The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893.

A HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

Any one who has studied the matter at all must be convinced that a complete hydrographic survey is required for the North Pacific Ocean. Very little, comparatively, is known about the waters which wash the shores of this Pacific Coast, and of the ocean on which the ships that enter our ports sail. We are told that the charts of the Northern Pacific and of the sounds, gulfs, straits, channels and bays connected with it are very defective indeed. There has of late been much strong and impressive evidence to prove that this is the case, and we have no doubt that that evidence would be even stronger and greater in extent, if the experience of the men who navigate these waters was made public. We see that the United States Government is taking measures to collect the information necessary to draw a reliable pilot chart of the North Pacific Ocean. This is part of what the Portland Oregonian says of the necessity for such a chart:

There are several respects in which a chart would not be as helpful to us as that of the North Atlantic is to the mariners of that ocean, such as data concerning derelicts, fogs and icebergs; but in other lines of information we stand in need of greater help. Experienced navigators of the North Pacific attribute to defective knowledge of our ocean currents a considerable proportion of the wrecks along our coast. These are not, perhaps, established and uniform currents, to be learned thoroughly, but their spasmodic appearance could in this way be made matter of record, so as to guide masters unfamiliar with our waters from drifting unawares into the region of their operations. Of derelicts we always have some. Last winter from eight to ten were drifting about off the Oregon and Washington coast, and as they are chiefly of lumber schooners, they are a menace to navigation until the current carries them away, as it seems to do with considerable promptness.

The exact position of rocks and reefs should be ascertained, and the navigator should know the exact depth of the navigable water in every part of the ocean. These are the very first requisites of a chart, yet it is known that even in these respects there is no chart of the western part of the North Pacific that can be depended upon.

This seems to us to be a matter in which the two nations can co-operate, and ought to co-operate. A hydrographic survey can be prosecuted as well, and even more profitably, by a joint commission than a boundary survey.

A NEW DISEASE.

Some enterprising doctor has discovered a new disease, and he has given it a very fine name. He has christened it "onchyophagy." It is lucky for us that we are not required to pronounce the new name for this new disease. Although the disease is well known, those afflicted with it have never discovered that it is a disease. They have called it a bad habit, and have blamed themselves and others for not getting rid of it. It attacks young and old, but chiefly the young. Boys and girls are both troubled with it. The treatment has hitherto been scolding and lecturing, emphasised in some cases by a rap on the fingers now and then. No one, even before this wonderful doctor made his wonderful discovery, ever thought of calling in a medical man to cure those addicted to the foolish, but not very harmful, habit. Not to keep the reader in suspense any longer, we tell him or her that onchyophagy is a learned word for the habit of biting the nails. This, it appears, like kleptomania and dipsomania, is a disease declared to be a form of chorea—better known as St. Vitus's dance. The disease—and, of course, it is a disease—is very general. Out of a school of two hundred girls, sixty were found to be suffering from it. How it is to be cured we do not know. The only remedy hitherto has been time. The youngsters grow out of this disease or habit as they do out of many others. We are not sure that the new ones they acquire are not a good deal worse. The flirting habit, we should say, for a girl, is more harmful than the nail biting habit, and so is any form of the tobacco habit for boys.

A PECULIAR SITUATION.

The situation in Great Britain is just now, to say the least, peculiar. The Liberals are afraid to go to the country on their Home Rule policy. They are bound that the people shall not have that single issue to decide upon. Their intention is in the coming session to introduce and pass a number of measures which they believe to be popular. They calculate upon the House of Lords throwing them out, and then they will be able to go to the country, not with the Home Rule bill alone, but with a bundle of grievances, which will give them a pretext to represent that House as an obstructionist body and as opposed to the will of the people.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, want an instant appeal to the constituencies on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, as set forth and expounded in Mr. Gladstone's bill. They say that the people have a right to consider Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule and to pronounce upon it. The question is in the widest sense a national one, and one that should be placed before the people on its own merits. If the people themselves are not to decide whether or not the Empire shall remain undivided, what is the use of having popular government? The stand taken by the Unionist party is what would, at any other time, on any other question, be considered a Liberal stand, based upon Liberal principles and upheld by Liberal arguments, and it does seem singular that it should be violently opposed by Liberals. They profess to be the champions of the rights of the people, yet on the most important question that has come before the nation in the present century they refuse to allow the people to have a voice.

The indications are that the people of Great Britain see who are on their side, and that, no matter what the Gladstonians may do in the interval, when the question does come before them, as come it must sooner or later, they will prefer the men who in 1893 maintained their rights to the men who so blindly and so inconsistently refused them the opportunity to exercise those rights.

NOT A CROAKER.

Sir Albert Rollit, who, we see, has been appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the late labor disturbances in England, did not talk to the members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce like a man who believed that the nation is on the verge of bankruptcy. His address is cheerful and hopeful. He, at any rate, does not see that there is any cause for even grave apprehension, as will be seen by the following extract from his address. It must be remembered that he spoke with a full knowledge of the financial and industrial condition of the nation. Here is the opening paragraph of his address as it is reported in the Times:

The situation, Sir Albert Rollit said, might be described in one line—trade had been worse, and might be better, both at home and abroad. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures had been progressively rising to a plus from a minus sign since April, and, though we could not yet make any favorable comparison with recent years, the deficiency on the eight months as against 1892 was more than accounted for by the consequences of the coal strike. There seemed to be a fairly general, though not very certain or definite, impression that both trade and trade prospects were improving, and, to some extent, this could be supported by figures; but both opinions and figures were greatly qualified by what was universally recognized as a very great impediment—trade disputes, strikes, and lock-outs. These had already retarded better results, and were still a great obstacle. Our objective should be to win trade; we took pains, and we suffered, in order to drive it away. Many, if not most, trade disputes were nothing else than wanton, wasteful, and often wicked wars.

Sir Albert, like every other patriotic man who has the prosperity of the country at heart, hopes and believes that a remedy will be found for the existing labor troubles, and that the time may not be far distant when employers and workmen will see that it will be to their interest to work peacefully and cordially together for their mutual benefit. Labor troubles, as every one knows, are not confined to Great Britain. If they are a sign of the decadence of the country in which they exist, there is not a civilized nation on the earth that is not on the high road to ruin. Labor disputes and disturbances, according to Sir Albert Rollit, are the chief obstacle in the way of the prosperity of England. If means can be found to remove them, trade will get a fresh impetus in Great Britain, and British business will be again on the "upward grade."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

The course which President Cleveland has pursued in these troublous times has extorted praise even from his most bitter opponents. The New York Tribune, which is *par excellence* the fighting journal of the Republican party, has felt constrained to say that "the President's wishes and views concerning the repeal bill are just and laudable, and deserve the support of every patriot."

The President has had many difficulties to face, and he has met them boldly. He has proved that he is both a brave and an honest man. His most influential opponents have been members of his own party. In dealing with the silver question, he has had the best men of the Republican party on his side, and they, to their credit be it said, have been patriotic enough to encourage and support him in doing what both he and they believed to be right. And President Cleveland has not been backward in giving his opponents the credit which is their due. It is not easy for a party man—and President Cleveland is a party man—to oppose the cherished wishes of influential men of his own party, and in doing what he believes is best for his country, to run the risk of making a division among his friends and supporters. It requires the strongest sense of duty and the greatest moral courage to enable a party leader steadily and unswervingly to pursue a course which he is told every hour of every day will effect the ruin of the party to which he is deeply attached, and to which he owes a very great deal. A man of not so stern a mould and less deeply seated convictions would yield to the temptation to trim and to temporise for the sake of keeping the party together. But Mr. Cleveland has done nothing of the kind. He has kept firmly on in the course he had marked out for himself. He has made no secret of his principles, intentions and desires. He has been as open as the day. Both friends and opponents knew all the time precisely where he was, and they also knew that they could implicitly depend upon his remaining staunch and steadfast. The influence of such a man at such a time, in such a position must be immense. It is safe to say that there is not a potentate in the world who today exercises so great a power over so wide a field as plain Grover Cleveland. The power he wields is a legitimate power. He has acted in such a way that the people of the United States and of other nations have unbounded faith in his strength of will, his integrity, and his common sense. There is no doubt that in the matter of the repeal of the Sherman Act he will come out the winner. And the victory will be due almost solely to him. If he had shown any sign of weakening, the opponents of repeal would have taken heart, would have made many converts, and would, in the end, have carried all before them. But the President has been immovable and irresistible.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

There are many surmises as to the nature of the new American tariff bill, the draft of which is said to be in the hands of the President. The only thing that appears certain is that the changes that are proposed are all in the direction of free trade. Customs duties are not to be done away with, and industries are not to be deprived of all the protection they have for some time enjoyed. The new tariff will be very far indeed from being a free trade tariff. This much appears certain.

It is generally agreed that there is to be a very considerable enlargement of the free list. What can be fairly considered the raw materials of manufacture will be placed on that list. It is reported that the duties will be taken off wool, coal, iron ore, and lumber, and that the duties on iron, steel and glass will be considerably cut down. There will be an increase of the taxes on spirits, wine, beer, and perhaps tobacco. There is talk of an income tax or an inheritance tax to make up for the loss to the revenue from the abolition of some customs duties and the lowering of others. There is, however, nothing certain about the matter as yet. The draft bill may be very different from what it is reported to be, and even if the reports are tolerably accurate, there is no certainty that it will be accepted by Congress. In fact it is morally certain that it will undergo many changes in its passage through the Legislature. There will be a bitter fight in Congress over the tariff bill. The battle in the Senate over the repeal bill is child's play to what the cont over the tariff will be.

THE HOOPER CASE.

The proceedings in the Hooper case have been interesting. The medical men who made the *post mortem* examination testified that the body of Mrs. Hooper was in a healthy condition, and that there was no indication that she died of disease of any kind. No trace of poison was found. This, they said, was quite consistent with her being poisoned by prussic acid, which is exceedingly volatile, and leaves no trace if the examination does not take place almost immediately after death.

Miss Stapley, to whom Hooper had been paying attention, and to whom it turns out he was engaged to be married, gave very clear and apparently unreserved testimony. She had seen a good deal of Hooper between the 10th and the 24th of September. He had not told her that his wife was alive. On the contrary he informed her that she died at Lille, in France, and produced a cutting from a newspaper to convince her that what he said was true. In fact she had not the remotest suspicion that Hooper's wife was at the time alive. The verdict of the coroner's jury has already appeared in our columns. It is an open one.

The preliminary inquiry is now going on in Joliette, in the Province of Quebec. It is, as may be supposed, exciting great interest in that Province and elsewhere. The principal witness examined, so far, was the mother of the dead woman. Her testimony, as far as it went, was entirely favorable to Hooper. She was considerably badgered by the counsel for the prosecution, but though the old lady became exceedingly indignant her testimony was not shaken in the least. She evidently likes Hooper, and thinks well of him, and was not at all backward in giving expression to her feelings. Hooper's lawyers express themselves confident of being able to show that he is an innocent man, and that the circumstances which have been interpreted to tell against him can be easily and satisfactorily explained.

Complaints have been made that the newspapers have commented altogether too freely on the case. The newspapers say that they have done little more than publish the evidence publicly given. This, as far as we have seen, has been the case. To a certain extent, every notable criminal in these days must be tried by newspaper, for those who read the proceedings of the trials in the courts cannot help forming an opinion, one way or the other; but in this Hooper case, beyond stating the facts that have been elicited by the examination of witnesses, nothing has been done to prejudice the public against the accused man.

AMERICANS IN CANADA.

The New York Sun has of late years taken a lively interest in Canadian affairs. It is an outspoken advocate of annexation. When attempts were being made to negotiate a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, the Sun maintained that the only way by which Canadians could expect to gain any trade advantages from the United States was to sever their connection with Great Britain and to unite politically with the Great Republic. Political union, it contended, must precede commercial union.

In taking this stand the Sun, without intending it, did good service to Canada. It showed Canadians the price they would have to pay for unrestricted reciprocity. They saw that before they could obtain unlimited free trade with the United States, they would have to give up both their connection with Great Britain and their political independence. As soon as the people of Canada were convinced that these were the only conditions on which free trade with the United States could be obtained, unrestricted reciprocity became a dead issue, and the hopes of the annexationists on the northern side of the national boundary line were killed.

But the New York Sun, clever as it is, did not learn the lesson which the sudden death of unrestricted reciprocity in Canada was calculated to convey. Its belief in the immense superiority of the United States over Canada in every respect is so strong that it cannot be convinced that Canadians, as a people, are not longing for an opportunity to become United States citizens. Cherishing this conviction, the Sun is amazed to find that there are Americans who seriously contemplate emigrating from the United States to Canada and divesting themselves of their United States citizenship becoming subjects of Queen Victoria. It evidently believes that if Americans do take up their residence in Canada it is with the intention of becoming in that politically benighted land, missionaries of republicanism. This is what it says on this subject in a late issue:

We cannot prophecy, but Canada must be freed from British domination and annexed to the United States by consent of its people. We cannot say that, if we keep on thinking, we will not go so far as to urge Americans to settle in Canada. Lord Aberdeen and the Dominion Government, and the Canadian Pacific railroad, and Mr. L. O. Armstrong, who is lecturing in Michigan, want Americans to take up Canadian land. Guess we will consider the subject. We do not suppose the Canadians are so thick-witted as to believe that Americans will be content to live long under the British Government, or will feel like taking the oath of allegiance to George the Third's granddaughter, who lives most of the time in Balmoral Castle, Scotland, and holds court in Windsor Castle, England, and takes a jaunt occasionally to the Isle of Wight, and has a royal heir in the Prince of Wales, whose eldest son is the Duke of York. These foreign royalties won't do for the American continent.

Whether the Americans who settle in Canada are thick-witted or not, it is certain that they make very good neighbors. They do not waste their time in preaching republicanism, and they regard with very great indulgence the "foreign royalties" that vex the patriotic soul of the New York journalist. Some of them carry their preference for British institutions so far that they become the naturalized subjects of Queen Victoria. When they do this they do not feel sorry for having taken the oath of allegiance to "George the Third's grand daughter," or bother their heads about princes and royal residences, for they find that under the British Constitution the people have more power and can exercise it more directly and more freely than they can in the Republic of the United States of America. They discover, to their surprise that monarchical institutions in Canada are really more democratic than republican institutions in the United States. As far as the government of the country is concerned, the Americans who settle among us are to all appearance quite contented. They certainly do not become preachers of republicanism, for the very simple reason that they have all the freedom they want, and all the political power they care to exercise. So far from becoming radicals, they are conservative in their tendencies, and, with but few exceptions, poll their votes for the Conservative candidates. This is why loyal Canadians are glad to see Americans settling in the country. The great majority of them make intelligent, peaceable, law-abiding citizens, who are delighted to be in a country where law is respected and Judge Lynch unknown.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Nicaragua Canal project is not yet dead in the United States. Mr. Dolittle has a bill before Congress to authorize the appointment of a Congressional committee to visit the Nicaragua Canal and to make a full report upon everything of interest connected with the undertaking. It is not likely that the bill will pass, for a majority of the House of Representatives appear to have conceived a strong prejudice against the canal and those who are promoting the work. This is to be regretted, for the canal would, without doubt, be of the greatest benefit to the whole continent of North America and to the world at large.

It may be that Congress is deterred from moving in the matter because of the unsettled state of the country through which the canal is to be constructed. Like nearly all the small republics of America, North and South, Nicaragua is in a state of chronic unrest. Its Government is hardly ever strong enough to compel respect, and revolutions are continually occurring. Just now the country is in a ferment. The Government has—or professes to have—discovered a conspiracy against it in the capital, with ramifications extending through all parts of the country. Arrests have been made in Leon and elsewhere, and prominent citizens have been thrown into prison. "The Conservatives, Progressionists and Clericals are all united against the Government just now, and the feeling against the administration is at a high pitch." The President has been granted extraordinary powers by Congress to deal with malcontents, and is also invested with power to levy forced loans. The country is embarrassed financially, and no one is sure that the Government will not one of these fine mornings be violently overturned.

It is not likely that prudent men, either in a corporate capacity or as individuals, will invest money in a canal running through a country that is in such an unquiet and disorderly condition as Nicaragua. A revolutionary party might any day make the canal unnavigable for months, and might in its madness destroy in an hour, property that it would take millions to replace. The country through which a ship canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific is constructed must be under the rule of a Government which is both stable and strong. This, it appears to us, is an indispensible condition. But there is no sign of Nicaragua ever having such a Government. Neither is it likely that its inhabitants will ever voluntarily place themselves under the protection of a Government wise enough to make good laws and strong enough to enforce them when made.

BUSY HIGHWAYMEN.

They Have Now a Record of Seven "Hold Ups" for the Present Week.

A Lady Contributes Twenty Cents—Inadequate Police Protection Brought to Notice.

The succession of attempts at highway robbery, following close upon a series of burglaries committed in the very heart of the city, have caused a feeling of insecurity among good citizens, and directed attention to what is admitted by the members of the force themselves to have existed for some time past—the inability of the police department, as at present constituted, to properly safeguard the rights of all sections of the city. Since the corporation limits have been extended, the brigade, instead of being strengthened numerically, has been greatly reduced in efficiency, in the alleged interest of economy, and the result is that miles upon miles of city streets do not see a policeman from week's end to week's end. The field is thus left clear for evilly-disposed characters, of whom there has recently been an influx from Puget Sound and California, and the wonder is that crime has been as infrequent as it has, rather than that robberies are attempted and the highwaymen escape. Every member of the force is now on the alert, and it is justice to say doing his best to apprehend the would-be-robbers, though all are working in the dark. If the highwaymen continue to make their presence known it is probable that more energetic measures will be adopted—one suggestion is that every night loiterer who is known as a suspicious character, or who is not known to be out on legitimate business, be stopped and searched by the patrolmen. The principal satisfaction to be obtained from a review of the "hold ups" of the week, is that the highwaymen in each case have gone unrewarded—not a cent have they secured from any of their victims.

After "going through" Messrs. Farnham and Fox on Monday evening, and taking a shot at the former, the robbers enjoyed a brief rest. Ah Day, a Chinaman employed as cook in a Battery Point residence, was the next object of attention. He was proceeding home Wednesday evening by way of the Esquimalt road, and had reached the first grove beyond the Victoria West railway crossing when he was halted by three young men, two of whom answer the description of their assailants furnished by Fox and Farnham. He realized that he was to be robbed, and quietly dropped his watch and pocket-book by the roadside. The next instant he was set upon and thoroughly searched; finding nothing to steal, the robbers revenged themselves by cruelly maltreating their victim, who reached his home covered with blood. Securing assistance, he returned to the scene of his adventure an hour later, and with the aid of a lantern soon regained his watch and pocket-book; the former was of gold and the latter contained $18 in bills.

On Thursday night the highwaymen had evidently determined to make up for lost time. Their first appearance was on the Saanich road, not far from Fuller Liddell's residence, shortly after 9 o'clock. Mr. W. R. Rothell had a few minutes before left the residence of his partner in the cattle business, Mr. J. H. Maldram, and was walking rapidly toward the city when two men, the one wearing a black and the other a white mask, sprang out of concealment close to the fence and ordered him to stand and deliver, each levelling a revolver at his head. The weapons were small, apparently .32's, and the general appearance of the men corresponded with the description furnished by John Farnham. Under the circumstances, Mr. Rothell had little choice as to action and held up his hands, with the remark that he had no money about him.

"Stop your jaw, and we'll see about that," was the reply, and every pocket was searched, quickly, quietly and scientifically. Mr. Rothell was then told to go along about his business, and go "d—d quick."

At about midnight, Messenger No. 5 of the B. C. D. T. & D Co.'s staff was "held up" near the residence of Dr. Powell, but immediately allowed to proceed when his calling was recognized, the highwaymen informing him that he could "trot along home."

Between midnight and one o'clock the scene was changed to Marvin's hill, near the Reformed Episcopal church, where Mr. Thomas Bamford was halted on his way home and a revolver presented. He struck out with a heavy stick and then took to his heels, a bullet being sent after him. Messrs. Pferdner and Bantly, who were a short distance away, heard the shot, but did not come up in time to get any view of the offenders.

James Bay bridge was, however, the scene of the most contemptible robbery of all. A lady pedestrian going to her home was stopped by three men, of whom she can give but a very imperfect description. She was asked if she had any money, and replied in the negative. She was then asked if she had a purse, and this she produced. It contained but 20 cents, which sum was appropriated.

SCOTTISH REUNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society was held last night. Pipers Robertson and MacDonald gave selections on the pipes at the opening. Mr. Paterson was then called upon by Chief Jameson for a song, and responded by singing "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon." Mr. Muir sang "The Braes o' Gleniffer."

Mr. Tate gave a very instructive and interesting talk on ancient Scottish history. He made brief reference to the original people of Scotland, the Picts and Scots, showing their relationship to one another and the strong individuality of the people then living being strikingly like that of their descendants of the present day. He referred to what is known of their history from the time of the Roman invasion; showing that, despite the power of Rome, Scotland had never been conquered; that the Scots of that day were a people who were warlike and brave and loved independence, and that they maintained it, too. He dwelt at length upon the history until the time of Brude, who was king of the Scots, and under whose reign, in the fifth century, the whole of the tribes inhabiting Scotland were united. Mr. Tate purposes continuing this subject every Friday evening, which will doubtless be a source of great pleasure and profit to all attending.

Mrs. Jameson sang "Kate Dalrymple"; Mr. Anderson danced the Sailor's Hornpipe; Mr. J. F. Smith sang the Gaelic song entitled "The Boatman's Song," accompanied in the chorus by a number of Highlanders; Mr. Paterson then sang "The Dear Little Shamrock"; Mrs. Smith read a short article on "Antiquity the of Highland Tartans"; Mr. Hay recited a temperance piece; Mons. Quernten sang a French song, "Off to War"; Mr. Anderson danced the Highland fling, and Mr. Fleming recited "Tam O'Shanter."

A gentleman visitor from Nova Scotia, Mr. Wier, rose to thank the society for their courtesy, and to express the pleasure it gave him to be present. He was delighted to see the spirit of the society, in which though Scottish they were able to hear French and Irish as well as Scottish songs. Mr. Jameson responded, and Mr. Begg also made some very complimentary remarks.

Mr. Muir then sang "Corn Riggs Are Bonnie." The chairman announced that next Friday evening Mr. E B. Paul would give a short account of the life of Jn. Barbour, the old Scottish poet and author of the poem called "The Bruce." After some further remarks in reference to the concert to be held on the 9th of next month, in which it was said that tickets would be ready at once, and that the intention was to give an exhibition of one act from the play of Rob Roy, the meeting sang "Auld Lang Syne" and adjourned.

THE VICTORIA LACROSSE CLUB.

The handsome lockets presented to the lacrosse team were manufactured by Challoner & Mitchell, of this city, and are perfect specimens of the jeweler's art. They reflect the greatest credit on the artistic ability of the designer and workmen. On one side are two lacrosse sticks crossed, with the letters "V. L. C." and a ball filling the spaces. These are all of raised work. On the reverse side is the inscription:

Presented
by
THE CITIZENS OF VICTORIA
for
CHAMPIONSHIP OF B. C.
and
EASTERN TOUR,
1893.

with the name of the recipient and his position on the team. There were eighteen who received these lovely mementos of the year's success, viz: W. B. Mackenzie, W. H. Cullin, Ross Eckardt, A. E. Macnaughton, W. F. Blight, W. H. Clark, Chas. L. Cullin, Frank E. Cullin, H. Morton, R. J. Frost, George Tite, Z. Ketchum, A. E. Belfry, J. B. McLeod, W E. Ditchburn, R. Cheyne, C. Stuart Campbell and W. J. Burnes, treasurer. Messrs. Campbell and Cheyne's lockets were engraved for the Eastern tour only, they being members of the Westminster and Vancouver clubs, respectively. Treasurer W. J. Burnes yesterday forwarded their medals to Messrs. Belfry, Tite, Frost, Cheyne, Campbell and McLeod, the recipients of the honors, who were not able to be present on Thursday evening at The Victoria. Poor McLeod is very dangerously ill, indeed, and it is doubtful if he will again handle a stick. The Victoria team of 1894 will otherwise be almost identical with that of the season just closed.

The Victoria Lacrosse Club and their friends have every reason to feel proud of the success of Thursday's entertainment financially and otherwise, for the sale of tickets realized about $325, out of which there will be a fair margin of profit after all expenses are paid.

A NEW GAS MAKER.

A simple invention for the manufacture of gas on the automatic principle has been recently prepared by Mr. W. H. Williams, and may be seen at the residence of Col. L. H Northey, No. 89 Discovery street, where it has been tested and proven to be successful. Through a very simple process the gas is extracted from crude oil or petroleum at comparatively little cost, and made in any desired quantity on the premises to be supplied. The gas has in all experiments so far showed a fine white brilliant light, something like an incandescent electric light, and it can be manufactured at one-fifth of the expenditure necessary for any other illuminator. The contrivance used for the manufacture is so simple that it can be placed in a remarkably small space. The gas is generated in a cast iron retort surrounded by a chamber from which hot water can be circulated into radiators for domestic heating purposes. The oil is automatically and slowly fed to the bottom of a small iron retort, where it immediately becomes gasified. It is then conveyed to what is called a "holder," through a condensing coil, by its own gravitation, and all ungasified matter is returned to the retort to be re-generated. After passing the condenser the gas is conveyed to the holder, and from there it can be distributed to any desired place. The inventor of this little manufacturing apparatus says that the gas is safe because its generation is automatic, there being only as much made as is consumed, and the oil supply being controlled by a small holder which perfectly regulates the quantity. Any one of ordinary intelligence can safely handle the invention, it being no more dangerous than a cooking stove, and the process is economical because it can produce lights from 17 to 20 candle power at, it is claimed, not more than a quarter of the cost of coal gas. The gas can be compressed to 20 atmospheres, and would then be sufficiently powerful to propel launches or for similar use. Mr. Williams is now in Seattle where, according to report, he is rapidly making sales. He is having some large plants manufactured by the Washington Iron Works, which will produce over 1,000 lights.

A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) *Register*, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective