THE DAILY TIMES

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WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 14, 1893.

THE LIBERAL LEADER

From eastern announcements it appears that Mr. Laurier is to address a series of meetings throughout Ontario in the latter part of August and the early part of September. A big demonstration under the auspices of the Montreal Liberal club is billed for some time in September, and of course the Liberal leader will be the central figure thereat. These announcements lead necessarily to the conclusion that Mr. Laurier intends to complete his trip to the coast by the middle of August, so the date of his visit to this province cannot be far in the future. It is to be hoped that the Liberals of British Columbia will have ample notice of the exact date, and that they will exert themselves successfully in giving the popular Reform leader a fitting reception. Mr. Laurier's visit is calculated to do the cause eof Liberalism in this province much good, but in order to secure the full benefit there should be something done in the way of organization and preparation.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SCHEME.

Among the party of British journalists who recently visited Canada and the States was Mr. Lascelles Carr. proprietor of the Cardiff Western Mail, a strong Liberal-Unionist paper. In a recent letter to his paper Mr. Carr dealt with his visit to Toronto, and one part of this letter must possess very strong interest for Minister Foster, McNeill, M. P., and other gentlemen who have been deluding themselves with the idea that Great Britain may consent to establish a differential tariff for the benefit of the colonies, the latter reciprocating. Mr. Carr thus

In the evening a very high compliment, indeed, was paid to us. We were entertained at a dinner presided over by the president of the local chamber of trade. who was supported by the lieutenant-governor of the province, by various ministers of the Dominion, and other notabili-I sat between the mayor of Toronto and the speaker of the house of representatives. From the very outset of the after-dinner speaking, it was clear that a considerable sprinkling of free traders were present, although all the members of the government, of course, and most of the manufacturers are hide bound protectionists. It was under these circumstances that I found to my horror that I had been put down to respond to the toast of "Trade and Commerce, at Home and Abroad." The toast was proposed by the chairman in an admirable speech, the gist of which was that England might well impose discriminating duties upon corn and provisions in favor of Canada, who would then reciprocate the obligation by admitting English manufactures at a reduced tariff. When I rose to respond, my heart was in my boots. I explained that my profession was not that of a publis speaker, but of

I must say that, considering how unpalatable my utterances must have been to the great majority present, I was accorded a most indulgent hearing. As regarded any proposal for reciprocity based upon the taxation of the food of the people of England, I assured the Canadian ministry that such a scheme was absolutely hopeless. If any Canadian statesman built up a policy upon the assumption that the people of England would consent to place a tax upon their bread and butter and bacon and cheese-well, he would find such a policy come tumbling about his ears. Like all young countries. Canada is ambitious of manufacturing prowess. She must have manufactories at any cost. Well, it is not for England to say her nay. Canadian farmers are content, their surplus produce, to establish factories and iron works and so forth, to pay the capitalists great profits and the workingmen abnormal wages, that is entirely a matter for their consideration. The

a writer.

capitalist is not likely to object to such a system, nor is the artisan. "Nunkey" -that is, the farmer-pays for all." And as long as he is content it is the height of folly for those who benefit by his good nature to object. Meanwhile, the fact remains that Canada possesses nearly 30 times the area of all Great Britain. Much of her territory consists of the richest It follows, therefore, that, whatever economic mistakes Canada may make in her infancy, the sources of per- | Bottle.

ennial wealth beyond the bounds of con putation, remain as a heritage of which she can never be deprived, and which will constitute her one of the greatest na tions in the world in the dim, distant future, when England shall have exhausted er stores of coal and lost herewith her manufacturing and commercial suprem Individuals live again in children. So do nations. And England may proudly and confidently anticipate a time when, in the growth and greatness of Canada, her loved and loyal child, she shall renew her youth and perpetuate her glorious traditions.

There should be instruction for our farmers as well as for the preferential tariff advocates in Mr. Carr's clear summing up of the results of high tariff. And there is also comfort for all Canadians n the tribute paid to the magnificent resources of our country—resources so great that not even an insensate tariff system can wholly prevent the country's progress.

The last Canadian Gazette to hand has

he following paragraph: Canadian members of Parliament are privileged in many ways, but they cannot, we imagine, outrival their compeers at the Antipodes. Here, for instance, we find one or two British M. P.'s begging for a return to the much-abused privileges of free postage for themselves. The postmaster-general pleads a wise non possumus when an hon, member with Australian experience indignantly asks whether "the right hon. gentleman is aware that members several our colonial parliaments have not only their letters franked through the post. but are also presented with free first-class passes over all the railways, and have a prescriptive right to the box-seat on all coaches carrying Her Majesty's mails; and whether he can give any satisfactory reasons why members of the Imperial Parliament should not enjoy similar facilities for the performance of their public duties?" Canada, at least, has, we hope, a better record than this. We do not know that any of our Can-

adian M. P.'s are in the habit of preempting the box-seats on mail coaches but there is no doubt whatever about those on the "right" side of politics getting free passes over certain railways. What railways and what side of politics, the Gazette may be able to guess. railways and what side of politics, the Canadian Gazette may be able to guess. The Gazette will perhaps be surprised to learn that these members, while they travel free, are allowed ten cents a mile by the country for their travelling expenses. If the Gazete has hitherto entertained a feeling of surprise over the extraordinary independence of character exhibited by one set of members in the Canadian Commons, the information with which we have now supplied it will perhaps clear up the mystery.

Trade in binder twine is now in a condition of great uncertainty, says the Monetary Times. Dealers have not been asked to handle the prison-made article, and the Farmers' Rinder Twine Com pany, of Brantford, are disposed to keep their prices from the public. From present indications we would gather that a general cutting of rates is more than probable. The little piece of tariff reform by which the duty on binder twine was reduced seems to have been beneficial in some degree. That fact supplies the very strongest sort of argument in favor of further reforms.

Says the Toronto Mail: "If the Librals intend to copyright their platform, as is hinted, they cannot act too soon. The idea is getting abroad that the Conservatives purpose holding a convention shortly, and that suggests that the process of stealing the clothes of the opposition may be repeated. It may be quite true, as was suggested at Ottawa, that as overalls, but the fact remains that the transaction is very unprofitable to the loser. But a tariff reform suit on a protectionist government would look very much like a misfit."

The Empire is at its old tricks of quoting the opinions of American newspapers to prove that the Canadian Liberals are annexationists. As the American newspapers gather their mistaken opinions from the utterances of the chief Tory organ and its kind, their Liberals is rather too good. However, if the Empire and its fellow organs gain any amusement from their little pastime the Liberals would be cruel to enter an objection, since they do not suffer from it. and the Tory organs have but few sources of pleasure left them.

Elihu Yale's Tomb.

The tomb of Elihu Yale, who founded the college in New Haven, is in North Wales, ten miles from Hawarden Castle, where Mr. Gladstone lives. He is buried in the church-yard at Wrexham, in front of the church door. The tombstone bears this inscription:—

Born in America, in Europe bred. In Africa travelled, and in Asia wed, Where long he lived and thrived; in Lon don dead. Much good, some ill he did, so hope all's And that his soul thro' mercy's gone to

This inscription was almost worn out by exposure and time, but it was recently re-stored by some Yale men who visited the churchyard a few years ago and is now

Prepare for Summer Diseases. If you have Cramps, if you have Colc, if you have Diarrhea, or if you have any summer complaint-and you are more than likely to suffer in that way before the soft crab season is over-buy a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. and secure instantaneous relief after one or two doses. In treating severe cases of Cholera, bathe the bowels with Pain Killer. Twenty drops of Mr. Davis' wonderful medicine will cure a child of the worst case of Colic. A bottle of Pain Killer can be bought at any reputaless bruised and cut; but Henry Hill was ble drug store. Price 25 cents, New Big in a frightful condition, owing to the

WHAT'S HIS BUSINESS?

Nobody Knows Why Hon. Mr. Davie is Poking Around Ottawa.

KNOX'S TROUSERS STORY TEASES HIM

nvestigation of the Customs Affair Wanted-Fathers of Confederation Sill Living-Specimen of Kant That Makes Tory Pabulum.

British Columbia, Hon. Theodore Davie, along with Mrs. Davie, spent a couple of days in Ottawa the present week. He had no particular business to attend to, but merely had a lay-off during his pres ent run of holidays. There is, of course always something one can make an excuse of for coming here. There is, for instance, that quarantine arrangement on the coast, which everybody is looking after and which nobody seems to be able to get exactly right. It was therefore natural that Mr. Davie should be credited by the press here with having quarantine business on hand. It was also said that he had some judiciary business to attend to, but if so it has been allowed to stand over until his return. He had an interview with Mr. Daly, whom he ran across at the Russell, and he also dropped in to see Mr. George Johnson, so as to learn how the work of separating the Indian names from those of the white people in connection with the census of the province was getting along. The work would have been completed in a few days, but Mr. Davie has asked for further information, which will lengthen the duties of the dozen or more clerks who have this work in hand. Your premier wishes to learn the birthplaces of the fathers, mothers and those included in the census of the province. But Mr. Davie returns again in a few days, and I shall learn more of what he desires to do while in the east. On his way to Ottawa he took in the World's Fair, and was of course delighted with what he saw. That trousers story which John Armoy Knox got up on Mr. Davie in New York last summer has reached here, and he is teased about it a little more than he likes.

For some time past Mr. F. C. Clemow son of Senator Clemow, has been prepar ing to formulate charges against Mr. T Watters, acting commissioner of cus oms. He has laid the same before the government. They are to the effect that Watters is engaged in trade outside the customs department for his own profit, which is a violation of the Audit The case came up last session in parliament, and Controller Wallace promised to look into the matter during the recess. Mr. Clemow has addressed the following letter to Clarke Wallace. Controller of Customs: Ottawa, June 14, 1893.

Sir.-In Ontario Law Reports, part 2, vol. 23, of the high court of justice just issued the case of the Queen vs. Arnoldi From the arguments of the counsel of the crown, Mr. Osler, and the judgment of the court it seems to be admitted that any wilful irregularity in office is indictable under the common law. l made a declaration on the 20th May last, which you have, declaring that I believed the charges I had made against T. J. Walters, assistant commissioner of customs, were true, and also furnished the names of 50 witnesses to prove the truth of the charge. One of the charges made was that Mr. Walters was, contrary to the provisions of the Audit Act of 1878, engaged in trade with a view to derive profit therefrom without the express permission of the Governor-General From the decision of the in council. ease of the Queen vs. Arnoldi, if the charge made against Mr. Walters is true it would appear he is guilty of an offence under the common law as well as under the statute. If Mr. Walters has broken the law by breach of one of the provisions of the Audit Act of 1878 he certainly should be made to suffer whatever enalty may attach for such a breach. I bring the report of this case, the Queen vs. Arnoldi, before vou as in my opinion it has a direct bearing on my charges the stolen garments will be used only against Mr. Walters. I have the henor to ask you to take such immediate action as may be necessary. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, T. C. CLEMOW

"What hold," said young Mr. Clemow to the Times correspondent, "can Mr. Walters have upon the government that he can be in business for himself and be as well an officer of the customs department? Is the government afraid of any disclosures Walters might make? Be it remembered this is the same Mr. Walters who made so many seizures in years past under the customs act, but largely for the benefit of Mr. Walters. customs department until very lately reproduction as evidence against the had large dealings with the sugar refin-It is alleged that one of the chief sugar refiners is financially interested with Mr. Walters in the mica business. "By all means," continued Mr. Clemow, "let us have an investigation into the whole matter. The government can scarcely refuse this reasonable re-

Of the 341 fathers of confederation whose pictures appear in the confederation picture in the national art gallery only seven are now alive. They are Tilley, Tupper, Galt, Howland, McDougall, Mitchell and Mowat. Only the latter is now in active political life. Twenty-six years makes many changes, and to-morrow will be the 26th anniversary of the birth of the Dominion. 'It is the one day on which all Canadians

can agree about celebrating. The following written for a Vancouver paper a week before the convention in the light of what has since transpired makes sad Tory reading: "Conservatives with whom I have talked profess to see great party advantages likely to accrue to them from the meeting. They are sanguine that the heterogeneous elements composing the Liberal party will make discordant music and that by some false step on the part of the convention the Liberals will place in the hands of their opponents a weapon with which they may once more gain a victory at

he polls.

Sailors Horribly Waltrested San Francisco, July 6.-The American ship Tam O'Shanter arrived from New York this morning. As soon as the ship came to anchor the men deserted her and repaired to the office of the U.S. marshal in a body. All were more or

SLABTOWN.

wounds on the head, five of which are not healed. These were made with a belaying pin. A piece had been bitten out of his hand. Another piece was bitten out of his left arm above the wrist and marks of the mate's teeth in his right arm above the wrist. The left nostril has been torn away as far up as the bridge of the nose. During the night in which Hill received his wounds he seized the mate by the head and bit a jece out of the lower lip. The mate is a giant in stature and was the terror of the crew during the entire voyage. the sailor did not move as quickly as possible he was beaten until he could Crocker was subsequenthardly crawl. ly arrested and charged with beating and Ottawa, June 30.—The premier of wounding sailors on the high seas

BATHS OF DIVERS KINDS.

Discussed and Their Merits Compare by an Eminent Novelist. Walter Besant seems to know a little about everything and a great deal about

some things. His latest excursion, in the way of opinion and advice, is to the bath. Just what he means by the prescription which, he says, has never before been published, is not easy to tell. It may be an English joke. No other explanation quite reaches that part of his remarks, but the rest is both interesting and in-

telligible. "There is talk," he says, "about new fashion of flower baths. It is not exactly a new fashion, because baths of herbs, baths of crushed fruit, baths of flowers, baths of leaves, baths of powdered roots, have been in use from time immemorial among ladies who wish to preserve their beauty. There were also at one time-but these are gone out of favor-baths of earth. Fancy lying up to your neck in garden mold, with a few worms, centipedes and such things squirming about your ribs! Then there are the sun baths. At a certain placeperhaps there are a dozen-in Switzer-

land and Germany, the patients lie in little rooms with glass roofs, enjoying the warmth of the sun. After an ordinary English summer I dare say a sun bath would prove efficacious in every kind of disease that can be imagined. And there is something poetical in a bath of crushed fruit-one of crushed raspberries, for instance, should impart a delicate pinkness to the skin: but. after all, the fruit would be more useful for the promotion of health in a currant and raspberry pie-pie, please, not tart. A bath of violets would make one go about, for an hour or so, suggesting the mmediate neighborhood of a penny bunch of violets, but perhaps the flowers an extended trip around the world. rewould be more lastingly useful in a vase. And, when all is told, I am quite certain that the finest bath in the world is one of water, either hot or cold, and I always recommend, as a physician, hitherto unlicensed and uncalled, all my patients to take a cold bath every morning in the summer and a tepid bath every morning in the winter, and a hot bath

Crops throughout the province of Onwhenever one has a cold or feels low. It suffuses the cheek with a delicate bloom, like that of the common, or garden, peach. It brightens the eyes and clears the complexion, and keeps the loveliest woman young till she gets old. As for the flowers, here is a prescription never before published: A bunch of jonmer's prospects." quils in early spring, or a bunch of roses summer, placed near the bath will be

found to have a marvellous effect beautifying the complexion." FOUNDED BY A JESTER.

The Romantic Story of a Prominent

London Church. further installment of restoration which St. Bartholomew's church, Smithfield, has undergone, and which will be for mally inaugurated on Monday by the Prince of Wales, is an interesting feature in the history of one of the oldest and most cu-

rious churches in London.

It marks the removal of the last secular encroachment upon the old ecclesiastical uilding, which formed part of the ancient priory of St. Bartholomew, founded under the most romantic circumstances by Ra. here, the King's minstrel, who had been companion of Hereward, the last of the Saxons. The church is almost unique, as having been preserved from its erection in the reign of Henry I. to the present day.

The entrance is still through the pointed arch of the early English period, with dog-tooth ornaments and four gracefully moid-dod orders under which the marks passed ed orders, under which the monks passed when the church was surrounded by cloister, chapter-house, refectory, great and little close and all the other appurtenances little close and all the other appurtenances of a monastic community. All the pilasters except one have disappeared, but the capitals remain, and the noble gateway, though much crumbled with age, has stood here since the days when it led to the Seven hundred and seventy years have

Seven hundred and seventy years have passed since the erection of this church, and yet so much remains still to show what it was when seen by its founder. If the church has had a strange history its origin was stranger still. It borders, in fact, on the grotesque. Henry I. had a jester named Rahere, a curlous fellow, who lived hard and had no thought of hereafter. But while still a young man he had a sudden awakening, and to still his conscience went on a pilgrimage to Rome. This was the initial incident which led to the founding of the church. At Rome Rahere fell ill, and being in

At Rome Ranere fell Ill, and being in fear of death made a vow that if he recovered he would found a hospital for poor men. He did recover and journeyed home still intent on carrying out his purpose, an intention that was confirmed by a vision from St. Bartholomew, who pointed out Smithfield to him as the place where he was to build it. Smithfield then was an unromiging spot for the purpose. promising spot for the purpose—a place outside the city walls, little better than a marsh, celebrated mostly as a place of execution, as, indeed, it was for centuries af-

He got a grant of the land from Henry, drained the marsh, built the church and a drained the marsh, built the church and a priory round it; and himself became the prior. With little money to build the place, he had resort to a trick to get a great deal of the work done—donning, metaphorically, his cap and bells, and starting men carrying stones as a jest until the contagion spread, and vast numbers entered into the huge joke of building the place.

In this way the place was built at a minimum of cost, vet so satisfactorily that the In this way the place was built at a minimum of cost, yet so satisfactorily that the part remaining intact is still substantial and durable. The London of to-day has practically grown up around it, and in the nearly eight centuries of its existence strange scenes have been enacted. Mention cannot be made of St. Bartholomew's without calling to mind the fair, which was originally started for the purpose of procuring funds for the abbey.

The dispersal of the monks, the degeneration of the fair, the gradual decay and removal of the old abbey buildings until only the church remains, and the spreading of dense populations for miles around is as much the history of London as it is of Bartholomew's; but on the occasion of the dedication of the restored building it will be recalled to mind and form a prominent part in the congratulatory speeches that are to

in the congratulatory speeches that are to be expected.—London Globe. Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. Symptoms—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore, Swayne's Ointment st ps the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At drugists or by mail, or 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. brutality of second mate Crocker. Hill

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Suit for \$42,500, brought against the Quebec government by the contractors for the Hereford railway, has been dismissed, with costs against the plaintiffs. Mailloux, who is wanted in connec-

tion with the forgery of government cheques, and who was arrested in the United States, has arrived at Quebec, and has been placed in jail. The Nappan dairy recently erected on

the Dominion Experimental Farm will pack butter in wood lined with tin for the English markets. It is proposed to make cheese in summer and butter in L'Electeur says Sir Adolphe Caron is

the bearer, evidently, of in portant news from Sir John Thompson to the ministers at Ottawa, as Conservative circles are visibly excited, and it is whispered general elections are on the tapis. The suit instituted against the Mon-

treal Gazette by the Hon. Charles Langelier, for publishing certain reflections upon Mercier's lieutenant by Barwick, before the famous Baie des Chaleurs Senate committee, has been dismissed with costs. It is now stated that the conservative

convention, which will be composed only of representatives of the Young Conserv ative associations of the Dominion, will be held preparatory to a grand national convention of the entire Conservative party in 1894. Traffic on the lakes this year is some

what phenomenal. The Canadian Pacific steamer Manitoba, which left Owen Sound on Saturday for Port Arthur, carried no less than 132 cabin passengers. the largest number since the vessel was placed in commission. Robert Venning, of the department of

narine and fisheries, has been appointed by the Imperial government to act as agent to visit the Commander Islands to inspect the operations there, under an agreement entered into between the British and Russian governments. A new joint stock company, with a

eapital of \$12,000, called the "White Wings Ship Company, Ltd.," has just een formed at Quebec to build a sailing vessel of about 350 tons. The new vessel is intended to trade to River Plate, New York, Rio Grande do Sul, and elsewhere.

David Blain, one of the chief promoters of a scheme to construct a ship railway from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario. who has just returned to Toronto after ports that he visited London and Paris in the hope of securing \$15,000,000 to construct the railway, but that he found the money market of Europe so depressed that he concluded to defer action.

ario are reported as follows: "Spring and fall wheat and barley, reduced acreage, but fair crops: peas damaged by spring rains, but otherwise up to average: other grains above average: hay largest crop cut for many years: 100ts promise well; large fruit, fair crop except apples, which will be a failure: small fruits abundant. On the whole farmers are well satisfied with the sum

CLEWS' CIRCULAR

Condition of Affairs in Wall Street-No More Silver Wanted.

In his special financial review, dated New York, July 1, Henry Clew says: 'In Wall street affairs continue to drift on in about the same state as for the past month. The urgent demands of merchants for discount still continue Precisely where lies the secret spring, the touching of which would start the financial machinery into natural action, no one has vet been fortunate enough to discover. Clearing house certificates and the prepayment of July interest by the treasury and certain large corporations percentibly relieved the strain. which so protracted and so stubborn has rarely been experienced.

The one thing the country needs to be assured of is that we are to be saved from a silver currency. The existing distress is mostly due to apprehensions of that danger; and but little short of the declaration of congress that not another dollar of silver shall pollute our currency can repair this wrecked confidence. But this imperatively needed assurance, in order to be of any efficacy, must be given without delay. The situation is one that admits of no waiting It demands the immediate attention which no other man or power than the President of the United States can give. Apart from the necessities of the commercial community, the suspension of free coinage by the government of India calls for immediate action by congress. It has precipitated a further large de cline in the price of silver. It would be an error to suppose that any unsound or otherwise dangerous elements exist outside of this single question of the dangers connected with silver. I'he anomaly to be dealt with is a generally sound condition of trade and industry concurrently with a dangerous paralysis of credit arising from distrust as to the future of the money of payments."

Electricity as a Cause of Fires. The subject of fire-risks in electric insulation in buildings is fully treated by Prof. Frederick A. C. Perrine, a practical electrical engineer, in the Engineering Magazine. After showing that in Massachusetts, in a record of seven years, less than half of one per cent. of the fires reported were traceable to electric wires, while ten times as many were due to the careless use of matches, the writer concludes: To be sure, it is true that even the most trivial cause may the origin of the largest fire, as in the oft-repeated story of the great Chicago fire, which was started in a stable by an overturned lantern, and as was recently the case when in Lynn. Mass. "a draft from an open door blowing the blaze of an oil-stove down around the burner, causing the stove to explode," originated the great fire which consumed so many of the shoe factories of that city in 1889.

In his report for that year the Insurance Commissioner, after commenting on that Lynn fire, says:—"In the case of Boston the preponderance of testimony seems in favor of the theory that it was caused by the electric wires, and, if this be the true theory, then it follows that two fires which together destroyed over eight million dollars, could easily have been avoided."

Indicating therefore that in the independent dollars, could easily have been avoided."

Indicating therefore that in the judgment of this high insurance authority, \(\text{Ir.} \) Geo.

S. Merrill, a fire from an electric installation regularly tested. We believe that we may truly say, therefore, taut an installation for the electric lighting of any building may be made perfectly safe as regards fire risks; using the word "perfectly" in the human sense, for we know nothing connected with either science or our daily lives in which every form of possible accident may be absolutely guarded against.

Such a perfect installation we now understood to be one in which the wires

their normal current without the uncheating; where also fuses are placed all the branches to blow out whenever current rises dangerously above the normand where not only the insullation of wire is thoroughly waterproof, but whalso its supports are of an incombusti waterproof character and so arranged to keep the wire out of contact with combustible material; and, above where by proper inspection, classically and above the combustible material; and along the combustible material combustible combustible material; and, above where by proper inspection, cleaning esting, the installation is maintained ts original character throughout its entire

To be safe, then, good and honest work-manship must be maintained by constant watchfulness and not by fancied security

The Jews in Palestine correspondent of the American Israelit in Jerusalem says the Sultan's Govern has again licensed Jewish real estate ers and purchasers to acquire landed erty in Palestine without being mans, and secures to all settlers the don of the High Porte and equal with the natives of the land. This that country again to foreign and will attract thousands from Russia and Morocco. Dr. Senner there, thanks to the Sultan. Since Rothschild founded colonies on land by him for the purposents. by him for the purpose, the tithes due the Turkish Government from these properties have been almost quadrupled. This circumstance having been brought to the knowledge of Baron Edmond, he proposes to be ledge of Baron Edmond, he proposes to buy more land, and to advance to the Government the tithes for a certain number of years. M. Elie Schied, of Paris, the capable administrator of the colonies and Baron Edmond de Rothschild's confidential agent, has been for some time in Constantinople, and the object of his visit is said to be to submit the Baron's offer to the Government.

The Right Use of Tobacco.

Tobacco consists of the leaves and stalk of a plant, charged with an aroma of a plant, charged with an aroma, purifying, sustaining, exhilarting, and fragrant to the human being. Like the aroma of the rose, this aroma should be inhaled, in the form of a cool vapor, by the human nose. The chewer, like the cab-horse, eats the leaves and the stalk. He uses the to-bacco at the right temperature but in the wrong form, and puts it into the wrong place. The snuffer reduces the leaves and stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder, and puts it into his wrong stalk to powder. wrong place. The snuffer reduces the leaves and stalk to powder, and puts it into the wrong place. The snuffer reduces the leaves and stalk to powder, and puts it into his nose. He uses the tobacco at the right tempreture, and puts it into the right place, but converts it into a wrong form. The cigar smoker gets the tobacco into the right form, but puts it at a wrong temperature into a wrong place. The cigarette smoker blends the filthy rags and other materials out of which paper is made with the tobacco. The pipe smoker puts his tobacco into a receptacle which is used for an indefinite time, is very difficult to clean, and tends to produce cancer of the tongue and lips. Moreover, in all forms of smoking, the tobacco becomes saturated with the smoker's breath. This seems to be almost volsonous. It is this which causes the lower half of a smoked cigar, if left on a table for a few is this which causes the lower half of oked cigar, if left on a table for a few urs, to become indescribably as which makes the smoke of come indescribably rank. It a foul pipe noxious, and the smoke of tobacco in a foul pipe noxious, and the smoke of tobacco not pressed down to the bottom of a clean bowl nauseous, even to the smoker himself. Nature protests against this abuse of her bounty. She tweaks the incipient snuffer's nose. She weaken's the cigar smoker's heart, and sometimes threatens him with paralysis. She inflicts care and sometimes threatens him with paralysis. him with paralysis. She inflicts cancer of the lips and tongue upon the pipe smoker. A child who sucks a foul pipe she some-times strikes dead. What is the lesson she is trying to teach? What is the right mode of usin bor delight to the right mode is trying to teach? What is the right mode of using her delightful gift? Obviously to reduce it to vapor, to cool the vapor, and to apply the pure cold vapor to the nose. For this end a combination of the hookah and Rimmel's odorizer is all that is needed. If you stand on the grating of a snuff manufactory, how delicious is the odor! Such would be the contents of a tobacco scent-hottle equally exhibiting to bether equally exhibiting to bottle, equally exhibiting to both sexes, a disinfectant, a restorative, and a perfume in one!—Gentleman's Magazine.

Novel Experiments and Inventions. A scientist who has been listening to the roice of the house-fly through the microphone, says it sounds very much like the leighing of a horse.

Common table salt is not a salt, and has ong been excluded from the class of bodies largoninated "salts"

long been excluded from the class of bodies denominated "salts."
Professor Stokes, the eminent scientist, has in a most ingenious manner lately demonstrated the presence of suspended matter in fiame.

"No living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essepce of cinnamon for more than a few hours," is the conclusion anounced by Mr. Chamberland as the result of prolonged research and experiment in M. Pasteur's laboratory. It is said to destroy microbes as effectively if not as destroy microbes as effectively if not as pidly as corrosive sublimate. It takes 100 gallons of oil a year to keep An exhibition was given recently in New York of a new kind of car motor, the motive power of which is ammonia.

Diamonds so small that 1500 of them weigh but a carat have been cut in Holand. The artificial stones recently produced in England by electrical process.

England by electrical process are als bout this size The smallest holes pierced by modern machinery are 1-1000th of an inch in diameter. They are bored through sapphires, rubies and diamonds by a machine which makes 22,000 revolutions a minute. makes 22,000 revolutions a minute.

Dew is the greatest respecter of colors. To prove this take pieces of glass or boards and paint them red, yellow, green and black. Expose them at night and you will find that the yellow will be covered with moisture, that the green will be damp, but the red and black will be left perfectly dry.

Novel Hatchery. Fish hatching in China is sometimes conducted with the aid of a hen. The spaw is placed in an empty egg-shell. The egg is then placed under a sitting hen. After some days the egg is broken and the spawn emptied into water well warmed. There the little fish are nursed until they are strong enough to be turned into a stream.

Odd Advertisements. A recent advertisement in an English country paper reads thus:—"For sale—A built terrier dog, 2 years old. Will eat any ching; very fond of children. Apply at this A Scotch paper has this singular adver-tisement:—"To be let—A beggar's stand, in tisement:—"To be let—A beggar's stand, in a good, charitable neighborhood, bringing in about thirteen shillings per week. Some good will is required."

San Francisco, July 7 .- The Bank Com san Francisco, July 7.—The Bank Commissioners commenced an examination of the affairs of the People's Home Savings Bank to-day. The Attorney-General will not come to any decision concerning the resumption of business by the Pacific National Bank for some days, probably not until the examination of the People's Home Savings Bank has been completed. The directors of the Pacific Bank held a meeting to-day, beinning at 11 a.m. and lasting ing to-day, beginning at 11 a.m. and lasting until 2:30 p.m. The affairs of the bank ssed, but no definite



Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or Goitre From her 10th 40 Years greatsuffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

they have also been cured. It will do you good. HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, jaundice,

He Opens Fire Sin Six of His P

OLDLY DEFIES THE

or. Walkem Tries the Ruffian Sco

Two Boat-Loads of Pol Kennedy Warns Then Fires-A Reg The Murderer Re Eluding Pursuit.

Nanaimo, July 7.-D ed from Ramsay Arm as follows: Chief and posse of Nanaime all nooks and bays, cabin and camp from Port Neville, by way Wall and Johnston's chance upon Kennedy Mr. King, a logger, Arm. Mr. King, who the chief that Kenned man. After some pa ed to see the coroner, intimated that he we

to the utmost. Dr. Walkem went a ed Kennedy's surrende further. Kennedy re ordered Dr. Walkem. paces off, to stand b tion ensued, during wl refused to give up his Walkem told him th and the constables v arrest him, and they it. Kennedy said, "t stand any monkeying

"Give up your arn and come with me," only came ashore on you would surrender. "No, by G-, keep not by a d- sight. laws are. If they them look out." Dr. Walkem then boats were ordered stables McLeod, Mc son in one, and

King and Burns, a Kennedy came down ed out, "Keep back was ordered to surren a shot, which pass and pierced the box the man steering. with a vigorous Then the firing bed Kennedy, frightened bullets, sought safet It was impossible the force at comman had to content himse the provisions from

ing it down. Ken and removed, as we boats as far down Kennedy has a rifl ridges, with which, shot, he may be able for some days. H are either by makin ridges at the head thence across throu Bute Inlet, or by Ramsay Arm and Indian village in T King says he fi Saturday before the Island, where he v had nothing to eat, him out. King inv him at his leisure; do so They parte morning last Kenn ed at King's cabin said, "I'm coming at the same time got into a little ti whiskey to some l

taking down a rifle himself and died wished to keep out tle time until the King, who was u to him, told him l accordingly moved hid his sloop behind on the beach. Wi the searching party going to tell Chief but he soon afterwa if it is a murde some valuable info

and that one of th

It was subseque Walkem interview quest, with a view render. King says whistle had not l effected and the ca could have been e fast asleep and hi ner of the cabin. ble toots on the and gave him a and escape.

There are not

enough to keep up

extensive sheet of

range of Kennedy

A good dog and

soon bring him done quickly befo This of course probable way of e now to Bute inlet are some who fr the country scou those avenues o Kennedy having ions. The mour high and the vall Towards evenin to watch Kenned to Fanny Bay an turning late in Arm, Constable Kennedy on see down about 2:30 walked up and ner for about hal cured one log from ed to move down beach; he also at was driven back non. When he

which fell short

was about 9 p.m turned from Fan

see Kennedy on