

THE GOVERNMENT'S FRIEND.

It is rather curious to find the News-Advertiser going out of its way and doing violence to the truth in order to furnish the Turner government with a certificate of character. With its facilities for acquiring correct information on the subject, that paper must be well aware that it is prevaricating when it describes the present actions of the government as being in harmony with their promises to Victoria and to the promoters of the railway. At the time of the elections the News-Advertiser was particularly severe in its criticisms or the sort of appeal the Davis government made to Victorians. If the Turner government is still on the same ground it is rather remarkable that the severity of the Vancouver critic should give place to admiration so warm that it highly pleases the Victoria organ. It would be a waste of time and space to speculate on the influences that may have wrought this change in the erstwhile savage critic; it may easily be accounted for by the fact that while the News-Advertiser hated the government it hated Victoria a great deal more, and was therefore overjoyed when it found the government doing what it vulgarly called giving Victoria a black eye. That one action would cover up a wonderful lot of governmental sins in the sight of the News-Advertiser—or any other serf of the C. P. R. What truly independent people on the Mainland, think of the government's action is shown by the utterances of the New Westminster Columbian and Kamloops Sentinel. The latter we quoted yesterday, and the following is much in the same line:—

While supporting the justifiable, the necessary—the commendable, if you please—stand which the Premier has, at last, taken in this matter, on behalf of the overburdened province, impossible proposals—which he and his colleagues are responsible, to a great extent, for having encouraged, for the last three or four years, for political purposes—it should not, in justice, be forgotten that, to the untiring vigilance and heroism of the Opposition, for years past, in exposing, both at home and abroad, the government's financial mismanagement and extravagance, and the impracticability and ruinous nature of this so-called railway, but great "confidence," scheme, is due the real credit for bringing such a weight of public opinion and such an insuperable financial check to bear upon the government that it was actually compelled, at last, to retreat from the perilous position (to the province) which it, undoubtedly, led the railway promoters and people of Victoria to believe was prepared to take in this matter. It should also be remembered that the Government's present policy, in other respects, contains not a few further menaces to the public welfare.

The Columbian, like the Sentinel, believes the government has done well to reject the proposition made, but it also clearly recognizes the truth that the government has played the hypocrite. Probably the News Advertiser recognizes the truth also, but its unutterable hatred for Victoria will not allow it to admit the fact. Therefore, it assumes the character of the government's warm friend.

"CONCILIATION."

Any ordinary man might well lay himself open to the charge of presumption if he undertook to gauge the depth of infamy to which the Dominion government is prepared to go, under the guidance of Sir Charles Tupper, in dealing with the school question. At present the scheme is to persuade government followers in the house and the country that conciliation is the policy, that bona fide negotiations for a settlement are to be carried on with the Greenway government. Unfortunately for Tupper and his associates, their own maladroitness has disclosed the fact that this is only a ruse to secure the second reading of the coercion bill. Something like mid-summer madness must have possessed Sir Charles when he undertook to take the message from Premier Greenway to Sir Donald Smith on reading it to the house, for he could hardly have hoped that his offence would not be detected. Of course it was detected and exposed, but those who know Sir Charles will not make the mistake of supposing that he was in any way abashed. He may probably have regretted that his attempt to put the Manitoba government in a false position was for the moment unsuccessful, and will be apt to repeat his attempt on some new line. All has trickery will hardly avail to blind the people, though it may succeed in furnishing certain of the government's supporters in the house with a sufficient excuse for voting to read the bill a second time. The country by this time has a very clear idea of the hollow nature of the government's "conciliation" intentions, and of the real character of its policy. The Winnipeg Tribune puts the case in this way:—

"If Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues were really desirous of a settlement, and did not mean to put up any job on the house, why were not Mr. Greenway and his colleagues invited not once, and why is the conference not held before the bill is pressed to a second reading? It has been suggested that the request for the conference, after the second reading is passed, is designed for the purpose of bringing unusual pressure upon the Greenway government, and forcing it to compromise. It is hinted that the Dominion government see in the second reading of the bill a most potent argument to compel Mr. Greenway to capitulate. They evidently think that the parliament of Canada, having passed the second reading of the bill, and thereby affirmed the principle of separate schools, will never hesitate a moment to go its full length and pass the third reading, if the Greenway gov-

ernment does not capitulate. The wretched part of the whole business is that the Dominion government's proposal for a conference has trickery stamped upon it at the outset, and is pre-decided to come to naught. If the Ottawa government had desired to inspire confidence in its proposition, and had, in reality, at heart an earnest desire to reach an amicable settlement, it would have acted in such a way as to place its motives far above suspicion. That the Greenway government will see through the trick it is impossible to doubt. It is difficult for its members not to recognize that Sir Charles has, at the very outset, placed an almost insuperable obstacle in the path which might have led to a settlement. Manitoba will never consent to yield at the point of the pistol what she is not willing to concede for the purpose of solving a knotty problem."

FOOLISH "FIGURING."

Col. Amyot, M.P., the Ottawa Citizen and the Colonist have been amusing themselves by "figuring out" a majority in Manitoba against the Greenway government's school policy. We do not know that the pastime is dangerous to anybody else, if it is enjoyable to the parties mentioned, but it may be permitted to point out that they have ignored one very important fact in their calculations. Which is that the great majority of opposition candidates in the Manitoba elections were as strongly in favor of the government's school policy as were the government candidates themselves. All the Patron candidates took the same position. Out of all the opposition candidates there were not more than a dozen or so who differed from the government on the school question, and it is therefore the silliest of nonsense to allege that all the votes cast for the opposition were cast for the restoration of the separate school system. For example, Mr. Taylor, the opposition candidate in North Winnipeg, was as strongly in favor of the government's school policy as Mr. McIntyre, the government supporter, though he opposed the government on other grounds. It is a well known fact that the great majority of the North Winnipeg electors who voted for Mr. Taylor were of like mind with himself, and that if he had come out as an opponent of the government's school policy he would have had a very beggarly support indeed. It is therefore absurd to count the whole of the votes cast for Mr. Taylor as votes in favor of the restoration of separate schools. This is only one instance out of the many that might be quoted, and neither Col. Amyot nor anybody else can explain away by means of patent fallacies the fact that a very large majority of Manitobans are in favor of the Greenway government's school policy.

THE "HIGH" COMMISSIONER.

From the statements made by Mr. Long and Mr. Chamberlain in the British house of commons it is to be expected that the prohibition of live cattle importation from Canada will be made permanent. This is rather strange, in face of the statements so confidently made, and evidently with truth, that there is no pleuro-pneumonia or anthrax to be found among Canadian cattle. Either our government and its representatives have very poor power of presenting their case or the imperial authorities are determined not to be convinced by any evidence that may be brought forward. It is somewhat peculiar that just at this juncture, when a high commissioner's services might be supposed to have some value, the office should be left practically vacant by the utilization of Sir Charles Tupper as a prop for a moribund government. Canada's case before the imperial government is left to the tender care of the chief clerk in the high commissioner's office, while his superior is busily engaged in pushing the coercion bill through parliament. In the commons at Ottawa the other day the matter was taken up, when several members took occasion to comment on this peculiar manner of treating an office which the government and its supporters at times choose to represent as of great importance. Mr. Lister put the case in this way:—

"It was quite true that Sir Charles Tupper took such a deep interest in this matter that whenever a cargo of Canadian cattle was reported to be afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, he rushed off to the port by train, threw off his coat rolled up his sleeves and plunged his hands into the lungs of the suspected animal. (Laughter.) who was to do that now? he asked, and the house laughed again. Mr. Lister deprecated the entrusting of such important conferences with the imperial authorities to a secretary. It was pretty sure that it would be Mr. Chamberlain's secretary and not Mr. Chamberlain who would receive the high commissioner's secretary. Mr. Chamberlain, indeed, would probably ask:—'Where is your high commissioner who should be here attending to this important duty?'"

A LOSING GAME.

It was fitting that the bill to coerce Manitoba should be forced to its second reading in the house of commons under the bullying process so dear to Sir Charles Tupper's heart. When coercion is the game a little bit more or less of coercion is not of great moment. It must seem rather strange, though, to the dictatorial "war horse" to find men of his own party fighting his edicts as Dr. Weldon did last evening, and he may well sigh for the days of yore, when disobedience in this rank sort was unknown. Dr. Weldon's exposure of

the baronet's hypocrisy seems to have been as complete as the bitterest enemy could have desired. Probably nobody would have made the mistake of supposing that Sir Charles was actuated by an honest desire to conserve the rights of the Manitoba minority, but this criticism from a candid friend serves to completely remove the mask. The unhappy baronet might as well come out frankly and admit that he and the government are playing a game to secure the Quebec vote. It is unfortunate for them that they have no assurance whatever of winning this prize, for their intentions have been very ineffectually disguised. At the same time the attitude taken by such men as Dr. Weldon and Mr. Craig shows how much ground the government is likely to lose. Edmund E. Sheppard in the Toronto Star thus pictures the position in which the government stands as regards Ontario:—

"Not one of the reactionaries who vote for the bill will be returned unless he represents a constituency overwhelmingly Catholic, and I doubt it even then he will have more than a fighting chance in the party convention, for we must not forget that it is the hierarchy, not the laity, that is clamoring for the coercion of Manitoba. The government will be under the cloud of partial defeat, and many who are now apologizing for the administration will turn cold and work the other way. It is the universal opinion of Conservatives that the Ontario matter will be free from Ottawa influence, but if the government goes to the country irrevocably committed, as they will be, if the bill has its second reading, no such political Waterloo as their defeat will ever before have adorned the annals of responsible government."

The government has been digging its own grave with an energy and unscrupulousness which have simply paralyzed independent onlookers. In the elections they may talk National Policy, but the people will be thinking about National Schools and will see nothing, but the partially concealed wall of coercion, and the hands of all liberty-loving citizens will be raised to push that wall over and bury beneath it the men and influences that tried to complete it."

An Ottawa correspondent gives the following account of the exposure in the house of commons of Sir Charles Tupper's effort to mangle Premier Greenway's dispatch: "Tupper admitted with a flush on his cheeks that not only had he made public a telegram without asking for Premier Greenway's consent, but he had done so without asking the permission of Sir Donald Smith, who had shown it to him, and who was in New York on the day it was made public. More than that, not satisfied with this breach of confidence in a matter so important, he had, he admitted, omitted a whole sentence from the telegram which was laid before the house. He omitted it, he said, because he did not think it germane, but his plea that he did not consider this garbling was greeted with disconcerting laughter from across the floor. Sir Donald Smith, sitting near, was red to the roots of his hair with the discomfort of the position in which he found himself, while over the ministerial benches there was a feeling of constraint, surprise and pity, at this new and painful predicament of their leader. They perhaps wondered that his residence in London, England, where high ideas of the proprieties of public life prevail, should have no more effect upon his habits."

An exchange calls attention to the following paragraphs that appear in late English papers:—

"The death of James Jones, the Sheffield veteran, who retired after long and honorable service with the princely pension of eightpence per diem is announced. This is what Jones did to earn his trumphy eightpence. He was present at the forcing of Khyber Pass, the relief of Jellalabad, actions at Jugdulluck Pass, Tuzen Valley, Khorez, Cabool, Cabool, Cabool, Modkee, Ferozshah, Sohraon, Ranniger, Suddalapore, Chillianwallah, and Gogoran, and at Alma, Balklava and Sebastopol."

"Mr. Campbell-Bannerman gave notice of motion to strike out the additional £30,000 a year pension to the Duke of Cambridge in the estimates. The present case is peculiarly aggravated, because Mr. Balfour gave, a specific pledge August 30, that no such pension would be proposed in addition to the £11,000 which the Duke already has as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards."

"The veteran private and the veteran ex-commander-in-chief were on opposite sides of a great gulf. Speaking of the congressional resolutions and speeches in regard to Cuba, Harper's Weekly says: 'Out of their own mouths are they condemned. These politicians are playing politics in grave international affairs. They are afraid to face the logical consequences of their contentions, and are trying to be as intently precipitating war. They are, most of them, afraid to face the domestic issues that confront them, and they hope to distract the attention of the voters from those issues by crying out for blood in the much-abused name of humanity. There is no truth and no wisdom in them.'"

made no more per month than the amount he mentions, but he would have been one of the first to resent the reflection which he has cast upon men who at present are not so well fixed financially as he is."

According to the report of the mines department of the geological survey, the mineral production of Canada shows a substantial increase for the past year. The total, including building materials and clay products, amounted to \$22,500,000, as against \$20,900,000 for 1894 and \$20,500,000 for 1891, the two highest previous years. There was a sudden rise in the ratio of increase last year, due, of course, to the development going on in this province. When the statistics for the current year are compiled a still greater addition to the output will probably be recorded, and it seems reasonable to expect a constant growth, though the rate of increase may not be steady. It is quite certain that if the provincial government's foolish mining tax bill had been passed in its original shape it would have sharply checked the upward tendency, and the province has had a narrow escape from a severe blow to its growing industry. It is to be hoped that no further experimenting of so dangerous a character will be indulged in."

Ontario Patrons of Industry, with peculiar shortsightedness, keep up their agitation for the imposition of a tax on mortgages, apparently under the delusion that such tax would be borne by the lenders of money. They need not depend on theorizing in their search for knowledge, because they can secure plenty of practical evidence from this province. There is no doubt in any person's mind here, that the borrower in every instance pays the mortgage tax, and that his property is therefore subjected to double taxation. Similar evidence comes from Michigan, where the same stupid system prevails. An effort is being made there to do away with the tax, because people have come to realize the truth that money lenders have no trouble in shifting the burden on the shoulders of the borrowers."

Mr. McCarthy may have gone beyond the strict parliamentary rules of debate when he declared that some Conservative members will vote for the remedial bill because they have been promised offices from the government in which to take refuge from indignant constituents, but there is no doubt about his having struck pretty near the truth. If it were not for bargains of this sort the bill would fail of a second reading."

The "X" rays have been employed in securing evidence in a Montreal criminal trial—probably the first time on record. One Holder was charged with shooting a young man named Cummins on the street, and the Roentgen process was used to establish the fact that the bullet was imbedded in the victim's leg. Holder got 14 years' imprisonment."

The Hamilton Herald says:—The proposal to conciliate Premier Greenway with a loaded shot gun is one of Sir Charles Tupper's humorous fancies. If the old man keeps on this way he will soon be bright enough to write jokes for Puck."

MR. MARA AS A REPRESENTATIVE.

By reference to the report of the board of trade meeting in another column it will be seen that the board has not so far been able to accomplish much in its efforts to bring about a settlement in the way of railway freight rates for this and other points in the interior of the province. The letters sent to other boards of trade have elicited useless replies, and to those sent to Hon. Mr. Priest and to Mr. Mara, the district representative at Ottawa, practically no response has been made. Mr. Priest sent a brief note to the effect that he would consult on the subject with Mr. Mara, while the latter gentleman has remained silent altogether. This treatment of our representative is in the highest degree unsatisfactory. The people here and elsewhere in the district are in earnest in this matter of securing at least some reasonable abatement of the intolerable discrimination in rates to which the interior people are at present subjected by the railway. The fault that has always been urged against Mr. Mara in his representative position, and which is being urged now with redoubled force, is that he has rarely troubled himself to look after the local interests of his constituents, and never has done so when those interests clashed with the interests of some corporation that was sucking the life blood out of the country, or that interfered with the success of his own private schemes for profit. Everywhere over this constituency the same complaint is made—utterance of which was almost the sole object for which he was elected to the position he now occupies. With these facts in view, no one, not even he himself, can be surprised at the firm hold which the candidature of Mr. Bostock has taken on the sympathies of those who do his duty, or one who stands in the face of his duty, is infinitely worse than no representative at all.—Kamloops Sentinel.

ELECTRIC BUSES.

Now that horse cars have been almost entirely superseded by electric-motor cars, bus companies in every European capital are becoming uneasy and are experimenting with various systems of electricity to replace horse power. Thus the Omnibus Company of Berlin has recently made a contract with the Accumulator Electric Battery Company of Hagen. Westphalia, which has guaranteed a type of bus, fitted with storage batteries beneath the passenger seats, which will meet all the requirements for bus traffic in a large city. These buses will not run in tracks, but anywhere on the streets, and are guaranteed to

climb a hill of any grade less than one foot in ten. The accumulator storage battery will provide power for four consecutive hours, and the reloading, which is done by changing the exhausted accumulators in the car for others, will take but from two to three minutes. The only difficulty at the present moment for the acceptance of the project in Berlin is the necessity of creating a large electric power plant for the purpose of loading and handling the accumulators. It is very probable, however, that by next summer buses propelled by electricity will be a common sight in the Berlin streets."

One Source of Pain and Suffering Under Human Control.

An eminent specialist, in studying profoundly the construction of the kidneys and their diseases, as well as the passages of the blood and urinary discharges, has recognized the fact that in order to treat kidney and bladder diseases successfully, a remedy must be prepared especially for these organs, and one rich in healing powers. After much research a remedy was found, which proved a surprise even to the manufacturer. After having been used in general practice by several physicians, with grand results, it was placed on the market and is known as the South American Kidney Cure. It never fails to give relief in six hours in all derangements of the kidneys or bladder. Bright's disease, diabetes, inflammation or ulceration of the kidneys, neuralgia, consumption, hemorrhage and catarrh of the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder, etc. Sold by Deam & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

INVENTIONS FOR WOMEN'S WEAR.

A bright New York woman has invented something to hold her elbow gloves in place. Any woman can do the same by utilizing some of the beautiful jewelry that is on the market. Small brooches can be used, but something with a pinch clasp is better. Two should be allowed for each sleeve and they must be handsome enough to be ornamental."

The woman who has for a lifetime struggled to see her back hair as others see it by means of a hand-glass, has had provision made for her with a lately patented "chair mirror." The mirror is described as invaluable during the toilet, as by its adoption a lady is enabled, while looking at the back of her head, to see both hands, freely in arranging her hair. It can be instantly fixed to any chair without any clamps or screws can be turned to any angle and in any position, may be attached to almost any article of furniture, even to pocketless women, may now rejoice, for there is a new invention on the market calculated to fill the proverbial long-felt want of her who hath not married. A lady has a place to put her handkerchiefs in all the voluminousity of her skirts. The new pocket is made of half a yard of soft, cozy leather, and a demilune of strong silk, a narrow canvas belt and a patent buckle. It is made on the principle of the shop-lifter's bag and hung beneath the dress skirt, reachable through the placket of the gown, or a special sleeve pocket made for the purpose. The pocket consists of one large bag for the purse and the larger impromptu of card case, glove buttoner and keys carried by the average woman. Within this large receptacle are two small pockets for valuables, such as jewels or rolls of bills. The whole pocket is fitted with a clasp, like an ordinary chateleine bag, and hung from a belt. It is a safeguard against pick-pockets and a convenience for the travelling woman."

A GIGANTIC TRUST.

A new trust, greater, richer, stronger, more important than any other trust in existence, has been formed and begins actual operation to-day. Involving thousands of miles of railway and more than \$2,000,000,000 of capital of the Vanderbilts and J. Pierpont Morgan, it is far ahead of the wildest dream of wealth and monopoly which the industry could ever conceive. J. Pierpont Morgan is the master spirit and organizer in the new trust, the magnitude of whose operations makes the profits of a gold ring seem insignificant and trifling. The authentic year 46,000,000 tons of coal at an average wholesale price of \$3.00. It is proposed by the new trust to raise the price to \$4 a ton. On decreased production an increased profit of \$38,000,000 is assured and will be divided among eleven companies. It is easy to estimate what a per capita tax this means upon the country.—New York World.

American News.

Coffeyville, Wis., March 19.—A freight train on the Illinois Central railway was wrecked near this place yesterday, and four cars thrown from the track. Three tramps, who were stealing a ride, were killed and another seriously injured. Spokane, Wash., March 19.—Fire destroyed the compressor mills of the Peckman and Tiger mines at Burke, Idaho, entailing a loss of \$200,000, fully insured. For a time the flames threatened to destroy the whole town. It will be the means of closing down these mines for six months. Milwaukee, Wis., March 19.—The combination new flour millers in the Northwest, of which so much has been said and denied by those interested, has gone into effect and as a result of the formal organization of the combine the price of flour has advanced slightly. Every large mill in the northwestern territory or shipping mills of Milwaukee, except Duluth roller mills of Milwaukee, and the Gem roller mills, also of Milwaukee, is said to be a member of the organization.

French Walter (in London restaurant, to Yabaley, who has been trying to understand himself in bill-of-fare French)—If you gentleman will talk ze language vat he was born in, I will mooch better understand."

"George, dear." She looked anxiously at the clock which pointed to 12:30. "What is it, love?" "I don't wish to hurry you away, George, but you know that papa has an overly fond of you, and he is an early riser." At this hint George commences to get ready to take his departure. "So you were thrown out?" remarked the ash barrel, "but you got for being crooked." "My crookedness is not my fault," said the ball, "it was driven to it by a woman."

SECRETARY'S SLIP.

About the Formation of Quadruple Alliance—Now Considered a Reality.

He To-Day Says That There is an Agreement Between Britain and Italy.

London, March 19.—News which is gradually leaking out here is that the quadruple alliance, composed of Germany, Austria, Italy and France, though there may be no documentary proof, is now a reality. The purpose of the alliance is to prevent any foreign affairs, in the house of commons on Monday last, referring to the Italians as "our staunch allies, appearing in every morning paper but the Times. It is now asserted that Mr. Curzon in thus describing the Italian alliance, made a slip of the tongue and revealed unintentionally a cabinet secret. It is further stated that the government is fearful of the consequences of Mr. Curzon's alleged indiscretion."

Replying to a question on the subject of the house of commons to-day, Mr. George N. Curzon said that no agreement existed between Great Britain and Italy for an alliance. But, he added, there was nothing to prevent their cooperation where their common interests were concerned."

Mr. George N. Curzon said that no agreement existed between Great Britain and Italy, but he added, there was nothing to prevent their cooperation where their common interests were concerned. A dispatch to the Globe from Budapest, published this afternoon, says a date with regard to the proposed alliance between Baron Josika and Baron Klobaczburg. The latter was mortally wounded. It is further stated that the government, fearful of the consequences of Mr. Curzon's alleged indiscretion, asked the Times to omit the phrase referred to while in the house of commons. The Radical newspapers are furious at the reported alliance as well as the proposed Soudan campaign. For instance, the Star says: "England has been led blindfold into an alliance and English honor has been sacrificed to a policy which sacrificed to the interests of Russia and France. Our foreign policy has taken a disastrous turn since Germany, lately a source of bitter insults, has assented to our forward movement in Egypt." The St. James Gazette, however, contends that the Radical are deriving exaggerated inferences, and that there is no warrant for the suggestion that a quadruple alliance exists."

The first lord of the treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, announced in the house of commons to-day that favorable replies have been today received from Austria, Germany and Italy, in regard to the proposed British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile, and agreeing to the withdrawal of £500,000 from the Egyptian surplus to defray the expenses of the expedition. Mr. Balfour added that France and Russia had not replied to Great Britain's representations on this subject. The Marquis of Salisbury announced in the house of lords this afternoon that the British and Italian governments had no news tending to confirm the report of the evacuation of Kassala. The premier added that the news was not credited by either government."

Paris, March 19.—The minister for foreign affairs, M. Berthelot, in the chamber of deputies to-day, made a speech during the course of which he commented unfavorably on the proposed British expedition to Dongola and intimated that France was not inclined to consent to the Egyptian surplus being used to defray the expenses of the expedition."

In support of the belief that the aid of the Italians through a diversion which should relieve Kassala of the threatened dervish attack is not the policy of the British advance, the Parisian journals point out that in that case the British expedition would certainly take the short route to the threatened town, which starts the Soudan of Suakin and passes through Tokar, both of which are in the Khedive's possessions. In this way Kassala might be relieved in the course of a few weeks, whereas Egyptian forces could reach that town by the Nile route, from Wada Halfa, even leaving out of account the inevitable delays which would result from encounters with the Mahdists by the way. That Khartoum, which ever since its fall has remained a mass of ruins, is not the main objective, is thought here to be certain; and it is thought equally certain that the Mahdist chief Omdurman is that point. By its capture the former East African possession of the British would be regained and recovered. At any rate the contest with the Mahdists would justify the retention of British troops in the Nile valley for a considerable period, and this, it is thought here, is the object most prominently in view in the sending of the present expedition."

RUSSIAN MICE.

Russia has suffered from a genuine plague of rats and mice and the story is attractively told by United States Consul Heenan, at Odessa, in a report to the state department. The vermin first appeared in southern Russia in the autumn of 1893 and they increased in number with marvellous rapidity, owing to the mild weather. In addition to the common house and field mouse another variety appeared, having long, slender nose. These mice overran every place and they multiplied in vast numbers like armies, and in instances did not hesitate to attack men and animals. The rats were not so numerous as the mice, they were more destructive, eating everything, gnawing woodwork and even ruining entire buildings. After exhausting all other means the plague was finally terminated in 1894 by resorts to bacteriology, when the vermin were destroyed by the inoculation of a few rodents with contagious disease germs."

"Have you been in love, Miss Farnley?" "Not exactly, Mr. McGinnis; but I've been engaged five times."

SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

France Does Not Advance of Britain Up the Nile.

Great Britain Not an Active Agent in the Dredging.

The Gravity of the Nile Not Fully Appreciated at Cairo.

Paris, March 18.—The people of France realize that the British have more generally admitted the Nile at the time. The Dredging, with an active instead of a passive arrangement, is evident step in the direction made alterations in the Nile with the consent of the British. This is being done at a price which is not the latter's supply, incidentally, of the Nile. The scenes so often depicted in the Nile, there is, it is government press here, an active step in the direction made alterations in the Nile with the consent of the British. This is being done at a price which is not the latter's supply, incidentally, of the Nile. The scenes so often depicted in the Nile, there is, it is government press here, an active step in the direction made alterations in the Nile with the consent of the British. This is being done at a price which is not the latter's supply, incidentally, of the Nile. 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