men. In view of these considerations, it is hard to understand why less inducements to long and faithful service are held out to the regular soldiers than to any other public employes. At the outset their pay is small. The men enlist for three years at 40 cents a day, with food and clothing, and by good behavior the ranks all the men who are in the subject to realize that the way of doing this have been made to the General, with the result that his suggestions will be less sweeping and drastic than they otherwise would have been. It is, however, to all volunteers of the right sort, a gratifying thing that we have a commander of the forces who does not believe in mere playing at soldiers.

It is no use having soldiers who are not soldierly, and who shrink from rigid military or despising other people who despising other people who so inuch.

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At the outset their pay is small. The man come having addiers who are not selles for three years at 40 cents aday, with food and olothing, and by good behaving additive, and who shrink from rigid mitted the man who are not selles for three years at 40 cents aday, as the series of the man who are not selles for three years at 40 cents aday, as the series of the man who are not selles and olothing, and by good behavior of the mean who are in selles and olothing, and by good behavior of the mean who are in selles and olothing, and by good behavior of the mean who are in selles and olothing and by good behavior of the mean who are in selles for three years at 40 cents a day, as a great and olothing, and by good behavior of the mean who are in the selles and the selles are exempt. Yet the allowance of cuptains and alone the presence of the selles and the selles an

### "CHRIST NOT KRISHNA"

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The sensation of to-day's session of the Congress of Religion was caused by Mrz. Elizabeth Reid, the distinguished Orientalist and author of an authoritative work on Persian Literature, etc., once a companion of Mrz. Annie Besant. Mrz. Reid's theme was "Christ not Krishna." In Madame Blavatzky's books, etc. said, and by other infidels, alse, it had been asserted without knowledge that Christ was simply an imitation of the Hindu god Krishna. This idea was without reason, she said, as the Hindu manuscripts were none of them dated before the Christian era and the Buddhist religion itself was confessedly improved by methods introduced into it by the three Brahmar, who had visited a Christian community in the third San Francisco, April 19.—The ser

century after Our Lord. Krishna had hitherto been anything godlike, and there were many Krishnas; but these Brahmas hearing of Christ and His work incorporated Christ into their faith, using the familiar "Krishna" as His name, owing to its general use, and the Krishna legend grew and was changed until it reached its present form in the 12th century. Mrs. Reed characterized the statements in Madame Blavatsky's works as absurd myths, and said that the little anachronisms of thousands of years or more made no difference to the comprehensive mind of Madame Blavatsky.

Prof. E. G. Griggs, of Stanford University followed Mrs. Reid with a paper on "Christian Ethics," in which he maintained that the doctrine of non-resistance obtains to-day just as much as it would in a perfect state of society.

Prof. Philip Graif (Luthers) tury after Our Lord.

state of society.

Prof. Philip Graif (Lutheran) read a paper denouncing Schoperbauer and other modern philosophers of the Pessimist school.

### CHINESE LANDED

SANTA CRUZ, April 20. -About 10 o'olo back to the vessel, was hoisted aboard and the mysterions oratt slipped away in the darkness as quickly and as quietly as she came. The identity of the vessel cannot be learned, but it is supposed that smugglers have landed a cargo of Chinese who will be scattered and concealed before the officers can take up the stall.

In a every trait and every many and it is one of the most amusting of any diversions to find out what the other end looks like—better than conundrums or prize puzzles any time, equal to a first rate detective story, even one of Sherlock Holmes' mirrors.

### OUR VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Seneral Herbert's Report Expected to Contain Sweeping and Drastic Suggestions.

Change Is in the Air"-The Force Must Be Better Attended to.

(From the Toronto Mail.) Great interest is felt in the coming repor of General Herbert on the condition of our volunteer forces. It is said that this will be brought down in the House of Commons next week, and that it will contain recommendations with a view to placing the militia on a more satisfactory basis than it now boasts. There has been a disposition in some quarters to complain that General Herbert demands an ideal which is too high for volunteer forces to come up to, and it is said that representations as to the diffi-

London, April 19.—It is understood that Hon. Mr. Hamilton, ex-Governor of Tasmania, or Mr. Spencer Walpole, will probably be selected to represent the Imperial Government at the conference at Octawa to discuss the question of subsidizing the Pacific cable and Anglo-Canadian fast secamahip enterprises. A dispatch from South Australia says Hon. Mr. Playford, the Premier, has resigned. It is said he has been selected to represent the colony at the intercolonial conference.

PARIS, April 19.—Auguste Jarbeau was guillotined at Dijon to day for the murder of his mother, his wife and his mistress. As a matrioide he was led to the guillotine barefooted, wearing only a white shirt and trousers. Before he was taken from his cell, a black veil was thrown over his head, as a further distinguishing mark of a matrioide.

Some self and been working purely and simply for other people?

Well, it was in both cases because the world had got hold of the wrong end of the stick, while you knew more accurately which end you really held.

Perhaps the virtue most often used by its wrong handle and so converted into a vice is the quality of sincerity. Most of us declare with a warm glow of con-

### had TWO ENDS OF A STICK

LANDS OF WISDOM UPON THEM.

Hateful Virtue Stratagems Are Fair In Love or War-Is a Lie Ever Justifiable? Cupid Is Often Color Blind-What a Fel-

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conundrums or prize puzzles any time, equal to a first rate detective story, even one of Sherlock Holmes' miraculous performances as portrayed by Co-nan Doyle, for you can find it right in side of yourself, and probably everybody has found out by the time they can geenly enjoy a detective story—a first class one, I mean—that nothing in the world is so interesting to a man as his own self. I know a very handsome man who has an album filled with pictures of himself at different ages and in different costumes, and who declares with a somewhat brutal frankness that it is to him by far the most interesting colection of pictures the world could pro-

Another man, far from handsome but very bright, cynically proclaims that he lives to the glory and for the ad-vancement of Mephistopheles or Iago or by whatever name you choose to supply his real name.

Well, then, granted that the most captivating study of mankind is himself, I will suggest to my friends pining for amusement the little game of hunting up "the other end" of their own pet virtues, and if they have any faults or can get some friend to relieve the most of the contract of or can get some friend to point out one or two they may solace themselves by discovering that every fault has its al-ternative virtue.

For instance, our friend M. I., who lives for his own glory and advantage, is only the other end of the man who lives to spread abroad some great dis-covery and advantage to the world, which becomes incidentally glory and advantage to himself. Jenner, Fulton, Ericsson, Christopher Columbus and several other worldwide benefactors were men who, if their natures had taken another turn, would have spent life in admiring their own talents and despising other people who couldn't see

The "lovely woman who stoops to folly" for love's sake is one who is holding the scepter of womanhood by the wrong end and misusing the noble virtue of love and self sacrifice. The lawnot exactly suit the audience tonight. yer who sells his gift of eloquence and defends the criminal who pays him is the friend replies: "Well, yes, I thought

And were you never astonished and grieved at finding yourself accused of just these same base motives when really you had for once lost sight of tiresome self and been working purely and

of us declare with a warm glow of con-scious virtue about the heart that whatof faults we may possess that of falso-od is far from us. It is very odd, but I have never known an exception to this rule. Everybody claims to be truthful, and in point of fact hardly anybody is

# lovely in itself that we all wish to think to one of our own characteristics and so erjure ourselves by claiming it. But truth, like love, reaches at its me extremity to the very zenith and at he other sinks to the darkest depths, Love is the chief attribute of the Deity, and debased possession is the delight of levils. So truth divine and godlike in its highest examples is made a very in-

MRS. FRANK LESLIE HANGS GAR-

its highest examples is made a very instrument of demons in its distorted form.

But yet those who use it in this form invariably boast, "I am so sincere I feel that I really must speak the truth at all You know and I know that sort of fruit teller, the malicious gleam of the sye, the flendish glee of the smile, the false ring of the voice, the stereotyped

phrases and the inevitable result. Perpaps it is only a petty little sting after 'Yes, dear, I thought you ought to know, and of course it is my duty to tell the truth, but she did say that your conduct on that occasion was very remarkable—yes, very remarkable indeed—and

everybody was commenting on it."

Or perhaps:

"They were admiring that gown of yours, and I felt obliged to tell them that t was made over from two others and not a Worth at all I had to tell the truth, you know."

"Too bad your sister has married into an insane family. Oh, didn't you know it? Yes, indeed. His aunt on the father's side is in an asylum at this min-nte. I don't believe in suppressing the Do you?"

And perhaps it is something far more adly than these—a stab instead of a pin prick—as:

'Yes, a very pleasant man, as you say, but did you never hear that he is a

convicted criminal?" Then when you demand the full details of this unpleasant "truth" you find that long years ago, when this mid-dle aged man was a lad, he had been tempted and in a moment of weakness appropriated moneys not his own; had been convicted of the offense and suffered the penalty. Shame, penitence and a life of undeviating probity have followed, and the sometime culprit has lived down his error and become a worthy citizen, but the truth teller will not let him escape and perhaps succeeds in ruining his social prospects and the peace of all who have learned to love him by this diabolical form of frank-

"A nice woman—pity she drinks," is perfectly true; and when the explanation comes: "Yes, she drinks tea. Don't you?" the false impression is not quite removed, and at the best one feels that such jests are like playing with fire.

Just a step or two farther in this form of diabolical sincerity is the mysterious

ssertion, "Yes, very pretty and very lively, as you say—almost too lively if all accounts are true."

"What do you mean by too lively?" is indignantly demanded, and the truth teller bridles and virtuously replies: "Oh, I didn't mean to hurt your feel-ings, I'm sure, but everybody knows that she was a very gay sort of girl, and her mother found it hard enough to

keep her within bounds." And a careless listener carries away the impression that the lively and irrepressible girl has become a woman of questionable character.

The lecturer wearily says to his truthful friend: "I'm afraid that subject did they were. I noticed a good deal of yawning and fidgeting, and several went away before it was over."

So the lecturer, mortified and discouraged, feels himself a failure and the lext time goes upon the platform with the shadow of defeat already wrapping him like a mantle, and feeling that he can't succeed does not succeed and perhaps gives the whole thing up and takes to-well, to being a book peddler and

a misanthrope.
"Do I look well tonight, dear?" asks
the somewhat faded beauty of her jealous cousin, who never was a beauty, and the latter replies: "Well, yes, dear, just a little tired and dragged perhaps. And let me wipe that powder off your chin! There, now, you look quite nice, I'm sure."

So poor Beauty goes into the assembly feeling worn and tired and nervously conscious of every little accessory she has fondly hoped unseen, and her looks are injured, and her pleasure is spoiled. "What a pity your John did not re-

ember his part better!" says one mother to another as they come from the school exhibition, and John's mother replies, with red cheeks:

"I'm afraid he was too much taken up with watching your Mary. You must have sat up nights for a month getting that costume ready, but it's such a pity it was so tight in the sleeves. The poor child's hands were red as beets."

Both ladies have told the truth, and

both ladies have told the truth, and both would loudly proclaim sincerity to be the underlying impulse of their speeches, but they part with a bitterness of heart each against the other that does not disappear for menths—perhaps for It is quite true that John is slow and

stupid, and that Mary is coquettish and overdressed; also that the boy forgot his part and the girl's hands were red as she spread them over the piano keys, but if those two mothers had not told the truth to each other how much be friends they would have been and how

much happier!

I don't mean they should have told lies. No, indeed! I, too, am a great stickler for truth, and I, too, have a Washingtonian objection to telling a lie, but there is all the difference in the world between telling a lie and not telling the truth, or, if you will allow me ing the truth, or, if you will allow me to return to my first metaphor, it makes all the difference in the world which end of the staff we present. Your friend asks you how she is look-

ad in point of fact hardly anybody is beloutely truthful.

Why is this?

Probably because truth is a thing so stead of the reply quoted above, the cousting in the reply probably defects or upon the good points of her appearance and answer accordingly. Instead of the reply quoted above, the cousting in the reply quoted above, the rep

said: "A little languid perhaps, b that will go off as soon as your frien gather about you. How charming you

hair is tonight!"

The orator's fidus Achates could have said perfectly truthfully: "Oh, in a mixed audience there are always some who can't appreciate anything but bones and the end men. Your lecture isn't meant for that class of persons, and you needn't care whether they are pleased or not, or, if you do care, it would be easy enough to leave out so-and-so and put in a few of those capital stories you tell so well."

Perhaps we are apt to lose sight of the hree divisions of truth as set forth in the legal exhortation to tell "the truth. the whole truth and nothing but the truth." After all, however, the only part of this that applies to secular life is the last clause of the three. If you tell "nothing but the truth," you must use your own judgment as to "the whole truth."

In no relation of life is this poor truth of ours so mangled and shattered and twisted about and disguised and travestied as in lovemaking. Perhaps lovers become color blind and can't see the ers become color blind and can't see the cold pure blue of truth because of the rosy mists that surround them. Cupid is blind, we know, but that was that lovers might not see faults in each other, but is the little god also blind to truth in all her varying forms? If not, why are lovers' lies condoned and laughed at by so many persons? Why are all strate-gems fair in love as well as in war?

For myself, I do not think they are, and I should be as angry at being lied to by a man who was in love with me as by one who was not—perhaps more, for he would have disturbed the ideal beneath which every woman hides the man she loves, and that is a real misfor-

As soon as you recognize a man for a liar you discount every virtue he appears to possess and almost doubt your own eyesight with regard to him.

The lover must tell "nothing but the

truth" if he would preserve the too good opinion of his beloved, but even he need not tell all the truth.

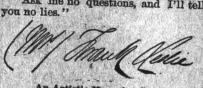
Women, with that instinct for self torture so thoroughly developed in the sex, always hasten in the beginning of courtship to inquire:

"Did you ever love any one before you saw me?" and then, "Did you ever kiss a girl before you kissed me?"

If the poor fellow says "Yes," he finds himself the subject of more reproaches, more distrust, more innuendoes and suspicions than he can live down in the course of a long life. His offense is neither forgiven nor forgotten until that dreary time arrives when the wife cares no longer whom he has kissed

But what is the poor fellow to do? Of course he has kissed a dozen or so of girls before he ever saw her, and if he denies it point blank he entails upon nimself the revenges of conscience and nonor, which are as bad in their way as the reproaches of his sweetheart; also there is a certain unwillingness to falsely accuse himself of being a "Miss Nancy" who has never dared to kiss a pretty girl. So what is he to do?

I don't know, I am sure. Far be it from me to suggest that a lie is ever jus-tifiable. So let us settle it by advising the girls to remember the old adage: "Ask me no questions, and I'll tell



An Artistic Magazine Cover. One of the hardsomest and most artistic magazine covers that the craze has produced is made of suede leather with a decoration of burnt etching.



Select any color you may prefer, but be sure that the leather is the heavy but loft undressed calfskin and not the thinner sort used for gloves, or even chamois

Cut a piece 10 % inches long by 18 % wide and fold under three inches at each side, then fold in the middle.

With a shoemaker's punch, punch holes through both thicknesses of leather along both ends of the pockets formed

by turning the edges over on the under side. Cut strips of leather not more than one-eighth of an inch in width, and using them as ribbons lace the edges of Spokane Falls & Northern Ry the pockets together at each of the four ends and knot them securely at the edge. With a hot poker or with the imple-ment made for the purpose etch on the leather the word "magazine," the bow of ribbon and the irregular brown edge. Or if you prefer make a design entirely your own. The whole secret of the cover's beauty lies in its simplicity and richness. The marvelous softness of the undressed leather and the warm browns of the burnt decoration combine to make a charming effect, and the cover is at once more serviceable and more artistic than those made of silk and embroidthan those made of silk and embroidered stuffs. CLARE BUNCE

Philias Dufresne of Montreal shot and Philias Dufresne of Montreal shot and killed his sister because he was a consumptive and had to die and leave her without support. If she had learned to support herself, the sister of Philias Dufresne would have been alive, well and happy today.



Toronto, Ontario,

As Well as Ever After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease. "I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a Bright's disease for five, years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle I for the papers of the papers o tele. I got so much help from taking half of a bot-tile. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

## In Dreadful Condition

Almost a Complete Wreck After the Grip

Can Hardly Express Sufficient Cratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs-I felt it my duty to let you know the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me.

I have been troubled with summer complaint for years, unable to do anything. I tried everything but seemed to get no relief. Then I became a victim of the grip and was left in a dreadful state, so weak I could scarcely work and when I did I worked in misery. The doctor said I had Bright's disease. My kidneys were in dreadful condition. I found one of your papers at my door, and on reading it decided to

## HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial, thinking at the time it was not much use as nothing helped me before. But, thank God, I got relief after the first bottle. I kept on taking it and used five bottles; am now a cured man; never felt better. I have loudly recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla, for I owe my life to it and nope this may be the means of leading others to give it a fair trial." JOSHUA SMITH, Norwich Ave., Woodstock, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation,

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browns was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne that the whole story of the defendant Freemawas literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 18 1364.

J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN
REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTH
MA. CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA
RHEUMATISM, &c.
J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS prescribed by scores of orthodox

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhosa, Colics &co.

CAUTION — None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufac turer. J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russe St., London. Sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s.



25 CENTS ABOX

UPTURE have been effected by my perfect ease to wearer, t O OVERCOME DEFORMITY CHARLES CLUTHE, 184 King St.W., Toronto

## NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY. ALL-RAIL TO NELSON, B.C.

THE ONLY THROUGH LINE TO MELSON, KASLO, KOGTENAI LAKE AND SLOCAN POINTS. THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus. 7:00 a.m. Lv... SPOKANE ... Ar. 5:30 p.m. Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaiso and all lake points, arriving at Kaiso at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Thesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 6:30 p.m. same days.

GOOD OPENING for hotel at station on E. & N. Railway; nearest hotel, four-miles; make central headquarters for hunting, nahing and summer visitors; one of the heatthnest and most desirable lecalities on Van-oouver Island; Victuria about two hours by rail. Only responsible parties need apply by letter to No. 50, Office of this paper. 4.3t

BEHRING S

Instructions Issued by Department fo Patrol Flee

A Warning Not a Warni Seizures of All Of Sealers.

WASHINGTON, April 23 .the guidance of the America patrol fleet in seizing and s sealers have been prepared l partment and will at ouce h mander Charles E. Clark, con fleet, on his flagship Mohican The instructions cover all p

arise, and direct that all whether American or Britis to the nearest point and tur proper authorities. Each furnished with a copy of the together with the President's. The instructions are as follow "Having been detailed the force of naval vessels and revenance of the provisions of a gress to give effect to the away the tribunal of arbitration at

e tribunal of arbitration at issue this order to vessels and mand to warn all American an sels they may meet outside we do by this act, not to enter the the purpose of sealing, during time in which fur sealing is a sand you will deliver to the officer of each vessel so warned President's proclamation, of t and of these instructions. An ing the notice of warning shal on the register of all vessels States and Great Britain the

warned.

"In accordance with the the above-mentioned act, fursional forbidden to persons mentioned all subjects of Great Britain owing the duty of obedience to the treaties of Great Britain at the t sons belonging to or aboard Great Britain at any time or i whatever outside of territoris the waters surrounding the Prib within a zone of sixty geograround the islands, inclusive torial waters. You will observe that the

gress extends the sixty geogra around the islands inclusive of t waters, but you are hereby it treat the limit as extending only praphical miles around the islan of the territorial waters. Durin extending from May 1, to July clusive in each year, fur sealing to all persons mentioned, not o zone, but in that part of the Fincluding Behring sea, which is the north of the 35th degree of tude, and to the east of the 180t longitude from Greenwich, till i water boundary between the Unand Russia

and Russia.

This boundary fine passes reint in B. in actual to the passes reint in B. in actual to the passes midway island of Krusenstern or Ignaloo islands of Ratmanoff, or Noons proceeds due north without limit same frozen ocean. The same frozen cosen. proceeds due north without limit same frozen ocean. The same we beginning at the same initial pointhence in a course nearly southwhether in a course in the same in th direction until it strikes the 180;

longitude from Greenwich. "The regulations respecting license for sailing vessels and guishing flag to be worn by the the open season, are hereafter scribed and promulgated by ments of the United States and

"Any vessel or person found thave been implicated in sealing prescribed period of time in prohibited, whether with or withing, and any of such vessels found, whether warned or not, heard appearance or implements." board apparatus or implements taking seals or sealskins or bodie you will order seized. The cofficer making the seizure will draw up a declaration stating th of the seized vessel, the date an seizure, giving latitude and long

dircumstances showing guilt.

"The seized vessel will be a sent as soon as practicable, with un board, in charge of a sufficier. on board, in charge of a sufficient insure delivery, together with with proofs, to the most convenien Alaska, California, Oregon or Wand there be delivered to the offi United States court having juristry the offence and impose penalt same, and if British, to Onne there delivered to the senior Briofficer presents or to the most officer present, or to the most port in British Columbia, and de the proper authorities of Great delivered to the commanding offi British vessel charged with the exthe award."

### COMOX COAL USED

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secr bert does not intend that the ves Behring sea patrol fleet on their cruises shall make such a mistake "the poachers" warning of their The coal he has sent to Ounalasi ships is a smokeless variety from t mines of British Columbia. Its mines of British Columbia. Its brought forth a voluminous patrio from residents of the state of WAll the vessels of the fleet will cient coal from the Fairhaven Washington to enable them to coal supply at Ounalaska, and to full report of its quality. The in continue: "As this coal emits y amoke, it is not deemed expedient while vessels are patrolling Beh After reaching the base of coal stother coal will be used."

### WORKINGMEN VOTER LONDON, April 23.-The Labo

Association of Great Britain and sued to-day a manifesto conce policy of workingmen voters at ming general election. It d Parliament, and for making after of the abolition of the House of I also holds that the selection of lat dates by small bodies of men I many osses no representative powithout consultation with the is