

THE KLONDIKE TRADE

The Toronto Board of Trade's endorsement of the British Columbia Board.

A Strong Resolution Condemning Retaliation and Condemning Americans' Action.

The Toronto board of trade has promptly taken up the complaint of the British Columbia board that Canadians going into the Yukon district are being subjected to vexatious regulations on the part of the United States customs authorities.

"Whereas the British Columbia board of trade has directed the attention of this board to what is regarded by them as being unfair treatment by the United States authorities of Canadians and others destined for the gold fields of the Yukon district in Canadian territory, and having with them supplies purchased in Canada, and

"Whereas the unfair treatment referred to is chiefly of the nature of vexatious and excessive bonding regulations imposed on the part of the United States (situated in disputed territory, but controlled at the present time by the United States), into Canadian territory over what is said to be disputed territory between Canada and the United States, and

"Whereas the laws of Canada governing mining and miners are of a most liberal character, and sharing with our own people the same privileges, being in this respect much more favorable to the foreigner than the laws governing the territory adjoining the Yukon Canadian gold fields in Alaska and other parts of the United States; and

"Whereas, combined representations have been made to the United States government by various United States chambers of commerce of cities on the Pacific coast, to close the port of Dyea altogether, in order to divert the bulk of trade destined for the gold fields situated in Canada through the United States channels, and

"Whereas, the gold fields of recent discovery in the Yukon district are on undisputed Canadian territory, the heritage of our people; and

"Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of the council of this board, that it is of the utmost importance that the boundary line (at present in dispute) between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada, be determined with the least possible delay;

"That the customs tariff of the Dominion of Canada on all foreign merchandise coming into the country, destined for the Klondike and other gold fields in the Yukon districts, be determined in the same manner as at other ports;

"That our government be requested to make representations to the United States government without delay, regarding the unfair bonding regulations from the port of Dyea, through what is at present disputed territory, the evident object of these excessive charges being to force all parties going to the mining regions to buy their supplies in the United States; and

"That, inasmuch as the season for migrating to the gold regions of the Yukon district is rapidly approaching, and in order that Canada may reap trade benefits from the development and operation of the mines within its borders, and in the event of the government of the United States not taking such immediate steps as may lead to fair regulations via the port of Dyea;

"We recommend the government of Canada to at once take steps to close all Canadian ports of entry for trade entering the Yukon district from the Pacific coast, except Glenora and Port Canby."

STATUE WITH A WARDROBE AND VALISE.

One of the most curious things in Brussels, a thing that must be characteristic to some extent of the temper of the people, is the little Mannikin statue, the famous "statue with a wardrobe and valise." It is the fashion for wealthy maidens of Brussels to fall in love with the statue, and remember it handsomely in their wills. Through one such bequest this petticoat boy is provided with a valise at a salary of \$400, and a short time ago another unwedded admirer left \$200 for the completion and maintenance of his wardrobe.—Berlin Letter.

A LESSON IN ECONOMY.

Consul General writes from Zurich, in regard to a plan recently introduced in the public schools of several European cities. In Brussels, the children attending public schools were requested by their teachers to gather up on their way to school such objects as old metallic bottle caps, tin tins, tin cans, patent boxes, matches, etc., and deliver their collections daily to their respective teachers.

In the period from January 1 to October 1, 1895, or within eight months, the following amounts were collected: 70,000,000 kilograms (152,000,000 pounds); old patent boxes, 100 kilograms (220 pounds); tin tins, 2,000 kilograms (4,400 pounds); scraps of metal, 550 kilograms (1,212 pounds); and proceeds amounting to 7,750 francs. This apparent rubbish was disposed of and the proceeds applied to completely clothe 500 poor children, and the same will be done in a similar manner, which was distributed among the poor sick of the city.

Archbishop Williams of Boston, has presented to the public library of that city a set of twenty-eight volumes of the "Acta Sanctae Sedis," containing all the decisions of the Cardinals of the Holy See of the Roman Catholic Church.

GREAT BRITAIN ON THE ALERT

Her Diplomats Closely Watching the Orient—Has No Cause For Alarm.

Will Assert Her Rights the Instant Germany and Russia Make Clear Their Game.

London, Dec. 25.—In well informed circles the general impression prevails that the scare in the newspapers and among the public in regard to the far east is at least premature. While the members of the government are reticent, they are evidently sincere in disclaiming the least alarm. The impression created in ministerial quarters is that Britain is carefully watching events, biding her time, and that she certainly will not fail to act promptly and vigorously at the proper moment. It is estimated in quarters well posted on such matters that Germany either desires to have an understanding on the subject with Great Britain.

This view is strongly supported by Prince Henry's visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne, and by the autograph letter which the Prince is said to have taken to Her Majesty from the Emperor William, etc., of which confirmation is forthcoming. The Emperor's letter to the Queen is regarded as being a distinctly conciliatory step on the part of Germany. But there is no doubt that Great Britain is quietly preparing for all eventualities. Should it become clear that Germany and Russia have reached an understanding of a grab, Great Britain will be prepared to assert her claims for a division of the spoils.

At the Chinese embassy the view prevails that there is some understanding between Great Britain and Germany. The public scare seems to have arisen from the idea that the proceedings took Great Britain by surprise. This is impossible, for since her intervention in the Chinese-Japan war it has been known that Germany has only been awaiting a favorable opportunity to obtain a foothold in China, and at various times it has been reported that Lappa, Quenoy and Amoy had been secured, while a German vessel was being fitted out for the purpose of carrying King Chan, a vessel which was known at the British foreign office.

The reception of the German squadron at Portsmouth, the facilities which the ships were afforded and will be afforded at all the British ports, and the fact that the German fleet is being sent to Hongkong, point to the sympathetic support of Great Britain.

That Russia does not expect trouble is shown in the fact that she has not one battleship in the Far East. But, of course, if Russia does not leave Port Arthur in the spring, her stay there may lead to other grabbing.

In the meanwhile not a few people regard the Times editorial expressing satisfaction in the settlement of the settlement and protesting against the "loose" intentions of the part of the United States government, which have been thoughtlessly and unjustifiably made in England, and Japan's withdrawal from the attitude she has assumed in connection with Hawaii, as indications of a desire for an Anglo-Japanese-American alliance.

WHERE DOES GERMANY STAND? Does Not Know How Far She Can Go in the Orient.

Berlin, Dec. 25.—China has occupied public attention to the exclusion of everything throughout the week. The government and the officers continue reticent, even the occupying of Port Arthur having failed to elicit any official statements, and in an interview with the correspondent here of the Associated Press said: "Russia's occupation of Port Arthur is permanent. She thereby secures a much desired terminus for the Siberian railroad, which will be extended from Vladivostok to Port Arthur, making Russia an unobstructed mistress of Manchuria and the whole of North China. Her interests in China in no way collide with those of France, whose sphere of action is in South China. Between is an immense territory, which may eventually be a cause of dispute by Great Britain, Germany and Japan. A movement is on foot between Japan and Germany to arrive at an understanding, as Japan sees clearly that this course is the wisest. Russia will not tolerate Japan in Korea, as it would destroy all the schemes she has been preparing for the past two years. Therefore Germany is the only friend and ally Japan can look to for coming events; that is, if she knows how to play her cards and establish a basis of mutual interest. Mr. Langelier, in an interview with the correspondent here of the Associated Press said: "The truth of the whole matter is that the liberal government has not enough public patronage to go against, so as to suit people of the people and the press. Mr. E. Taubert, who is editor and proprietor of the chief liberal newspaper in the Quebec district, and the burden of history against the government is that it is not getting enough public money for his office. It was Mr. Picaud who assisted in killing the

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

Situation Not Changed by the Ecclesiastical Decree.

Toronto, Dec. 25.—Referring editorially to the Pope's encyclical on the Manitoba school question, made public in Rome yesterday, the Globe says: "There is no room for the supposition that the paper is issued without full knowledge of the facts. So far as federal action is concerned, the matter is settled and cannot be unsettled by any ecclesiastical decree. The situation is not in the slightest degree altered by the encyclical and the prospect of federal legislation are as remote as ever."

THE TIMES Ottawa Letter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The Canadian government has at the present moment under consideration a very difficult problem, and this as to whether it will fearlessly grapple with the opening up of the Yukon country or virtually let it alone. A committee of the cabinet, which has now this question before it, is composed of Hon. Messrs. Sifton, Mills, Scott, Patterson, Mullock and Sir Louis Davies. The government has already started out by sending an administrator into the country, giving him full power to do as he pleases, so long as he reports his actions directly to Ottawa, and sending along with him a sufficient number of mounted policemen to preserve order. But this is a mere beginning. It is calculated that about 100,000 people at the very least will go into the Yukon next spring, and now arises the question as to whether the government will be able to send in supplies to feed that number. To do this it will be necessary to open up a route and build a railway or wagon road part of the way. The favorite route appears to be the one by the Stickeen and Teslin Lake. A wagon road would be very difficult to build, as a great part of the way is over muskeg. It is estimated that a railway would cost about five million dollars. Now comes the question whether the country would stand a vote of five million on the top of the very heavy subsidy granted last session to the Canadian Pacific for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass road. Many believe that parliament would refuse to vote that amount. On the other hand, the government will either have to get a money grant or confess to its inability to do anything for the opening up of the great Klondike gold fields which lie within the Yukon territory. It would be an admission of almost incompetence for a government to say that an expenditure of this kind was not only desirable, but actually necessary in the interests of the country, yet the popular voice does not prepare to grant it, and therefore the government hesitates to do its duty by pressing the vote.

RAUPH EXAGGERATED.

True Story of the Rescue of Two Indians at Oak Bay on Saturday.

Unthought for honors have been heaped upon Mr. Harry Morton in connection with the rescue of two Indians from a capsized sloop at Cadboro Bay on Saturday. Nobody ever questioned Mr. Morton's courage, but it is now proved on many occasions that he has more grit than the ordinary, everyday man, but nothing that he did on Saturday called for a column, puff and a double-ended editorial. The accident that gave rise to the "Rauph" appearing in this morning's paper occurred on Saturday. Two Indians, an old man and a younger one, set sail from Oak Bay at 9:30 in the morning and spent some time cruising around the bay. A strong wind sprang up and the sloop capsized. Mr. H. Atkinson and Leon Campusa, who were at Cadboro Bay, first saw what had happened and Campusa ran back to Oak Bay to give the alarm. Several young men, including John Lawrie and Charles Whittington, put out to the rescue in a small boat, but were carried past the sloop by the wind and current, finally landing in Cadboro Bay.

SEALSKINS COME HIGH.

Fees Paid by United States to Agents and Counsel at Paris.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Representative Johnson, of North Dakota, has furnished the congressional record an interesting statement of what it cost the government to make an unsuccessful claim against the United States government on the seal skins. According to Mr. Johnson's statement, Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, received \$13,000, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, received \$13,375 as arbitrators. As counsel James C. Carter was paid \$30,000; E. J. Phelps, \$31,000; Henry W. Blodgett, \$12,600 and Frederic R. Conder, \$15,400. As agent John W. Foster received \$15,000; over \$106,000 was paid for lawyers' fees alone. The total cost to the United States government was \$224,514. The original bills presented called for a much larger sum, but were scaled down by the auditors of the treasury to the sums mentioned, which were allowed.

DIED IN AN ASYLUM.

Samuel Johnson, Who Died at Agnews Was an Old Soldier.

A special from San Jose to the San Francisco Chronicle says: "Samuel Johnson, a soldier, who was committed to the Agnews State Hospital from this city about ten days ago, died last Monday, leaving \$7,000 cash deposited in Victoria, B. C. Johnson was an inmate here, and had been in San Jose but a few days when he became suddenly insane. On his arrival here he complained of an affection of the heart and entered a sanitarium. Before more than a casual examination could be made of his case, he lost his reason and attempted to jump from a second-story window. The police were notified and he was committed to the hospital. Johnson was possessed with hallucinations, that his enemies were poisoning him for the purpose of poisoning him.

TO BE SOLD UNDER FORECLOSURE.

West Superior Iron and Steel Plant Will Go to Mortgagees.

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 25.—Proceedings have been begun for the liquidation of the property of the West Superior Iron and Steel Company, of this city, to the Central Trust Company, of New York, who hold against it a mortgage of \$1,750,000, interest on the principal and taxes since 1893. A judgment was taken against the steel company in the circuit court of this county a year ago and the property will be sold on February 10 to satisfy the mortgage by James B. Hill's referee.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

A Christmas Tourney.

The third monthly medal competition of the Victoria Golf Club, held on Saturday afternoon at the Oak Bay links resulted as follows:

- CLASS A. W. A. Ward... 100-8 92 G. H. Campbell... 108-13 95 H. Campbell and W. H. Langley... 100-8 92

Stephen Horsey, one of the celebrated Knights of the Golden Circle, who was arrested in Indiana in 1864, on suspicion of having aided the Confederacy, is dying in the asylum for the poor in the little town of Shoen, Ind., forgotten by his friends and enemies.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK

Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie Talks Plainly on the Decline of British Trade.

Delivers an Important Speech Before the Chamber of Commerce of Crofton.

London, Dec. 23.—The Rt. Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the Board of Trade, in an important speech before the Chamber of Commerce of Crofton, taking as his theme the decline of British exports during the last ten months upon which he has a grave warning against American competition now "ousting British trade," declared that the Dingley tariff and the engineering strike were mainly responsible for the recent decline of exports. After pointing out that England had no weapons against the tariff, he said there was a great deal of talk in commercial circles about the serious competition of Germany; but he thought they were too apt to overlook a more serious competitor—the United States.

MRS. BOOTH IMPROVING.

Aged Leader of the Salvation Army Distressed at Her Illness.

New York, Dec. 25.—At the Presbyterian Hospital to-night it was announced that Mrs. Ballington Booth's condition was somewhat improved. The physician in charge is now more confident of her recovery. A special to the World from London says: "Mrs. Booth is profoundly distressed by the news of the grave illness of Mrs. Ballington Booth. The World correspondent journeyed to Barnet, where the general is staying at the House of his son, Bramwell Booth, the venerable leader of the Salvation Army was unable to see anyone. The special cable dispatch received, pointing out to the associates of Mrs. Ballington Booth that Mrs. Booth's illness is a great calamity, and that the harsh treatment she received at the hands of the Salvation Army leaders, which destroyed her health, was shown to the general by Bramwell Booth. The general replied: 'Under these circumstances it is impossible for me to make any controversial statement. I can only express my deep sympathy with my son in his trouble and my hopes for Mrs. Booth's speedy recovery.'

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FROM THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Sifton Leaves for Washington to Discuss Yukon Affairs.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—Hon. Mr. Sifton left yesterday for Washington to discuss Yukon affairs. He is to have a conference with Mr. Algar, secretary of war. A proclamation has been issued calling parliament for the dispatch of business on February 3.

Col. White, late deputy postmaster-general, was presented with a magnificent gold watch and other articles of value by the inside and outside branches of the department.

D. B. McTavish, city solicitor, has been appointed senior judge of Carleton county. Hunter & Oliver, of Victoria, give notice of application for a bill to incorporate a company to build a railway from Portland inlet to Telegraph Creek, thence to Indian lake and Dawson. Application will also be made by Ottawa parties for a charter to build from Arrowhead, on Arrow lake, via Trout lake to Kootenay lake.

Mayor Bingham has got a second term in the mayoralty to-day. He was unopposed.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Bill to Purchase Them Will be Presented to the Senate.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 25.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Senator Lodge is preparing a bill favoring the purchase of the three islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, owned by Denmark, in the West Indies. The United States has been discussing this purchase for nearly thirty years. In 1893 negotiations went so far that a treaty was negotiated for the purchase, by which this country was to pay \$5,000,000 for the islands, but it failed of ratification. A most liberal offer would be made to the United States to purchase the islands for \$2,500,000, or about a quarter of what they were worth. By scripping, at the end of the month, had the \$25 and purchased the books.

HIS PRECIOUS BOOKS.

A Comedy That Is Still a Mystery to the Chief Actor.

Jack Spratt worked in a down town office and had a good salary, but because he was in debt Mrs. Jack declined to allow him to spend a cent for anything save the absolute necessities of life. Spratt was something of a reader and liked to own good books. An opportunity came to purchase a set of books, which he had coveted for \$25, or about a quarter of what they were worth. By scripping, at the end of the month, had the \$25 and purchased the books.

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THAT SEALING BILL

American Merchants Strongly Protest Against the Act Passed by Congress.

Great Influence Is Being Brought to Bear Upon President McKinley.

New York, Dec. 25.—A Washington special to the Herald says: "Protests made by influential merchants against the approval of the sealing act, which passed congress on Friday, have caused the president to hesitate in attaching his signature to the message, but it is the general opinion to-night that he will finally approve it. It has been represented to the president that section 9 of the act providing that 'importations into the United States of fur seal skins taken in North Pacific waters, whether raw, dressed, dyed or manufactured, is hereby prohibited' works a hardship upon American merchants equally with British manufacturers.

Special Seal Ambassador Foster was with the president this morning explaining the provisions of the act and their effect, and, as he prepared the measure in conjunction with the secretary of the treasury, he, of course, urged that it be approved. Mr. Foster believes that section 9 will prevent the treatment by London manufacturers of skins taken by pelagic sealers, and the result of the restriction of British work will cause them to bring pressure to bear upon the British government to negotiate a modus vivendi with the United States as desired by President McKinley.

An official of the treasury department told me that the president has not taken a step looking to the preparation of regulations under which the reimbursement of seal skins into the United States will be allowed. It is not generally known that the instructions of every seal skin taken by the Alaska Commercial Company on the Pribyloff Islands is given a number, and that number is retained through the various stages through which it passes to the finished material. Each number, with a description of the skin, is kept by collectors of customs. The company was allowed to take 30,000 skins during last season, and in case a modus vivendi were negotiated the president would allow in the spring the number it will be allowed to take during the following season. The only skins which London dealers can import into the United States beyond those taken by the Alaska Commercial Company will be some 15,000 or 20,000 taken annually in Hudson Bay and in that vicinity. The effect of the prohibition of the importation of skins taken elsewhere will be appreciated when it is remembered that the United States is the largest seal skin market in the world and that 200,000 skins have been annually treated by London furriers.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Assistant Secretary Powers has instructed the collectors of customs at San Francisco and Port Townsend, Wash., to notify all persons in their respective districts contemplating engaging in pelagic sealing of the sea, that the United States is in the Pacific Ocean north of the thirty-fifth degree north latitude, under a penalty of forfeiture and a fine of \$2,000, and imprisonment for not longer than six months.

THE OLD "NIGGER" MAMMY.

Death of a Specimen of This Fast Disappearing Type.

It was nothing notable—just the death of an old, toothless, wrinkled, white-haired negro woman, who had been suffering for many months and talking sometimes of the old days—her slave associations—calling up in her wild imaginations old plantation memories of Baker county; picturing again the scenes about Pine Blom on days of prosperity when she was young and the plantation life was very gay.

No, it was nothing, this death of Mammy Jule Ann; but it was the departure of a type soon to be extinct, the disappearance of a specimen of old southern life, as well defined in the civilization of that day as the planter himself, and holding a position of honor.

She was no mienial, this old "nigger mammy." She presided with portly dignity over the smoken and the pantry, and her frown was feared as much in the parlor as it was in the "quarters." She became a kind of an understudy to the head of the household and was thoroughly identified with every phase of family life, wrapping the swaddling clothes about the infants, presiding at their birth and impressing rare traditions upon the children as they grew up by telling marvelous tales of the feats of their forefathers and calling upon them to develop and do likewise.

She frowned and flustered at times, but there was always a smile and sunshine concealed, for this old nigger mammy had heart enough to encompass the wild domain of fertile acres. She was the only one who dared to vent impudence in the face of the "Ole Master," but this was made in a spirit of mocking raillery, which told the kindly humor prompting it. They are going fast, these old relics. In after days of individual effort, except in rare instances, they were misfits, and freedom to them meant curtailment of liberties, a sudden narrowing down from which they never recovered.

And Mammy Jule Ann was one of these. There was in her the pure pride of aristocracy—the spirit of noblesse oblige which caused her to scorn the sordid tendencies of this day and generation.

Was it any wonder that on her death-bed visions came of old Pine Blom with the gray moss steaming down from the magnolias and the chorus of the field hands ringing out from the cotton field; that she saw the white-sine embowered couquade, peopled, again, with black faces peering in, while the chimes went on in the big brick hallway; that she recognized her young mistress courtesying in the annex of the rect; that she heard her old master call and hurried to answer—for this, all this was her heaven?—Atlanta Constitution.

NOT YET CONCLUDED

Case Against Mr. Coltart, of the Province, Stands Over for a Week.

Captain Wolley's Regard for Newspaper Etiquette—Defendant's Evidence.

From Friday's Daily.

When the case of alleged libel against Mr. Ian Coltart, of the Province newspaper, was resumed yesterday morning the defendant went into the box and Mr. Cassidy again appearing for the prosecution.

Following is a detailed report of the proceedings:

Witness was asked what was his connection with the Province, Limited Liability, A—I am secretary of the company.

Q—Any other position? A—I am a director.

Q—When were you appointed secretary? A—Since February 22nd, 1895.

Q—And you have been a director since when? A—Since 6th December, 1895.

Q—Who are the other directors? A—George Bostock and A. H. Scife.

Q—Who is the manager? A—A. H. Scife.

To the Court—By manager I mean managing director.

Q—Who is the editor? A—W. C. Nichol.

Q—And has been since when? A—4th of October, 1897.

Q—A—regards this company, what duties do you assume? A—Purely secretarial duties.

Q—And you receive what? A—A salary of \$30 per month.

Q—You are charged with having published a certain libel on December 11th. What do you say to it? A—I say the charge is false.

Q—I will ask you, did you know anything of this alleged libel before it was published? A—Certainly not.

Q—Did you see this article before it was published? A—Certainly not.

Q—Did you give any instructions for its publication? A—Certainly not.

Q—Had you any reason to suppose it would appear? A—Nothing whatever.

Q—Tell us what you have to do with the publication of the paper or its editorial work? A—I have nothing whatever to do with it.

Q—Who managed the newspaper company? A—Mr. Scife.

Q—Besides editing the paper? A—Yes.

Q—Did anyone else manage it? A—No, not that I know of.

Q—Had anyone else anything to do with the management of the paper? A—No.

Q—Was anybody appointed manager of it when Mr. Scife went away? A—No.

Q—At any time? A—No, not at any time.

His honor here commenced to make a suggestion to Mr. Cassidy as to some point sought to be obtained in cross-examination, and Mr. Cassidy said: "Your honor, I have nothing to say in connection with the suggestion."

Q—When was this selection made? A—By the board, after the most careful consideration of the applicants.

Q—What were his qualifications or recommendations for being suitable? A—He was most unanimously recommended as being one of the brightest journalists in the province.

Q—Have his conduct and writings for the paper been watched by the board, or your own knowledge? A—They have.

Q—Has anything occurred to make you think the paper was being improperly or libellously conducted? A—Oh, no.

Q—When complaint was made to you as to this alleged libel, what course was adopted? A—The only course was to refer the matter to the solicitors, with the result that the sale of the paper was promptly stopped.

Q—You heard Mr. Wolley's evidence yesterday? A—Yes.

Q—Mr. Wolley acted as editor for some weeks. When was the last date? A—19th June.

Q—That was the last time? A—Yes, and he did not do all the work on that paper.

Q—Mr. Wolley in his evidence said that you acted as manager for both companies and ran them as one concern. I ask you, what did you do outside your own duties? A—Yes, I did Mr. Scife's absence? A—I had more to do than my own duties during that time, and I tried to "show him the ropes" as much as possible, at Mr. Scife's request.

Q—Was this included in your proper duties? A—No, not at all.

Q—What ground had Mr. Wolley for saying you practically managed both companies and they were run as one concern? A—I cannot imagine his reason for making such a false statement, for that is what it is, unless it was malicious.

The Court—That is what we call "cassidism."

Q—Why for maliciousness? A—I don't think Mr. Wolley bears me any love. We had a row.

Q—Are you on speaking terms? A—No.

The court asked the witness whether he had Mr. Wolley had a fight with the witness replied no, and his honor said he was interested about that, as it would indeed have been a war of giants had they done so.

Q—The row was about the paper, was it not? A—Yes.

Q—Are separate books kept for these two companies? A—Yes.

Q—And separate banking accounts? A—Yes.

Q—In the same bank? A—Yes; the Province Publishing Company bank at the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British Columbia; the Province, Limited Liability, at the Bank of Montreal.

Q—Have the Province, Limited Liability, a clerk in the office who sells the paper? A—Yes.

Q—Have you ever seen Mr. Wheeler selling copies of the paper? A—No.

Q—When Mr. Scife returned and resumed the editorship did you return to your own duties? A—Yes.

Q—Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy.

Q—When did you become managing director of the publishing company? A—On the formation of the company, as far as I can remember.

Q—By this "board" you speak of, you mean the board of directors? A—Yes.

Q—There is no doubt from what you have said, and I don't suppose you wish to deny, that the newspaper is carried on under the direction of the board? A—Exactly.

Q—And the editor in his writings is subject to the control of the board? A—Well, he is in a way very much as a clock is subject to the person who winds it up.

Q—Well, suppose the clock did not according to the board keep the time of day, would they have the right to set it properly? A—At their regular meeting they might pass a resolution, but unless the clock went seriously wrong they would not interfere.

Q—Now, the attacks on Messrs. Turner and Pooley for their connection with companies had been going on in the Province for some time? A—I really cannot say.

Q—You read the Province? A—Oh! yes.

Q—And you don't know that these attacks had been going on? A—You use the word "attacks."

Q—Well, I will withdraw the word "attacks," and will say the line of observations which culminated in this article had been going on? A—I suppose any newspaper would take such a matter up.

Mr. Martin here objected to Mr. Cassidy asking witness a question and then trying to get the answer put down in a different shape on the depositions. It is said Mr. Martin, "impossible to know whether he is asking a question or giving evidence himself."

Mr. Cassidy then asked the witness whether the line of observation which culminated in the article of December 11th had not been going on for some stand the expression "line of observation."

I—I mean blaming these gentlemen along the same lines as this article? A—I don't think "blame" is the proper word.

Q—Well suggest a word. A—I should say criticism.

Q—Well, all right, criticism? A—I don't know that there was any criticism of Messrs. Turner and Pooley before.

Q—The truth of the matter is, A—You don't want to give me an answer? A—You—

Q—Well, will you put it this way: was the editor authorized by the board to criticize Messrs. Turner and Pooley? A—The board never expressed any opinion about Messrs. Turner and Pooley that I ever heard.

Q—Had Mr. Scife anything to do with the management of the publishing company? A—Oh, dear, no.

Witness here objected to the use by counsel of the name "publishing company," claiming that mistakes were liable to be made unless the two companies were referred to by their full titles, but the court pointed out that by consent it had been arranged to refer to the Province, Limited Liability as the "news-paper company" and the Province Publishing & Publishing Company as the "publishing company."

Q—Who managed the newspaper company? A—Mr. Scife.

Q—Besides editing the paper? A—Yes.

Q—Did anyone else manage it? A—No, not that I know of.

Q—Had anyone else anything to do with the management of the paper? A—No.

Q—Was anybody appointed manager of it when Mr. Scife went away? A—No.

Q—At any time? A—No, not at any time.

Q—You say the Dewdney matter was not one of them? A—No; I don't say so.

Q—Was there any time between Mr. Wolley's leaving and Mr. Scife's return? A—No, there was not. If you mean between Mr. Wolley's leaving and Mr. Scife's actual appearance in the office, there may have been a day or two.

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Q—As a director of the newspaper company, as a director of the publishing company, or as a private individual, had you any knowledge of the alleged libel? A—Certainly not.

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Mr. Martin—Now wait a moment. Having shown that the publishing company print the newspaper for the newspaper company, what else do they do? A—They contract to print and supply the whole issue, and that is what they do.

Q—Does the publishing company sell any of the copies itself? A—No.

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and while it trails above the tide its senses smothering 'neath the gloom...

all the clear starlight of each gem bound in the frost of time's diadem...

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VANCOUVER. Vancouver, Dec. 23.—There is a good deal of murmuring regarding the action of the licensing board in refusing to increase the number of licenses.

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SECRETARY BROWN. The Zoological Gardens, has written a letter of thanks to Captain Smith, who had the animal forwarded to the Zoo through his agents, Peter Wright & Sons. The animal, which is somewhat larger than a St. Bernard dog, is grayish in color, and has a face like that of a sheep, with two horns protruding from the sides of its head and a hump in the middle of its back.

A PLOT FOR A NOVEL. One Offered Ready-Made for the Desperate Litterator. A novelist in Boston—no of laugh, there are novelists in Boston, yes, and actually living here—said to us the other day, "If I could only find a plot!" Here is a plot for his free charge, and the story is a true one.

EAST KOOTENAY. A large number of mining transfers are being made in mining properties in the vicinity of Fort Steele. Mr. F. C. Willis has returned to Vancouver after a successful trip through California. Mr. Willis states that the Tiger mine at Fort Steele, belonging to the Chamne company, has closed down for the winter, although the first of the year Mr. Willis will visit the numerous properties of the Chamne and renew active development work, when a camp will be started to work the coast property.

BRITAIN'S MINERAL WEALTH. An account of the quantity and value of the minerals obtained from mines, quarries, brine works, and other sources in the Kingdom during the year 1896 is given in a blue book just issued and which will interest many people in British Columbia. Many facts are contained in the report, in addition to the statistics of the minerals, but the limitations of space will only permit us to refer to a few of them.

THE TUNNEL OF THE DODO. On Wild Horse, is in 45 feet, and the showing of ore is fine. Amme and Van Arsdale have the tunnel on the hornpork now driven in 40 feet, and W. Bessie, who has just returned from the claim, states that the ore is rich looking and abundant, and the general appearance magnificent. The ore body is iron sulphates, carrying gold, silver, copper and lead.

PROVINCIAL SURVEYOR CLEVELAND. who has been employed for some months in making a triangular survey of the dispart, has finished his work and returned to the coast. W. G. Mitchell-Innes, manager of the British Columbia Development Company, has left Golden on his way to the old country. He takes with him 1,000 pounds of ore from the Pretty Girl claim, on the coast, in the Windermere mining division, in order to have a smelting test made.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS were held last Friday. The examination was conducted by the teacher, Mr. Barron, who questioned the classes on the various subjects they had studied. In the afternoon the proceedings were varied by a number of recitations by pupils, and by the Canadian song, "The Land of the Maple," sung by all the children. At the close prizes were distributed by Mrs. Manuel. A number of parents were present and expressed themselves as pleased with the improvement made in the school building, which has been enlarged to twice its former size.

THE CHILDREN OF THE TOWN are busy practicing for a Christmas tree and entertainment to be held on Christmas eve. Last Saturday afternoon, at a rehearsal for the Christmas tree, the C.P.R. medical man, Dr. Proctor, was presented with an address and a handsome copy of "Metropolitan Canada," by the teacher and pupils of the public school, as a mark of their appreciation of the interest he took in their welfare during the past year.

FREE HEALTH. And how to secure it. Plain facts plainly stated. A very interesting little book for MEN ONLY, which must be read to be appreciated. Through its help, the body can be restored to perfect health. For a short time mailed free. Its plain contents, securely sealed. Address the author: P. O. Box 74, Detroit, Mich.

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A Genuine Surprise.

"I know one man," said the quiet young woman, "who is interested in respect by both sides whenever he speaks in congress." "He must have a lot of influence." "I hope he has. He's the chaplain," Washington Star.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land situated on the northeastern shore of Alce Arm, Coast District, and described as follows:

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BURGOYNE BAY.

Burgoyne Bay, Dec. 24.—The half-yearly meeting of the L.I.U. Lodge was held at the school house, Vesuvius Bay, on Saturday, when the following officers were appointed for the ensuing term: Noble Grand, Percy Parvis; Vice Grand, G. E. Akerman; Secretary, J. J. Nightingale; Treasurer, A. W. Cooke; Trustees, W. Robertson, E. Lee, A. W. Cooke; Auditors, E. Lee, A. W. Cooke, G. E. Akerman.

FAIRVIEW.

The largest mining deal ever made in Fairview camp took place last week. The Kelly copper properties on Kersmes Creek passing into the hands of Bally & Grant who are representatives of English capital. The properties are a native copper proposition, and are a curiosity even in this country.

ASHROOFT.

Mr. Mitchell, who has for several years been prospecting in the neighborhood of Clearwater Lake, near the north end of Queenella Lake, is down at Ashcroft. He has made a number of locations for Vancouver people of galena ledges that will yield from 30 to 80 ounces of silver and 60 to 90 per cent. in lead.

NEW IN-THE-SLOT ELECTRICITY.

The London Artisans' Dwellings supplied with Cheap Illuminants. A novel departure in connection with the new artists' dwellings, which the Shoreside vestry are erecting, will be the provision of penny-in-the-slot electric light stoves, so that the tenants may be able to avail themselves of the most modern illuminant, says the Evening Post.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

ROSSLAND.

Judgment was yesterday entered against Peter Costello in the case of Cronyn vs. Costello, for \$432, and garnishee summonses for that amount were issued against the Bank of British North America.

ROSSLAND MINERS' UNION.

The Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, of the Western Federation of Miners, at its annual meeting on Wednesday, December 22nd, passed the following preamble and resolutions.

What the Provincial Press is Saying.

(B. C. Mining Editor.)

An article in our last issue concerning the sale to Mr. John Cobelick of a considerable area of north coast land, previously included in the British Pacific reserve, has elicited a partly satisfactory reply from the department.

MR. HEINZE'S CLAIMS.

An interesting account of the Property of the Capitalist and its Value. The negotiations which have been going on between Mr. F. August Heinze and the Government of British Columbia, looking to the purchase by the latter of Mr. Heinze's smelter and railway property at Trail, B. C., has brought out these interesting facts relative to the said property.

TWO SCORE INJURED.

Disastrous Explosion at Asheville, N.C.—Can of Powder Ignites. Asheville, N. C., Dec. 25.—A crowd of 100 or more men and boys were firing "Christmas" salutes from old cannons on the outskirts of the town to-day, when a can of thirty pounds of powder exploded in the thick of the crowd.

BEST MAN LOST HIS NERVE.

"In a little village near the Cumberland river, in the Pennsylvanian, recently, a man, a minister, a nervous, a nervous man, a minister the character in a laughable comedy," said Walter Wade, the "Kentucky Traveller" to me this morning.

RARE WINES AT AUCTION.

The sale of the late Lord Revelstoke's effects was brought to a conclusion with the sale of wines, which realized very high prices. The magnums of champagne, Ruinart, 1884, realized \$63.75 per dozen.

THE GERMAN SHIP ADELDAIDE HAS FINISHED LOADING AT SEACRESTON.

The German ship Adelaide has finished loading at Seacreston, and she will leave for the United Kingdom in a few days with 54,000 cases of salmon. The Adelaide is the last of the fleet to sail.

NO STARVATION

Reports Brought From Dawson by Mr. Quinlan Confirmed by Later Arrivals.

The reports brought from Dawson by Mr. D. P. Quinlan and published in the Times last week, to the effect that residents of Dawson are amply provided with food, were confirmed by news brought down on the city of Topeka yesterday. A party had arrived at Juneau, having come out over the Dalton trail.

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A Holland Sailer Sought a Northwest Passage to China in 1594. The hardy mariners who were the pioneers in polar discovery achieved wonderful things, considering that they had everything to learn about methods of Arctic work, and their vessels and equipment were very inadequate.

DERIVATIVE NAMES.

It is generally conceded by English speaking people that such frigid names as Simons, Butcher and Armor, derived from well known occupations of some one of the early founders of the families. It appears that this custom prevailed in the far away past as well as in modern times.

CLEANLINESS OF THE HEAD USUALLY INCREASES A GOOD GROWTH OF HAIR.

The first mention made of the use of Peterborough, in the year 850, A.D., where is found an entry for twelve cart loads of "fossil fuel."

THE DUCHESS OF YORK IS THE ONLY BRITISH PRINCESS WHO HAS EVER GIVEN HER NAME TO A FOREIGN TOWN.

Mayville, near Boulogne, was christened after the future Queen Consort.

CLEANLINESS OF THE HEAD USUALLY INCREASES A GOOD GROWTH OF HAIR.

An occasional application of Hall's Hair Renewer will aid to keep the hair of a natural color.

"YOUR MOTHER TAKES IN WASHING, DOESN'T SHE?"

"She has to take in the washing as soon as it gets dark," retorted the gentleman with the post-green whiskers.

"I LIKE A SORT OF DAM, DON'T I?"

"I think that in view of the amount of money the Klondike has produced its name should be changed to Klondam."

OPEN AFTER CENTURIES.

Wonderful Frescoes and Other Art Treasures Disclosed.

The famous Borgias rooms in the Vatican at Rome are now open to the public for the first time in 400 years. The guides showing visitors through the pope's palace, in passing the door giving access into that splendid suite of apartments, have piously crossed themselves and muttered an ave. With a wave of the hand they have passed by the apartments, giving them the title of "Chambres Mauidis," and "La Porte aux Enfers."

THE MAIN SUBJECTS OF THESE ROOMS ARE:

"The Annunciation," "The Nativity," "The Magi," and "The Circumcision." Scenes from the lives of St. Catherine, St. Anthony, St. Sebastian and other saints; allegorical figures of music, arithmetic, etc., four figures in half lengths, with rich arabesques, and figures of the planets, and the occupations of the various months, and other subjects.

THE MODELS GIVEN BY PINTURICCHIO AND THE NAME GIVEN TO THE ROOMS BY THEIR DESIGNER ARE TO BLAME FOR THE OBSTACLES WHICH THEY HAVE SUFFERED.

That any pious Catholic should be asked to gaze upon and admire a Madonna or saint whose features and form perpetuated the features and form of Lucretia Borgia, or Giulian Parnese, was to be tolerated for a moment. That the misdeeds of Caesar Borgia should be constantly recalled by the ever present speaking likeness of his hated features gazing down from a group of saints was pronounced sacrilegious and the clamor became so great after the pope's death that his successor was finally forced to close the rooms, and seal up the door leading to them.

ALL KNOW THE HISTORY OF THE BORGIAS, AND YET NO ONE EVER DID MORE TO ENLARGE THE DOMINION OF ROME, TO ENHANCE THE BEAUTY OF HER CATHEDRALS, TO BENEFIT HER SWAY OVER THE ENTIRE WORLD, THAN RODRIGO BORGIA.

Pope Alexander VI. He was the patron of Perugino, Raphael, Pinturicchio a man superior to his times, and yet his death was so ignominious that his body was barely cold before the satellites of Caesar Borgia rushed into the pontifical apartments and pillaged them of all that was valuable. A brawl at the funeral between priests and soldiers left the body exposed in the body of the church, and when placed before the altar his shocking appearance confirmed the story of poison. He was finally stripped of his ceremonies, wrapped in an old carpet, and forced with blows and jeers into a narrow coffin and flung into an obscure vault. The remains were finally transferred to the Spanish church of St. Mary of Montserrat, where they now repose.—New York Herald.

THE TRAMP—CAN YOU TELL ME WHERE I CAN GET SOME WORK, SIR?

The Citizen (crustily)—Yes; buy a bicycle and try to keep it clean.—Yonkers Statesman.

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QUEEN MARY'S JESTER.

John Heywood, the Poet and Dramatist, and a Great Favorite.

"The Court Jesters of England" is the title of an article by Amelia Wofford in the December St. Nicholas. The author says: "John Heywood, the poet and dramatist, sometimes styled 'the Epigrammatist,' was jester to Queen Mary. He had been a great favorite with her father, King Henry VIII., to whose court he was introduced by Sir Thomas Moore, and his acquaintance with Mary was from her childhood. In those early days he contributed considerably to the little prince's amusement. He was manager of a jocular company that played before her; he composed songs for her, sometimes taking himself the subject, and on her 18th birthday he wrote a poem in her honor, in which she was flatteringly described.

On her marriage with Philip he composed a ballad for her; and at her coronation, when the grand procession, headed by the new queen, clad in blue velvet and seated in her gilded chariot drawn by six horses, approached the palace, her old friend Heywood greeted her with an oration.

Heywood's influence with this morbid and sultry queen was most happy, and was undoubtedly due to long association and pleasant memories. He was often summoned to cheer her with his music and wit, and her last illness was lightened by his songs, recitations and readings from his plays. "His merit was so irresistible that they moved even the rigid muscles of Queen Mary," says an old writer, "and her sullen solemnity was not proof against his songs, his rhymes and his jests."

THE POWER OF SATIRE.

How "Don Quixote" Destroyed an Entire Department of Literature.

The object of Cervantes in writing "Don Quixote" was, as he himself declares, to render abhorred of men the fable and absurd stories contained in the books of chivalry.

The fanaticism caused by these romances was so great in Spain during the 16th century that the burning of all extant copies was earnestly requested by the cortes, or legislature of the realm.

To destroy a passion that had taken such a deep root among all classes, to break up the only reading which at that time was fashionable and popular, was a bold undertaking, yet one in which Cervantes succeeded.

No books of chivalry were written after the appearance of "Don Quixote," and from that time those in existence have been steadily disappearing, until now they are among the rarest of literary curiosities.

This is a solitary instance of the power of genius to destroy, by a well-aimed blow, an entire department of literature.

This romance, which Cervantes threw so carelessly from his pen, and which he only regarded as an effort to break up the absurd fancies about chivalry, has now become the oldest specimen of romantic fiction, and one of the most remarkable monuments of modern genius.

Ten years after its appearance Cervantes published the second part of "Don Quixote," which is even better than the first. It was written in his old age, when in prison, and finished when he felt the hand of death pressing cold and heavy upon him; so that both admiration and reverence are due to the living power of "Don Quixote" and to the genius of Cervantes.

A second intention or application of the poet was to depict in "Don Quixote" all or any forms of ill-judged, visionary enthusiasm, as contrasted with the simple, solid sense of honest Sancho Panza.—Curious Questions.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

The pruned limb is seldom the one that dies.

No sacrifice is bitter when sweetened by love.

Unbidden guests give pleasure—when they go.

When a sinner turns saint he is apt to overdo it.

A little man's happiness consists in magnifying himself.

We must have both wisdom and knowledge to get much benefit out of either.

When we cannot do as we would it will smooth the joints to be willing to do as we should.

One trouble with the world is that there are so many people like it who are content to drift down stream.

Few of us gain by the mistakes of others, but he who fails to profit by his own mistakes will soon be bankrupt in knowledge.

COLLAR BUTTON A GOOD PILL.

A Huntingdon man bought two pills and put them in his pocket. He also bought a pearl collar button and put it in the same pocket. When it came time to take a pill he just shut his eyes, opened his mouth and gulped it down. He was relieved of his headache, and went on his way rejoicing. Afterward having use for the collar button, he felt in his pocket and found two pills and no collar button.—Tyrore Daily Herald.

Guest (in restaurant)—Here, waiter, bring me a napkin.

Waiter—Sorry, boss, but de gent at de odder table's usin' it. Yo' turn nex', sah.—Chicago News.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN-BALM.

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ABOUT THE PREHISTORIC DOG.

Breeds Known in Europe Thousands of Years B. C.

In the Roman period not only were eight hounds and scent hounds fully differentiated, but there were also various kinds of lap-dogs and house-dogs, although none quite like our modern breeds, says Knowledge. Even as far back as about 3000 B. C., Egyptian frescoes show not only greyhound-like breeds, but one with drooping ears like a hound, and a third, which has been compared to the modern turnspit, while house-dogs and lap-dogs came in soon afterward. Whether any of these are the direct ancestors of modern breeds, or whether all such have been produced by subsequent crossing is a very difficult question to answer, more especially when we recollect that if an ancient Egyptian artist had to draw the portrait of a modern dog it would be recognized by the master or mistress.

But the record of the antiquity of domesticated dogs does not even stop with the earliest known Egyptian monuments. Not only were such breeds known in Europe during the iron and bronze ages, but also during the ancient neolithic or polished stone period. These have been described by Professors Rutimeyer and Woldrich, and those who are acquainted with the difficulty of distinguishing between some of the living species by their skulls alone will understand the laborious nature of the task. Still these authorities appear to have made out that the Swiss neolithic dog (Canis palustris) had certain resemblances to both hounds and spaniels and thus indicated an advanced type, which is considered to have been derived from neither wolves nor jackals, but from some species now extinct.

Two other breeds have also been recognized from the superficial deposits of the continent; and it, as is very likely to be the case, any or all of these races are the forerunners of some of the modern breeds, it will readily be understood how complex is the origin of the mixed group which we now call Canis familiaris.

ALL GOOD THINGS AT ONCE.

"Ole Uncle" Claybrooke is a very religious old darkey, and holds converse with His Maker 20 times a day by the tenor. His habit is to pray, and then turn off into what appears to be a one-sided conversation with the Lord, but it is evident that there is another party to it as far as he is concerned. To wit: "I reminds one very much of a telephone conversation.

The other day he was going through his customary devotions and when he got to the point of expressing thankfulness for the many blessings of life, he broke off into a recounting of them, says the Owensboro (Ky.) Inquirer: "An den dar's 'possum Lohd, how'd you ever think of makin' 'possums? 'Possum jes' beats all. You jes' couldn't beat it if you tried ag'in. 'Possum! he! he! Yes, dar's watha-million. I hadn't thought of dat. His jes' great. You couldn't beat hit, neither could you Lohd? Now, bones', couldn't you jes' fix it so dey bofe get ripe at once? If you wis to do dat you mought go out and shoot de dar. He wouldn't be no me' sin an' no 'no' sorrow, an' no no' tribulation. Jest try hit once, Lohd, an' jis see what a difference hit would make." And then "ole uncle" began to hum a quaint negro song, and stopped to look at a piece of lard in a butcher's stall, as the best substitute for his loved 'possum or as best suited to the small piece of money which represented his total movable wealth.

WHERE ELDER DOWN IS OBTAINED.

All accounts I have read about elder ducks say that nests are robbed and down twice, the duck supplying it each time from her own body; the third time the drake gives his white down, and this is allowed to remain. But I was told by farmers in Iceland that one never takes the down until the little ones are hatched. It has been found that the birds thrive better and increase faster when they are allowed to live as nature meant them to do. So now the mothers are no longer obliged to strip themselves of all their down to refurbish their despoiled nests. Sometimes if the quantity is very great a little may be taken, but enough must be left to cover the eggs when the duck leaves her nest for food.

A writer from Iceland, in speaking of a visit to one of the Isafjord farms, writes: "On the coast was a well built, large stone, just above high water level, about three feet high and of considerable thickness at the bottom. On both sides of it alternate stones had been left out so as to form a series of square compartments for the ducks to make their nests in. Almost every compartment was occupied, and as we walked along the shore a line of ducks flew out, one after another. The house was a marvel; the earthen walls that surrounded it and the window embrasures were occupied by ducks. On the ground the house was fringed by ducks. On the turf slopes of the roof we could see ducks, and ducks sat on the scrapers.

About 10,000 pounds of elder down are gathered annually in Iceland, 7,000 being exported to foreign countries. Formerly the peasants used to receive over 21 shillings a pound, but the price has now fallen to half that amount. The peasants seldom receive money, and are obliged to barter their down for merchandise furnished by the Danish merchants at the little settlements at the fjords. A pound and a half of down is enough to fill an ordinary bedpuff. These very comfortable articles are found in the guestroom of every Iceland farm, however poor and small it may be. After a long, hard day in the saddle, the traveler longs for warmth and shelter. These little guestrooms have never had a fire in them, and built as they are on the ground, there is a dreadful chill in the down-puff, a delightful sense of comfort follows, and tired bones lose their pains and stiffness.

I write this to let you know what I would not do: I would not do without Chamberlain's Pain-Balm in my house if it cost \$5 per bottle. It does all you recommend it to do and more.—J. R. Wallace, Wallaceville, Ga. Chamberlain's Pain-Balm is the best household liniment in the world, and invaluable for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and bruises. Be ready for emergencies by buying a bottle at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

OLD WORLD GOLD WORKINGS.

Gold was probably the first metal observed and collected because of its attractive appearance and its intrinsic value. About its superstitions, religious and ceremonial rites and strange crimes were committed, as in the present times, in its possession. It was believed that it was of such stuff that the sun itself was made and the halls of Valhalla paved. Rock paintings and carvings of Egyptian tombs earlier than the days of Joseph indicate the operations of washing auriferous sand and a subsequent melting in furnaces by the aid of blow pipes. Less than 20 years ago the old mines of Nubia, so graphically described by Diodorus, were rediscovered on the shores of the Red Sea, together with a line of ancient wells across the desert; the underground workings where ore veins had been followed with the pick, the rule, cupelling furnaces for assaying, picks, oil lamps, stone mills, mortars and pestles, incline warning table of stones, crucibles and retorts, and the entire process could be traced. Here slaves and hapless prisoners of war exchanged their blood for glittering dust to fill the treasures of their native lands. The gold country, at any rate, has so much manufactured gold of early ages been found, not less than 400 specimens of Irish gold antiquities being contained in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, while the British museum gold antiquities, illustrative of British history, are entirely Irish. Trinity college, Dublin, has many fine samples, and there are large private collections in the hands of collectors. 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