TRADE OF THE WEEK.

Marked Drop in Wheat Caused by Larger Estimate of World's Supply.

Canadian Reports Fairly Good—Victoria Building on Business With North.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 3.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: A quieting down of speculative interest is noticeable in a number of markets this week, without, however, bringing to light any important impairment of the underlying strength of the general business situation. Important price recessions of the week are those noted in wheat and other cereals, except oats. Immediately instrumental in bringing about this might be mentioned the final government estimate of last year's crop, placing it at 675,000,000 bushels, far in excess of earlier estimates by the same authority, and exceeding all but the most sanguine of trade estimates, which had generally fixed upon 650,000,000 bushels as the probable maximum in yield. It is worth remembering, however, that the estimate of yield is supposed to be based on the yield of a year ago of only 530,000,000 bushels, whereas the movement of crop and best trade estimates incline to a total for the 1897 crop of 590,000,000 bushels, inasmuch as the gain in acreage this year is reported by the government at not far from 5,000,000 acres. It will be seen that the indicated increase in yield is quite a conservative one. Investigation by Bradstreet's representatives in the central West would indicate that little damage that is perceptible has been done, but it is probable the real proportions of the injury would not in any event become known for some time to come. The advance in wheat checked export trade, but an improvement in this direction is reported at lower range of values. A sympathetic quieting down of interest in cotton is noted, but the scarcity of good spinning grades, and the advancing tendency in manufactured goods, which appear to be moving well on spring account, have operated toward steadying this staple. The feature of the iron trade this week is the announcement of the selling of practically the entire output of the Lake Superior iron ore mines for the coming year. Large pig iron consumers appear to have, temporarily at least, withdrawn from the market, and the iron markets, as a whole, are quiet. An active demand for finished products, however, still continues, and steel plates, iron bars, rails, structural and car material have been in active request. Tin plates also have been advanced. The strength of the lumber market is a feature, and the scarcity of hard woods is still complained of. The demand for white pine is reported to be heavy at western points.

New York, Feb. 3.—Bank clearances for the Dominion of Canada were as follows:

Montreal, inc. 3 per cent.	$14,994,542
Toronto, inc. 20.6 per cent.	10,016,109
Winnipeg, inc. 22.4 per cent.	1,688,437
Halifax, inc. 9.7 per cent.	1,254,079
Hamilton, inc. 22 per cent.	727,427
St. John, inc. 27.7 per cent.	552,527
Vancouver	515,442
Victoria	515,325

New Yor, Feb. 3.—Dun's Review says: The general tone of Canadian trade indicates fairly good prospects, but with not much gain as yet. The fish trade is trade is good at St. John with prices steadily advancing and stocks now very small. Lumber shipments are merely nominal. Spring orders are coming in fairly for dry goods and groceries. Business at Halifax is in fair condition generally with satisfactory orders for spring delivery. At Quebec business is fair in all lines with collections fairly up to the mark, and at Montreal although a lack of snow in some surrounding districts is somewhat detrimental business is active compared with recent years, and in a good many lines healthy with increasing firmness. Indications point to payments well met on the 4th, which is a heavy day in dry goods. Call money is plentiful at 4 to 4½ per cent. Toronto reports wholesale trade active, with sales far ahead of any previous year and payments satisfactory. Wholesale business at Winnipeg remains quiet in all lines, with collections only fair. At Victoria wholesale trade is only fair, though prospects are good for an active business with Northern ports during the coming season.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—A despatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Constantinople says the French embassy has formally and strongly protested to the Porte against the concession to Germany of a port and dock at Haidar Pasha, nearly opposite Constantinople, on the south side of Marmora, to be used as a terminus of the Anatolian railway.

ERIE DIVIDEND PASSED.

New York, Feb. 3.—A circular was issued to-day by the management of the Lake Erie & Western railway company, addressed to the stockholders, informing them that it had been decided not to pay a dividend on the preferred stock, the net earnings not warranting such payment.

Don't talk too freely when you udon't know what you are talking about. Don't quarrel, but if you must quarrel, don't quarrel with your bread and butter.

The citrates, tartrates, etc., extracted from pure fruits, act on the system with the same beneficial results as the salt contained in the juices of fresh fruits. These salts are the foundation of ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT. The scarcity of fresh fruits in winter time makes Abbey's Effervescent Salt all the more necessary to the health.

All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c.

MARTINISM IN AUSTRIA.

Premier Decides to Rule as Dictator Without Any Parliament.

Vienna, Feb. 3.—The statement that constitutionalism has succumbed in Austria is confirmed by the announcement to-day that Count Thun von Hohenstein, the premier, intends to rule as dictator without the reichsrath for at least a year, and possibly until the term of the present parliament expires in 1903. The socialists are preparing for gigantic demonstrations against the suppression of parliamentary government.

PANAMA LABORERS.

Still Holding Out for an Honest Dollar for Day's Work.

Colon, Feb. 3.—At Panama the steamship strikers, who were engaged by the month, have petitioned the governor to enforce the payment of their wages up to the date of the beginning of the strike, they having been held on the plea of breach of contract. A conference was held at the governor's palace yesterday, attended by the agent of the steamship company and the Panama railway, and it was agreed to increase the wages 25 cents in silver per day, as well as to make the payment of arrears asked for in the petition. Nevertheless the strike continues, the strikers demanding a dollar in gold.

SHARKEY AND FITZSIMMONS.

Will Sign Articles Next Week and Invite Offer From Any Club But the Lenox.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 3.—After working the wires nearly all day, Martin Julian and Tom O'Rourke have settled the dispute over the $2,500 check put up by Sharkey to cover Fitzsimmons' forfeit. The check is to be changed to cash to-morrow, and all parties are to meet in Chicago or New York next week to sign articles for the fight, which is to be 25 rounds or more, the winner to take all, and to take place before the club offering the best purse, barring the Lenox Club of New York.

COSTA RICANS LOOK ON.

Will Not Get Excited About the Canal Until They See It Commencing.

London, Feb. 3.—The Daily News publishes this morning an interview with Senor Yglesias, president of Costa Rica, in the course of which he is reported as saying: "The construction of the Nicaraguan canal is of course an important matter for Costa Rica, but the Costa Rican government and myself as executive are content to wait for the ripening of the plans before assuming any definite attitude toward the project."

UNHAPPY FRANCE.

Prosecutions Innumerable Suggested by the Dreyfus Bickerings.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The revision committee of the chamber of deputies held a five hours' informal sitting to-day which was attended by Mons. Dupuy, the premier, and Mons. Lebret, minister of justice. No official note has been issued regarding what occurred and nothing has leaked out but the fact that the two ministers were present excites the keenest interest. It is asserted that the committee insists that either Mons. Baureapaire be prosecuted for his accusations against certain magistrates or that the magistrates themselves be arraigned before a superior council of magistrates. For several days members of the revision committee have been receiving threatening letters.

FRANCES WILLARD.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—A movement was started here to-day for the erection of a bronze statue in honor of the late Frances E. Willard in the national capitol at Washington. Illinois is entitled to two places in the statuary hall, and it is proposed to commemorate Miss Willard's life and work by constructing an appropriate memorial of her. A bill was introduced in the legislature to-day which appropriates $9,000 for the expense to be incurred.

The camel is a beast of great strength and endurance. Nothing hurts it until the proverbial "last straw" is added to its burden. The human digestive system is very much like a camel. It is really astonishing how much abuse it will stand. Sometimes, however, something worse than usual will be eaten, and will go through the stomach into the bowels, and there it will stick—that's constipation. Nine-tenths of all human sickness is due to constipation. Some of the simplest symptoms are coated tongue and foul breath, dizziness, heartburn, dullowsiness, distress after eating, headaches and lassitude. A little thing will cause constipation, and a little thing will relieve it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a certain cure for constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, mild and natural in their action. There is nothing injurious about them. Sold by druggists.

Address with 31 cents in one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a free copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

TRAVELLERS IN A RAGE.

Detained on Pier in New York for Inquisition Into Their Operations Abroad.

New York, Feb. 2.—Passengers from Europe yesterday had a lot of uncomplimentary things to say at Uncle Sam as they turned their trunks and bags upside down on the piers and shivered while the inspector examined everything from hairpins to fur cloaks. Under the new customs inspection law, which went into effect yesterday, incoming passengers must make out a list of goods, little or big, dutiable or not, purchased abroad and submit the list. Passengers on the Aller from Genoa and the Westernland from Antwerp, which arrived yesterday morning, spent most of the day undergoing examinations.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Lindsay, Feb. 3.—Wm. Higgs, a brakeman, was picked up from the track to-day, dead. No one saw the accident, and it is supposed he fell from a train.

BERLIN TO BE STUPEFIED.

Emperor William's Punishment for Election of Wrong Man for Mayor.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—A conflict between the Berlin municipalities and the Kaiser appears to be imminent. The election of chief mayor of Berlin, Kirschener, which took place in August, is still unconfirmed by the Emperor. It was reported that this was because of the Emperor's disapproval of Kirschener's political views. To-day comes the rumor that as a solution of the difficulties a bill is about to be introduced in the Prussian diet abolishing self-government for Berlin and putting the city under the so-called president of the government, who is the head of the provinces. It is related that the Kaiser said recently in private: "Berlin will be stupefied at the solution of the mayorship question."

EVENTS OF OKANAGAN

January Thunder Storm Scatters the Wood Choppers—Mr. F. G. Vernon Coming.

Attorney-General Martin Marches Off a Constable—Progressive Farmers.

From the Vernon News.

A severe storm passed over Lumby on Saturday afternoon last, accompanied by thunder and lightning, a very unusual occurrence for this time of year. The day had been calm and still, the sun shining brightly from a cloudless sky, when at about 2:30 p.m., the sky to the north was suddenly darkened, and heavy peals of thunder were heard, accompanied by bright flashes of lightning. Then the roar of the gale was heard as it came sweeping down the valley, tearing down trees, and causing a general stampede of wood cutters, who made the best of their way to the open to escape the falling timber. There were several very narrow escapes. Threes have fallen across the main road in several places from Blue Springs to Vernon. The storm was accompanied by hail, which afterwards changed to rain. By evening it had calmed down as though nothing had happened.

The Armstrong mill last week closed with the Steel Storage & Elevator Construction Company of Buffalo, N.Y., for the erection of two steel storage tanks, each with a capacity of 700 tons of wheat, fitted with pneumatic machinery for conveying the grain to and from the tanks. The tanks will be 100 feet distant from the mill and a saving of five per cent. on insurance will be made. Mr. Will, the Buffalo company's secretary, was in Armstrong from Saturday to Monday, when all preliminaries were finally settled. The tanks will be in full working order on the 1st of May next. The farmers owning the mill are nothing if not progressive. Their plant will be the third of its kind in the Dominion; one of the C.P.R. elevator of 1,500,000 bushels at Fort William, and the other at St. Thomas, Ont.

L. V. Cuppage left last week for the coast, where he will make preparations to take in a large stock of supplies to the Omineca country, for a mining syndicate which is carrying on extensive hydraulic operations in that section.

The Kelowna constable has received orders from Joe Martin to leave at once for Gladstone, and Kelowna is not in future to have a resident constable. A correspondent writes: While the district has been a very orderly one of late, still to be without a constable would mean that we and our property would be at the mercy of all the roughs and thoughs in the country. It is the duty of the government to give us proper protection, and we naturally expect them to increase that protection, not lessen it. A petition has been sent in with over one hundred signatures, asking the government to reconsider their action, and leave Mr. Lowe here, or at any rate to wait until a successor to Mr. Lowe has been appointed. A prominent citizen telegraphed Mr. Martin asking him to postpone further action until after the petition arrived, and he received the following curt telegram in reply: 'Cannot defer removal of constable.' There is a strong feeling of indignation here over Mr. Martin's action, it being the general opinion that before taking such action he should have consulted with someone who knew the district, as he certainly does not."

A meeting of those interested in the dairy business was held at Kelowna on Friday afternoon, for the purpose of seeing if a creamery could not be started in the valley. After a great deal of discussion it was decided to canvass the farmers and report at a larger meeting.

Word has been received that F. G. Vernon, late provincial commissioner in London, will be in this province early next April, and will pay a welcome visit to many old friends in this city and district.

The engine and tender of the S. & O. train got off the track near the station in this city on Tuesday afternoon, and it took about three hours' hard work to get them again on the rails. They were placed in position, however, in time to permit of making the usual connections at Sicamous with No. 1.

Many here will learn with regret of the death of Wm. Johnson, which occurred last week at Mitchell, Ont. Mr. Johnson was for several years an employee of the B. X. ranch and was a young man of great promise. He left for the East last year for his health, and his friends here hoped to see him back again within a few months. The deceased was a steady, industrious young man who made many warm friends, and his death will cause sincere sorrow from all acquainted with him.

Two of the Peachland young people stole a march on the remainder of the community this week by buying tickets for Vernon and there binding their lives together in the golden bonds of wedlock. The bride is Miss Florence England, of Reston, Man., and the groom is Mr. John Parrott, of the firm of Parrott & Smith, Peachland.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. Joseph Johns, an old time resident of Spallumcheen, and well and favorably known to many in this district. The death occurred on Friday of last week, the deceased having succumbed to a persistent attack of asthma. Mr. Johns was a Cornishman by birth, and came to this country eighteen years ago. He was about fifty years of age and possessed many sterling qualities of character, which may be summed up in the expression that "his word was as good as his bond." The funeral took place at Lansdowne, on Sunday and was largely attended by many friends desirous of showing the last token of respect to one whom they held in high esteem. His valuable farm and other property is, by will, divided between three sisters, who reside still in his native Cornish home.

HE WAS CUT UP.

"Do you believe Cholly was really so cut up over being jilted as he pretended?"

"Yes, I do. He actually neglected to crease his trousers for a week."—Indianapolis Journal.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Denver, Col., Feb. 2.—The house has decided by a vote of 45 to 30 that equal suffrage in Colorado is a success, and that the elective franchise should be forever extended to women.

Every household should have on hand a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment. The diversity of uses to which it can be put and the many doctor's bills it saves warrants it in taking first place in the family medicine chest. All dealers sell and recommend it.

MR. BOSTOCK'S TROUBLES.

No End of Murmuring Among His One Time Friends in Kootenay.

From the Kaslo Prospector.

It is announced that Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P. for Kootenay-Yale-Cariboo riding of British Columbia, will address his Kaslo supporters and constituents upon public affairs on Tuesday evening next. The honorable gentleman, in visiting this city after many months of absence, will find that he has a difficult task before him, quite apart from giving an account of his stewardship during the lengthy period of absence. He will find here a political house so divided and split up within itself that it will require all his eloquence and all his persuasive powers to bring harmony out of discord and unity out of diversity. He will painfully realize, before he has been many hours in the city, that he has listened too attentively, yielded too complacently to the voice of the charmer, charming not wisely, but with primal view to personal interests. He will meet a party divided almost to the verge of irreconcilability, and with scarcely a mental element in common amongst its divided head. He will be surrounded by exigent leaders, clamoring for recognition and a fairer distributon of local patronage. The old and the new are at outs, and peace does not even hover around their respective banners. Facing such a condition, the representative's task will not be an enviable one, when he makes his renewed appearance before a people who supported him so handsomely.

But these are not the whole of his difficulties. He will have other explanations to make, acts to defend, omissions to justify. The Kaslo & Slocan railway company, or its representatives in the audience, may desire to know by what moral right he voted to deprive it of a portion of its vested right, and to annul in part at least, the charter granted it, and the rights assured it by the local legislature, and which it accepted in good faith. The mining men will be pleased to hear what steps have been taken by him and the ministry which he supports to encourage and stimulate their industry, as requested by representative business men and associations of business men all over his constituency. Then, too, he may be asked to tell us something of the international commission which has been sitting for so long a time at Washington, and the effects of its deliberations upon the industries of British Columbia, and the Kootenays in particular. It would be interesting, too, if Mr. Bostock would consent to take his friends in Kaslo into his confidence and tell us of the dissensions in the ranks of his party at the Coast, and to what is due the establishment of a new Liberal newspaper in the city of Victoria. Kootenay's representative in the Commons is suave and resourceful, but he will require all his art and all his ability to steer a safe course amidst the rocks and shoals which abound within his own party in this section of his constituency.

ANOTHER PACIFIC LINE.

North German Lloyds to Compete for Traffic Between America and the Orient.

A Berlin despatch of January 11, which has just reached Seattle and made no little stir in shipping circles there, reads as follows: "According to the news received from New York, the North German Lloyd intends to create a new regular service between Hongkong and Seattle, via Yokohama and Manila. Seattle has been chosen as the American port in order to connect the steamship line directly with the Great Northern railway, and more especially as the Deutsche bank, which possesses at Seattle most valuable estates, is greatly interested in the German company, as well as in the Great Northern railway."

If the new line is established it will, no doubt, like all the rest, make Victoria a port of call. The service of the North German Lloyd to-day includes three distinct lines between Bremen and the United States, two to New York and one to Baltimore, and another line between New York and Mediterranean ports, by way of Gibraltar. South America is connected with Bremen by two lines, one by way of Antwerp, Lisbon and Bahia to Rio Janeiro and Santos, and a second to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, by way of Antwerp, Southampton and Corunna, and Vigo, Spain.

The Eastern service of the company, upon which some of its most modern steamships are employed, includes a line from Bremen to Hongkong and Shanghai, by way of Antwerp, Southampton, Genoa, Naples, the Suez Canal, Colombo, Ceylon and Singapore, with a branch from Hongkong to Yokohama. Another high-class service is maintained between Bremen and Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, by way of Antwerp, Southampton, Genoa, Naples, the Suez Canal and Colombo. There is another line from Bremen to Galveston, Tex., direct.

Upon the various lines fifty-seven first-class steamships, with a net tonnage of 275,000, are in commission, twenty-three of them having been built by the company since 1892. The Shipping World, in publishing a comparative statement of all the passengers landed in New York during 1897, shows that the North German Lloyd led all competitors, having carried 55,611, as against 32,499 brought over the Atlantic by the Cunard line, its strongest competitor.

THE LOLLARDS' TOWER.

An Interesting Place for Sight-Seers in Lambeth Palace.

The visitor is shown over the palace by the porter (who is also the archbishop's apparitor). This functionary is a walking guide book, and has the history of the palace at his fingers' ends. He takes us first to the Lollard's Tower, which dates from the twelfth century, a lonely old building of grey stone enveloped in ivy. This was the prison of the palace, though it is doubtful if any Lollards were ever confined in it. The large cell is pannelled in oak, covered with initials, and here and there bearing marks of burning, supposed to be from the branding iron. The fireplace is rather a mystery, for the chimney is bricked up, and it is said that prisoners were suffocated with charcoal burnt in it. One escape is recorded from this tower. The Rev. Francis Wake made his way through the window into a boat brought by his wife. In doing so he broke his legs, the rope being too short; but he escaped safely to France. He afterwards returned and at the Reformation became Bishop of St. Albans.

From the roof of the tower a fine view of London and the suburbs may be obtained, extending as far south as the Crystal Palace. On the opposite side of the river is St. Bartholomew's church, with its four towers. It is related of this building that Queen Elizabeth, on being asked after what style she would wish it built, kicked over her footstool, saying, "Build it thus."

Descending the broken and tortuous stairs, we are led to the guard room of the palace. In the west wall is the water-gate, now plastered up. This is one of the most interesting features of the palace which we picture to ourselves as the host of kings, princes and captains who must have passed beneath it on visits to the archbishops. Catherine of Aragon, shortly before her death, alighting at this gate when she came to have her sentence of divorcement confirmed by Cramner.

We next enter the private chapel. On the wall to the right and left of the door are marble tablets bearing the names of all the archbishops of Canterbury, beginning with St. Augustine. The carved oak screen is of the date of Charles I, and the roof is quite modern, though copied from ancient work in the crypt. The stained windows are also modern, though copied from "The Poor Man's Bible," and consist of a series of representations of biblical events from the Creation to the Last Judgment. The last window, as an inscription bears witness, was erected by the American bishops visiting Lambeth some ten years ago.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES.

From the Monetary Times.

The exercise of political influence on the part of the fishermen of the Fraser River has resulted in the enactment of legislation which the canners and boards of the trade on the Pacific Coast declare will be injurious, if not fatal, to the canning of salmon in British Columbia. We have previously referred to some of the provisions of this law, but as the new season draws near, and the agitation for the repeal of the law increases, another word of comment may not be out of place. The principal objection which the canners urge against the law is that under it the fishermen are compelled to register in order to obtain fishing licenses in April, while fishing does not commence until June. There are, it is said, only about 500 fishermen who make their home permanently on the banks of the Fraser, while 6,000 men are required in the midst of the fishing season. By the regulations now in existence the men who have come from all over the province to engage in the industry will be shut out, as they could not afford to visit the fishing grounds in April and wait until June for work to commence. The question of alien labor does not enter into the matter, as all parties agree that licenses should be given to only British subjects. In addition to the licenses given to individual fishermen it is but fair to state that each cannery is allowed ten licenses, but this is a considerable reduction from the forty licenses to which at one time we believe they were entitled.

There has been too much of a disposition on the part of the Dominion government to regulate the British Columbia fisheries and canneries without regard to the competition to which they are subjected by similar interests across the border-line. It is not asked that the Canadian fishermen should be allowed the use of trap nets, which contribute so much to the prolific catch of the Americans, but it does seem reasonable that among British subjects there ought to be unrestricted trade in fishing licenses. If this should tend to deplete the fisheries, then the price of the licenses might well be raised from ten to say fifteen dollars and the proceeds devoted to the maintenance of hatcheries on a larger and more efficient basis. In most industries where the product is so largely exported as is canned salmon, no restriction would be placed upon the imports of raw material and this trade is one well adapted to the working of a rebate upon exports. The salmon canners do a great deal for British Columbia and for that matter the Dominion, and are entitled to the best consideration of the government.

Too Little Blood

That is what makes men and women look pale, sallow and languid. That is what makes them drag along, always tired, never hungry, unable to digest their food, breathless and palpitating at the heart after slight exertion, so that it is a trouble to go up stairs. They are "Anæmic," doctors tell them; and that is Greek for having "too little blood." Are you like that? Are your gums pale instead of being scarlet? Pull down your eyelid—Is the lining of it blood-shot and pale? That is where "too little blood" shows.

More anæmic and weak people have been made strong, energetic, cheerful men and women by taking

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

than by any other means. They are the finest Tonic in the world; they have cured more people than any other medicine, but you must get the genuine—substitutes are worse than useless, they are dangerous.

DR. WILLIAMS PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE TRADE MARK REGISTERED

David R. McKay, the well-known baker, of Stellarton, N. S., writes—"I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was very badly run down; could not work and could not sleep at night. My appetite was poor and I was loosing flesh. I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was surprised at the rapidity with which they built me up. In a few weeks my weight increased from 130 to 149 pounds. My appetite returned, I could sleep well, and could do my work without feeling tired.

In package like this—Always printed RED.

If your dealer does not keep them, send the price, 50 cents a box or $2.50 for six boxes, to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, and get the genuine by return mail.

COFFEES DISCRIMINATING BUYERS SPICES

Will find it profitable to handle only the best in...

PURE COFFEES, PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER.

HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED.

STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA.

HEAD OFFICE:—Thomas Earle, 92, 94 and 97 Wharf St, Victoria, B. C.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

At the London Institution Dr. H. R. Mill delivered a lecture entitled "The Story of the Antarctic," in which he briefly traced the history of Antarctic exploration. Beginning with the early Greek idea of the world as a flat disk, surrounded by the river Oceanus, he showed how it was gradually modified by the notion of the spherical form of the earth and the increase of knowledge generally, till in the second century we found on Ptolemy's great map the first conception of that Antarctic continent which had given rise to so many daring explorations, says the London Times.

Then followed a long period of intellectual sleep, the depth of which was illustrated from two maps in which the earth was again represented flat as a pancake. The lecturer then referred to the voyages of the Portuguese, and described how Vasco de Gama's discovery of the open sea route cut off Africa from the Antarctic continent.

After a mention of the theorizing of the sixteeneh century, including Leon da Vinci's lucky guess at the form of the land under the southern pole, he described the Spanish attempts to find an independent passage to the Spice Islands, and told how Magellan, who missed Australia by about 100 miles, showed that the continents of the north were cut off from the Antarctic continent. In 1722 a French expedition was sent to look for the supposed far southern land, and later the two expeditions of Kerguelan resulted in the discovery and occupation of the land of desolation.

But it was not only the French army who were seized with the idea of the greatness of the southern land. A Scotchman named Dalrymple was so convinced of the immense extent of unexplored territory in the south that he obtained the concession of the rights to exploit it. The first ship, however, to cross the antarctic circle was that of his rival, Capt. Cook. It was the latter who in his second voyage, undertaken to find out whether there was any continent, gave the first real account of the southern ocean, and proved that there was no southern land reaching up into the temperate zone. Thenceforward antarctic exploration became a scientific, not a commercial question. Between 1837 and 1843 three great government expeditions were dispatched—one American, one French and one British, under Ross. The achievements of the last-named explorer, who was accompanied by Sir Joseph Hooker, now the last survivor of the expedition, were briefly described, and it was mentioned that he reached at far south at Baffin and Hudson had reached north 300 years ago. A period of averted interest ensued, broken in 1892 by the visit of Dundee and Norwegian whalers to these southern regions. The Challenger expedition, too, got just within the antarctic circle, and its results were interesting, because they indirectly proved the existence of land within the circle. At the present time two expeditions were in the field—one sent from Belgium, the other by Sir George Newnes.

After showing some statistical diagrams, intended to make the audience realize the huge extent of the unexplored ara lying under the southern pole, the lecturer concluded by referring to the German expedition now being organized and to the efforts put forth by the Royal Geographical Society, after failing to gain the aid of the government, to obtain the interest and support of the public for a British antarctic expedition.

POLITICIANS LINE UP.

Montreal Postmaster Resigning to Take Charge of French Campaign—Conservative Preparations.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—Sir Chas. Tupper's visit to Montreal has infused new life into local Conservative ranks and the practical steps taken for a thorough organization for the next elections show the broad grasp he has of the situation. His appointment of Mr. Dalby, as organizer, and Mr. Crathern, as treasurer, is warmly endorsed and has been received with enthusiasm.

The air is full of political rumors, the most interesting of which is that Mr. Dansereau has sent in his resignation as postmaster of Montreal, to accept the editorship of La Presse of this city. A correspondent asked him last evening whether he was to change his position and said: "You can state that the report is probably true, but I will have to see Sir Wilfrid Laurier respecting my resignation."

Don't think all amateur photographers are pessimists because they take poor views of life.—Chicago News.

La Grippe and Pneumonia

The Former is Cured, the Latter Prevented by Dr. Chase's Great Twin Remedies.

A glance at the newspapers is sufficient to arouse alarm at the unusual number of deaths from pneumonia, and in almost every case the illness began with la grippe.

But while many are dying, thousands are being cured of la grippe and saved from pneumonia and death by using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure relieves the pressure which causes headache, clears the head, stops running at the nose and eyes and droppings into the throat.

Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine allays the inflammation in the throat and bronchial tubes, and soothes and heals all ulceration. By using this great remedy freely you prevent all danger from pneumonia or other serious lung troubles.