

S. Rowell, Editor of the Lanecoster... There is no one cause for... at every one living as we Americans...

Free a Clogged Liver... The question then resolves itself... as to what's the best thing to take...

Sleep is Sweet... Little troubles of life pass by... I can heartily and honestly recom-



Mr. S. P. Parrott... member of the Lynn, Mass. Fire... and has been driver of steamer...

Rapidly Losing Flesh... "When I began on Hood's Sarsa-... I improved at once, and have now...

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures... Salt Rheum, and all other blood dis-... even when other medicines fail...

Strength-Giver... of JOHNSTON'S FLUID... as much real nutri-... and a quarter...

LL & CO.,... always in stock. Prices right.

Bros... and Loops. Latest Shades. Picture Mouldings, and Silk Tapestries.

DECORATION... 5 FORT STREET.

A POINTER... IS IT POINT TO? Grocery Store of

ERS.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Rail- way's Claims-Dalton McCarthy Squelched.

Government Business Takes Preced- ence Four Days of the Week— Hurrying the Session.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 12.—East York has fallen into line, electing Maclean, Conservative, by a hundred and fifty majority.

Further correspondence in the Newfoundland dispute contains a copy of the despatch of Lord Knutsford to the Newfoundland Government, in which he states that the Government is in a friendly attitude towards Canada.

Messrs. Earle and Prior have interviewed Sir Adolphe Caron for the purpose of obtaining the re-organization of the post office at Victoria.

The Census Bulletin shows there were 42,923 industrial establishments in Canada last April, an increase of 52 per cent. in the decade.

Mr. McCarthy endeavored to secure his dual language bill replaced on the order paper. The feeling being prevalent that he had resorted to sharp practice, the motion was refused.

Government business will have precedence on Wednesday, hereafter, they taking four days of the week.

That there was a big row in the Commons is incorrect, as contained in a cable dispatch sent to England.

A deputation of members asked Premier Abbott for pecuniary aid for the Methodist Mission schools, in British Columbia, the territories and the northwest.

Another field night is expected on colonial matters.

The speaker of the House of Commons, owing to the illness of his wife. He leaves the Senate in a difficult, there being no speaker for a temporary speaker.

Mr. Mackenzie, who has been named as a candidate in British Columbia, was presented as follows: Cariboo, 748; Victoria, 4,419; Westminster, 9,297; Vancouver, 3,282; Yale, 2,670.

The first statement of unclaimed balances in chartered banks, was presented to Parliament. The sums range from five cents to \$2,400.

The sum is \$84, belonging to the Vancouver Rowing Club, now defunct.

OTTAWA, May 13.—A big deputation of Ontario members waited on the Government this morning and asked that the more expensive monument than the former statue at the Parliament grounds be erected to the late Sir John Macdonald.

The House has been discussing the Intercolonial all day. There was strong talking. Mr. Davies made a bitter attack on the Government for purchasing the Harris property at St. John. Mr. Hazen called him a four-footed sander.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE IS LEAVING FOR LONDON TO-MORROW.

The excursion was organized by Rev. Father Labrosse, the well known Northwest missionary, at whose disposal the C. P. R. have placed a special car.

Another Explosion Feared—Means Taken to Recover the Bodies—Funeral of Victims.

Belief and Condolence Coming in—Not to Be Forgotten Scenes of Sadness.

SEATTLE, May 12.—A special to the Press-Tribune, from Roslyn, says the work of bringing out the bodies of those killed in Tuesday's disaster is being carried on day and night.

AN ANARCHIST VICTIM. Premier Lombet at Ver's Funeral—His Appreciation of the Cause of the Anarchist.

PARIS, May 13.—Premier Lombet, headed the procession to-day at the funeral of M. Ver, the victim of the anarchist outrage in whose restaurant Ravachol was arrested.

QUEER TREATMENT FOR HYSTERIA. BRILLI, May 13.—Dr. Waidelohr, a director of the hospital for nervous diseases at Cassel, in the province of Hesse-Nassau,

More Dynamite. PARIS, May 13.—An explosion of dynamite to-day did considerably injury to the house of the overseer of a coal mine at Lens,

THE SCOTCH CROFTERS. Mr. Goschen announced in Parliament that the British Government had accepted the Imperial Loan of £160,000.

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CHOLERA EPIDEMIC. THE DREAD MALADY RAGING IN RUSSIA and Arabia with Terrible Fatal Results.

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MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION IN GREAT BRITAIN—ITALY'S ATTITUDE TO THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Immigration and Emigration. LONDON, May 13.—In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour said that the Home Secretary would shortly introduce a bill to restrict the immigration of destitute aliens.

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CABLE NEWS.

Opponents of bimetalism need not be afraid that the Government has given it away. A decision of the question is as far off as ever.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER. Unfounded Reports as to the Intention of the Premier to Retire.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NEEDS OF VICTORIA—THE NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. OTTAWA, May 7.—When a newspaper man is hard up for news he generally hark back to some hoary chestnut and rings the changes upon topics which have been thrashed out long ago.

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The Colonist. FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1892.

HELP NEEDED.

The awful catastrophe at the Roanoke mines has deprived many families of their breadwinners, and left women and little children destitute. They must not be allowed to suffer. Time should not be lost in sending them relief. We know that Victoria will not be the last to move in this matter. He gives twice to give quickly, is particularly true in cases of this kind. A subscription list has been already opened in the COLONIST office to raise a fund to help the sorrowing and suffering widows and orphans at Roanoke. We trust that the next boat to Seattle will carry part of Victoria's contribution to the sufferers.

BADLY USED.

The British Columbia sealers have reason to feel that they are badly used under the *modus vivendi* of this year. They were allowed to fish their vessels and to send them to sea without one word of warning. It has since been a physical impossibility to give the masters of the vessels any intimation of the arrangement made by the two governments. And now these vessels that are not violating any law or conscientiously acting in contravention of any national arrangement are liable to seizure without a single word of warning. The arrangement of last year was equitable. Vessels were met by cruisers in Behring Sea and ordered out of it. If they were found again in the forbidden waters they were liable to seizure. Of this they could not complain for they had received fair warning. But this year the preliminary notice is dispensed with, and men who have committed no offence are to be treated as violators of the law. This is most unjust, and if the proper representations are made to the Imperial authorities we are quite sure that the sealers who are now in Behring Sea will be treated as they were last year.

AN IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY.

The investigation into the charges made against Sir A. P. Caron will be both searching and impartial. The Royal Commission not having a party end to gain, will conduct the enquiry in a fair and orderly manner, with the sole object of finding out whether or not the charges are well founded.

The Opposition declared, when Mr. Edgar denounced the Postmaster-General in the House of Commons, that the Government were afraid to investigate the charges. And when the Minister of Justice asked Mr. Edgar to make his accusations specific, in order that they could be dealt with, they did not want a fair enquiry into Sir A. P. Caron's conduct, for when the Government takes steps to institute an enquiry, and an enquiry by men learned in the law, and not politicians, their murmurs are both loud and deep.

For our part we cannot see what better the real lovers of honest Government could ask for than such an enquiry as the Government has provided for. It was a Commission composed of judges that enquired into the charges which had been made against Mr. Parrell. All the world knows that the enquiry was impartially conducted, and that as it went on matters were brought to light, the extent of which but few even suspected. It is very questionable indeed if any Committee of the House of Commons could have done the work anything like as well, and as satisfactorily to the nation as it was done by the judges.

It was a Commission of judges that enquired into the conduct of Mr. Mercier and his colleagues and agents. No one presumes to say that that enquiry was not well conducted, and that it did not find out the truth with regard to the late Governor of Quebec. It was on account of the confidence which men of all parties, and of no party at all, had in the impartiality and ability of that Commission that they drove Mr. Mercier from power, and gave his opponents a majority in the Legislature. We think the Minister of Customs was right when he said:

"I believe that this House and the country will concur in the course and approval of the policy which has been adopted by the Government in this matter. I believe that this country will be more satisfied and that the truth will be arrived at much better by a commission of one or more independent men, whose duty it will be to take the evidence, than by a body of politicians who compose the committee of Privileges and Elections."

The proceedings of the Commission will be watched narrowly by the people. They are lynx-eyed in such matters, and they will readily see if any attempt is made to suppress the truth, or if the accused Minister is treated unfairly by his opponents. What the people of this Dominion want to know about their public servants, high as well as humble, is the simple truth. They don't want to see any man whitewashed, neither do they wish to see facts strained and distorted to bring about any man's condemnation. They want to see justice done to Sir A. P. Caron—nothing more and nothing less—and we very much mistake if they don't conclude that this end will be best brought about by the means adopted by the Government.

EARL GREY ON CANADA'S TRADE POLICY.

Earl Grey is the author of a pamphlet on "The Commercial Policy of the British Colonies and the McKinley Tariff." That veteran statesman is a free trader of the strictest type. He believes that free trade in the British empire should be the policy not only of Great Britain but of all the colonies. He is of opinion that it was a mistake on

the part of the "Mother Country" to extend to the colonies the power of framing their own tariffs. The trade policy of Great Britain, he holds, should be the trade policy of the whole Empire. Consistently with his free trade creed he believes that to allow the colonies to become protectionist was bad both for them and for the Mother Country. He does not appear to think it at all inconsistent with his principles as a Liberal to extend to the great colonial communities the power of governing themselves in matters relating to trade and commerce. He, though a Liberal, would keep them in leading strings to the end of time, and would have the people and the Parliament of Great Britain, as far as trade is concerned, do their thinking for them.

We have a very strong suspicion that if Great Britain had attempted to govern the colonies on the lines laid down by Earl Grey, they would not have got along very well together. The adoption of the protectionist policy by Canada and other colonies has, the noble Earl thinks, a tendency to make a breach between them and the Mother Country, but would not the policy of subordination or coercion in matters of trade have a much greater influence in that direction? We believe that if it had been tried there would have been a severance of the colonial bond long ere this.

Earl Grey looks upon the scheme of the United Empire Trade League—that of mutually preferential duties by Great Britain and her dependencies—as going back to the policy of protection, and he consequently gives it no countenance at all. On the contrary, he frowns upon it darkly. He argues against commercial union between Canada and the United States, and he condemns annexation. What he does believe in is a uniform trade policy for the whole British Empire, and that a policy of free trade. He looks upon protection as an absurd policy for a new country whose natural resources are undeveloped. He advises Canada to adopt the British trade policy. He is convinced that if she did so, she would be more prosperous than she is, and that her example would cause the United States to abandon, in a great measure, if not altogether, its policy of trade exclusiveness. Free Trade for the whole British Empire is the creed of the venerable Earl Grey.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

Italy has come to grief. It has, for some time, been travelling on what many have found to be the road to ruin. It has, in matters of expense, been trying to keep up with its richer neighbors, Germany, Austria and France have big military establishments, and the Italian Government thought that Italy must have one proportionately large. France and England keep up powerful navies, and Italy, being a maritime power, must have a formidable navy, too. In order to get the money to organize and support the Italian fleet, and to build and keep up the Italian army, the Italian people were heavily taxed. They were compelled to pay more than they could afford, and broken down and discouraged, thousands upon thousands left the country, and those that remained were squeezed by the Government up to, and beyond their tarpaving capacity. An end was sure to come to this state of things some time. The frog could not, for ever, keep on swelling itself with the vain hope of one day getting to be as big as the ox. The time of collapse has arrived. Changes have been made in ministries, and one remedy after another has been tried, but the problem which is insoluble one. The most skillful financier in the whole Kingdom could not get five and four to make twelve. So it was found that the Government must retrench or go into bankruptcy. Italy had during the days of her prodigality been keeping company with the great ones of the earth. She had been ambitious and had, following the fashion, extended her dominion. She had tried to lay the foundation of a colonial empire. But now when her treasury is empty, and she must cut down her establishments and give up her dream of forming a new Italy in distant Africa, what will her great friends think of her? Will they associate with her any longer? Will she in her poverty-stricken condition be allowed to remain a member of the great Alliance of Three which was to control the destinies of Europe? This is what makes the descent hard and humiliating. But she seems to have no choice. She must lessen her expenses. She must for a time at least import a figure in the world. The pill which the Italian statesman have to swallow is an exceedingly bitter one, but it must be taken. Italy must bid a long farewell to her short-lived greatness.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The victory won by the Conservatives in London, on Wednesday, will greatly encourage the upholders of Union in Great Britain. Since the County election the Liberals have been reckoning upon making great gains in London. At that election the Progressive or Radical party carried all before it, and it was hoped by the Gladstonians that the Londoners would vote on national issues as they had done in the county contest. But this North Hackney election has gone a great way to undeceive them. It has shown them that the men who vote for sweeping reforms in municipal matters may be staunchly Conservative when the preservation of the integrity of the Empire is the issue.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. WINDOLY'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, breaks the wind, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Windoly's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

THE NEW COAL FIELDS.

We see by Dr. Selwyn's Summary Report, Geological Survey Department, that he spent part of last summer exploring the country in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass, on both sides of the British Columbia boundary. In the vicinity of the Pass he found heads that there was petroleum to be had for the boring. He says:

"The whole country, for many miles around, and up to the entrance of the South Kootenay Pass, nine miles south, was marked off with the stakes of the oilfields. On inquiry I was informed that an 'expert' named Baring had been there, and had expressed a favorable opinion as to boring where operations were being commenced. I was unable to obtain any other reason for fixing on the site."

But the enterprising miners, like many others, were the victims of a quack. There is no oil in that part of the country, and the biters soon found out, for they struck water, and a great deal too much of it, but of oil they did not see a sign. The note which the Government geologist made after examining the area was: "There is nothing whatever to indicate the existence of petroleum in this vicinity. It seems highly improbable that it should be found here, though, of course, not impossible."

Dr. Selwyn, in the course of his explorations, however, came upon signs of petroleum. At a place called Cameron Falls, just at the southeast corner of British Columbia, he noticed a powerful odor of petroleum, and stirring the stones in the bed of the stream considerable quantities of oil rose at once to the surface. Oil was seen oozing out of the bank of the stream, and skimming the surface of a shallow pool a wine that when a big concern like the Canadian Pacific goes to some expense to add to the accommodation of the public, it also furthers its own interests.

The report shows, too, that the fear that the C. P. R. would prove a great land monopolist, asking an extortionate price for land, and holding it until settlers would have to give it what it asked, was groundless. We find by the report that the company is more anxious to sell its land, and looks upon its increasing sales as a matter of congratulation. In this, too, the company shows an enlightened regard for its own interests. The prospect of the Canadian Pacific are good. The report says that the country tributary to the company's lines is of enormous extent, and its potential wealth is without limit. This is quite true, and it is to be hoped that the Canadian Pacific Company will always realize that it is its duty as well as its interest to give the country a full equivalent for what it gets from it. As long as it does this, the people of Canada will be proud of it and will rejoice in its prosperity.

UNEXPECTED.

The Canadian who scoffed at Mr. McNeill's preferential duties' motion did not dream that the London Times would look upon it favorably and discuss it seriously. If they believed that that great organ of British public opinion would look upon the resolution they despised as an overture from a despised colony, which, if followed by similar overtures from other colonies, might lead to a change in Britain's trade policy, which may be regarded as revolutionary, they would, we venture to say, have treated both it and its mover much more respectfully than they did. But they were sure that resolution would be looked upon with contempt by the free traders on the other side of the Atlantic, and they, therefore, believed that they were safe in speaking of it with contempt and ridicule. When they read the Times of the 27th of last month they will see how silly and short-sighted they were. The article in the Times is most significant, and is altogether different from what the Liberal economists expected. This the reader will admit when he peruses the following message:

"In dealing with the proposals for an arrangement to enable me to see that kind of union, such as Mr. Howard Vincent brought forward a few weeks ago in the debate on the address, we have more than once pointed out in the absence of any prospect of a desire on the part of the principal colonies to enter into serious relations of reciprocity it was impossible to discuss the subject on any good purpose, and his are bound, in fairness, to take note of the fact that the Parliament of the Canadian Dominion has made an offer which, if backed by the other leading colonies, would be a most desirable one. It would be deserving, at any rate, of careful consideration."

A GOOD REPORT.

We received by telegraph on Thursday an abstract of part of the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway which, owing to the pressure of advertisements, we found it impossible to publish. The report shows, what all the world now knows, that this great railway is in a most flourishing condition, and that it is managed skillfully as regards the interests of the stockholders and liberally as far as the accommodation of the public is concerned. Though the management studies and practises economy, it is an enlightened economy. It is not afraid to spend money when it is seen that the true interests of the road require a liberal expenditure. For instance, many of the bridges when the road was first built were not calculated to stand wear and tear very long. It has been the object of the management to replace these bridges by masonry, steel structures, and solid embankments. This has been done gradually and continuously, and when the report was drawn up no fewer than 224 bridges had undergone these transformations. These and other improvements, though expensive, were really made in the interests of economy, for we are informed that they have effected a saving of twenty per cent. per annum in the cost of working the road. Here a double purpose was effected; the road was made smoother and safer, and the expense of operating it diminished. We are glad to see that it is the purpose of the Company to continue to make these improvements until the lines shall have reached the highest state of efficiency, and the greatest possible economy

in working has been secured. The people of Canada, as well as the stockholders of the Canadian Pacific, will be glad to know that the Company has lost nothing by establishing a line of ocean steamships on the Pacific. When first this project was mooted, prudent people, who were not convinced by any means of the value of the Canadian Pacific, and who, looking at the immense difficulties that have to be faced if the question comes to be seriously raised. In the first place, though Canada is a most important colony, we could not, for a moment, think of establishing a differential tariff for the advantage of the Canadians alone. Were Canada to be joined by the colonies of Australia and South Africa in opening the oriental markets freely to British goods, there would be a substantial basis for negotiations."

We have taken the liberty to underline two very significant statements in the above opinion. When the London Times is of opinion that, for the sake of entering into closer relations with the colonies, the people of Great Britain are ready to depart from the policy of rigid free trade, which they have so long and so consistently followed, and when the Times ventures to speak slightly of the fundamental principles of free trade, it is only natural to conclude that a sweeping change in Great Britain's trade policy is not by any means impossible in the not distant future.

A TRANSFUGERO.

Ferdinand Ward realizes to-day that the way of the transgressor is hard. Seven years or so ago he was to all appearance a prosperous man of business. He was intelligent, energetic and enterprising. He was the head of an apparently prosperous firm, of which ex-President Grant was the sleeping partner, and his son, U. S. Grant, Jr., an active one. Ward was not content to do a legitimate business. Honest-dealing was too slow for him, and legitimate profits too small. He traded upon the confidence of the mercantile community placed in the integrity of his partners in business. He robbed the bank of which he was president, and he borrowed right and left without having the means or the intention of returning the money. The collapse came. The firm of Grant and Ward, which commenced business in 1880 with a modest capital of nearly \$500,000, failed in 1888 for some \$1,000,000. To fishermen dealing generally, he added falsification of books and other kinds of forgery. He was tried for one of his offences and sentenced to imprisonment for ten years. Three and a half years of his term of imprisonment has been commuted for good behavior.

He is now nominally a free man, for there are several changes still hanging over him, and he is liable to be apprehended at any time. He has no home, no character, no means. His wife died while he was in prison, and his father did not long survive the disgrace which Ward brought upon his family. It is said, too, that Ward's dishonesty shortened as well as embittered General Grant's days. Ferdinand Ward has certainly paid dearly for whatever gratification he enjoyed during his five years' career of apparently brilliant finances. He tried to build up a fortune and a reputation with stolen money. He brought ruin upon many innocent and deserving persons. He sent sorrow to many a home. He disgraced those connected with him by the ties of blood, and he made shipwreck of himself. What has such a man to live for. Yet there are many who are pursuing the same career as Ferdinand Ward did, who will not be warned by his fate.

SLOW WORK.

Vigorous efforts are still being made in the United States to raise money for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. It is a little surprising that American capitalists are so slow in putting down their names for Nicaragua canal stock. There can be no doubt that if the canal were once built it would yield a good return for the money invested in its construction. It is still more wonderful that the United States Congress hesitates to guarantee the bonds of the canal company. Not more than one hundred millions of dollars are required for the construction of the canal and Uncle Sam's name on the company's bonds would make them as good as wheat, and the money could be raised and the canal built without the old gentleman being a single dollar out of pocket. Once the canal was built he could take good care that it would be so managed that he would not be called upon to pay one cent of the guaranteed interest. He, too, could arrange matters as to get a controlling interest in the concern and could manage its affairs so as to further his own interests. Since the guarantee has not been given it is, we believe, safe to conclude that there is some very powerful influence at work to retard the construction of the canal. It cannot succeed in defeating the project altogether.

The advantage of the Nicaragua Canal to the whole Pacific Coast is simply incalculable. Mr. J. G. Holcombe, United States Engineer, gives an illustration which shows in a striking manner the benefits which the mercantile communities on this side of the continent must gain from the opening of this ship canal. He says: "The bark W. W. Crapo sailed from Port Townsend for Boston, Mass., with a cargo of spars and shingles. She sailed on the 15th of May, and took 128 days for the voyage. Had the canal been open she would have sailed 5,600 miles, and made the voyage in forty-five days, thus saving in distance 16,600 miles and eighty-three days. This enormous saving in time and distance is but an instance of what the canal will do for commerce, for on most long voyages as now made, there will be a saving of from 3,000 to 10,000 miles."

TIT FOR TAT.

Some of our American neighbors have counted the cost of the Chinese legislation of the Great Republic, and they evidently do not intend to protest when they are required to pay the price. They see that the natural and inevitable consequence of hostile legislation on the part of the United States is retaliation on the part of China. If they

merical enterprise, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. The revenue from the way outset would be large. It is calculated that the traffic through the canal during the first year of its existence would be at least \$12,000,000. Such an amount of traffic, if the tolls were the same as are charged on the Suez Canal, would yield a revenue of \$16,848,196. This, after paying working expenses, would give a dividend on the capital invested in its construction, \$100,000,000, of at least ten per cent. This does not seem to be unreasonable. Yet, with such a bright prospect as this, the Nicaragua Canal project hangs fire. It is evident that there must be something wrong somewhere.

A VEGETARIAN REVIEWER.

Is it right to eat animal food? Is a question, which some people find it hard to answer. They question the right of man to take the life of other animals to supply himself with food, and they fear that the wholesale slaughter which the consumption of animal food renders necessary is demoralizing to the flesh eater. There are others who, putting sentiment, moral and religious aside, believe that flesh and fish are not wholesome food for the human race. They contend that flesh eaters are not so vigorous in body or so clear and alert in mind as the vegetarians. They believe that men would be healthier, happier and purer if they banished animal food from their bill of fare.

Lady Paget thought this subject worth enquiring into. She did enquire, and, in consequence, has become a vegetarian. A paper of hers, on "Vegetable Diet," is published in the April number of the Nineteenth Century. It is pleasantly written. She states her opinions modestly, and she is not, as most new converts are, dreadfully hard on those whose creed she has only lately repudiated. She does not call those who still persist in eating flesh names, and does not threaten them with fearful punishments if they continue in the good old way, as far as their diet is concerned. The good lady's account of her awakening is interesting. She had invited a distinguished German professor to dinner, and when he came he could not "touch anything," because he was a vegetarian. She had been, a few evenings before, to hear the professor lecture, and was struck by his extraordinary vigor and clearness. The words dropped like pebbles from his lips, and though the voice was scarcely raised, it appeared to search out the remotest corners of the room. Every rounded-off sentence presented a vivid picture to the mind. . . . The thing which, however, impressed me the most, was the sense of power held back, and to the good, as it were, which the Professor gave me whilst speaking, and even after he had finished. This clearness of mind and intellectual, or magnetic power, Lady Paget attributes to the Professor's abstinence from animal food.

She afterwards heard the gentleman's experience. He had been very ill and given up by all the doctors. He was advised to abstain from animal food. All the strong soups and beef jellies, and the mixed meats were eliminated and replaced by fruit and light farinaceous food, but fruit especially. He had not eaten good well and many a home. He disgraced those connected with him by the ties of blood, and he made shipwreck of himself. What has such a man to live for. Yet there are many who are pursuing the same career as Ferdinand Ward did, who will not be warned by his fate.

Lady Paget then studied the subject and became a convert to the vegetarian doctrine. She is well pleased with the change and has found it in her case beneficial. She says of the subject generally: "Vegetarianism is often called a fad, but it is a healthy and an innocent one, and the natural reaction against the present state of things. It imparts lightness and elasticity to the body, brightness and clearness to the mind. The vegetarians I know are all unusually strong, active and young-looking people for their age; one of them walked without stopping, for thirty-four, and another time for twenty-seven hours, without rest, whilst on an excursion in New Jersey, last year. It is not only the most inveterate beef-eater. Travelling, mountain climbing, all seem easier and less fatiguing on the light and soothing diet, and why should it not give strength to the limbs and sinews, if one reflects that all the strongest animals who do the heaviest work in the world, like horses, oxen, and elephants, are entirely herbivorous?"

The lady reviewer writes as if it were generally admitted that giving up animal food, cured diseases which no medicines can reach. Among the number that can be so cured are gout, rheumatism, affections of the heart, insomnia and nervousness. A vegetable diet, she asserts, has a beneficial effect on the complexion, and she instances the smooth white, and pink of the faces of the Carthusian and Trappist monks in proof of her theory. It is just possible that vegetable diet does not produce all the good effects that Lady Paget attributes to it. It is hardly ever safe to assert positively that an effect is produced by any one cause, for nearly all effects, good and bad, are produced by a combination of causes, but there may be more truth in Lady Paget's theory than many are willing to admit. We think that all observant persons will allow that people generally eat too much animal food, and that very many would be healthier, and consequently happier, if they ate a good deal less. It cannot be denied that such hard work and hard thinking are done by people who eat very little animal food.

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keep Chinese out of the United States, and worry and humiliate those who, previous to the passage of the law, had become residents on its territory, they feel that they have no right to complain if the Chinese do their best to make the lives of those who happen to be in the country miserable. This is what the Oregonian has to say on the subject:

"Retaliation in kind is a lawful mode of protest against international injury. We should have no right to complain if China were to adopt towards American citizens in that empire precisely the course we have taken towards Chinese subjects. There are many thousands of Americans in China engaged in trade and teaching. They are there by grace of the very Burlingame treaty under which the Chinese now in the United States came here, and we can expect of China no more than to treat them precisely as we treat her subjects. If that Government were to expel our trade and missionaries, summarily, we might well adopt a loud and energetic tone of protest. But surely it may regulate, supervise and limit them, as we have done Chinese immigrants in this country."

This is a little hard on the Christian country which might be expected to set an example of covenant-keeping to the pagan Chinese, but it is good sense. EDITORIAL COMMENTS. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND has its little gerrymander. The Grits of that province have eagerly seized the opportunity that a change in the provincial constitution has afforded them to dish the Conservatives. They have, it appears, out and carved the electoral districts in such a way as to ensure their return to power at the next general election with a good majority. They have the power to make a redistribution to suit themselves and they do not hesitate to use it. Yet these same Grits are awfully indignant at what they call the Tory Gerrymander.

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OTTAWA. Anticipations of a Redistribution of Seats. Opposition.

Why the Charges Caron were Committed.

The Strength of Its Majority. Improbable.

From Our Own. OTTAWA, May 7.—Unless the Resolutions passed by the House of Commons on the 21st of last week are carried out, the Redistribution of Seats Bill will be a dead letter. The Redistribution of Seats Bill is a measure which will be of great importance to the country. It will be of great importance to the country. It will be of great importance to the country.

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GILLETTE'S PURE POWDERED LYE.

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. Sold by All Grocers and Druggists. W. W. GILLETTE, Toronto.

REGULATES THE BOWELS, BILE and BLOOD. CURES Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and All Broken Down Conditions of the Body. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. It will remove all signs of disease and consequently prevent any disease from coming on. It is a most valuable medicine for all ailments of the horse and cattle. It is a most valuable medicine for all ailments of the horse and cattle.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

Anticipations of a Prolonged Session—Redistribution—How to Stop Opposition "Monkeying."

Why the Charges Against Sir Adolphe Caron were Referred to a Commission.

The Strength of the Government—Its Majority in No Way Impaired.

OTTAWA, May 7.—From present appearances, unless the Redistribution Bill is postponed until next year, the Liberal Government will be terminated to fight it, and members are therefore looking for a long stay within the precincts of the Parliament buildings. The decision of yesterday's caucus does not suit all the members of the Opposition, and, no doubt, a number of them will be glad to obtain a pair, one of the first to break away being Mr. Edgar, who has paired with Col. Prior. The general Colonist informs me that he will not return to Ottawa until absolutely necessary, and that he will not be in Ottawa for more than a week. Mr. Edgar is to last for one month, which will give Col. Prior ample time to transact important business in Ottawa, and he is expected to return to Ottawa, and he is hopeful that Mr. Edgar will be willing to renew the pair when it expires.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The announcement of the proposed obstructive tactics of the Opposition does not worry the Ministerialists. They are prepared to hold on as long as is necessary. It is understood, however, that the Redistribution Bill is taken up, the House will be asked to pass all the Estimates, in order that the business of the country may not be hampered for lack of a quorum. The Opposition should the duration of Parliament extend beyond July 1st, when the next fiscal year commences. This intimation will not be palatable to the Government, which has urged the Grits not to vote another cent of money until the Redistribution Bill is disposed of. If obstruction tactics are resorted to, the Opposition will not put up with any "monkeying," and are strongly urging the Government to go into Supply the first available government day in succeeding weeks, and that the Committee shall not rise and report until compelled by law on the succeeding Saturday at midnight. Two weeks of delay will be sufficient to bring the Grits to their senses, and they would doubtless be glad to cry "peace." A continuous sitting of 48 hours, which will be involved by going into Supply at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and continuing without intermission until midnight of Saturday, would be sufficient to bring the Grits to their senses, and they would doubtless be glad to cry "peace." A continuous sitting of 48 hours, which will be involved by going into Supply at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and continuing without intermission until midnight of Saturday, would be sufficient to bring the Grits to their senses, and they would doubtless be glad to cry "peace."

THE CHARGES AGAINST SIR ADOLPHE CARON.

There is a consensus of opinion that the Government has done a very good thing by referring the charges brought against the Postmaster-General to a Royal Commission. As between a Parliamentary investigation and an inquiry by a Commission, the latter has had experience with both will have no difficulty in deciding which is the more satisfactory. Last year I attended every session of the latter body, and I can say, in the opinion, when the investigation was concluded, even amongst Grits who had been assiduous in pressing the charges against Mr. McGroarty and Sir Hector Langevin, was that its irregular and prolonged character showed that it was not the most perfect tribunal to consider an involved case. Only, perhaps, in one respect has a Parliamentary Committee an advantage over a Commission, and that is with respect to the extension of its powers. Parliament can compel the attendance of witnesses and the submission of all books and documents, which it is held, a Commission cannot do. There is a good deal to be said to bear upon the Government to compel them to have the charges against Sir Adolphe Caron fully investigated. The Ministerial contention from the very outset has been that the charges were not specific in their character, and on the day that Mr. Edgar made his motion, Sir John Thompson announced that if the member for West Ontario would come down to particulars and make his allegations specific the Government would place any obstacle in the way of their being investigated. The matter was subsequently considered by the Government to endeavor to arrive at the conclusion as to which would be the most satisfactory method of dealing with the question in order to satisfy public opinion. It was contemplated at first to simply vote down the Edgar motion, and then Sir Adolphe Caron was going to rise in his place and demand that an inquiry be held. Subsequently, however, it was thought the better plan would be to meet the motion by an amendment to refer the matter to a Royal Commission, and Dr. Weldon, the able member for Albert, N.B., had been requested to make the motion in the House. Upon further consideration, and in view of the statements made in the Opposition press that there was a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the benches with respect to the course which the Government was pursuing, it was deemed better, in order to dispose of the idea that the Government was acting under pressure from its supporters, that the motion should be made by a Minister, and accordingly the Hon. Macdonnell, senior Privy Councillor, moved the reference to a Royal Commission. Daylight was streaming through the beautiful eastern windows of the common chamber before the division bell was set ringing on Thursday morning, but members remained loyally at their post and the Government's majority of 92 testifies to the strength that the Conservatives had in the House. One hundred and eighty-eight members recorded their votes, a total which has only been exceeded twice, it is said, in recent years. In 1886, on a Riel question, the vote was 146 to 52, a total of 198; while on the Jean's question the extraordinary number of 201 votes was cast, the figures being 183 to 13.

ROSLYN'S DISASTER.

What Depends on the Finding of the Coroner's Jury—A Thorough Inspection Ordered.

ROSLYN, May 13.—When the extreme sadness which now prevails in the Roslyn camp has passed away, it is altogether possible that a number of damage suits will be instituted. Several attorneys have been at work accumulating evidence. It is alleged that not only has there been carelessness in the slope work, but that other parts of the mine have been managed in a slack way.

One feature that has assumed prominence is very bad policy of permitting men to go into parts of the mine in which gas often accumulates, with the ordinary naked or unprotected miner's lamp, and the special efforts have been made to break the habit. Future action will depend largely upon the verdict of the coroner's jury.

OTTAWA, May 13.—Governor Ferry has directed Joseph James, coal mine inspector of district No. 2, to make immediately a thorough investigation of the cause of the Roslyn explosion. Governor Ferry has been satisfied that if the provisions of the inspection law had been complied with by the officers of the Roslyn mine and the Inspector of the mine, the explosion would have been almost an impossibility. If the safeguards required by the statute have not been provided by the owners of the mine, Governor Ferry will see that they are prosecuted. If it develops that the state coal mine inspector has been negligent in the performance of his duties, he will be reprimanded, and if it is found that there where fire-damp is generated every working place must be examined every morning with a safety lamp, and workmen must be kept out of the mine until an examination is made and the mine reported safe. It is also made imperative that the amount of air circulated for ventilation in no case be less than 100 feet per minute.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Government Said to Favor an Appeal at Mid-Summer.

LONDON, May 13.—Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour will meet the Conservative election agents May 31, when a definite indication will be given of the date of the general elections. In the meantime, election agents warn the lobbies of the House of Commons, pestering the members to expedite the dissolution. It is hinted that the Government is favorable to a mid-summer election. When the cabinet decision is announced, the parties around the House will be prepared and taken up in readiness. The Crown office will dispatch the election writs within 24 hours of an intimation that dissolution is to be effected. In the case of private bills in the House of Commons have been instructed to wind up their business as far as possible by June 24. Liberal reasons for this are, that the bills will be issued June 28. Two weeks later the borough elections will be completed, and within three weeks the county elections. The Liberal reasons for this are, that the bills will be issued June 28. Two weeks later the borough elections will be completed, and within three weeks the county elections.

THE CARON CHARGES.

Embodied in a Resolution Moved by the Minister of Customs and Carried by a Majority of 62.

The Grits get a Commission of Enquiry That they do Not Want.

The following is the resolution, moved by the Hon. Macdonnell, containing the charges which are to be investigated by the Royal Commission:

That in the course of the debate arising on resolutions based on such statements of the said Mr. Edgar it was stated by the Hon. Mr. Mills, the member representing the electoral district of Bothwell, as follows:

"So, when the leader of the Government and his colleague undertake to seriously argue that this House is denuded of all its power to inquire into the misappropriation of public money for the purpose of corrupting the elections of this country because the trial of election petitions has been referred to the courts, I take issue with those hon. gentlemen on that ground. The trial of election petitions is one thing. The use of public money for deliberate corruption of the elections is another matter, and the administration is a proper matter for inquiry by this House, and is not in the smallest degree restricted in any way by the reason of the trial of election petitions having been referred to the courts."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills:

"These charges point to a member of this House in his official capacity as a member of the administration rather than to his conduct as a member of this House. What, in effect, are the charges made? They point to the fact that the Crown was advised to appropriate large sums of money for particular purposes, and that these moneys were diverted from those public purposes and placed in the hands of a minister of the Crown for the purpose of corrupting the electorate in connection with the election of 1887."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills:

"There is a statement made here that this hon. gentleman, the Postmaster-General, is the minister of the Crown who advised these moneys being appropriated to aid these companies. There is a charge that he obtained a portion of the subsidy voted or its equivalent from these companies and used it for his own election and in the election of 1887. What, in effect, are the charges made? They point to the fact that the Crown was advised to appropriate large sums of money for particular purposes, and that these moneys were diverted from those public purposes and placed in the hands of a minister of the Crown for the purpose of corrupting the electorate in connection with the election of 1887."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills:

"If he advised the Crown to make these appropriations and had an understanding with one of the railway companies participating in them that these moneys or a portion of them should go to him, we ought to know it—we are entitled to know it."

That it was stated in the said debate by Sir Richard Cartwright, the member representing the electoral district of the North riding of Oxford, referring to these charges of the said Mr. Edgar as follows:

"What, in the name of wonder, is it that my hon. friend beside me has charged the Postmaster-General with? He has charged him in no vague language, but in explicit terms, of being guilty of the most corrupt conspiracy for the purpose of destroying the electoral liberties of the people of Canada, of which an adviser of the Crown can be found guilty."

It was stated in the said debate by Mr. Edgar, as follows:

"These railways which are involved in this charge were added by the Dominion and Provincial governments, and what I complain of is the appropriation of Dominion subsidies to the Postmaster-General."

And again:

"The Minister of Marine drew a nice point when he said I did not, as I should have done, charge his colleague with public robbery. Well, I did not put it in those words, but in words which I certainly intended to mean robbing the public. If it is not public robbery for the purpose of destroying the electoral liberties of the people of Canada, of which an adviser of the Crown can be found guilty, what is it?"

So, then, if I get a chance to go on and prove these charges, there will be what, under the law, a most abominable conspiracy."

That, from the aforesaid statements made by the said J. D. Edgar and from comments and arguments thereon by the said David Mills and Sir Richard Cartwright and the said James D. Edgar, from their places in this House, it appears that it was the intention of the said J. D. Edgar, by said statements, to charge Sir A. P. Caron, a member of this House and of the Honorable Privy Council of Canada, with grave offences and derelictions of duty, notwithstanding that the said statement of the said J. D. Edgar, first above cited, did not make any definite or precise charge against him; that the following:

CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS. The charges and allegations are indicated by the said statement made by the said J. D. Edgar and by the comments and arguments of the aforesaid other members of this House and by his own comments thereon, as intended to be made in the said statement against the said Sir A. P. Caron, namely:

1. That during each of the years 1882 to 1891 inclusive, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company received by way of bonus from the Dominion of Canada subsidies, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of \$1,000,000, which subsidies were voted by Parliament on the recommendation of ministers of the Crown.

2. That during the whole of the said period, from 1882 to 1891, the Hon. Sir A. P. Caron was and is still a member of the Canadian Government and one of Her Majesty's Privy Counsellors for Canada.

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Discharged so Incurable. Doctors pronounced my disease phthisis pulmonalis, said both my lungs were affected, that I had consumption in severe form and could not live long. I consulted physicians in New York, and they stated that they could not cure me, if then came across a contractor who told me to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

By Hood's Sarsaparilla. I wrote to her to learn additional facts, and received an answer fully confirming the printed testimonial. I then commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla myself, and when I had taken two bottles found that my neck had been reduced in size one inch. I was so anxious to know the effect of the medicine that I used a tape measure every day. In a few weeks I found the swelling very much reduced, and I could breathe with perfect ease, which I had not done for years. I continued with Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now cured.

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ROVING BILL NYE. He Talks on Prison Life from a Varied Experience. William Writes from Newark, O.

About Glassblowers, Aztecs and Jails - Opening Strawberry Jam is Not all Joy and Rapture.

(Copyright, 1892, by Edgar W. Nye.)

Newark, O., is not as large in point of population or manufacture as Newark, N. J., but it is a very good looking city, with paved, wide, handsome streets, a certain number of miles of which are paved each year in the most durable style possible.

Newark has also a glass works. We visited this institution. It is not devoted to the manufacture of cut glass, but mostly to the construction of the prosaic beer bottles of the work-a-day world. Can any little boy or girl who reads this tell me how a beer bottle is made?

In the first place, different ingredients are fused into a red hot molten mass. The molten mass is not a religious service, as the doctrine which was taught me as a child by my pastor, who was a rigid man and loved to scare me with his wonderful and gifted pictures of hell.

Quite a lot of ingredients are used in the manufacture of glass, and I would love dearly to tell my readers all about it, but just before I left the works I promised the owner of the factory that I would not reveal the process of making glass.

My theory is that the Aztec once owned and operated the entire country now known as the United States, but yielding to the false and wicked Blandishments of free silver they at last were driven to poverty and shame, and gave up one after another the different states called doubtful till at last they were driven to Mexico and succeeded by Pocahontas and Columbus.

The Aztecs obtained a good many good ideas from the Toltecs, some say, before they were driven to Mexico, and others after. At any rate, they were well advanced in some of their arts and sciences, though they were idolatrous and often sacrificed human beings to their gods. Here they also used very poor judgment. If in the first place, different ingredients are fused into a red hot molten mass, which goes to make glass, and turning it about in the midst of it, withdraws the tube, on the far end of which is a gob of red hot glass. The blower now rolls this gob over a sort of table covered with oil or something of that sort, meantime standing at a respectable distance from it, for it is quite hot. Then when it is properly shaped he drops it by means of the tube, but still attached to it, into a mold which he can open and close by pressing a lever with his foot.

Opening this mold he lets the rosy gob fall into its open jaws, closes it with his foot, blows gently into it through his long tube and then removes it at once as a complete bottle with the exception of the rim or nozzle, which is put on the top of the neck by another man.

It is quite a trick to obliterate the seam made on molten glass, and workmen who can do this get a little better price for it, I am told. As the reader knows, perhaps, the glassblowing fraternity is better equipped for controlling wages and prices than any other trade in the world. My so many apprentices are admitted every year, and the foreign and domestic glassblowers have a mutual understanding so that wages remain good, and very likely always will, and yet there are no strikes necessary.

This factory also makes the various kinds of fruit jars used in putting up fruit. I bought a dozen and a half of these fruit jars, hoping this season to put up some berries for home use and possibly some for the market, also a jar of jelly for the pastor.

There is a new jar, sort of a self-sealer, which works on the principle of the beer bottle, with a rubber stopper and iron fastener, which by pressure with the thumb opens or closes the top so that when closed it is as air tight as the best old fashioned fruit jar, and even more so, it is said.

I put up a jar of strawberries one year myself, according to a receipt which I read in The Galloped Plowman, a paper which I have taken for many years. I noticed as the glad Yuletide approached that the corner of the jar seemed to have a convex appearance, but I recked not.

I had some difficulty in starting the lid of my fruit jar, as the pressure from the inside was greater than I had wotted of. By and by, however, there was a low, hissing sound like that made by a steam radiator that has been cornered; then I noticed a strawberry halo around the chandler.

Once, also, I read a receipt in the same paper telling how to preserve eggs for winter so that they would taste like a new warm summer day in a clover hay-mow. I was to put the eggs in bran, I believe, either with the large or the small end down, after varnishing them with shellac or gum copal, and then set in a dark place.

ought to be opened on a deserted fair ground by means of a revolver at thirty paces after obtaining a burial permit from the city.

At Newark it is the custom of the youth to attend the various entertainments at the opera house without paying any admission. I speak there to a large and intelligent audience. Most every one was spellbound and delighted beyond measure. The speaker went on at some length to speak to the audience in a terse way, expressing himself in wonderfully beautiful language, some of which conveyed ideas. Every one was pleased and delighted.

In the midst of the speaking there was a slight noise heard overhead and a boy's leg was seen to suddenly burst through the brilliantly lighted atmosphere. The incident attracted a great deal of attention and made a success of the entertainment. It was heartily enjoyed by one and all, with the exception of a few who, with some other pair of trousers, it is thought.

Newark has one wonderful feature. It consists of an ancient fortification and numerous Indian mounds of uncertain date. This fortification must be many centuries old, as there are trees growing in the embankment and in the moat which are several hundred years old, no doubt. Inside the fortress there is a race track, and the whole is used as an inclosure for a fair ground or agricultural exhibit each year.

Some think that this fort is the work of the Aztecs. Of course no one can tell accurately, though a great many scientific men come here, look wide and go away to write the whole thing up and settle it for all time. I presume I have just as good a right to my theory as any one else. I am the author of the Aztec theory. I have made a study of the Aztec people, and the Montezuma family is as familiar to me as my own.

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Where the man who wrote the receipt erred, I think, was in neglecting to tell how to properly open the eggs for use in winter. He should have said that they

pieces for the papers over the signature of "Veritas" were incarcerated for weeks and months and years, only to be at last beheld by the light running and noiseless guillotine. Those who sassed the administration were gathered in by means of the Letter de Cachet, and that was sufficient. We should be glad and proud that we live in a land where one can have one trial alone, but seven or eight, together with an arrest of judgment and executive clemency.

The Bastille was destroyed by the French revolutionists July 14, 1789, and now it is the great national holiday. July 14 all the French yeomen and all-ance people through the streets, bringing their lunch with them, including a long black bottle of sour wine, with which they fill themselves in a wild and ineffectual effort to get intoxicated.

On this day also the beggars and cripples of France are permitted to invade Paris, and one will see a greater assortment of crookedness and deformities than in a New York hospital in a lifetime. Remunerative abscesses and incurable sores are brought out on the beautiful boulevards, and the Champs Elysees and with beggars whose limbs are crooked that they seem to be trying to climb up their trunks. Odd and whimsical wens start out from these people on the slightest provocation, and curious wounds are utilized to rake in the centimes. One man has a bullet hole in his right ear, and another has a bullet hole in his mouth and nose and inserting the mouth-piece of a bugle in this hole he was able to play a tune pretty well, and he seemed to have a crowd around him most of the time.

Winter gear is looking especially well in Ohio, and the green hillsides are dotted with bright new lambs. The coming summer bids fair to be the best that the farmers have ever experienced.

A COWBOY ON COWBOYS.

BY JULIAN RALPH.

(On Harper's Weekly.) The first cowboys I ever saw greatly disappointed me by their appearance. These first cowboys I saw in Montana were a very ordinary-looking lot of young depot-loungers, peculiar only because they wore big, flat-brimmed hats, and because they had long hair and broncos festooned with a hitching-post near by.

This same band of plainsmen had long noticed a course of behaviour on the part of a Northern Pacific train-conductor which they determined not to tolerate. The conductor had the worst of it, in the opinion of that any man could do - he acted like a dude; he "put on style." He actually went so far as to swing himself off the cars before they stopped, and with one arm extended and head of airily, he would say to the conductor, "Dingleville, all out for Dingleville!" His whole manner was artificial, affected, and unbearable. This being noticed - and no one is quicker to notice the hollow trickery of an Eastern man than cowboys - the boys decided to show him up.

So one day they assembled on the station platform in a semicircular line, into the curve of which he must run as he leaped from the moving cars. The conductor did as was expected, to the cowboys surrounded him, and he was hidden to dance.

"Dance, you!" they shouted; "dance, or we'll shoot the toes off you!" At the words each cowboy pulled his pistol, and began shooting down the platform planks, not exactly at the conductor's feet, but so as to narrow his way.

They blazed away and he danced, until, after he was all but exhausted and they had no more shots to fire, they bade him go on with the train, and never "show up" at Dingleville until he could behave like a man.

I heard other stories about cowboys on that trip. One of the best of them was told by a globe-trotting Englishman.

"They are a very rum sort of beggars," said he - "a very rum sort. But they're not half bad as a lot. You know, I heard that if they had ridden from Texas to Montana as often as I have. I've also heard men say they'd like to see the Indian they'd be afraid of. Well, I've seen a good many I've been afraid of, no matter how big they are, and how many they were. As I say, I like to oblige a man that drops a gun on me, because the man is apt to be drunk, and when he is drunk he is apt to be a little mite nervous."

But there was a time lately when a man pulled a gun on me, and I didn't like to do what he wanted. You see, I don't drink liquor, and I'd refuse five hundred dollars sooner than corral a spoonful of it. I was in a bar-room, and a man came in and snid me to drink. He was a stranger or he'd 'a' known better than to ask me, and he was steaming drunk, too. I thanked him, and told him I didn't care to drink. I was un-armed, but he was 'fixed,' and he whips out his gun, a 45-caliber six-shooter, and he says, 'Pour out a glass of rum and chuck it in yourself, or I'll make windows in you skull.' He had me, and I want to tell you that a man doesn't feel that rate looking along a gun-barrel when he knows the reason's cocked and the man is drunk, and has only got to press hard enough to move two ounces when the thing'll go off. A man doesn't get absent-minded under the circumstances, and he won't be a place of refreshment to him. I replied that certainly I would drink, and that I didn't know he was so pressing. I grabbed the bottle, poured out the poison, and was just raising the glass, with a 'look' at you, when my friend of mine came in the door. He saw the lay of the land, and he walked up and stuffed the muzzle of his six-shooter into the drunken man's ear, and he says, 'Drop it! Up to that time, it had been a table, and not a pony, and when my friend said, 'Drop it!' the fellow let his gun fall as you would have done with a mouthful of scalding hot coffee."

he said: "if you don't know how, you ain't got no business out on a range. Anyhow, I don't have to saddle no man's horse as long as I can ride the way I can now." This fellow that I speak of was one of the regular sort like that, and yet he is sunk so low that a painted woman is keeping him. I saw him to-day, and he borrowed money of me, which, when I gave it to him, I knew I was fingering it into the gutter. Do you know why I do not care to go to the range? Because I would have to wear a coat of mail, and I would have to wear a helmet, and I would have to wear a pair of boots that would weigh me down, and I would have to wear a pair of gloves that would be as stiff as iron, and I would have to wear a pair of spurs that would be as sharp as knives, and I would have to wear a pair of chaps that would be as tight as a corset, and I would have to wear a pair of breeches that would be as stiff as iron, and I would have to wear a pair of socks that would be as thick as a brick, and I would have to wear a pair of shoes that would be as heavy as a stone, and I would have to wear a pair of pants that would be as tight as a corset, and I would have to wear a pair of drawers that would be as stiff as iron, and I would have to wear a pair of a shirt that would be as tight as a corset, and I would have to wear a pair of a necktie that would be as stiff as iron, and I would have to wear a pair of a waistcoat that would be as tight as a corset, and I 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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1892.

A LITTLE ASTRAY.

It is the opinion of the News-Advertiser that the people of this province do not take interest enough in public affairs and that they are not sufficiently energetic in the exercise of their political privileges. It does not say that those who possess the franchise should be by law compelled to go to the polls, but it evidently believes that they should have a higher opinion than they now entertain of the gentlemen who form Her Majesty's Opposition in the province and should support them more generally and more zealously. This is the meaning of two columns of very heavy editorial in Sunday's Advertiser.

Why, we ask, should the electors form a high opinion of the provincial Opposition, and why should they support them with enthusiasm? What have they done, generally or individually, to raise themselves in the estimation of the people? There is not one of them who has given any indication of possessing even a moderate share of such ability as a leading member of a Government ought to possess. They are, to a man, lightweight politicians. They have not done anything, or said anything that is worth remembering. Their opposition is well described by the somewhat local term, "pity-anish." There is nothing large or liberal about them, and they need not wonder then that the people who have been looking on, having taken their measure, politically and intellectually, are not ready to fall in with the saviors of the country. We venture to say that there is not a man of the Opposition, including the Independent Party so called—that does not smile at the suggestion of making any of the "new men" a party leader. As for the people, languid as their interest in public affairs seems to be, they have been observant enough to estimate the Opposition at its true value, and we are very much mistaken if they, when they have the opportunity, do not show in a very conclusive way what that estimate is. The people are neither so dull nor so apathetic as the News-Advertiser imagines. They quickly take the weight of bogus reformers and quack politicians. It is not so easy to draw the wool over their eyes as some very clever people suppose.

They recognize ability and zeal in the public service when they see them, and they can tell when men are honestly endeavoring to do what can be done to advance the prosperity of the province. The News-Advertiser need not be in the least afraid, the electors can take care of their own interests, and when public affairs are not conducted in what they regard as the right way they will soon find some means of making their disapproval known.

DISSATISFIED.

The Opposition are not by any means satisfied with the Royal Commission to enquire into the charges against Sir A. P. Caron. What they evidently wanted was a fishing committee, that might wander over all creation in search of evidence against the accused Minister. When a Commission is granted them, the members of which know what evidence is, and who will not permit a lot of irrelevant stuff, that has really no bearing on the case, to be before the House as evidence, they profess to be indignant, and complain that they are being treated unfairly. They say, too, that the indictment has been changed by the Government.

It is easy for the lawyers of the Opposition to make such a charge as this, and to raise any number of technical objections. But Mr. Edgar had the opportunity to draw up his charges in such a shape as would make them unobjectionable on the score of definiteness. Why did he not do so? When lawyers get arguing about words and forms, it is useless for a layman to interfere, for they will undertake to show him that terms and phrases which to him appear to have no significance are most important, and they will tell him that points which he regards as being most significant, have no bearing on the matter at all. Before they have done with the unfortunate layman, he will feel completely crushed. But, although he has been sat upon so heavily, he is still presumptuous enough to feel that his opinion is worthy of some consideration, and that common sense is not completely eliminated from discussions on points of law. The people are fortunately not left to the mercy of the Grit lawyer logicians in this matter of the Caron charges. These charges, as presented by the Minister of Customs are before the public, and we venture to say that any intelligent layman who reads them will conclude that, if Sir A. P. Caron is really guilty of the offences laid to his charge, he cannot escape for the want of definiteness and clearness in the charges which are to be laid before the Commissioners. Here are two of them which contain the substance of the principal accusations preferred against the Postmaster-General:

"3. That during the said period, and while the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway was being constructed in part by means of said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron knowingly aided and assisted in diverting the said subsidies from the purpose for which they were granted by receiving from the said Railway Company, or from a construction company formed for the construction of the said railway, or from one H. J. Beemer as manager thereof or contractor of the said railway, large sums of money out of the said subsidies and out of moneys raised upon the credit of the said subsidies, during the said period, did further knowingly aid and participate by obtaining from the said companies, or one of them, the payment out of said subsidies and out of moneys raised by the said com-

panies or one of them, on the credit of the said subsidies, of large sums of money for election purposes, and to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the Sir A. P. Caron and other members and supporters of the Government of which he was a member.

"4. That after some of the last-mentioned payments were so obtained and made, the said Sir A. P. Caron, in consideration thereof, corruptly aided and assisted the said company to obtain further and other subsidies from the Dominion Parliament."

This is what Sir A. P. Caron's accusers say he did. The offence is as clearly stated in the charge as it can well be. There is no getting out of it. If Mr. Edgar and his friends can prove that Sir A. P. Caron obtained part of the subsidies he had voted to aid in the construction of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, and used the money for election purposes; and that he afterwards helped the same railway company to get more subsidies they had the opportunity to do so. The Commission will no doubt receive any evidence which men who desire to arrive at the truth ought to accept. If the Liberals can prove their accusations, if they really believe them to be true and provable, they would be glad to get an impartial Commission to investigate the matter. But if their charges are grounded on suspicion and rumor, if they cannot prove what they allege, then their objections to a Commission are from their point of view, reasonable and easily accounted for.

AN ELECTION AT HAND.

The election campaign in Great Britain may be said to have commenced. Although the date of the dissolution is not yet declared, ministers and leading politicians have been making election speeches. The Duke of Devonshire (Lord Hartington), that was made a speech, the other day, calculated to rouse the fears of the Protestants of Ireland, and of all who sympathize with them in Great Britain. He, in a manner that could not be mistaken, pointed to armed resistance, on the part of the Protestants of Ulster, as one of the consequences of the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland. Lord Salisbury delivered a speech, a few days afterwards, in which he expressed himself very strongly on the same subject. He laid great stress on the protest made by the Ulster leaders, and in answer to Mr. Morley's question, "What have they (the Ulstermen) to dread?" he said:—

"They dread being put under the feet of their hereditary and irreconcilable enemies. In there a worse fate to be given to a man? Remember, everything that the Ulster man holds dear will be in the hands of Dr. Walsh and his political friends. Everything—all the wealth which they produce, the commerce, all their fishing, agriculture, all the circumstances which distinguish them from the rest of Ireland will be at the mercy of the majority, over whom no check will exist. It is a terrible fate to which to condemn any man."

Lord Salisbury even went so far as to question the power of Parliament to effect the change in Ireland which the Liberals are advocating. He said: "I do not believe in the unrestricted power of Parliament any more than I do the unrestricted power of kings." Continuing, he uttered the following very significant sentence:—"Parliament has a right to govern the people of Ulster; it has not the right to sell them into slavery."

It is not difficult to see the effect which a speech containing such passages as these will have on the British electorate. We see, too, that the Protestants of Ulster themselves are doing their best to influence public opinion in England, Scotland and Wales. The address of the nine hundred and ninety-nine, non-conformist ministers to Mr. Gladstone was no doubt got up with an eye to political effect. The dry answer that Mr. Gladstone gave to that address, namely, that he saw nothing new in it, is not likely to increase the Grand Old Man's popularity, or to make a very large and influential section of the population of the British Islands more favorable to Home Rule.

The Irish Home Rulers, too, are doing their best to bring their cause into discredit among the order-loving and law-abiding people of the British Islands. The Parliaments and anti-Parliaments are still at enmity. There is not the least sign of their being reconciled. If the dissolution, as most people expect, takes place soon, it will find Ireland divided into bitter factions. The Conservatives will be closely united, and will vote as one man, but the Home Rulers will be without a leader in whom they place confidence, and the factions into which they are split, will do all the harm they can devise to each other. When everything is considered, we are not surprised to learn that the Liberal Unionists are in good heart, and are ready to begin the contest confident of victory.

A MALICIOUS LETTER WRITER.

A letter, dated from Victoria, on the subject of compensation to the sealers, appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle, of the 6th inst. The writer shows from the first sentence to the last that he is bitterly prejudiced against the British Columbia sealers. He does not take the trouble even to appear to be fair or truthful. So malignant is his tone and so reckless and so sweeping are his statements, that any man of ordinary intelligence who attempts to read it will be put upon his guard at once. He will immediately conclude that the man who writes in such a spirit could tell the truth only by mistake. The letter will consequently mislead its readers. It will do no harm to the sealers, and the violence of the writer will prevent any man, possessed of common sense, attaching the slightest importance to his statements. If he had written temperately, if he had assumed the virtues of fairness, although he did not possess it, his letter would be read with attention at least by those who take an interest in

the subject.

It would be foolish to attempt to reply to a letter which shows in every line of it that it was written or inspired by an unscrupulous enemy of the British Columbia sealers. The faculty of replying to his railings and his misrepresentation is the more apparent as the matters on which he writes are being enquired into by competent men sent here from England for that special purpose. Messrs. Gladstone and Rose will form their conclusions from ascertained facts and not from the malicious and unconfessed statements of the irresponsible correspondent of an American newspaper, and the British government will depend upon its trusted officials for the information it needs and not upon such random statements as are published in the San Francisco Chronicle. The letter therefore is nothing more than a gratuitous piece of malice which can have no effect whatever on the apprehension of the damage inflicted upon the sealers of this province.

THE SILVER AGITATION.

The silver men of the United States are enterprising. Their object is to give silver a fictitious value, to try to induce governments and peoples to pay one hundred cents in gold, or other valuable commodities, for seventy or eighty cents worth of silver. The stake they are playing for is a big one, and they are determined in endeavoring to accomplish their object to leave no stone unturned. They have been foiled for the time in the United States Congress, but they are not discouraged. They are determined to have an international congress. They have secured the co-operation of President Harrison, and they have obtained the countenance of the British Government. The London Times is not at all pleased at the course taken by Lord Salisbury in the matter. It said, in a recent issue:—

"We regret the course the Government has taken. It appears to be playing into the hands of politicians in power in Washington. If it were possible by protocols of the conference to establish a permanent parity between gold and silver the object would be worth the effort and the sacrifice; but it is as impracticable as a pint pot to hold a quart. The effect of the conference will only be to keep the silver market and the whole question of currency in an unsettled state for a long time to come. If anything likely to be done by the international agreement which will give greater stimulus to the rehabilitation of silver than the Bland bill? It is likely, even if the Government advised the Bank of England to hold a portion of its reserve in silver, that the European powers would be tempted to embark in a policy bolstering up silver; or that the Bank of England would consent thus to reduce its already too small gold reserves, or that such a step would produce the effect which the Bland Act failed to produce? We cannot now avoid being made to serve the turn of political wire-pullers and stock speculators by accepting President Harrison's invitation, but we can at least be careful not to go beyond the manifestly narrow defined boundaries of safety."

The Times, it will be observed, zealously supports Lord Salisbury's Government, but it does not hesitate to condemn the action of the Premier, when, in its opinion, it is not conducive to the public good.

A SAD DESCENT.

The United States no longer occupies the grand position it once held with regard to other nations. It is no longer able to pay them its way every year and to have a large surplus over to pay its debts before they become due. It has come down to the condition of ordinary nations which spend all their income and a little more. This is a grievous descent and it has been made quite unnecessarily by the Republican Party. That party has strained its ingenuity to find ways and means to spend the money that flows into the United States Treasury in what may be not at all inappropriately described as a torrent, and it succeeded so well that there is, this year, a deficit instead of a surplus. The New York World says: "The Treasury is facing a deficiency. It is technically bankrupt, as Senator Hoar has admitted. That does not hesitate and it is not able, legitimately, to pay, all its obligations. This state of things has been brought about by the most reckless extravagance. The United States pays more in pensions, many of them transparently fraudulent, than the Empire of Germany requires to support its tremendous and most burdensome military establishment. The World says that the 'Billion Dollar Congress' added largely to the permanent expenditure of the Government in pensions, subsidies, bounties, river and harbor and public building jobs." It counsels retrenchment. It says that the Democrats who now hold the purse strings of the Great Republic have no excuse for continuing the systematic extravagance practised by the Republicans. The way in which the expenditure of the States has increased during the last three years is something amazing. Of course the country can and the waste is exceedingly rich, but it is not likely that the people will long submit to bear the weight of war taxation for no other purpose than to give the politicians money to throw away with both hands.

SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY.

The little Government of Prince Edward Island is determined to be in the fashion. It has its own government in miniature, and, following the example of the big province of Quebec, it is giving its inhabitants a taste of government by Lieut-Governor. The Island Legislature passed a bill abolishing the Legislative Council and providing for the reorganization of the Legislature on the new lines. When the measure was presented to Governor Carvell for his assent, he declined to give it, but reserved the bill for the consideration of the Government in Ottawa. This is supposed to be a kind of provisional veto. This was done once before by an Island Governor, but the

Dominion Government very properly refused to take any action. If the matter, and sent the bill back to the Governor to be dealt with in the constitutional way.

We are a little surprised that Governor Carvell would resort to a half-measure like this, which looks like shirking responsibility and trying to throw it on the shoulders of others, to whom it does not properly belong. He is a plucky man of business who knows his own mind, and who invariably acts with decision and promptness. If he considered that the measure was one that ought not to become law, we would expect him to take upon himself the responsibility of vetoing it. That is his prerogative. It is one that is very seldom used certainly, but it seems to us preferable to the course he pursued. It will be interesting to see what the Dominion Government will do with this measure, to which the Lieut-Governor of Prince Edward Island would not give his assent, and yet was afraid to veto.

THE AMERICAN CENSUS.

Some of the results arrived at by the Census Bureau of the United States, are very interesting. The population of the States, as is generally known, is 62,222,250. This great population is divided into 12,690,132 families. This gives very nearly five persons to each family, which is the number generally fixed upon by persons who are guided by the figures of the census. The exact number is 4.94. In the United States the number of voters very nearly corresponds with the number of families. So it is safe to calculate the voters in any State as being one fifth of the population. The number of persons to each family has slightly decreased since the census of 1880. Each family then contained 5.04 members. In 1850 there were 5.55 to the family. The difference may be, in part at any rate, attributed to the different degrees of accuracy with which the census was taken at different times. It is said that the last United States census was very carefully taken. The official count, indeed, has been in some instances proved to be inaccurate. In the States, the number of persons to a family varies. In the Eastern States there are fewer members to each family than there are in the Western and Southern States. In Maine and New Hampshire the average number is 4.40 and 4.31 respectively; in the Southern States it is 5.23. California is a fair average, the number of each family in that State being 4.97. In 1850 the average size of a family in California was 3.77. This is easily understood. The proportion of single men to the whole population in those days was abnormally large.

The number of dwellings in the United States does not correspond with the number of families, though the difference is not so great as might be expected. There are, as we have already stated, 12,690,132 families in the country. The number of occupied dwellings is 11,433,318, so there are 1,256,814 more dwellings than there are families. The average number of inmates to a dwelling is 5.45; in 1850 there were nearly 6 persons to each house. In New York the average to each dwelling is 6.70, in California it is 5.12, in Nevada it is 4.45, and in New Mexico it is 4.47. It will be curious to observe how these figures compare with those of the Canadian census. It is our opinion that the difference will not be very great. Although the population of the United States is much greater than that of Canada, the conditions of life in the two countries are very much alike.

THE SMALLPOX.

No one need be very greatly alarmed about the smallpox. The disease, contagious as it is, is easily managed. If the authorities of Vancouver are careful and firm they can easily prevent its spreading. A single prescription, if rigidly and impartially carried out, is sufficient. That prescription is isolation. Not only should those affected by the disease be isolated, but all those who have been in contact with the diseased persons. These latter should, every one of them, be kept apart from the rest of the community until it is known whether or not they have caught the disease. Carelessness or want of determination in this matter will be followed by the most deplorable results. Where the authorities are active and intelligent, and where they are well backed up by a community impressed with the necessity of stamping out the disease immediately, it is surprising how quickly and how easily it can be done. Persons suffering from the disease, those with whom they have lived, and those who have been in their company, if it is only for an hour, should be kept by themselves. They should have no direct communication with their fellow citizens. If this is done very little more will be heard of the smallpox in Vancouver. Vaccination should be attended to, of course, but isolation is, just now, the one thing needful.

ANOTHER GRIEVANCE.

Our friends, the Liberals, have another grievance. Parliament has refused to enquire into the conduct of Judge Elliott, who, it is contended, acted improperly in connection with the London election case. They say that his decision was unfair, that he admitted votes that ought to have been ruled out, and that he showed during the proceedings a political bias. The most serious charge against him is that, while the election was going on, he wrote articles for the Free Press in favor of the Government candidates. A petition complaining of the conduct of the Judge was laid on the table of the House, and it was moved that a copy of it be furnished the Judge, and that his answer to the charges it contained be referred to a special committee of the House. It can easily be seen that Judge Elliott was not responsible to the House for any

error of judgment he may have made, and if he was guilty of any improper conduct with respect to that or any other case, the law shows how he is to be dealt with. Judge Elliott is a County Court judge. Such judges are responsible to the Government for the way in which they perform their duties. Judges of the Superior Court and those alone must be proceeded against by way of impeachment. Now if Judge Elliott had in the estimation of the London Liberals acted in a way unbecoming a judge and if they wished to call him to account, their course was clear. They should have complained of him to the Government and if the Government did not inquire into his conduct and deal with him according to his deserts they could compel it to answer to Parliament for its dereliction of duty. The case was not one to bring before Parliament at all. Mr. Widdow, of Alberta, in the excellent speech which he delivered on the subject, asked the following very pertinent question:—"Now, when Parliament has deliberately chosen a way which may be adopted in trying a county court judge for misbehavior, and when ten years of usage have indicated the elementary stages of that procedure, what good reason is there for departing from this usage, and here and now, dragging the name of a judge before Parliament and leading Parliament into an acrimonious discussion which, as I said at the outset, does little to maintain the dignity of Parliament?"

There was really no answer to this question. The Liberals had before them a right and a wrong way to proceed against Judge Elliott, and they, with a perversity which it would seem has become habitual with them, chose the wrong way. If the judge, while the case was before him, interfered in the election contest in any way, he did what was most injudicious, and if he wrote articles for the newspapers in favor of one candidate or the other, he did what was highly improper, and what, we are glad to see, no one attempts to justify. But taking their case before the wrong tribunal was not the way to make the most of any good point which the Liberals had against Judge Elliott. Most people will, we think, decide that Parliament did right in refusing to entertain the complaint of the petitioners when the law clearly prescribes the course which they ought to have pursued.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

A small amount is still required to make up a sufficient fund to entitle the Building Committee of the Board of Trade to proceed with the work of construction. Nearly every town of prominence in Canada and the United States possesses a Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce building, and the handsome structure, for which plans have been prepared, would be an ornament to this city and an outward and visible sign of its commercial importance. There should be little difficulty in securing the necessary amount, especially as the project is a purely business undertaking, which will return a fair interest on the money invested. It is to be hoped that the full amount of stock will be subscribed at once, so as to permit of building operations being proceeded with at an early date.

The editor of the Times has been amusing himself by weaving a pretty little political romance. It is not even founded on fact. It is purely a work of the imagination. There is about as much truth in it as there is in the paragraphs of the Arizona Kicker or in the wonderful adventures of the general Bill Nye. Our contemporary should have some regard for the probabilities when it undertakes to treat the public to political fiction. Some of its combinations are outrageously improbable, and some are too funny for anything. We must say that our contemporary has not done its work as artistically as one might expect.

In SCHOOL.—Judge: Teacher—What is quickness? Scholar—Quickness is when a person drops a hot plate.

No LOVE IN THIS.—Yankee Blade: Caller—Can you see this story? Editor—What is the name of it? Caller—"The Golden Marriage." Editor—"We don't use love stories. Caller—This isn't a love story. She married him for his money."

IRISH JUSTICE.—Dublin Journal: Judge—As it has been clearly shown that you are not identical with the person charged with the robbery, the court declares that you are acquitted. There has been an unfortunate mistake, but be careful for the future, mind! Next time you won't get off so easily.

BOOMING THE DRUG TRADE.—Puck: Author—Mary, I have made a mistake in my calling; I'm not an author, but a born cheat.

Author's wife—What makes you think that Horace?

Author—Well, every book I write becomes a drug in the market.

A USELESS CITIZEN.—Chicago Times: Ward Leader—Billy there's a new family moved into your precinct. Better see the man. We need every vote, and maybe he's one of our sort.

Healer—Now, He'll never vote for anybody's.

"Why not?"

"Cause he's a professor of political science in a college. Them ducks never know when it's election day."

No DANGER AHEAD FOR HIM.—New York Tribune: A couple of tramps struck a Southern town after some negroes had been disciplined for trying to exercise their political rights.

"By gum, Bill," said one of them, "I ain't a' goin' to stop in no such a dang town as this is."

"Aw, come on," responded the valorous William. "What's a' eatin' you? Do you think these people will take a man dressed like you and wearing a red flannel nose for a Republican?"

HOW PORTERS THRIVE.

Railroads Will Not Pay Adequate Salaries.

So Their Servants are Compelled to Extract Money from the Travelling Public—The Magical Effect of a Half Dollar.

It is astonishing the effect of a half-dollar deposited with the railway porter has upon the situation. Like a magic wand it brightens up all your surroundings and makes life upon the wheels endurable. The people who denounce the modern porter as an outrage on the travelling public fare very badly on a steamer. They are forced to leave the feeling that they are being treated like cattle on a stock train, while their more generous neighbor receives the attention of a prince. People who do not fear the porter get their passage and nothing more. In fact, since the Chicago Mail, that is all they pay for. The railroad company does not guarantee the services of a private servant for the price of a passage. The porter is only paid fifteen dollars per month as a rule, and seldom more than eighteen dollars. From this meager income he has to board himself at railroad restaurants. As the companies' only pay enough to board their porters it is apparent that the travelling public is expected to make up the balance. A half-dollar paid to the porter gives the traveler all the advantages of a private servant. The system of "tipping" the porter gives the traveler who enjoys luxury a chance to purchase it and to pay for it as he is satisfied with a plain passage; the privilege of dispensing with the little attentions that tend to make life endurable.

A gentleman accompanied by a lady en route for some town in Missouri attempted to board a reclining-car the other day. The porter, who was labeled "only for rough passengers," said:—"The car to the rear," said the porter, politely, as he directed the travelers to a car where standing room was at par, while the one they were about to enter was absolutely empty, as no rough passengers had arrived.

"But that is crowded," protested the gentleman.

"Can't help it, this car is strictly—"

At this point the gentleman handed the follow a half-dollar, when his tone changed, and, finishing his sentence, he said:—"But I will look inside and see what can be done."

Entering the car he looked thoughtfully at the empty seats, as though they were full of passengers, and after selecting the best seat in the car he beckoned the lady to be seated. Before permitting her to do so, however, he took out his handkerchief and cleaned the window at her side. As the gentleman, who was only taking the lady to the gentleman's dining car, got off, the lady and she sat at his lot all right."

Without the fifty cents given the porter the lady, as there was no parlor-car, would have been compelled to sit in a crowded car or possibly stand.

At night the same porter will prove even more indispensable than he is during the day. The lady, who is usually so crowded that it is difficult to enter, is locked by the porter until one at a time of his favorites are permitted to wash privately. When the lady whose husband has contributed the "tip" enters the washroom, she finds everything clean as her own home. The porter has been there before her shining up the washbasin and providing clean towels. In the morning she finds her clothes nicely brushed and her shoes cleaned, while those of the gentleman are highly polished. When the benches are lowered the best seats in the car are reserved, with the footstools, for the contributors to the porter. Many people accept the attentions of the porter and then neglect purposely to pay him.

THE GREATEST BUILDING.

A World's Fair Building Twice as Large as Any at Paris.

An astonishing feature of the Columbian exposition will be one of the palaces grouped in the heart of the fair-ground. It is the Manufactures building, designed by George Post, of New York. It will bear the same relation to that of Paris in 1889, and indeed, its possible use as a vantage point from which to see the fair grounds has been a subject of negative discussion for some time. This greatest of all the exposition buildings and of the buildings of the world will present to the eye as to suggest the wall of a city, yet it is so admirably designed, so light and graceful in its effect upon the vision, that its true extent can only be comprehended when its dimensions are expressed in figures and by comparisons. It is one-third of a mile long, and to compass it round about is to walk a mile. The roof of it is 1,688 by 788 feet, and the span of the dome, the largest ever attempted, is 388 feet. The roof is 250 feet from the ground, and the building has 40 acres of ground floor. Two of the vast machinery halls of the Paris exposition could be wheeled through it, and the Auditorium, the building of which Chicago is most proud, could be pushed under this great roof, tower and all.

Scenery of Australasia.

Ten years ago the ice scenery of the New Zealand Alps was almost unknown even to the colonists. But in 1883 Rev. W. S. Green, with two first-class Swiss guides, explored the glacier region beneath the highest peak—Aorangi, or Mount Cook—and arrived, after a long, difficult and dangerous climb, on the summit of that mountain. Since then the "Britain of the South" has become proud of possessing the "playground of Australasia"; the number of visitors has been rapidly increasing; a hotel near the foot of the convenient station near the foot of one of the glaciers, and surveys have been undertaken.

CABLE.

Severe Earthquake—Fears for the quillity.

British Successes of a Pirate.

Earthquake in London, May 18.—County Cornwall.

Italy's New Italian Ministry.

Kosuth's Mission.

Capture of a Force in Tonquin.

Sharp Fifth Lagos, Africa.

AMERICA.

Downside by Sharp's Pioneer.

The Evangelists.

Los Angeles, California.

Interstate W. Santa Fe, N.M.

San Francisco.

San Francisco.

To Pass.

Chicago, May 18.

PORTERS THRIVE.

Money Will Not Pay Adequate Salaries.

Servants Are Compelled to Earn Money from the Travelling Public - The Traffic is Great at the Exposition.

Astonishing effect of a half-dollar upon the sleeping-car as upon the situation. Like a hand it brightens up the young things and makes life upon the endurable. The people who do the modern porter as an out-the-travelling public fare very in a sleeper. They are forced the feeling that they are being like cattle on a stock train, their more generous neighbor the attention of a prince. People do not see the porter get their thing and nothing more. In says the Chicago Man that they pay for. The railroad does not guarantee the of a private servant for the of a passage. The porter is only dollars per month as a rule more than eighteen dollars, his menager income has to board at railroad restaurants. As the porters it is apparent that the public is expected to make up a half-dollar paid to the gives the traveler all the advantage of a private servant. The system of the porter gives the traveler enjoys luxury as he is permitted to permit the man who is with a plain passage the privilege of dispensing with the little attendant tend to make life endurable. A gentleman accompanied by a lady for some town in Wisconsin asked to board a reclining-chair car her day that was labeled "only rough passengers."

Sharp Fighting in Africa. LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch from Lagos, Africa, says: The British and Colonel Scott routed the Senon and Elbas at Epeyese, and burned the town. There was sharp fighting and eight of the British allies were killed. The enemies' loss is not known.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Downsville, Cal., May 18.—Alex. Sharpe, a pioneer of Brandy City, committed suicide yesterday, by exploding a gun powder cache on his stomach. He was badly mutilated.

The Franciscans at Los Angeles. LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 18.—The thermometer registered 98 in the shade. At Evangelist Mill's request many stores are closed in order that the proprietors and their clerks might attend a mid-week service. The tabernacle is well filled. Many of the clerks thus relieved from toil sped away to the sea shore instead of the meeting.

Unorthodox Brigs. NEW YORK, May 18.—Rev. Dr. Charles D. A. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, whose orthodoxy will be brought in question before the Presbyterian assembly at the coming session at Portland, Ore., left for that city this morning, and will make his own defence before that body. He says the board of directors, who stand by him.

The Travelling Editors. LOS ANGELES, May 18.—The editors arrived at a late hour, last evening, and were welcomed by various quiet gatherings this morning. At 9 o'clock the Association assembled at the Sixth Street park, and there were driven around the city, alighting at the magnificent residence of Judge Elliott, where a sumptuous lunch had been spread, and words of cheer and welcome were renewed. At 1 p.m. the party left for Pasadena, and will start for the North, this evening.

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CABLE NEWS.

Severe Earthquake Shock in England - Fears for the Ultimate Tranquillity of Europe.

British Successes in Africa - Capture of a Pirate Stronghold in Tonquin.

Earthquake in England. LONDON, May 18.—A rather severe earthquake was felt early this morning, in County Cornwall. The tremblings were so great that the houses rocked, crockery was thrown from the shelves, and in a few cases chimneys were overturned. People were awakened by the rocking of their beds and many, believing the houses about to fall, rushed out in their night dresses. The movement lasted several seconds.

Italy's New Ministry. PARIS, May 18.—The appointment of the new Italian ministry has produced a bad impression in diplomatic and political circles. The fact is this return to power of Crispi's friends and men who look upon him as their political leader, causes general fear, not that the peace of Europe will be at once disturbed, but that its tranquillity will be eventually threatened. The results of the ministerial change cannot yet be appreciated at their true value, but they will certainly be considerable.

Kossuth's Minister of War. LONDON, May 18.—General George Klapka, Minister of War under Louis Kossuth, is dead.

Capture of a Pirate Stronghold. PARIS, May 18.—It is reported the French forces in Tonquin have captured a pirate stronghold, killing 129 pirates. The French lost five officers and fifty-three soldiers.

Sharp Fighting in Africa. LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch from Lagos, Africa, says: The British and Colonel Scott routed the Senon and Elbas at Epeyese, and burned the town. There was sharp fighting and eight of the British allies were killed. The enemies' loss is not known.

Downsville, Cal., May 18.—Alex. Sharpe, a pioneer of Brandy City, committed suicide yesterday, by exploding a gun powder cache on his stomach. He was badly mutilated.

The Franciscans at Los Angeles. LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 18.—The thermometer registered 98 in the shade. At Evangelist Mill's request many stores are closed in order that the proprietors and their clerks might attend a mid-week service. The tabernacle is well filled. Many of the clerks thus relieved from toil sped away to the sea shore instead of the meeting.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Consensus of the Religions of Canada - Growth of the Different Denominations.

Campbell, the Post, not to be Provided for - To Inspect Meteorological Stations.

OTAWA, May 10.—The Census bulletin on the Religions of Canada was issued today. The Methodists made the greatest proportionate increase in the Dominion as a whole, followed by the Presbyterians. The Church of England, Roman Catholic and Methodists have increased in strength in every Province in the Dominion. In British Columbia the whole increase was 48,000. The principal denominations show the following increase: Church of England, 15,000; Presbyterians, 11,000; Methodists, 11,000; the Roman Catholics, 10,000; the other denominations show large increases. The increase of the Church of England in British Columbia is 31 per cent, which is the largest increase of any denomination in any Province. The city of Victoria shows: Baptists, 640; Roman Catholics, 2,063; Church of England, 6,100; Methodists, 2,116; Presbyterians, 3,228; all others, 4,231.

The Premier quietly set upon the recommendation to provide a station for Campbell, the Post.

Mr. Stewart of the meteorological service has gone to British Columbia to inspect the stations.

TRouble IN PROSPECT. Dakota Indians Not Unlikely to Undertake a Bloody Controversy With the Whites.

Pike, S. D., May 18.—Judge Edgerton is here to hold the term of the District Court. An important case to be tried is that of the United States against Weta-His-Lips, for grand larceny. Weta-His-Lips was indicted for that offense, last month, and Agent George D. Wright has employed an attorney to defend the Indian. Jack Whipple, a wealthy ranchman, who resides fifty miles west of Pierre, last year, in a quarrel with a brother of Weta-His-Lips, Wright shot the Indian and instantly killed him. Whipple was afterwards indicted by the grand jury, and escaped on the technical ground that the offense was not committed on Government land. He was not re-arrested and tried, the right of Congress of the National Art Association begins its session in the lecture room of the Columbia University, this morning. The object of the present meeting is to protest against the high tariff on objects of art. In the absence of Wm. Huntington, president of the Association, the Hon. J. H. Chandler presided. Delegates were welcomed to the tabernacle by Dr. Williams, and many of the clerks thus relieved from toil sped away to the sea shore instead of the meeting.

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THE BRIDE'S FAVORS.

An English Countess That is Rapidly Obtaining in America.

How He Gives Out Change to the People.

He is Passing Thousands of Dollars Worth of the New Coins Over His Counter Every Day—How It is Done.

Silver change of the new patterns is being dispensed at the rate of thousands of dollars daily over what may be called the change counter of the nation at the treasury, says the Washington Star. It is done up prettily in little paper rollers, each containing five dollars in dime quarters or halves. Also it is put up in coarse muslin bags holding fifty dollars each, with paper tags attached. On every such tag is marked the weight, which should be two pounds twelve and one-half ounces for new and unaltered coins, together with the date of weighing and the signature "J. J." which stands for Jerry Jones, the official weigher. Ordinarily such subsidiary pieces are not given out over the counter in sums of less than five dollars, but to satisfy popular curiosity and also for the sake of getting it into circulation, every one is permitted, for the present to procure the freshly designed silver money in as small quantities as may be desired.

The new coins are brought from the Philadelphia mint, where they are made, in wooden kegs. In each keg are five sacks holding one hundred dollars each. They are delivered by the United States express at the basement door on the east side of the treasury, and are wheeled on small trucks to the counting room. In this department, deft-fingered young ladies sit at tables with stacks of glittering silver in front of them. They take a double handful at a time, quickly spread out the bright pieces in a single layer over the board, and pick them up by the edge by the numbers necessary to fill the roll. Some making these rouleaux, small paper tubes are prepared by the messengers of the division in their leisure moments. The rapidity with which they are filled and closed is truly astonishing. Finally they are placed in tin boxes, each of which contains exactly two hundred dollars. So accurately are they made to hold just that amount that the absence of a single coin would be likely to be noticed at once.

Every such roll of silver is weighed after being filled in the same way as the bags are. It is interesting to stand behind the change counter upstairs in the cash room and see how the rollers are filled. The official in charge is surrounded on every side by stacks of money in every shape. Piled on the floor are bags of one hundred dollars filled with rouleaux, just as they have been brought up by the elevator from the counting room beneath. Besides the smaller coins there are bags of silver dollars, each containing fifty dollars in one hundred ten-cent rollers, rouleaux holding ten dollars each, nickel and dime bags of twenty-five dollars and paper bags of one and five dollars, and pennies in muslin bags of five dollars and paper bags of one dollar. At the head of the counter, in a drawer divided into compartments exactly the size of greenbacks and filled with bank and treasury notes and silver certificates of every denomination. The aggregate sum at hand seems enormous, but people come in such rapid succession to the window that presently the supply of small bills runs low. In response to an order conveyed by a messenger two packages are brought, each a foot cube, and neatly done up in brown paper with a label. The official in charge of the change puts them open with his pen-knife. In one of them are found four thousand one-dollar notes, and in the other are many two-dollar notes. However the teller needs more cash of any kind he simply fills out a blank and signs his initials. The vault clerk delivers to him the money and charges it against him.

All the fractional paper currency that comes in for redemption is handed directly over the change counter, new money being given for it. One day lately a package of it containing seventy-one dollars and seventy cents was received in this way. The largest single coin that has reached the treasury for a year. The little notes, neatly done up in a bundle, were so old and worn that the engraving on them was nearly indistinguishable. Some curious story might have been told about them, doubtless. Perchance they formed a part of some miser's hoard, hidden away ever since the war. Anyone who has a portion of a bill and has lost the rest can get a fresh and whole one for it by applying at the same counter. Three-fifths of a two-dollar note is worth ten dollars. Two-fifths is worth five dollars, but a less fragment must be accompanied by a sufficient telling how the balance was destroyed. Among the coins sent in from banks are a good many mutilated and foreign ones. They are thrown out in the counting-room. All old copper cents are kept and sent to the mint for recycling. Likewise it is with the nickel three-cent and bronze two-cent pieces.

An Historic Horse's Hoof. A very interesting relic has fallen into the possession of the well-known Birmingham physician, Sir James Spence, says London Tid-Bits. It is one of the hoofs of the identical horse that Lord Cardigan rode in the charge of the light brigade. Lady Sawyer's father who was a Lincolnshire rector received this precious relic of the historic charge from Lord Cardigan, and it bears an inscription to this effect: The four hoofs are now disposed of as follows: The pair of Wales, an honorary colonel of the Tenth Hussars, has one; another belongs to the officers of that famous regiment, and it is brought out at mess on state occasions; the countess of Cardigan owns a third, and the Christian, which is the hind hoof, graces the sideboard of Sir James Sawyer. It is beautifully mounted in silver and is naturally highly prized by its owner.

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WIDOW'S TOLLY—YOUNG LADY'S GOWN. To the bereaved one if she were deprived of the means to pay her respects to the dead, she could not do so. The depth of the cravat worn there, last few months, surely grief was never so profound before. Touching the very ground at the back and hemmed half a yard deep are the widow's veils. But after the first few weeks, when the tear stain is faded from the eyelids, a net veil can cover the face if it is properly bordered by a fold of crape in each and a half wide. The tops of the sleeves and the full vest front and the panels are all made of crape, silk and ribbon, but some like to have the whole front of the skirt covered with crape; but this is extreme.

From grave to gay. One makes the step in looking at the bright young girl in her pearl gray bonnet, with its ruby velvet belt and dainty toques with its ruby velvet draped across the waist and caught up at the side. In the back it is trimmed with deep plaits, and the whole is ornamented with bands of American lynx and a narrow silver braiding. The corsage and sleeves are highly novel and will prove becoming to any slight young figure.

The style of dressing the hair is changing rapidly, and it will not be long before the most of it will be drawn back from the forehead and turned up over a small cushion, with a few fine little curls drifting down over the face, mostly on the temples, and drawn up from the nape of the neck.

IN MEMORY OF FOUR HUNDRED.

A Monument Erected to the Victims of a Great Theater Fire.

Dec. 8, 1881, one of the most terrible theater fires on record occurred in the Ring Theater, Vienna. It broke out on the stage and spread with incredible rapidity to the auditorium, in which an audience of more than 1,000 was closely packed.

A frightful panic instantly ensued. During the intense excitement every precaution against fire was forgotten—iron cur-

MONUMENT TO THE RING THEATER VICTIMS. This monument is a fine work of art, and is a fitting memorial to the victims of the fire. It is a simple, yet powerful, expression of grief and sympathy for those who lost their lives in the fire at the Ring Theater, Vienna, Dec. 8, 1881.

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REMARKS BY THE HUMORISTS.

A MAN will spend enough money warming himself by grog shop fires to buy out a coal and wood business.

THE LAST WORD.—"Does your wife always get the last word?" "No; she hasn't any last word. She never stops."

QUINTON.—"Have you ever studied the labor problem?" "Lazicus—" "Well, I should say I had; and I have solved it, too." "In Quinton—" "How?" "Lazicus—" "Let me try to do it all."—"Jester."

WAGAWAY.—"So you heard my lectures on 'Miracles.' Do you know what a miracle is, my little girl?" "Bessie—" "Oh, yes. My sister said it would be a miracle if you didn't stay to dinner to-day."

IN A London board school an inspector was examining a class in geography. He wished to elicit that the Straits of Dover were "water," not "land," and accordingly put the following question: "Why would I not cross from Calais to Calais on horseback?" A cute boy of twelve years replied, with a knowing look: "Cause he'd chuck yer orf, sir."

INDUSTRIAL FIGURES. OVER 300,000 orange trees were planted in Mexico last year by planters from California.

THERE are 466 sawmills running in the state of Washington, with a total daily cutting capacity of 8,481,000 feet.

RECENT explorations in the district of Sonora, Mexico, show that the coal deposits in the San Marcial valley will amount to fully 60,000,000 tons, and it is of excellent quality.

THE record made by the United States fifty-fifth expedition of the value of its own products during the past twelve months was greater than ever before made by any nation. The value of exports exceeded \$100,000,000.

IT has recently been estimated that in the case of exports of 4,000 manufactured products worth \$200,000,000 kilograms of paper. Three hundred million is used in periodicals, and the remainder in books, brochures, commercial circulars, etc. The amount used in periodicals is increased one-third in ten years, and is constantly growing.

THE per cent of India's population are widows.

EVERY year one thousand children are born in the workhouses in London.

THERE are now about two and a quarter millions of acres in Scotland uncultivated by deer forests.

THE Irish parliament existed for over thirty years, but it was extinguished in 1801 at the time of the union with Great Britain.

THERE were 148 divorce cases in Scotland last year, as against 110 the year previous. Sixty-three of the actions were brought by husbands and eighty by wives.

THE Hydatid disease of New South Wales is very common among dogs. When the eggs of these worms enter the human stomach with the food, they produce the bladder worms.

POLTRY POINTS.

"THE better the scratcher, the better the layer." This is a rule laid down by the Jersey Bulletin.

TO PREPARE pullets for laying during the winter let them have plenty of exercise, give all they will eat, especially of clean and keep them growing.

FOWLS constantly confined should have at least nine square feet of space each in the house, and twenty-five square feet of yard room. When they are shut up only a part of the time, about half the above space will be sufficient.

GREEN bones, ground in one of the varieties of mills now on the market, are excellent for poultry. They are better than dried bones, because, while furnishing material for shells, they also contain bits of meat and other nutriment.

ARTISTS AND ART NOTES.

W. K. VAN DERBILT has purchased the celebrated etching of "Columbus Before the Council at Salamanca," which will be placed in the world's fair exposition.

SOME painters in Geneva are painting a panorama of the Bernese Alps, which will have a height of 31 feet and a width of 84 feet, to go to Chicago. The whole will cost about \$800,000. It was all sketched from the summit of the Mannlichen, 6,600 feet high.

THIS seems to be the era of young women sculptors. Miss Rideout, who is doing the statuary work for the woman's building of the world's fair, is only eighteen, and Miss Julia Braeken, whose work with the chisel in Chicago is said to show real genius, is just twenty-one.



MONUMENT TO THE RING THEATER VICTIMS.

MONUMENT TO THE R

SPRING ASSIZES.

Jury Cases are Adjourned Monday, May 30, by Request of the Crown.

Found in the Shee Dog Case Obtaining Money Under False Pretences.

Victoria Spring Assizes, opened yesterday, before His Lordship Sir Matthew Gribble, Chief Justice.

There were present in court, the following: the attorney-general, Mr. Davie, and his deputy, Mr. A. G. G. Footley, G. C. Charles, D. M. Roberts, E. V. Bodwell, F. L. and J. Campbell, of Vancouver.

The usual preliminaries the following day who compose the grand jury were Mr. J. John, vice foreman; Mr. P. Burgess, formerly of the rectorial staff of the Columbian, has joined the Telegram staff.

A new species of anarchists has spread throughout the number of the "menu," there being only five or six of these charges against the accused.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Wild Horses of the Interior—The Inland Agricultural Association.

End of the Methodist Conference—Preparing for the 24th—Bakers' Association.

VANCOUVER, May 16.—W. P. Morris, of the Telegram, has been appointed Court Interpreter, in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Kristian Johnson took his father and mother over the C. P. R. on Sunday, en route for Norway, after nine years residence in this vicinity.

Mr. Toppin was formerly assistant manager of the Interior Hotel, and is now at the Victoria College Club will play the college at Victoria.

Henry Darling, superintendent of the Union Steamship company, was on Sunday, the 15th, at a matrimonial nuptial.

It is understood that the Westminster League has agreed to play at Victoria, on the 19th.

Photographers Hall is resting from business. A general meeting of bicyclists will be held, on the 21st.

Mr. G. D. Corbridge, C. E., left on Sunday for Vancouver, B. C., to superintend the construction of the new Edison building.

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NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Wentworth F. Wood recently started for Moscow and other distant points. A proposition is made to bond the "Lone Prospector" to a syndicate of C. E. R. men.

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AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADING.

Virtual Collapse of Wiseman's Project.

BERLIN, May 16.—The German Anti-Slavery Committee, through its Chairman, has admitted in an interview that the "Wiseman" scheme, which was proposed about a month ago, has virtually collapsed.

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A CHAT WITH THE KAISER.

He Says He Will Do the Best for His People.

LONDON, May 14.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a chance interview between Emperor William and an Englishman who had taken shelter in a shed from the rain while walking from Greenwald forest to Charlottenburg.

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CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

The third trial of J. S. Galatz, the Portuguese who murdered Martin Hyne, last week, picked the body and fed to his workmen, has been begun at Bakersfield, Cal.

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JEFFREE TAKES BOTH RACES.

Hercules Make Phenomenally Fast Time.

The first of the series of club handicaps arranged by the Island Wanderers for the summer were contested at Beacon Hill last evening, Jeffree winning both events in exceptionally fast time, considering the

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ONCE MORE THE KAISER.

He Visits St. Etien and Makes a Speech.

BERLIN, May 15.—Emperor William has begun the round of festivities with which this summer is to be filled. He and the Empress passed Saturday in St. Etien to celebrate with the prominent nobility the opening of the new grand railway station.

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Supreme Court. In Chambers. (Before Mr. Justice Crease).

Mr. Wm. Craig, formerly Superintendent of the Nicola Milling and Mining Co., resides at Oakland, Cal. He was one of the party on the northern shore near San Andreas that was the scene of a high water, which on May 21, 1891, was demolished and the young lady killed and two others wounded, but escaped unhurt.

Mr. John Devoe is erecting a fine verandah and an addition to his house, which is to be built on the site of the old mill. Mr. Devoe is also erecting a fine verandah and an addition to his house, which is to be built on the site of the old mill.

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FOR HEARING. Adjourned by consent sine die.

Special to the Colonist.

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

A Road Agent Who Preceded to Be a Good Fellow.

The Hell Trap of War.

[Copyright, 1892, by Charles B. Lewis.]

It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon of a summer day, and the stage over a certain route in Montana held three other passengers. We were all prospectors, for the matter of that, but the others were "raw" hands in Kansas and not used to the ways of the country.

The driver had given me a hint, that it was about time the stage was held up again, four or five weeks having elapsed, but when I passed the word along the passengers made light of it, and we were thus unprepared when the summons came.

It was a hot day, and I guess we were all nodding, when the horses were suddenly pulled up at the crest of a hill. It wasn't thirty seconds later before a man was at the right hand door, calling out:

"Now, then, you are behind time, and I don't want to detain you longer than I can help! Climb down, gentlemen, and throw up your hands!"

Had we been ready for the call we would have killed him at the door. We were not ready, however, for the robber got ready to suit himself either a lunatic or an idiot.

We stripped ourselves of everything of value, and he gathered the plunder into a small leather bag, and brought along for the purpose. He got nearly \$2,000 in cash, and he was so pleased with the haul that he gave each of us twenty dollars from the pile, explaining:

"I always leave a man a grub stake to begin on, and if you are ambitious and energetic you'll get along all right. Best country in the world for a poor man. You can now climb back into the stage."

Six months previous to that date a man named Thompson had made a rich "find" and sold out for \$85,000 in cash. He was still in the country, and as we were getting back into the stage the robber drew closer to me, lifted the hat off my head and exclaimed:

est hearty. That was a lucky find you made last fall, Mr. Thompson."

"As I told you before, my name isn't Thompson," I replied.

"No! I beg to differ with you. I saw you at Diamond City in December, and I'm sure I'm not mistaken. Have some more bacon, Mr. Thompson."

"Thank you. If I'm Thompson I'm worth \$3,000 to you, am I?"

"That's the figure, Mr. Thompson."

"Well, you are left on Thompson. I may resemble him, but he's in Boise City, Ida., at this very date, while I'm here. Look into my wallet there, and you'll find cards and letters to prove who I am. I wanted to say as much to you before the stage started, but you were in such a hurry and so anxious to shoot somebody that I didn't get a chance. All the ransom money you can get out of me wouldn't buy you a pound of bacon."

He looked at me very steadily for a minute and then went over to the mail sack, emptied out its contents and searched through my wallet. There were plenty of proofs that I was not Thompson. He was satisfied after four or five minutes, and he turned and held out his hand and said:

"Mr. Blank, I beg your pardon. You are not Mr. Thompson, as I perceive. I further discover that you are a newspaper man. Sorry for the blunder. No man has a greater respect for the press in general than I entertain. If I hadn't turned road agent I should probably have become an editor. I am ashamed of myself, and I wish you would tell me how I can make it up to you."

"You have still \$300 of my money."

"Exactly, I see. The first step is to restore your money, of course. Allow me to present you with this wallet and contents. No thanks, if you will, I will make it a rule never to interfere with the liberty of the press."

He had a box of good cigars, and as we smoked we fell into a general conversation. My robber was a man about thirty, well educated, and a gentleman in his manners. He was returning to Bamboch from a flying visit east, and he asked me a hundred questions about politics and general news. He knew Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York like a book.

"He knew all the prominent men of the country by reputation at least, and was a great admirer of Zachariah Chandler. As we became better acquainted I began, in a journalistic way, to pump him for information, but he met my efforts with a laugh, and explained to me that you don't need any additional facts to make an interesting article. Let's turn in for the night. The chances are that I shall have half a dozen men looking for me to-morrow, and I may have to hunt for a new hiding place. What do you think of this as a profession?"

"What? Stage robbery?"

"Yes! I suppose that's the technical name for it. How would you like to go parads with me?"

"I can't say it strikes me favorably. You are not only liable to be shot down every hour in the twenty-four, but I can't see how you are to enjoy your profits."

"Well, don't decide offhand, but think it over. There are some drawbacks, of course, but they don't count when compared to the excitement of it. After the first adventure or two I think you'd like it. Good night."

He was asleep before I was. A bear came up from the lower end of the gulch, sniffing and growling, and I got up and then moved on to the fire to frighten him away. It was long after midnight before I dozed off, and I was awake again when daylight began to filter down through the trees and rocks.

"You were a bit nervous, and of course you don't know the road well," said the robber as he sat up and rubbed his eyes.

"On my part, I slept like a top. Nothing on my conscience, you know! Well, we'll have a bite to eat."

There was a spring fifty feet farther down the gulch. We washed and had a wash, and then I helped him cook breakfast. We had about the same as for supper. While we were eating he suddenly burst out laughing and said:

"Quite a drop from the Fifth Avenue hotel, isn't it? No, the Tremont at Chicago, the Planters at St. Louis, eh? Well, we are not out here for style and we run no risk of dyspepsia. What do you think of my proposition?"

"I don't see my way clear to go into partnership with you. In the first place, I don't believe I've got the nerve to make a good road agent; in the next, I'm interested at Bamboch and don't want to lose what I've put in; thirdly, you'll be hunted down and killed within a year. Looking at it from a business standpoint, I won't pay 1 per cent. on the capital invested."

"Well, that's for you to decide," he quietly replied. "I'd like a pard, and I believe you'd fill the bill, but it all rests with you. It's up to you to be moving. The last night, and no doubt you are right as to the windup. I expect you want to be moving soon."

"If I have no objections."

"Oh, none in the world! I'll go with you and show you a short cut, but let's have a smoke first."

As we smoked we talked in a rambling way. During the conversation he mentioned Market street in Philadelphia, Fifth street in Cincinnati, Main street in Buffalo and Euclid avenue in Cleveland, and all in such a way as to lead me to believe he was quite familiar with the cities. When we had finished our cigars I said to him:

"Suppose we form a partnership the other way. You cry quits to this sort of life and go down to Bamboch with me."

"Too late!" he replied, forcing a laugh. "As I have sowed, so must I reap. Thanks for your kind interest, but the ore has to be moving. He returned me my revolver and made me a present of another. He also buckled on a pair, put things in the cave to rights and then we climbed out of the gulch. We walked over the widest kind of a country for two hours or more, and at length he stopped and said:

"The stage road is right down there, not twenty rods away, and you turn to the right. I'm sorry for my blunder of yesterday, but I'm rather glad of it."

"But I'm rather glad of it."

"Well, I try to get square. I'm glad we met and sorry to say goodbye. We may meet again some day. Good day to you."

We shook hands and he turned away. We did meet again, three months later. That is, I saw his dead body lashed across

the back of a mule following a sheriff's posse, and the blood was still oozing from a bullet hole in the center of his forehead. He had been hunted down.

THE HELL TRAP OF WAR.

We have a line of breastworks strong enough to stand artillery, and we are crowned it with "lead logs." By that I mean a log so placed that a soldier can fire under it while it protects his head. Where there are head logs men kneel and fire at a strike a human target. A regiment thus sheltered will check and drive back three times its strength. It was done back and again on both sides during the war.

But blockading was not satisfied with the almost perfect immunity offered by earthwork and breastwork and head logs. It sought for still further advantage, and found it in that hell trap, the abatis.

If there is a forest in front, the trees are cut down, tops to the enemy, and the limbs are sharpened and interlaced until a fox could hardly make his way through the tangle. When the trees are not convenient fence rails, boards, limbs and brush are used. The object is to check an enemy under fire.

See what a hell trap we have set in front of our 600 men! There are stakes driven into the earth at an angle and then sharpened. They are bound together with telegraph wire, and two strong iron cables pull one across a safe place. For "chinking" we have used the branches of wild plum trees and the blackberry bushes from along the fence. You could not drive wild horses over such an abatis. A stampeding herd of buffaloes would break it down, but there would be a winnow of dead and wounded piled up before it.

The hell trap has been ready for two hours when the prey appears. Our line has been dug out to the left until there are weak spots. This looks like one of them to the enemy who is searching. The lay of ground hides the abatis from his view and he can see only that part of the breastwork running over the hill. We have no plain to see from here. We can see the men plainly as they form for a charge. The intervals between the bodies as they swing into position prove that there are four regiments. They leave the cover of the woods as steadily as if on parade, and it is a handsome sight to see them advance. The order runs along one of the regiments. They leave the cover of the woods as steadily as if on parade, and it is a handsome sight to see them advance. The order runs along one of the regiments. They leave the cover of the woods as steadily as if on parade, and it is a handsome sight to see them advance.

BEHIND THE BARS.

The Youthful Van Horst Located and Says He Will Quietly Serve His Term Out.

He Tells the Story of How He Escaped—Assisted to Port Angeles by a Fisherman.

Registered at the Hotel du Bastion, last evening, was a youthful tourist, who, during the past three weeks has seen more real solid, unadulterated life than he ever imagined could be jammed into that space of time. His name is the familiar one, "Van Horst," which has been for some little time synonymous with the term "bad boy," and yet, according to his own story, he is not such a bad boy after all. His weakness apparently is that human nature will grow out, and on the same principle the chief crime he has committed has been getting caught.

The story is briefly told. Six months ago or a little less, young Van Horst, a boy of 14 years, was convicted before the magistrate of a boat from one of the city boats on the E. & N. railway. He was then sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the reformatory, but twice before the term would have been about up he was only to be caught and brought back. When the term had expired he was set at liberty, but was soon run in again, this time for stealing a boat from one of the city boats. For this offence he got another term of three months, a companion named Libby who was along with him at the time receiving a similar punishment. The three months term would have been about up by this time, but three weeks ago Van Horst and Libby broke jail and escaped, no one knew where. The next thing known of them was that they had been seen by the chief of police at Port Townsend, who advised the Victoria police that he had sent the boy back. This was on Monday, the 10th inst., and the boy was in the port, as stated in yesterday's morning issue. Yesterday afternoon the Superintendent of the Provincial Police took the matter in hand, located the youngster early by 10 o'clock last night had him looked up in the Provincial police office, Bastion street, where a Colonist reporter had a chat with him. The boy says that when he left the reformatory with young Libby he went as close down to the docks where they met an Italian fisherman to whom they confided the fact that they had broken away from the jail. They said that the police were looking for them and the fisherman taking pity on them, agreed to take them to Port Angeles where they had a boat. They left the same night and from Port Angeles wandered all over the Sound' country taking in the world as best they could without money or home or friends, sleeping out at night or lying around in barrels and box cars when it rained. Finally they separated, and Van Horst was hit upon by the Port Townsend police and sent back to the reformatory.

The boy tells his story with perfect frankness and candor. He does not seem to belong to what one would call the criminal class, but he is a real case. He is a "square" and honest, he would do his best to get along. Asked why he ran away from the reformatory, he said it was because he was not satisfied with the food and the treatment of the reformatory, and he thought he would try to get out. He says he has thought every kind of a life would be better than that.

He will be returned to the reformatory and in case he behaves himself the chances are no further proceedings will be taken against him for breaking jail. The fact that he has broken away from the abatis the night he was taken up by the police, for notwithstanding the boy's bad record and roguish proclivities, it is possible something may yet be made out of him.

IN THE BOOK WORLD.

The Family of Gen. U. S. Grant have received \$114,832.28 in royalties on the general's autobiography.

Horses are entertained that the late George Bancroft's library can be purchased for the Newberry public library of Chicago.

In the sleepy little town of Winborne, in Dorsetshire, Eng., is an ancient library in which all the books are chained to the shelves.

The constitution of the United States has just entered the forty-seventh year of its existence. The paper is the Natal Witness, published in Pietermaritzburg.

A DAILY newspaper published in South Africa in the English language has just entered the forty-seventh year of its existence. The paper is the Natal Witness, published in Pietermaritzburg.

The smallest book ever printed is a volume a little over an inch square, which contains the whole of Dante's "La Divina Commedia" with illustrations. This was printed by the Drexel institute by Mr. Childs.

GREAT is the German appreciation of Shakespeare. A cheap edition of his works brought out by the Weimar Shakespeare society had a sale of 100,000 copies in six months. It is said that such a sale is an almost unprecedented event in the German book market.

PEOPLE OF INTEREST.

This Rothschild's annually give 100,000 francs to deserving persons who have difficulty in paying their rents.

MR. GLADSTONE sat on the same bench at Oxford with Cardinal Manning, and says that "the grand old man who has gone that" this place can hardly be filled.

ARCHBISHOP FORBES, who is declared to have made \$100,000 by his lectures in Australia and New Zealand, says that "in America it takes you a year to get your name up, a year to make your pile and a year to fizzle out."

M. BUSH, a Quebec fisherman, has sold his wife to M. Chapeau, a neighbor, for a spot of cash and with no warranty asked or given. The lady, Miss Bush, was quite agreeable to be traded off, though she rather kicked against the price being too low.

MR. CHARLES VILLIERS, who recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday in England, had been in parliament just before he was elected to the House of Commons. He was an important figure in British public life forty years ago, though but little of his fame has descended to the present generation.

LATEST FAIR NOTES.

The Blue Grass league, of Iowa, embracing the southwestern counties of the state, has decided to construct a "Blue Grass Palace" at the exposition.

HON. W. C. BEECHER, of Kentucky, according to present plans, will deliver the oration-dedictory of the Columbian Exposition buildings, on October 18, 1892.

The fine geological collection made by the late Prof. Worthen, state geologist of Illinois, will form part of the Illinois exhibit at the exposition. The State World's Fair board has purchased it for \$8,000.

The United States Pottery association has applied for 32,000 square feet in the manufacturers building, and announces its intention of making an exhibit that will not be surpassed by any showing made by the famed potteries of Europe.

The Chamber of Commerce at Salt Lake City, U. T., and the national commissioners and lady managers of the territory have circulated a petition asking that the legislature appropriate \$100,000 in aid of an exhibit at the world's fair.

WELL TO REMEMBER.

UNDRESSED kid gloves may be cleaned by washing them in naphtha. Wash on the hands and hang them out in the air to dry.

FOR cariche, with little children, an emulsified butter is laid upon the ear a flannel bag stuffed with hops and wrung from hot vinegar.

WHEAT cereal is brought home, if not wanted immediately, it should be wrapped in a wet cloth. An hour before dinner put into cold water, then drain and serve with a celery dish.

CATTLEPOX should be tied up in a net or piece of white mosquito netting when boiling, and served with rich strong butter. Boil twenty minutes. Look carefully through this vegetable for worms just the color of the stalk.

WAYS OF FASHION.

SHIPPERS and stockings of the same shade as the gown are the correct style for the woman who wants to be well dressed from top to toe.

BLUE is a favorite color for evening and dinner wear, and ranges in shade from the soft turquoise tints to rich coral flower and royal blue.

JEWELRY belts and those made of gold and silver are popular for house gowns. They do not fit snugly, and should present the effect of catching up draperies in order to be really effective.

An old fashion, which is revived, is that of wearing a chain to which is attached a gold pencil-case. When not in use the end of the pencil is pushed inside of the dress, between two of the buttons.

BITS OF WIT AND WISDOM.

DO not growl. It is beastly. A good resolution is better than nothing at all.

ALL the money of the spendthrift is ready money.

THERE is always precious little of anything precious.

IT is the duty of the young lady to be a matter of hooks and eyes.

THE high-tempered woman takes an excursion almost every day.

IF you really know more than other people you doubtless have sense enough to keep some of it to yourself.

VOICE AND SOUND.

Pure and Sweet Tones Travel Farther Than Louder Ones.

It is a curious fact that musical sounds fly farther and are heard at a greater distance than those which are more loud and noisy. If we go on the outside of a town during a fair, at the distance of a mile, we hear the musical instruments, but the din of the multitude, which is so overpowering in the place, can scarcely be heard, the noise dying on the spot. To those who are conversant with the power of musical instruments, the following observation will be understood: The violins made at Cremona about the year 1600 are superior in tone to any of a later date, age seeming to dispossess them of their noisy qualities, and leaving nothing but the pure tone. If a modern violin is played by the side of one of those instruments, it will appear much the louder of the two; but on receding a hundred paces, when compared with the Cremona, it will scarcely be heard.

The voice of a man is endowed with purity of tone, in a higher degree than any of the vocal animals, by which, in a state of nature, it enabled him to communicate with his fellows at a distance very remote. Providence has bestowed upon children a power of voice, in proportion to their size, ten times greater than the adult. In a state of nature, this serves them as a defense and protection; for it is well known that children have sometimes, by their cries, alarmed and kept off the attacks of the most furious animals—N. Y. Ledger.

British Pride Touched.

When three regiments of the English army took possession of Casper Me, in the last year of the war of 1813, a large detachment was sent up the river to seize the neighboring towns. As the red-coats were leisurely marching through the country, they saw an old, bent, white-haired man sitting at the door of a small plain house.

The young officer at the head of the troops deigned to lay aside military dignity for a moment, and condescendingly hailed him:

"Old Daddy, did you ever see so many men before?"

"Yes," was the prompt answer.

"And where, then?"

"With Wolfe, under the walls of Quebec."

The officer stopped. Good-natured condescension to old Yankee countryman was changed to respect for the colonial soldier. 1776 and 1813 were forgotten. He ordered the command to halt, and with the other officers shook hands with the humble old man, proud to do honor to his name under the British flag, had followed a young, brave general to his last victory—Youth's Companion.

Equi.

Every incident should be welcomed which, in a country where offended "honor" must be satisfied by questionable means, tends to make the practice of dueling absurd. Many a sensible man has escaped the lifelong remorse attendant on "bringing down his man" by the simple method of throwing cold water on the person's injured sensibilities in the beginning.

One day, a distinguished notary, while breakfasting with a friend at a cafe in Paris, indulged in some stinging comments on the public acts of Marshal Marmont. Suddenly, another gentleman, dining at a neighboring table, rose and approached them, his moustache bristling with anger.

"Sir," cried he, tragically, "you shall give me satisfaction!"

"Are you, Marshal Marmont?" quietly asked the notary.

"I have not that honor," was the reply. "I am his chief aide-de-camp."

"Give me your card, then, sir," said the notary. "I will send you my head clerk."

Missunderstood.

He was a well-known divine and he had come to the Tombs in search of material for a sermon upon the hardness and unrepentant criminal. A number of very fine specimens in this line had just returned from receiving their sentences at special sessions and the minister talked briefly with each of them. The last of the lot was a bright particular star. His specialty was emulsified butter, having attained distinction in London as a genius among his class he determined to come over and experiment on a few American domiciles. His first effort was successful, but three days afterward the wily detectives gathered him in.

The expression which he wore was one of such intense grief that the minister was touched.

"My friend," he remarked, "you must have been through a sad experience?"

The burglar heaved a heavy sigh.

"No," he murmured, in retrospective tones, "it was only a boardin' house."

Quick-Witted.

An actor now famous made his first appearance on the stage in a provincial city where the theater goers were accustomed to make their disapproval felt when an entertainer did not succeed in pleasing them. He was young and nervous, and failed dismally in the part he was endeavoring to present, and soon found himself the target for an assortment of objectionable brick-abrac.

When the uproar was at its highest, one of his disgusted auditors flung a cabbage head at him. As it fell on the stage the actor picked it up and stepped forward to the footlights. He raised his hand to command silence, and when his tormentors paused to hear what he had to say, exclaimed, pointing to the cabbage head:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I expected to please you with my acting, but I confess I did not expect that anyone in the audience would lose his head over it."

He was allowed to proceed without further molestation.—P. McArthur, in Harper's Magazine.

—Mr. Emerson (of Boston)—"How rapidly do tomatoes first grow?" "Mrs. Emerson—Yes; the dear child will be four years old next week—quite old enough to put into eye-glasses. Will you select them for her or shall I?"

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Lake Huron, do, do, do, June 1st, 1892.

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From our Ottawa, May Commission recom close on March 31st that Parliament be extended, and em penditures, and em more accurately ga tion in his budget. Mr. Earle had eno with the Govt the quarantine sta thoroughly equip stants will be in emigating appar Several papers t Society born on Mr. G. W. B. DENNISON, Perth by 89 major The House sat on Thursday after noon. Sir Richard's adjournment at insisted that a must be passed. Mr. MacLean, introduced to de On the vote, the tations regarding tions would be m early date. The expenditure, an early what she w Hon. Mr. Bow submit the info He had not had ter Spronle in favor of the a

New Action to Fire at Mid

MIDLAND, N. La stores of N. La E. O. D. B. DENNISON, dealer, in Loss, \$8,500; in QUEBEC, M. organs here all should be taken the recovery of his out of the m. A bill, introd Mr. Morris Hackett (Cony) comes the visit Opposition vote which was also ment supporter

WIN Arrival of the Gambell

WIN Arrival of the Gambell