



LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From The Daily Colonist, February 6. LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL. County Court. The February session of the County Court opened yesterday with the usual number of tradesmen's cases on the list.

Lighted With Electricity. In order to thoroughly protect the public and improve the convenience of their wharves, the C.P.N. Co. are arranging to have them lighted by the Tramway Co.

A Good Offer. In connection with the steps taken to establish a refuge home for the poor and aged, a prominent citizen of Victoria has offered to donate to the city a sum of land, on the condition that in the event of such a home being established.

Wheeler's Photograph. Before leaving the Provincial jail on Wednesday, Lawrence Wheeler sat for his photograph which will adorn the regalia of the gallery at police headquarters.

The Two Cities. At the special Council meeting to be held on Monday evening, it is understood to be the intention of the Council to increase the salary of Chief of Police Sheppard to \$150 per month, and that of Chief Engineer Deary to \$125.

A Correction. Mr. Dennis Murphy, of the 141 Mile House, published a letter in THE WEEKLY COLONIST, of January 23, under the heading of "The Carib-o Election."

C. F. M. Co. At the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., was elected a director in the place of Mr. Alexander Danneberg.

A New Bridge is Needed. On Monday afternoon, a team of horses, owned by Mrs. Witty, of Methoan, and driven by a man in her employ, went over the bridge at Albert Head.

Resting on a Rock. Yesterday morning, as the sealing schooner Sapphire was being towed out of the harbor by the tug Alton, the tug and the schooner drifted on a flat rock near Laurel Point.

The Ladies' Returns Dance. The young ladies who attend the mid-night adieu dances, gave a return dance to the members of the Midnight Adieu Club, last evening.

The North Arm. Aldermen Soullier and Kennedy, of Westminster, have arrived in town to urge upon the Provincial Government the importance of opening the road along the North Arm of the Fraser River, from New Westminster to the North Arm bridge.

Life Insurance. The late Mr. David F. Fee, Jr., carried three life insurance policies, one of which was with the British Empire Mutual company. Yesterday, Messrs. A. B. Gray & Co., general agents of the company for British Columbia, paid to the estate of the deceased the total amount of the policy.

It was Washing Day. An alarm from box 35, pulled at 10:30 a.m. yesterday, called the fire brigade to South Turner street, near Niagara, where the home of Mr. McIntosh was discovered to be in danger.

A New Departure. The annual meeting of the Pano R. Avenue Methodist Church, last night, partook of a somewhat different character to the usual one.

Water Works Improvements. The \$200,000 loan, which Ald. Coughlan will shortly ask for by presenting a by-law to the ratepayers, is contemplated to meet the following suggestions contained in the Water Commissioner's annual report:

Under the direction of Prof. Fierdner, weekly rehearsals of this popular company are being conducted, with every prospect for its successful production about Easter, for a charitable purpose.

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of Elk Lake, thereby raising its top water level a few feet, and cutting off all the objectionable, shallow, swampy portions; and the conduit from Elk Lake to the present filter beds, would utilize every drop of water supply from the city of Victoria; and any increased supply for the now largely extended city will have to be obtained from some other gathering ground.

A Good Bargain. Last night, Manager Austin stopped at the door several women of loose character who, unknown to the management, had purchased boxes for last night's performance at the Opera House.

Political Rumors. Now that an election for the Commons is close at hand, the air is full of rumors as to who will offer as candidates.

Trade and Labor Association. Mr. W. H. Ireland, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, is getting up a scheme to form a Trades and Labor Association for mutual improvement and association.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

TWELFTH DAY.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. McLeod. Mr. MARTIN presented the report of the Standing Orders and Private Bills committee, reporting that the rules had been complied with in regard to certain petitions for private bills.

THE LAW OF LIBEL. Mr. DAVIE introduced an Act respecting actions of libel or slander, and moved that it be placed on the orders of the day for tomorrow.

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only not seen the bill, but might never see it, as the committee might never report it. It was, therefore, wholly out of place for the House to give any instructions regarding the bill to the members of the House.

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cedents cited by the last speaker were not pertinent. It would be a very bad thing to adopt a proposal of this kind. The Chinese question would not doubt come up when the bill was brought before the House.

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A scale of fines is provided for the various offences, and persons giving information will receive half the fine imposed. Full rights of search are given to constables or police officers.

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POCKET SAVINGS BANKS.

A New and Ingenious Contrivance.

The Latest Invention for Enabling Those Having Odd Coins About Their Persons to Save Them.

Pocket savings banks are the latest thing out. These are receptacles for nickels and dimes, out of which they can not be extracted.

Similar banks are made and extensively sold, of larger size and fanciful design, which serve the same purpose, but which can not be carried in the pocket.

Once these banks were only used by children. To-day they may be found in the pockets of all sorts of men.

But the chief enemy of man was felt to be man himself. The one who abstracted most of the cash was the depositor. To save him from himself was the object of the inventors of the latest devices.

The German ship Rud von B. which sailed from Cardiff almost a week ago, is being underdocked.

The British Columbia Association is holding its monthly meeting this evening, at the office of Messrs. Crane, McGregor & Boggs, at 8 o'clock.

The City of Kingston is running on the Seattle and Bellingham Bay route. On Sunday the City of Seattle goes on that route, and the Kingston returns to the Victoria route.

The registering dime savings bank is one of the newest designs. It is made of cast-iron and has a dial like a clock.

An improvement upon this has been patented and will be offered to the public next season. It contains a bell, which rings every time a dime disappears in the slot.

The coin registering bank has a sort of cupola on the top and a slot at each side. One side is for dimes and the other for nickels.

Ten dollars in either dimes or nickels must be deposited before the money can be withdrawn. It makes no difference whether the ten dollars is all in dimes or all in nickels, or partly one and partly the other.

The most popular form, however, is that which can be carried around in the pocket. It is a simple contrivance, and as it can be carried in the pocket it has become very popular.

So far as can be learned there is no way to beat these banks except by breaking them. However hard-up a man may be, he can not touch his savings.

One ingenious individual had three dollars in dimes in one of these pocket banks. He had no other money in his pocket. He wanted a drink; he wanted it badly. He could not open the bank.

He consulted a bar-tender. They tried to extract money with a wire. It did not work.

The man thought he would have to remain in the bar. An idea struck the bar-tender. He opened the cash drawer. From it he took out two dollars. It was all in dimes. One by one he slipped them into the bank. At last they were all gone.

The articles of incorporation of the British Columbia and Puget Sound Navigation Company were filed at Portland, capital stock \$5,000,000.

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A Clew and a Chinaman. The clothes line thief is again and, in consequence, a well-known of Churcay mourns the loss of his garments. The police have a clue after a Chinaman.

The City of Seattle last night five cars of sheep, two of wheat and mixed merchandise.

The Victoria Rugby Football club will have a practice game at Beacon 3 p.m. All players are requested to be present a solid from the Coast City next Saturday.

To-day, the sealing schooner Minnie, Ariel, W. P. Hayward, Ellen and the Southern, are being sent out, and the last on the list of the harbor next week.

It is understood that Mr. T. B. Rice will immediately proceed with the construction of a five story brick building, below Steyler street, which will be an ornament to the street.

Measrs. E. B. Marvin & Co. have secured from the east a number of tons of the common pattern, but the first of the kind ever seen here.

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The Victoria Rugby Football... will go to Nanaimo to-day, as expected, but... will have a practice game at Beacon Hill, at... All players are requested to turn... the goal City next Saturday.

A Fleet of Five. Today, the sealing schooners Teresa, Minnie, Ariel, W. Marvin, Hayward and Mary... leave for the Southern hunting grounds; the majority of the schooners are... and the last on the list will be out... of the harbor next week.

To Build on Yates Street. It is understood that Mrs. T. B. Humphries... will immediately proceed with the... of a five story brick block on... Yates street, which will be an ornament to the street and the city.

Summary. A letter received from Quensell Forks... last evening, contains the information that... the weather there is the mildest yet experienced... by the oldest white residents of the... section. There has been no snow this winter... and mining prospects are reported as bright.

Doubly Fatal. Messrs. E. R. Marvin and J. H. have just... received from the east a number of dory rollers... of the common pattern, but made of... bell metal, instead of wood. These are the... of the kind ever seen here, and are... doubly useful, inasmuch as they can be... used as a bell in case of fog.

She Will Not Come Here. The German ship Rad von Bennington, which sailed from Cardiff about two years ago... with coal for the navy at Esquimaux, did not... come here, it being understood that, owing... to the accidents which befel her some... months ago near Montevideo, she will be... permitted to discharge at Valparaiso, instead... of Esquimaux.

The Dentist to Meet. On Monday, the 16th inst., the dentist of... British Columbia will meet in this city... for the formation of a Provincial Association, whose... objects will be the advancement in every way... of the profession. Delegates are expected from... Vancouver, Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, and even the smaller towns... of the interior.

Victoria Secular Union. The first regular meeting of the Victoria Secular Union, which has already a membership... of about 50, was held last evening in Harmony Hall. The affairs of the Union are... directed by the following officers: Simon Duce, president; William Jensen, treasurer; O. C. Hastings, secretary; Wm. Simpkins and S. H. Howard, stewards.

Names Given. The Seattle Telegraph a few days ago... selected a point by publishing the names and... particulars of the victims of the late annual... show, which is being held in the fall. Though the... last exhibition was not held in a very short time, and had to contend with the... three most miserable days in the city's... history, it is nevertheless a fact that the... poultry and dogs that were made won golden... opinions from the public, and the members have... been spurred on to greater activity by the... appreciation shown. It is intended to... publish the names of the winners, and give... a very ample time, not only to get ready for... the show but to breed good stock in time to... compete for prizes. The society will also send... statistics and information to Eastern... British Columbia, in the hope that the... end that more practical poultrymen may... be induced to locate here. The members believe that instead of importing eggs... from the States, it would be better to... as well as in greater quantities from the... American side, Victorians should not only raise... sufficient for themselves, but be in a... position to export in considerable quantity. The... British Columbia has the finest climate for... the purpose in the Dominion, and splendid... returns can be made by practical men or women. It was resolved that a vote of... thanks be tendered Messrs. Dalby, Ballenrath... & Claxton, for their use of the office, which they... so kindly loaned to the association for their meetings.

Large Trades and Labor Association. A large and representative meeting of the... workmen of this city, was held in Spenser... Hall last evening, at which a resolution was... by Mr. W. H. Ireland, to form what is to be... known as the British Columbia Trade and... Labor Association. Harry Howard, president of the... Trades and Labor Council, occupied the... position of secretary. Mr. Ireland explained... in considerable length his scheme, which, among... many minor details, includes a library, to be composed of the best literature... British Columbia has; the finest climate for... the purpose in the Dominion, and splendid... returns can be made by practical men or women. It was resolved that a vote of... thanks be tendered Messrs. Dalby, Ballenrath... & Claxton, for their use of the office, which they... so kindly loaned to the association for their meetings.

Court Gossip. The County Court is still in session. Ferguson v. Ferguson, action for divorce, will be tried to-day. The wife does not defend.

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Nays—Smith, Brown, Baker, Kitchen, Sword, Fletcher, Hall, Booth, Rogers, Stoddard, Croft, Ebers, Vernon Turner, Reilly, Davie, Robson, and the Opposition.

The ayes were Beaven, Semlin, Milne, MacKenzie, Cotton—5.

Mr. KITCHEN introduced a Bill to incorporate the B. C. Dyking and Improvement Co.

Hon. Mr. BEAVER again brought up the Chinese clauses.

Hon. Mr. ROBSON repeated that the House did not know the provisions of the clause, and that the absurdity of insisting upon the motion.

The motion was rejected by 17 to 5.

Mr. KITCHEN introduced a Bill to incorporate the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway Company.

On Mr. BEAVER bringing up the Chinese clause, Hon. Mr. ROBSON denounced as a mean attempt to prejudice hon. members the refusal of the Government to accept the clause.

Two thousand dollars worth of Queenstown property changed hands yesterday.

A new system of steam and hot water radiator is on exhibition in Braden & Stanford's window.

Mr. Robbins of Cedar Hill road was proudly exhibiting a hen's egg weighing 33 ounces, laid by one of his fowls yesterday.

Mr. SWORN introduced a Bill to amend the British Columbia Railway Act.

THE JAMES BAY FLATS. Mr. MILNE moved for all orders in council and correspondence, not already printed in the sessional papers of British Columbia, relating to the transfer of the city of Victoria, of public land covered with water, or otherwise, lying between James Bay bridge and McLeure street, Victoria.

He spoke of the nuisance which the present condition of the James Bay flats were to the citizens of Victoria, of the agitation that was going on for their improvement, and hoped the Government would bring down all the correspondence as to the matter.

He said that the public might know what was going on.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE said as far as he could see this was a perfectly harmless resolution.

Hon. Mr. ROBSON did not know that the Government proposed, but, if there were, it should be brought forward.

Hon. Mr. BEAVER referred to the fact of his having discovered in 1879 the transfer of an acre of property at the head of the bay, which was transferred to the Hudson's Bay Co., which was said to have been subsequently transferred to the Province, never having been, it was contended, transferred by statute to the Province.

The land was said to have been fully transferred to the city, but nothing had been done with the acre of which he spoke.

Referring to the foreshore question, he contended that the lands between low and high water marks were the property of the Province. He was satisfied that were from Mr. Mowat, premier of this Province, this question and a number of others involving provincial rights would long ago have been settled.

He said that the Province had a right of land ought to be transferred to Victoria, and hoped that the Government would look into the matter.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE said that it would appear that the Province had a right of land gentleman made his discovery, but this was the first time that he had brought the subject prominently forward. The city council should take care of their rights.

Either they had been asked to do so, or they were very careless with respect to them. In the former case much blame lay upon the leader of the Opposition for not making the charge with respect to the facts. He was fully aware that the Province had a right with regard to the purchase rights. If the Government had any correspondence it should be brought down. Mr. Davie contended that a resolution upon the leader of the Opposition for having numbered over the question for a dozen years, the more so as in 1886 an order in council had been passed by the Dominion Government abandoning the province to the Hudson's Bay Co.

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SYMPTOMS... I had muscular rheum... West Market St.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

Indians to Meet... The Indians of the district are arranging...

Has Friends in the East... Sheppard has received a letter from...

Married... Mr. Dugald Campbell Patterson and Miss...

The Harris-Bouglas Case... It is understood that this case, in which...

Under Detention... Collector Milne has placed under detention...

A Hog Massacre... A carload of 100 hogs, from their way...

Chinese New Year... All day yesterday Chinatown presented a...

Worthy of Attention... How the city authorities propose to destroy...

Reasons Behind Amusements... It is a most enjoyable sight to witness a...

New Chart for Burrard Inlet... It is said that through the recommendation...

Police Facilitates... One hour and a half was spent on three...

Large Men Feared... Now that the gay and festive has been...

Changes in the Military Service... Toronto, Feb. 7.—It is said that Col.

Will After the Elections... Toronto, Feb. 7.—The Ontario legislature...

Eaten by Wolves... WINNEPEG, Feb. 7.—A report has reached...

Family Family Friends... THE family of a friend should contain...

MR. GREGORY RETURNS

His Mission Successful—Incidents of his Winter Trip... Mr. F. B. Gregory, of the legal firm...

Grand Meeting I. O. O. F... The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge...

Municipal Meeting... The Park committee and commissioners...

Freight Rates... The steamship Walla had a total of 1,024...

Returns Satisfied... The three delegates from the Mainland...

A Hog Massacre... A carload of 100 hogs, from their way...

Chinese New Year... All day yesterday Chinatown presented a...

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Family Family Friends... THE family of a friend should contain...

BILL GERRITY'S WIFE

The Woman Blacksmith of Roxbury... Mrs. Bill Gerrity, the blacksmith's wife...

Who is there in Roxbury... Who is there in Roxbury, asks the...

Queen Marguerite of Italy... Queen Marguerite of Italy, is another...

Christina, Queen Regent of Spain... Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, is a...

When "Bill's" first wife died... When "Bill's" first wife died there...

Some believed those stories... Some believed those stories, for it was...

THE CHURCHES... The following are the regulations which...

FOND OF THE WEED

Cigarettes and Cigars Enjoyed by Em... The Empress Elizabeth of Austria...

On her writing table are always... On her writing table are always a...

Queen Marguerite of Italy... Queen Marguerite of Italy, is another...

Christina, Queen Regent of Spain... Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, is a...

When "Bill's" first wife died... When "Bill's" first wife died there...

Some believed those stories... Some believed those stories, for it was...

THE CHURCHES... The following are the regulations which...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Steamer Lucy Lowe left, yesterday... Steamer Lucy Lowe left, yesterday, for...

Schooner Marthia came over from... Schooner Marthia came over from New...

Schooner Marthia came over from... Schooner Marthia came over from New...

Schooner Marthia came over from... Schooner Marthia came over from New...

Schooner Marthia came over from... Schooner Marthia came over from New...

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NOTICE

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H.S. WEBBROOK AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW! SCOTT'S EMULSION

SEED OATS



STANLEY'S CURIOSITY.

His Investigation of a Mummified Indian.

An Incident of the Great Explorer's Journeys in the Sioux Country a Quarter of a Century Ago—Burial Customs of That Tribe.

In a recent interview the incident of Henry M. Stanley's part in disrobing the mummified body of an Indian maiden in 1867, while with the Indian Peace Commissioners, was given so briefly and hurriedly, says a writer in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, as to put the matter, perhaps, in a disadvantageous light.

The first we saw of this method of burial was at Fort Laramie, where in the soldiers' cemetery in the rear of the town and overlooking the barracks, were three coffins, each covered with a pall of bright crimson cloth, elevated on the top of four stout cedar posts some twelve feet in height.

One of the coffins contained the body of "Pink," an Indian woman, well known for her attachment to the whites. In another were the remains of a young child, the daughter of an Ogallala squaw and a wealthy post trader, and the center one contained the body of Mon-ika, the daughter of the famous chief, Spotted Tail, the romantic history of whose life and death were eloquently described by the correspondents.

Near sunset a procession of three hundred Indians and all the officers and soldiers of the post marched with the solemn music of the military band to the place of sepulture. The services were performed by Rev. A. Wright, Chaplain of the post. Chaplain Wright kindly furnished Stanley and the writer with a comfortable room, and one day he piloted us two or three miles above the fort to Deer creek, an affluent of the Laramie river, where, in a large grove of cottonwoods, he pointed out some ten or twelve skeletons of Indians, dried, as it were, on the trees. The bodies were wrapped in blankets and buffalo robes and deposited in a sort of trough made of poles, the ends of which were fastened to limbs at a height of about twelve feet from the ground.

The Indian maiden was found wrapped in a bundle of coverings composed of the skin of an antelope, a plaid shawl, several patterns of colored calico prints, and over all was bound a buffalo robe, tied with thongs of bull's hide. The face was not unpleasant, though the skin and flesh was shrunk to the bone, presenting the appearance of an Egyptian mummy, the dry climate producing an embalming effect. The wrappings were restored to the condition in which they were found, and Stanley brought away a ring from one of the toes, and myself a nicely-worked figure with porcupine quills on the buffalo robe, which soon after was cast away in disgust. So that, our curiosity being appeased, it did not amount to a case of body-snatching.

AN ELECTRICAL SNOW-STORM.

Wonderful Sight Witnessed on Pike's Peak.

In a paper describing a perilous ascent of Pike's Peak, Lieutenant John P. Finley, United States Signal Service, says that the ascent was made in April, when the snow was the deepest of all months of the year, and the Lieutenant was accompanied by the sergeant of the station. The ascent was accomplished on mule back until a zone of deep snow was reached, and then the animals were taken back to the half-way house below. Into this snow they sometimes sank to their armpits and saved themselves from plunging deeper by spreading out their arms. At one time they crossed a frozen crust in the shape of a turtle's back, where a foothold had to be cut at every step, and where a mis-step would have sent them thousands of feet down the mountain.

Effect of Tobacco Smoke on the Throat.

Sir Morell Mackenzie is authority for the statement that most of the leading actors suffer from a relaxed condition of the upper throat, brought on, he believes, entirely by smoking; but actresses are rarely affected that way. He has noticed the same thing in public speakers and clergymen. He says that for a delicate throat the usual smoke-laden atmosphere of a common railway car is even worse than the actual use of tobacco.

E. M. JOHNSON,

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

REMAINING UNSOLD,

4 BUILDING LOTS

Hillside Avenue and 1st Street,

ADJOINING RESIDENCE OF JAMES A. GRAHAME, ESQ.

MODERATE PRICES. EASY TERMS.

7 BUILDING LOTS, OAK BAY AVENUE,

EACH 50 ft. 5 x 113 ft. PRICE \$2,500 FOR THE 7 LOTS.

7 1/2 Acres. Commanding View. Close to Esquimalt Harbor, on Tramway Line.

Table listing various land parcels with details on acreage, location, and price. Includes items like '3440 Acres Timber and Agricultural Land', '175 Acres, South Saanich', '176 Acres, close to Cobble Hill Station', etc.

TO LET:

11 Room House. All modern improvements. Coach House, Stable, Orchard, &c. Beautifully situated close to Beacon Hill Park. Fully furnished and ready for immediate occupation.

TO LET, 5 COMMODIOUS NEW STORES, DOUGLAS STREET

Good trading locality. Dwellings annexed. Rent \$25 per month.

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates. RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for. CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out. PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

For Further Particulars, Prices, Etc.,

—APPLY AT—

37 GOVERNMENT STREET CORNER OF BROUGHTON.

A NEW NATIONAL PARK.

The Grandest Pleasure Grounds in America.

Yosemite Valley in California the Heart of the Sierran Preserve Devoted to the People.

Probably few people east of the Rocky mountains are aware that during last autumn a new National pleasure ground, larger than the State of Rhode Island, has been established in this country. This spacious park is in California, completely surrounding the Yosemite valley grant of 1864 and about thirty times as large as that grant. It takes in not only the entire watershed of the Merced river region, as defined by the encircling mountain range which includes Tuolumne Peak and Cathedral Peak on the north and northeast, Mount Lyell with its superb glaciers on the east and Buena Vista Peak on the south; but it embraces also the noble Hetch Hetchy valley, itself a second Yosemite, and the magnificent Grand canon of the Tuolumne, with its massive walls and domes, and its cascades unequalled in volume of water by those of any other canon in the Sierra.

The history of this achievement, says the New York Sun, is interesting. The grant of Yosemite valley to California a quarter of a century ago, "to be held for public use, resort and recreation" was a mistake. The valley should have been retained under the charge of the Interior Department for the same purpose, like the Yellowstone Park, since it was intended for the whole country. Such a disposition of it would have made its custodians directly responsible to the general Government, and would have secured the aid of Congress for its care and improvement.

After a time another mistake in the Yosemite grant became apparent. The area conveyed had not been large enough, and the valley was menaced by the industries gradually approaching it. The surrounding forests were falling under the axe, saw-mills were busy among the great trees, enormous herds of sheep were pastured on the mountains and trampled and stripped the herbage and shrubs, while the woods, when cleared of their more valuable timber, were sometimes burned so as to destroy the underbrush and improve the pasturage. Even where the fires were not intentional, the presence of the industries led to enormous destruction from this source through carelessness and accident. All this meant not only ravages in a region only less majestic and exquisite than the Yosemite valley, but the diminution of the wonderful falls in this valley during the season when they are most visited, since the cutting of these forests was sure to lead to an earlier melting of the snows. It was plain, also, that these surroundings for many miles ought to be joined to the Yosemite tract as portions of a uniform system, the magnificent setting of a central gem.

While this project was under discussion some outcry was raised in California against the present management of the Yosemite valley itself. A heated controversy arose, but it at least became clear that should the proposed enlargement of the park be made it must not be done with a continuation of the error of 1864, but a new National park must be founded. A bill for this enlargement had been drawn by Mr. C. D. Poston, ex-delegate from Arizona, but it did not include even the whole of the watershed of the Yosemite. General Vandever's bill, introduced last March, made up some lacks, yet was itself too limited in scope. It happened that Mr. John Muir, the California naturalist, and Mr. R. U. Johnson, of the Century Magazine, had camped together in this region, and at the request of the latter Mr. Muir had sketched out the boundaries of a National Yosemite park as it ought to be. These greatly extended boundaries were advocated by Mr. Johnson before the committee of Congress, and were approved as amendments to the Vandever bill, and the measure as thus revised was passed by the House. Under the urgent personal work of its supporters it was occurred in by the Senate at the very end of the session. In this way the present magnificent area, measuring from forty to forty-five miles east and west, its eastern outline being irregular, and about thirty-seven miles north and south, was secured to the country as a public pleasure ground.

While the original grant of the Yosemite valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove to California in 1864 remains undisturbed it is not unlikely to be placed eventually under the National management of the far greater park which surrounds it. The second portion of the act brings the new park under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior; and the provisions of this control are similar to those of the Yellowstone Park. It is probable, therefore, that like the latter it will be put in the custody of a troop of regular cavalry.

There was a second act passed at the same session, and approved on the 25th of September, creating another park in California. It sets apart for National use the tract containing the Tulare County Big trees, and this also is under the control of the Interior Department. Accordingly the wonderful sequoia groves of the Sierras, both in Mariposa and Tulare counties, within and without the new National Park, are now adequately secured. But mention is also made of the public-spirited gift just made by Mr. Armstrong of six hundred acres of redwood land on the northern border of Sonoma County, near Cloverdale, with a fund of \$100,000 to support it. This gift is put in the hands of trustees, since it could not be legally given to the States, but it is all for public use.

ING ANACORTES.
ators in the City on Fidalgo Island.
Feb. 4.—Hundreds of visitors up all points on the general city, and every boat and the already large number of the Northern Pacific opened yesterday, has been yesterday, about one hundred dollars worth of property
ators in the city are represented all the cities on the dozen different states all The excursion continues
Anacortes is full of guests, the city are getting a good season's hotel patronage.
of building is going on, the vicinity of the property as property holders seem of the future growth must of the Northern Pacific water front of which is pots, warehouses, docks and Northern Pacific, the Seattle the Oregon Improvement Naught Investment Co.
has been received from James the Northern Pacific, starting here, Friday, with the party lists, who have been making sound to select a site for building of steel barges. They with Anacortes, and will here.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13

IN MEMORIAM

He is not dead but asleep... He is not dead, though hidden from our sight...

AMERICAN NEWS

The McCarthy-Dixon Fight... LONG ISLAND, Feb. 5.—It is probable that the fight between the two famous lightweights...

A Mind Reader's Suicide

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The body of the man who suicided in the Astor House last Tuesday night...

Bradshtreets' Report

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—At the principal cities in the Province of Quebec, general trade is of moderate volume...

Association Skating Clubs

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A committee from the Canadian Skating Association...

Delayed Steamers

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The SS Rotterdam, about which so much anxiety was felt because she was a few days overdue...

Valuable News From England

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The steamer Richmond Hill arrived to-day from London...

Alaska Wins Preferred

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—California returns are quite unchanged. A packer who returned a few days ago from a European trip states that prime red Alaska salmon is given preference over ordinary Columbia river fish...

Suit for False Imprisonment

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The civil damage suit of Edith Sessions Tupper, newspaper and magazine writer, against ex-Superintendent of Police Morin...

Affairs in Mexico

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 5.—A detail of U. S. army officers have just completed an examination of the Mexican railroad lines and coast defences...

A Horse on the Track

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—At the Colton Belt Roads office in this city, a report was received this morning to the effect that a north bound passenger train was derailed six miles beyond Clarendon Ark...

The Fight Postponed

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The glove fight between Cal McCarthy and Geo. Dixon, arranged for to-night at the Purit Athletic Club, Long Island City, is off for the present, warrants having been issued for the arrest of the principals...

OCEANS OFFICE WATER

The amount of ice used by the Government Employees at Washington... The London Spectator on the Proposed Treaty Between Canada and the States...

King Humbert Reluctantly Consents to Enter Upon a Policy of Curtailment

Great Labor Struggle Looming Up in Hull—All the Unions Supporting the Movement... (Copyrighted by the United Press.)

NATIVE MARRIAGES IN INDIA

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Lord Salisbury regards the prospects of the proposed legislation in India, in regard to native marriages, with much anxiety...

THE CRISIS IN ITALY

The crisis in Italy is rather intensified than abated over the surrender of King Humbert, to the only conditions on which the Marquis de Rudinow would consent to provide a cabinet...

AMONG STRANGERS

The Ethical End of a Stranger in a Radium... When I get to the depot I find an hour ahead of time...

THE RECIPROCAL PROPOSALS

The London Spectator regards the dissolution of the Canadian parliament as the most important event happening on the other side of the water for many years...

AMERICAN ACTORS IN LONDON

LONDON is fairly overrun with American theatrical artists, and the invasion is being met with the most cordial reception...

ABOVE BLANKETS

Brother Billings' Soul Was Not to Be Bridled by Best-Covers... "I should be sorry to thwart your zeal, Brother Billings," said Deacon Campbell...

T. P. O'Conner Comes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Thomas Power O'Conner, member of the British parliament, now in Washington, will leave in a day or two for a visit to St. Paul, Spokan, Falls and Tacoma...

The U. S. Pension Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The pension appropriation bill was taken up by the Senate to-day. It appropriates for pensions for the year \$135,173,085...

A Prison Fight in a Dive Results in the Death of One of the Principals—A Brutal Affair

A PRISON FIGHT in a Dive Results in the Death of One of the Principals—A Brutal Affair... (Special to THE COLONIST.)

EUROPEAN GOSSIP

The London Spectator on the Proposed Treaty Between Canada and the States... King Humbert Reluctantly Consents to Enter Upon a Policy of Curtailment...

THE WAR IN CHILI

The Insurgents Gaining Ground—Government Troops in a Bad Fix at Iquique... LIMA, Feb. 6.—A late passenger from Valparaiso states that those members of the senate and chamber of deputies who are not imprisoned are in hiding...

MISS JUCH, AS ELIAS, IS SEEN AT HER BEST—THE SEASON ENDED

Wagnerian opera, which was heard by Victorians for the first time at home, last evening, is rich in originality. In Lohengrin, the author sets at defiance all established musical forms...

CAPITAL NOTES

New Senators Appointed to the Vacancies in Mills Isles and Shawingean Divisions... Sir Charles Tupper at Kingston—Hon. Edgar Dewdney Will Not Come to the Coast...

BUILDING OPERATIONS

ANACOSTES, Feb. 6.—The effect of the opening up of the Northern Pacific property in the city is already being felt...

LOHENGRLN

The First of Wagner's Wierd and Beautiful Operas to be Produced Here... Miss Juch, as Elias, is seen at her best—The season ended...

THE SEATTLE TRAGEDY

A PRISON FIGHT in a Dive Results in the Death of One of the Principals—A Brutal Affair... (Special to THE COLONIST.)

RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND

Gen. Von Scherff, commanding the 18th division of the 9th army corps, stationed at Fleisbrough, has been relieved of his command...

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MISCELLANEOUS

BABY'S FACE WAS RAW... Distressing Itching Skin Disease Cured in One Month by the Cuticura Remedies...

THE VETERAN PREMIER

The Veteran Premier Adopts the Electors of the Dominion... He Throws Down the Gauntlet to Advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity...

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELTS

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND SPINAL APPLIANCES... Head Office—Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD... HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serleant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

WAGONS... With Tires from 1 1/2 to 4 inches Wide. COR. JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

When a Strength-giving Food is Needed... ALWAYS USE JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease...

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TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease...

FACE WAS RAW

Itching Skin Disease in One Month by theicura Remedies.

It was six weeks old but had a look. It spread on both cheeks. I had to get it better. I tried the CUTICURA Remedies. I used them fully and in one week the face looked better. In one month it was cured. I can now speak of it with confidence. I can now speak of it with confidence. I can now speak of it with confidence.

It Throws Down the Gauntlet to the Advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Denounces Discrimination Against Great Britain as Ungrateful and Disloyal.

Will Have Nothing to Do With the Disguised Traitors Who Craftily Advocate Annexation.

He is Determined to Die, As He Has Lived, Under the Old Flag.

OTAWA, Feb. 8. GENTLEMEN:—The momentous questions now engaging public attention, having, in the opinion of the Ministry, reached that stage when it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the people of expressing, at the polls, their views thereon, the Governor-General has been advised to terminate the existence of the present House of Commons and to issue writs summoning a new Parliament. This advice His Excellency has seen fit to approve, and you, therefore, will be called upon within a short time to elect members to represent you in the great council of the nation. I shall be a candidate for the representation of my old constituency, the city of Kingston. In so doing I have a renewed of the confidence which I have enjoyed, as a minister of the Crown, for thirty years, it is, I think, convenient that I should take advantage of the occasion to define the policy which I propose to follow in the event of my being elected to the office of a member of the House of Commons. As in 1878, in 1882, and again in 1887, so in 1891 I am again called upon to define the policy which I propose to follow in the event of my being elected to the office of a member of the House of Commons. As in 1878, in 1882, and again in 1887, so in 1891 I am again called upon to define the policy which I propose to follow in the event of my being elected to the office of a member of the House of Commons.

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took office in 1878. During all this time, what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacillating in their policy, and inconsistent in their conduct, they have been in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object the development of our common country. The National Policy was a failure before it had been tried. The Canadian people could not possibly raise a revenue sufficient for the public requirement. Time elapsed that falter. Then we were to pay more for the home manufactured article, than we were to pay for the imported article from abroad. We were to be the prey of rings and monopolies, and the manufacturers were to extort their own prices. When these fears had been proved unfounded, we were assured that open competition would inevitably prove the ruin of the manufacturing industries, and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than that which the National Policy had been designed to meet. We were to have a Pacific Railway. The whole project, according to our opponents, was a chimera. The engineering difficulties were insuperable; the road, even if constructed, would never pay. Well, gentlemen, imported everything, except the engineering difficulties were overcome, and the road does pay. Disappointed by the failure of all their predictions, and convinced that nothing is to be gained by further opposition on the old lines, the Reform party has taken a new departure, and has announced its policy to be unrestricted reciprocity, that is (as defined by its author, Mr. Wilman, in the North American, of the 15th inst.) a free trade with the United States, and a common tariff with the United States against the rest of the world.

The adoption of this policy would involve, among other grave evils, discrimination against the mother country. This fact, admitted by no less a personage than Sir Richard Cartwright, who, in his speech at Pembroke, October 21st, 1890, is reported to have said: "Some men, whose opinions I respect, entertain objections to this (unrestricted reciprocity) proposition. They argue, and argue with force, that it will be necessary for us, if we enter into such an arrangement, to admit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms than those of the Mother Country. Nor do I deny that it is an objection and not a light one."

It would, in my opinion, inevitably result in the annexation of this Dominion to the United States. The advocates of unrestricted reciprocity on this side of the line deny that it would have such an effect, though their friends in the United States urge, as the chief reason for its adoption, that it is a step in the direction of political union.

There is, however, one obvious consequence of this scheme, which nobody has the hardihood to dispute, and that is, that unrestricted reciprocity would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation, amounting to not less than some millions of dollars annually upon the people of this country. This fact is clearly set forth in a remarkable letter addressed a few days ago by Mr. E. W. Thomson, a Radical free-trader, to the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowden, Minister of the Interior, in which he was lately an editorial writer, which, notwithstanding the Globe, with characteristic unfairness, refused to publish, but which, nevertheless, reached the public through the columns of the Standard.

It points out with great clearness that the loss of customs revenue levied upon articles now entering this country from the United States, in event of the adoption of the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, would amount to not less than some millions of dollars annually. Moreover, this by no means represents the total loss to the revenue which the adoption of such a policy would entail. American manufacturers now compete favorably with British goods, despite an equal duty, what do you suppose would happen if the duty were removed from the American, and retained, or, as very probably, the duty on the British articles, and the inevitable result, be the displacement of the duty-paying goods of the Mother Country by those of the United States? and this would mean an additional loss to the revenue not less than some millions of dollars annually. I appeal to you to consider the full meaning of this proposition. You speak now more particularly to the people of this province of Ontario—are already directly and indirectly engaged in a struggle for commercial purposes, for township purposes, for county purposes, while the provincial government there is expressly given by the constitution the right to impose direct taxation. This latter evil you have so far escaped, but, as the material result of the proposed change, it is now diminishing, the local government will be driven to supplement its revenue derived from fixed sources by a direct tax. And is not this enough, think you, without your being required to contribute to the support of a government which has a yearly demand for \$15 a family to meet the obligations of the central government? Gentlemen, this is what unrestricted reciprocity involves. Do you like the prospect? This is what we are opposing, and what we ask you to condemn by your votes. Under our present system a man may largely determine the amount of his contributions to the Dominion of exchange. The amount of his tax is always in direct proportion to his means. If he is rich and can afford to drink champagne he has to pay a tax of \$1.50 for every bottle he buys. If he is poor and has to content himself with a cup of tea on which there is no duty. And so on, all through the list. If he is able to afford all manner of luxuries he pays a large sum into the coffers of the government. If he is a man of moderate means, and able to enjoy an occasional luxury, he pays accordingly. If he is a poor man his contributions to the treasury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecuniary position of the tax-payer—times may be hard—crops may have failed—sickness or other calamity may have fallen on the family—still the inexorable collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not our system seem to be the more equitable plan? It is the one under which we have lived and thrived, and to which the government I lead propose to have us revert.

I have pointed out to you a few of the material objections to this scheme of unrestricted reciprocity, to which Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright have committed themselves, but they are not the only objections, nor, in my opinion, are they the most vital.

For a century and a half, this country has grown and flourished under the protection of the British Crown. The gallant race who first bore to our shores the blessings of civilization, passed by an easy transition from French to English rule, and now form one of the most law-abiding portions of the British Empire. These pioneers were speedily recruited by the advent of a loyal band of British subjects, who gave up everything that men most prize, and were content to begin life anew, in the wilderness, rather than to give allegiance to their sovereign. To the descendants of these men and of the multitude of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, who emigrated to Canada, that they might build up new homes without ceasing to be British subjects, and to you, Canadians, I appeal, and I ask you what have you to gain by surrendering that

which your fathers held most dear? Under the broad folds of the Union Jack we enjoy the most ample liberty to govern ourselves as we please, and, at the same time, we participate in the advantages which flow from association with the mightiest empire the world has ever seen. Not only are we free to manage our domestic concerns, but, practically we possess the privilege of making our own terms with foreign countries, and, in our relation with the outside world, we enjoy the prestige inspired by a consciousness of the fact that behind us towers the majesty of England. The question which you will shortly be called upon to determine resolves itself into this: "shall we endure our possession of the great heritage bequeathed us by our fathers, and submit ourselves to direct taxation for the privilege of having our tariff fixed at Washington, with a prospect of ultimately becoming a portion of the American Union. I commend these issues to your determination and to the judgment of the whole people of Canada, with an unclouded confidence that you will proclaim your own resolve to show yourselves not unworthy of the proud distinction you enjoy of being numbered among the most dutiful and loyal subjects of our beloved Queen."

As for myself, my course is plain. A British subject I will die. With my utmost efforts, with my latest breath, will I oppose the "reformed" policy, which attempts by sordid means and mercenary proffers to lure our people from their allegiance. During my long public service of nearly half a century, I have been true to my country and its best interests, and I appeal with equal confidence to the men who have trusted me in the past, and to the young people of the country, with whom rest the destinies for the future, to give me their own free and unbiassed verdict on my last effort for the unity of the empire and the preservation of our commercial and political freedom.

I remain, gentlemen, Your faithful servant, JOHN A. MACDONALD. Ottawa, 7th Feb. 1891.

CANADIAN NEWS. Failure in Toronto. TORONTO, Feb. 10.—Bro. merchants, made an assignment to-day. Their liabilities are considerably over \$50,000, but their financial position is not yet clear.

A Terrible Fall. BRANTFORD, Ont., Feb. 10.—While Adam and Jacob Zimmer, brothers, were driving across an overhead railway bridge here to-day their horse fell against the railing, which gave way, precipitating horse and man to the track below. Jacob and the horse were killed, and Adam was seriously injured.

A Sanction Promised. TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 9.—The Toronto World's Ottawa correspondent says: "I have information from a high authority that within the next few days the country will be startled by arrests, on account of treason, of men now prominent in political affairs. I am assured that the evidence on which these arrests will be made is overwhelming, and that the Government is only awaiting the perpetration of one or two minor moves before putting the law in motion."

A Denial from Col. Otter. TORONTO, Feb. 9.—With reference to the rumored military change and the statement that Col. Otter will probably be given command of the Northwest mounted police, that gentleman says he has no knowledge whatever of the change, and that he is not a candidate for the position with which his name has been connected.

New Brunswick Elections. DORCHESTER, N.B., Feb. 9.—The nomination for the provincial by-elections for Westmorland were held Saturday. There are two vacancies to be filled. The Opposition member, Stevens, editor of the Monition Times, and Powell, were re-nominated, and also A. E. Killam, member of the former legislature, and J. A. McQueen, merchant.

The Mail-Expire Libel Case. TORONTO, Feb. 9.—The libel case of the Mail vs. the Empire came up at the assizes to-day, but was transferred to next term.

HOWLING BLIZZARDS. They Delay Trains and Endanger Stock—They Visit Wyoming, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 8.—Six Union Pacific mail, passenger and express trains are blocked by a blizzard at Cheyenne, Sydney, Neb., and intermediate stations. Three of them, with 400 travellers, are on the side-track here.

The storm, which is the characteristic howling blizzard, opened at 10 o'clock, last night, and continued furiously for 17 hours. The snow is piled up and the wind was sharp and the temperature below zero.

Several ranges of losses are predicted, but it is doubtful if much stock will succumb, as this is the first storm of any sort. The cattle will be chilled, but under sunshine will recover. Sheep, if out of pens, huddle in packs like cardines and smother themselves.

There is not a little distress in the towns along the roads. Only strong men have cared to face the storm to-day. Many were caught short of food and fuel. A snow-bucking outfit of 300 men and seven locomotives behind the scoop and a snow plow left for the East at 7 o'clock this morning.

St. Paul, Feb. 8.—A blizzard of snow began falling in this city, and there was a promise of a blizzard during the afternoon. The storm is very general in the North-West, although North Dakota seems to have escaped to some extent.

A hard storm was reported at Minto, in Northeast Minnesota, last night, but there is said to be no storm at Grand Forks, Fargo or Bismarck.

In South Dakota the storm has extended over the entire state—Aberdeen, Huron, Pierre and other points, reporting very severe blizzards.

Ozark, Neb., Feb. 9.—A special to the Bee shows that a number of lives were lost in Nebraska during the blizzard. The wife of Milton Cummings, a farmer living near Rushville, who started from town for home on Saturday, was found frozen in her buggy three miles north of a neighbor's house. Eddie Childster and Stephen St. Peters, aged 14 years, each of Kearney, who had been out hunting, were found frozen to-day in a corn field. Geo. Levent, residing three miles north of Charon, is supposed to be buried under a big snow drift, and searching parties are looking for his body.

Steamer Costa Rica, Captain McIntyre, arrived in San Francisco, Sunday night, four days from Departure Bay.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Candidates Chosen in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. I.

Sir John Macdonald Will Address the Electors of Toronto Next Monday.

Search Declines Nomination in Winnipeg—Story of a Big Liberal "Surprise."

A FORECAST. TORONTO, Feb. 10.—The Empire's Montreal correspondent estimates that, with all doubtful divisions given to Laurier in the next Parliament, Sir John Macdonald will find at his back representatives of forty-one Quebec constituencies, and according to the same authority Laurier will have only twenty-four supporters from Ontario in the next House.

CAPE BRETON CONSERVATIVES. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 10.—These are the Conservative candidates for Cape Breton Island: Cape Breton County, H. F. McLaughlin and D. McKean; Inverness County, H. Campbell; Wiltshire County, John A. Macdonald; Richmond County, Joseph A. Gillies.

ONTARIO NOMINATIONS. TORONTO, Feb. 10.—Dr. Horsey and Dr. Landerkin had been nominated in the Liberal interest, North and South Grey respectively. In East Huron Dr. McDonald will run on behalf of the Liberals.

W. McCall will be the Conservative candidate in Peel, and will be opposed by Featherston. The Reformers of North Leeds and Grenville have nominated Frank Frost. S. B. Burdett, the old member, is in the field in East Hastings as a Reformer.

The South Oxford Conservatives have nominated Mr. Walsh, barrister, to oppose Sir Richard Cartwright. The names of the Liberal convention here for North Lanark.

NOVA SCOTIA NOMINATIONS. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 10.—Thomas Robertson, ex-M.P., has been nominated as the Liberal candidate for Shelburne county.

A REFORMER IN THE FIELD. WARKWORTH, Ont., Feb. 10.—At the Reform convention held to-day, N. J. Ketchum, banker of Brighton, was nominated to contest the riding in their interest.

LIBERALS NOMINATED. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 10.—The following Liberal nominations are reported: Hon. G. H. Murray and James McEwen; for Kings, Dr. W. Borden; for Queens, P. E. L. Davies and Walsh.

NEW BRUNSWICK. MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 10.—At the Liberal-Conservative convention, held to-day, Josiah Wood, the old member for Westmorland county, was selected. The Liberals of the county have called a convention to-day to select a candidate in the riding of the interest. The names of John T. Hawke, editor of the Moncton Transcript, Henry R. Emmons and Geo. Saugater are spoken of as possible candidates.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL LONGLEY REFOUSES. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 10.—Attorney-General Longley refused to be the unrestricted reciprocity candidate in Annapolis, and a Mr. Chipman has been nominated to oppose Mr. Mills.

A NOMINATION DECLINED. In Digby county, Hon. W. B. Vail, who was minister of militia in the McKean government, declined the nomination, and the Liberal agent, Mr. E. C. Bowdler, of Westport.

The Liberals of Shelburne, have telegraphed to New York and asked Thomas Robertson, ex-M.P., to return to Canada to run in the unrestricted reciprocity campaign in the riding of the interest. The Halifax Liberals to-night nominated Hon. A. G. Jones and R. E. Farrell to contest Halifax county.

It is reported here to-day the Liberal Conservative nominated Hon. Donald Ferguson, M.P.P., and Patrick Blake, M.P.P. Mr. Ferguson was a member of the Government for 12 years, and Mr. Blake is a Canadian Catholic who has sat for Charlottetown in the legislature for three parliaments.

In Kings county, the Liberal Conservatives nominated Hon. Austin C. McDonald, ex-M.P., and James F. McLean, M.P.

REMARKS OF THE CAMPAIGN. TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 10.—Sir John A. Macdonald is expected to deliver his first address of the campaign here, probably on Monday. The East York Conservatives will hold a convention on Friday.

Ex-Alderman E. A. McDonald to-day announced himself a candidate in opposition to the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie Bowden, a Conservative of a very few years standing, the choice of the convention will doubtless fall on some one else.

It is reported here that since the victory gained in the last election, he is the riding in the last election, but who has lost ground by his support of the Jesuit.

W. H. Stewart, of Warwick, may replace George Moncrief, as the Conservative candidate in East Lambton, who redeemed the riding in the last election, but who has lost ground by his support of the Jesuit.

COL. DENISON NOMINATED. TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 10.—The Conservative convention in West Toronto nominated Col. F. C. Denison, this evening. G. F. Blackstock, who defended Birchall, declined to accept the nomination.

POLITICS IN WINNIPEG. WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 10.—The Conservative convention held to-day for Winnipeg, to-night, an adjournment being made till Saturday. Search declined nomination.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Patriotic Hing of the Premier's Manifesto Compendium to All Loyal Canadians.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 9.—The publication of the Premier's manifesto is the political sensation of the day. Its patriotic ring commends it to the judgment of all right thinking men. It is thought it will have great influence in the contest.

There is a hall in the city, and Hon. Mr. Tupper and Hon. Mr. Foster went out to-day. The only ministers in town are the Premier, Messrs. Borden, Dewdney and Huggins.

Mr. Huggins's injuries are not so bad as reported. He will be able to proceed from Winnipeg to Westminster in about a week. The Sayward case cannot come up in the Supreme Court at Washington before March 1st.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 10.—G. A. Sargison, British Columbia census chief officer, arrived this morning. There is a hall in the city, and the nominating convention at present holding the boards.

A final meeting of the cabinet was held to-day. An official report, received from Washington by the customs department, states that no vessel has been refused to enter or clear at Port Angeles.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE. Three Miners Imprisoned in a Flooded Mine Since Last Wednesday Morning. In Total Darkness Without a Morsel of Food, They Awaited Death or Rescue.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 9.—As the facts of the wonderful rescue from the Grand Tunnel mine of John Riner, William Cragel and Michael Shilling have become known about the mining regions, the experience of the men proved to have been most thrilling. After they had reached a point of comparative safety from the flood, they found that only a slender piece of wood served to keep back the tons of coal that had fallen into the tunnel, and, after getting it safely lodged, climbed upon it for a seat. These they sat on this piece of timber, scarcely three inches wide, for over four days. Behind them was the immense body of coal, held in place by the small piece of "prop," and fearing to dislodge it, the men dared not even touch it. In a short time their supply of oil gave out, and they were in total darkness. Riner, the most experienced of the men, was able to keep his head during their long imprisonment, but Cragel and Shilling at times became crazed. Cragel imagined he saw a mine car and jumped into the water to ride to the slope with it. He was rescued and got back to the surface by Riner's shilling, which was managed, although he was sobbing constantly. Wednesday night passed, and Thursday came, and then the men lost track of the time. The first welcome sound could be heard was the "plunk" of the end of the rope between them and their rescuers reached them at three this morning. The work of reaching the imprisoned miners was daringly accomplished by George Bender, who, when he found his progress was being hindered by the low timbers, dipped his raft under the timbers, by diving. He lost his hat and miner's lamp, but W. Bowen, who was standing in the gangway, passed his lamp through the break in the timbers and Bender went on with his search. When he found Riner, Cragel and Shilling they were up in the cross-heading perched on the "legging," and at the highest point they could get in the mine. This was but a trifle more than six feet above the elevation reached by the flood, and here they were without food since Wednesday morning. At half-past five the water was drawn out, and the men were rescued by floating them one at a time on the raft across the flooded gangway, their imprisonment making them too weak to risk the danger of the water. Physicians in attendance say the men must have been there for a number of days, and they will be all right in a short time, except, possibly, Riner, who is slightly poisoned in his feet from the sulphur water of the mine.

THE NEW ROUTE TO ASIA. LONDON, Feb. 10.—Sir George Baden-Powell, Conservative member for Kilkenny, Liverpool, addressed an enthusiastic throng of business men in the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, on the subject of a new route from England to Asia by way of the C.P.R. He claimed the new route would bring England within 21 days of Yokohama, Japan, and greatly benefited trade between the Japanese empire, Great Britain, and Canada. The journey would be 30 hours shorter than by way of Chicago, and for that reason alone, irrespective of any patriotic sentiment, should command the patronage of all who are interested in the welfare of the Empire. The Asiatic trade, said he, had of late years increased enormously, and was certain to increase at an even more rapid rate in the future, as the people of the world were most desirous in the markets of Europe. The new route would shortly capture a trade of £120,000,000 yearly. Canada was awakened to the fact that the trade of the Empire with the rest of the world was of vastly greater importance to Canadians than the patronage of the United States, and once awakened Canada was sure to go ahead with a bounding and elastic step. The money, under the cardinal's will, goes to the utmost gravity that Great Britain should have a transatlantic and trans-oceanic route, of which no part should be included in foreign jurisdiction. This route, crossing British territory only, would be of the utmost usefulness, for in whole course there would be no exposure of military preparations to alien and unfriendly eyes. The new route to Asia would benefit both Canada and Great Britain, and bind the Empire together in ties never, it should be hoped, to be broken. Sir Baden-Powell also stated that England would subsidize the line with £26,000 yearly for carrying mails to China. The speech was listened to throughout with great enthusiasm.

A WEALTHY CARDINAL. A Vienna despatch says that Hungary is in a state of wonder over the new developments of the vast wealth possessed by the Cardinal Simon, prince and primate of Hungary. The Cardinal belonged to an obscure family, and began life as a poor boy, and his only income has been from his ecclesiastical offices. Yet he left an estate valued at several millions of florins. The money, under the cardinal's will, goes to the Pope. The cardinal was a secular man. Some time before his death he remarked that no one should ever tread upon his heart and in accordance with his wishes his heart was taken out, placed in a silver urn and deposited behind the high altar of the church in the town of Grau.

PROVINCIAL NEWS. Edward Purdy and Thomas Carter Drowned in the Icy Waters of the Fraser. Collapse of London's Wharf and Warehouse at Lulu Island—The Westminster-Southern.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 7.—Invitations have been issued for the grand opening of the Southern Railway on Saturday next. The residents of Sapperton are making a strong fight against the establishment of an hotel in that suburb. On Wednesday night, London's wharf and warehouse, at Lulu Island, collapsed, and with a large quantity of grain, was swept

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Aveling, the Socialist, Persevering With His Candidacy in Northampton.

Sir George Baden-Powell Lectures on the New Route to Asia.

The Vast Wealth Possessed by the Late Cardinal Simon.

AVELING'S CANDIDACY. LONDON, Feb. 9.—Aveling, the Socialist, is persevering with his candidacy at Northampton, and he is making headway that is discouraging to the regular nominees of the party and encouraging to the Tories, who may capture the seat should Aveling take any substantial share of the Liberal vote. The present indications are that Aveling will capture the radical labor vote, which is very strong in Northampton. He is appealing to the Radicals as a personal friend of Bradlaugh, and as distinctly representing the principles and ideas for which Bradlaugh suffered and contended. This appeal probably has an influence, and while Aveling can hardly be elected, he may succeed in giving the seat to the Tories. John Burns and Graham, the labor agitators, are both expected to assist in Aveling's canvass.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY ATHLETICS. Bishop Dwyer, of Limerick, who has been somewhat reticent since the Parnell episode, was again heard from in the churches of his diocese, yesterday. He issued a pastoral severely condemning Sunday athletic sports, and expressing his disapproval to say on the subject of the Irish leaders and their differences.

SUICIDE OF A POLICE OFFICER. A shocking suicide is reported from Galway, Ireland. The chief of police of that place killed himself with a revolver, owing to the fact that he was seriously charged with having been concerned in the recent riots between the soldiers and police, in which a number of persons were injured. It is a coincidence of some interest that the former chief, preceding the one who just shot himself, ended his life by deliberately taking a dose of poison.

ELEVEN DROWNED. A terrible steamboat disaster is reported from Penzance. The steamer Chiswick, which sailed from Cardiff, Wales, to St. Mary's, was wrecked on the rocks of Selly Island, on Wednesday, and sank almost instantly. The captain and ten seamen were drowned. Eight of the crew succeeded in getting on life-belts and getting out of the boat, but the boat struck the rocks, and for seven hours the men clung to the overturned boat. They were then rescued by boats from the light-ship, and conveyed in a steamer to Penzance, arriving to-day.

THE U.S. TREATY WITH BRAZIL. LONDON, Feb. 9.—Sir James Ferguson, of the Foreign Office, answering a question in parliament, to-day, relating to the American reciprocity treaty with Brazil, and as to whether Great Britain would have equal commercial advantages in Brazil with those bestowed by the treaty on the United States, replied that Great Britain had no commercial treaty with Brazil, and could not therefore demand the same trading rights as those bestowed by the treaty of the United States.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE WANTED. BRUSSELS, Feb. 9.—The workmen's counsel of industry to-day told the King that they had decided to pledge their support to a demand for universal suffrage. The King said that workmen were wrong in considering themselves separate cases, but he would do his best to see that "in all different grades" the workmen's delegation replied that they had been made a separate class in being refused the right to vote.

THE FORTUNE IN CANADA. LONDON, Feb. 9.—But slight interest is evinced in the Canadian election contest. The Standard, Tory, expresses confidence in Canadian loyalty, and the Pall Mall Gazette and St. James Gazette praise the manifesto issued by Sir John Macdonald.

RETURNED WITHOUT COMMENT. LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Guild Hall memorial to the Czar, in favor of more lenient treatment of the Russian Jews, was returned to Lord Salisbury to-day from St. Petersburg, without any comment, through De Staal, the Russian ambassador.

GUESTS OF THE DUKE OF FIFE. LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone dined to-day as guests of the Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the Prince of Wales.

A BANKER ABSCONDS. PARIS, Feb. 10.—Victor Maoc, banker of this city, has absconded, leaving debts amounting to 800,000 francs, and only 400,000 francs to pay his creditors. Maoc opened a bank in Paris, five years ago, and attracted deposits by the offer of unusually high interest, which he paid out of the principal as he came in. At length he could keep up the pretence of solvency no longer, as many began to call for their deposits. In a letter to his creditors Maoc intimates that he intends to commit suicide.

THE GOLD COINAGE BILL. LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Goschen intimated he would not promote the passage of the Gold Coinage bill until he saw his way clear to dealing with other matters affecting currency.

NO TARIFF RETALIATION. LONDON, Feb. 10.—In parliament, to-day, Chancellor of Exchequer Goschen said that the government had no intention of starting a policy of retaliation against the United States for injury to British trade by the new American tariff, especially as it was hoped the Americans themselves would perceive the mistake of adopting the McKinley bill.

THE LABOR QUESTION. LONDON, Feb. 10.—In Parliament, to-day, Arthur A. Bauman gave notice that on Thursday he would ask Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the board of trade, to send a delegate to America to inquire into the working of the laws restricting hours and to report thereon.

IRISH POLITICAL NOTES. LONDON, Feb. 16.—Huntley MacCarthy, Nationalist member for Newry, Ireland, announces that he will not seek re-election to parliament, as literature absorbs all his attention. In Dublin, to-day, William Redmond, Parnell's staunch supporter, said it would be no less than criminal to start an organization as a rival to the National League, if the new organization should fail to support evicted tenants. He announced that 548 of the evicted tenants intended to emigrate to America.

THE SEATTLE TIMES has been said to the Evening Press of that city. The Press now claims to be the strongest evening paper in the Northwest.

A STIRRING APPEAL.

The Veteran Premier Addresses the Electors of the Dominion.

He Throws Down the Gauntlet to the Advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Denounces Discrimination Against Great Britain as Ungrateful and Disloyal.

Will Have Nothing to Do With the Disguised Traitors Who Craftily Advocate Annexation.

He is Determined to Die, As He Has Lived, Under the Old Flag.

OTAWA, Feb. 8. GENTLEMEN:—The momentous questions now engaging public attention, having, in the opinion of the Ministry, reached that stage when it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the people of expressing, at the polls, their views thereon, the Governor-General has been advised to terminate the existence of the present House of Commons and to issue writs summoning a new Parliament. This advice His Excellency has seen fit to approve, and you, therefore, will be called upon within a short time to elect members to represent you in the great council of the nation. I shall be a candidate for the representation of my old constituency, the city of Kingston. In so doing I have a renewed of the confidence which I have enjoyed, as a minister of the Crown, for



A DIABOLICAL PLOT.

Conspiracy to Blow Up Several of the Great Distilleries of America.

Gibson, Secretary of the Whisky Trust Arrested as one of the Principals.

The Chain of Evidence Complete—Hundreds of Lives Would Have Been Lost.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Solicitor-General Hart made the following startling statement this evening: "A short time ago, we learned that Gibson was in correspondence with our gang, O. S. Dewar. I came here, and Gibson revealed to me the plot made to him by Gibson. Gibson told him that the trust could not have a foothold in Chicago as long as Shufeldt's was allowed here. The distillery was to be removed."

REACUTICAL BILL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Your correspondent has attention to some of the clauses in the above bill, but some more objectionable ones are contained in this bill. One of the 12 contains this clause, "That all persons, who at any time coming into force of this act, shall be deemed to be chemists and druggists or in partnership with any other person practicing, are entitled in conformity with this act, to receive upon producing proof of their having a professional diploma, an act of parliament will exempt them from the provisions of this act, but by chance or good fortune before this bill is passed, the very board before which it is to be passed, will have to apply for their certificate."

It does not in any way practically actually dispense the pharmacist, as the case may be. A clerk may engage a Siwash or a clerk to dispense for him, and he may not be looking after the business as well as he should. He may hire captains or mates of navigation and

BYSTANDER.

PARAGRAPHS.

Bill which is now before parliament, contain a number of amendments to the act exempting from taxation areas of wild land for forestry. In regard to improvements, that a proprietor can only work on them upon the 640 acres which they have been granted in any way relative to bridges, aqueducts, and other improvements on the real estate of railways, in any of their roadbed are exempted. The land tax is to be reduced to 10c. if paid before the 1st of January, and to 5c. if paid before the 1st of February.

Contagious Disease Act of the farming industry the farmers should pay the but all compensation and must, they contend, be made.

MARKET REPORT.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like flour, sugar, and various oils.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Scottsdale Strike.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., Feb. 11.—All the miners throughout the coke regions are idle today, except at Rayney's works, where work is progressing as usual. The labor union is of the opinion that the men at these works will join the strike within 24 hours.

Accepted a Japanese Mission.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10.—The announcement was received last evening by the friends of Bishop Harce that he had decided to resign his charge of the Episcopal diocese of South Dakota. He has been offered and accepted charge of the Japanese mission, and will leave for Japan in March.

Five Years in Prison.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Frank Warden, aged 21, who yesterday morning, robbed Father Hayden, of Toronto, of a gold watch, was sentenced to-day to the state prison for five years.

Fatal Locomotive Accident.

OMAHA, Feb. 11.—A new Union Pacific engine, just out of the shops, jumped the track at the foot of Farnham street this morning, and fell over on its side, crushing and killing Jacob Jensen, the engineer, and severely injuring Wm. Martin, a car tigger, and Wm. Hayes, a switchman.

James Redpath is Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—James Redpath, the famous Irish nationalist, journalist and

lecturer, who was recently injured by a horse car, died to-day from the effects of his injuries.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate, today, took up the naval appropriation bill as reported. The bill appropriates \$31,564,000. After a long discussion relative to the merits of land and floating batteries, the reading of the bill was agreed to and proceeded with. The following committee amendments were also agreed to: To enable the President cause careful soundings to be made between San Francisco and Honolulu for the purpose of determining the practicability of the laying of a telegraphic cable between those points, \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the President is hereby authorized to direct the use of any vessel or vessels belonging to the United States in making such survey.

A Big Parole Offered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A cable dispatch was received from London at the Police Gazette office, Monday, stating that the Ormonde Club had decided to offer a purse of \$20,000 for a 12-round glove contest between Frank P. Slavin and John L. Sullivan. The dispatch also stated that Sullivan had signified his willingness to fight for the purse. Sullivan has been notified from here of the Ormonde club's offer.

Dun Wiman's Agency Makes a Serious Mistake in Totalling Canada's Last Year's Failures.

Opening of the Ontario Legislature—Hon. Mr. Colby's Return From England.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The session of the day is the publication of correspondence between the Finance Department and two mercantile agencies—Bradstreet's and Dun Wiman's—showing the latter to have made the total failures in Canada, last year, 268 greater than the weekly returns indicate, and have increased the liabilities by \$5,500,000.

Hon. Mr. Colby returned from England to-day, and will proceed to the Eastern Townships in a couple of days to take control of the campaign.

Ah Widdie was observed as a statutory holiday here to-day. Everything was quiet.

Reports from all parts of Ontario and Quebec indicate great activity on both sides. The Ontario legislature opened to-day and elected Ballentine as speaker. An adjournment will be moved on Friday until after the elections.

A. F. McIntyre, president of the Ottawa Reform Association, in an interview to-night, repudiated any kind of reciprocity inconsistent with British connection and the necessity of our revenue.

GENERAL SHERMAN DYING.

The Hero of the Famous March Through Georgia at Death's Door.

An Attack of Erysipelas Ending His Career—The End Momentarily Expected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Gen. Sherman's condition is regarded with some alarm by his family. He is suffering great pain from erysipelas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—At 10:30 p.m. Dr. Alexander and Janeway met in consultation at General Sherman's house. At 11:15 the following bulletin was given out: "The result of the consultation between Dr. Janeway and Alexander shows that there has been no improvement in Gen. Sherman's condition."

Dr. Janeway left the house as soon as the consultation was over. Dr. Alexander will remain with the distinguished patient until morning. He looked for no change during the night in the general's condition, and no more bulletins will be given out.

At 12:45 he was still there. No change in the condition of the general has been reported up to this hour, 12.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Rev. Father Taylor left General Sherman's house at 2:30 this (Thursday) morning, and said the general was much worse and sinking rapidly. At 3:05 a.m. the general's death is expected every minute.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The Juch Opera Company Leave for Fairhaven Via the Westminster-Southern.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WESTMINSTER, Feb. 11.—Counterfeit American dollars are being freely circulated here. They are good imitations and dated 1889.

The final arrangements are completed for the opening of the Westminster-Southern railway. A committee has been appointed to receive the American visitors.

The Juch Opera Company passed through the city, to-day, en route for Fairhaven. A special train took them over the Southern railway from Liverpool.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 11.—At the request of the Miners' Union at Northfield, an inquest will be held to-morrow to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Chas. White.

The steamer Cutch is to be transferred to the Honolulu route.

The requisition to Mr. D. W. Gordon to stand for re-election contained 250 representative names of residents of Nanaimo and vicinity, and his affirmative reply is published to-day.

Dixon, the Grit candidate, has a fourth address in the Free Press to-night. Dixon's candidature is looked upon as a huge joke. The ship Glory of the Seas sailed to-day.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Bunting, of the Mail, Denies that He Foreshadowed the Triumph of the Opposition.

Secretary Blaine Says He Never Made Overtures to Treat with the Liberals.

Candidates Chosen in Ontario—St. John, N. B., Liberals Nominate J. V. Bells.

Hungry Wolves Feat on Peasants.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—Horrible reports of depredations by wolves have been received from Szadon, Hungary. On Baron Wodfura's estate alone twenty peasants have been devoured by the ravenous beasts.

Bank of England Paying Its Debts.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Bank of England has returned the Bank of France the first instalment, £1,000,000 of French gold, of the £3,000,000 borrowed during the recent financial stringency.

The Irish Quarrel.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that a heavy responsibility rests on O'Brien and Dillon, who have shown strange vacillation intruding Parnell as co-leader with the Irish representatives. The Gazette continues by saying that when Parnell's name was first mentioned, it was weakly consented to, and that Parnell, free to present his ends, while O'Brien suppressed the only organ of Dublin opinion left to the Irish people. Parnell has loudly repudiated the negotiations his opponents have initiated. The Gazette believes that the mischief done will be repaired by Dillon and O'Brien, and those gentlemen will revert to the position assumed by them in their December manifesto.

Peace, Unity and Safety.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—The Evening Telegraph says that Parnell will at the proper moment disclose matters on which he is backed by his supporters. It adds that he insisted from the outset that he favored peace, unity and safety, but peace and unity without safety, home rule is something a responsible statesman and leader would be unable to ratify without an act of betrayal.

Deceased Wife's Sister.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The House of Commons, to-day, passed a second reading by a vote of 262 to 155, the bill permitting a man to marry a sister of his deceased wife. The bill has been passed several times before in the Commons and defeated through ecclesiastical opposition in the upper house.

Parrell's Position.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Parrell in an interview says that he will not recede from his position, which has been consistent throughout, and that he will not submit to the dictation of Gladstone and the priests.

The Candidate Parke.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The strike at Cardiff against the deck company continues. The docks are partly in operation, and are able to obtain crews for working. The menacing attitude of the strikers, however, deters non-union laborers from offering freely.

Avelling is Out of the Race.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—They Northampton radicals say they will take no part in the election of a member of parliament to take Bradlaugh's place, but will remain away from the polls and do their part towards putting the seat to go to the Tories.

REV. DR. WILD'S INTENTIONS.

Rev. Dr. Wild was, it is understood, intended to become the Conservative and anti-annexation candidate in Halifax but the election has not been fixed at a date, which made it impossible for him to arrange to get part of his church responsibilities off his shoulders.

A LIBERAL RALLY.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 11.—The Liberals had a big meeting here, to-night, and nominated J. V. Bells, editor of the Globe; C. W. Waldon, M. P., and Thos. Rankin, biscuit manufacturer, as their candidates.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA IS REDOUBLED AND THERE IS NO HELP.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Daily Telegraph to-day expresses the opinion that the election of the Czar in returning the Guild Hall memorial in favor of the Russian Jews is the most severe rebuff the Lord Mayor of London ever received. The Telegraph adds that the painful effect of its return is forcibly reflected upon all Englishmen.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph writes at length of the persecution of the Jews which, he says, have been for some time past since the petition from Guild Hall, London, was returned without comment by the Czar. Russia's reply to the respectful petition consists of secret circulars ordering the officials to treat the Jews with the most marked leniency and to supply legal deficiencies by their own devices.

The correspondent says the Poles, after the rebellion of 1848, were less inhumanly treated than the Jews are to-day. The Jews, through the wretched lives they are forced to live, are physically degenerating, and become a striking embodiment of human life continuing in spite of a gradual decay of the vital functions.

General Gourko, governor of Warsaw, with a knowledge of this, issues the most stringent regulations as to the examination of young Jews for military recruits, harassing those found physically unable to bear arms by repeated cruelties, dragging them several times a year from their homes, they being compelled to go on foot, chained with convict gangs.

A strange anomaly is the conduct of Prince Dolgorouf, Governor of Moscow, who has been obliged many times to turn to the Jews for pecuniary assistance, and is inclined to treat them with leniency. The Jews are treated with marked leniency.

Referring to the report that the Czar does not know of the enormities perpetrated in his name, the correspondent says the truth is that the Czar knows enough to convince him that the Jews are more cruelly treated than horses, cattle or swine, which are cared for as the gifts of God.

The government refused to allow the declaration to be published. Russian literary men recently addressed a declaration to the public and to journalists, asking them to remember that Jews were human beings.

The government refused to allow the declaration to be published. Russian literary men recently addressed a declaration to the public and to journalists, asking them to remember that Jews were human beings.

The unemployed of Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 11.—The unemployed of this city, to the number 2,500, assembled to-day, and headed by a drum-

A BEGGAR'S HISTORY.

The Queer Tale Told by a Female Organ-Grinder.

The Claims to be a Descendant of a Noble Russian Family—Her Descent in the Social Scale Due to a Romantic Attachment.

The old woman who plays the hand-organ at the corner of Ninth and Vine streets has a history, according to the Philadelphia correspondent of the Chicago Times. "I was born," she said, "on the 4th day of August, 1817, in Wermland, Sweden, and am now, you see, seventy-three years of age. My name is Anna Svonson. That is not my full name, but is enough and will do. Our family name was well known in Sweden, and also in Russia; in fact, our family is Russian."

In the time of Catherine our family came to the largest hold by the nobility. My mother was a direct descendant of the Vasa dynasty. I never knew her, as she died when I was born. You see that on my mother's side I am of royal lineage, and on my father's side I descended from the proudest of Russian aristocracy. My father was a proud man, and was a member of the nobility. The soldiers in their summer camp at Visby, whom he commanded, would often be flogged by his orders for some trifling offense.

"I remember little of Wermland, for as a child my title was passed in the school at Stockholm, and as a young lady I was at court more than any other noble. When I was twenty years old I was at my Stockholm home, and daily in attendance at the palace, or at Drottningholm. I was the special favorite of Princess Eugenie. I was constantly her companion. She loved me and spoke to me as I think my mother would have done. There was at court at that time a nobleman named Baron Phogren, of high rank, but as poor as a beggar. He had a son, Carl, a Captain in the navy, whom I had met at court balls and receptions. Carl and I during that summer met very often. We walked and talked and rowed together until I found that I loved him.

"Princess Eugenie said to me one day: 'Ah, my dear, this love of Carl's will give you trouble some day.' I smiled at her, but thought nothing of it. But one day at Drottningholm Carl told me that he would at once speak to my father, and I hated that, but I said: 'Yes, do so, and he went away happy. Poor Carl! I don't know what passed between him and my father, but on the next evening my father sent for me to come to the library. I went there; he was tall, cold, stern; a man of iron. 'So, my little Countess,' he laughed, 'you love Carl, do you? Well, well, I'll soon stop that, and then he began to tell me how poor Carl was, that he wanted simply my money, that he was a drinking man, a bad man. Oh! how that night comes back to me.

"I never said a word in answer, simply stood there trembling from head to foot. At length my father stopped and, putting his hand heavily on my shoulder he said: 'Go to your room; you shall never marry Carl Phogren, never. Carl is not the next in the garden. He was haggard and pale. 'You know all,' he said, and then, without waiting for an answer, he urged me to leave Sweden—to go with him to America to build a little home there in the land of the free. I would not. I could not. I respected my father. I did not want him to curse me. Then Carl left and I never saw him again. A few days afterward they found him on the beach at Waxholm dead, with a bullet in his heart. They never knew whether he killed himself or was murdered.

"I lived on. I was alone, that was all. One day father told me I was to marry. He had a husband for me. I refused to obey him; then, in his passion, he struck me, and as I lay on the ground he told me he would kill me as he did Carl. He stopped as he said that, and then quietly, with a white, drawn face, he left me alone.

"My father was a murderer!

"I left the house that night and Sweden shortly afterward. First I went to London and then I came to this country. I saw notices about my strange disappearance in the papers, but I wanted only to die. I went through your rebellion as a nurse in the South. Then I wandered from one place to another, and I descended still lower and lower in the social scale, until now I am what you see.

"I do do the people who give me a cent for my poor organ music think that once I was a belle of the old world's nobility; that I danced with Kings, and that the blood of a Vasa is running in my veins."

An Example of Patience.

As a man of patience Joe was simply a weak imitation of the real thing, says the Western Journalist. If you want an example of bona fide patience and long-suffering behold ye gentle and worthy scribe who hath just taken unto himself a weekling newspaper to build up. He feebly yet stoutly, so to put it, unconsciously, and between his rising and his lying down he laboreth industriously to inflate his nursing with a goodly growth. He toleth, far into the night and burneth much oil, or tallow, according to his means, but for all his pains and labor he accomplisheth but a paltry result. He looketh and lengtheneth for ye wherewith—all to nurture his weakling and it cometh not, yet he possesseth himself with angelo patience, hoping against hope the while, until the feeble spark goeth out and ye nursing yieldeth up its life. Then he hieeth he himself unto a tannery, or some other light and gentry employment, and seeketh a succorance of his woe.

A Transparent Fish.

A "laterna" fish was recently caught in the Columbia river although its proper home is in the deep sea. Its peculiarity is its transparency; by holding it up to the light every bone can be easily counted. It has a reddish tinge, and this one was about seven inches long, although they have been caught in drag nets off the coast that were eighteen inches long.

TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA CITY AND DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN—As promised in my reply to your magnificent requisition a king me to stand for re-election as one of your representatives in the Dominion House of Commons, I now lay before you my views on the main questions of the day affecting this district and the Dominion.

I will first say that I come before you as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald and his party. I do so because I believe him to be by far the ablest statesman Canada has, and that the policy he is following is the right one, and the only one that can raise Canada to the high position amongst nations which she is bound to take if properly governed.

Since being a member of the House of Commons I have seen that it is utterly useless to have an independent. So long as the government of the country is carried on party lines, so long must a man adhere to either one side or the other. An independent member has no weight with either party; the Government is sustained by a very narrow majority indeed.

There are of course occasions when minor questions affecting a particular district or province come up, and on which a member feels that he must vote against his party for the good of his constituents, but on all other party questions, affecting the Dominion as a whole, a member must be true to his party.

I hold that a man should make up his mind before entering political life as to which party he is in sympathy with, and then stick to them. It is ever a man who considers himself free to vote as he might think best for the moment on every question that came up, no man, however clever a statesman he might be, could carry on a government for a week.

I am strongly in favor of reciprocity with the United States in some natural products, such as coal, fish, lumber and ores, but I am decidedly opposed to unrestricted reciprocity. As I firmly believe that Canada would then again become a slaughter market for the over-production of the American manufacturer, and thereby many of our now thriving manufacturing and industries would be hopelessly ruined, carrying distress and poverty to thousands of our now happy and prosperous mechanics and artisans.

I deprecate the conduct of the leaders of the Liberal party in lowering the dignity of Canada by begging for reciprocity from the United States, as they have been doing lately. Let the American first show their willingness to meet us on a fair basis; and, if they do that, I have no doubt that mutual advantages will accrue from such negotiations. But as they have, there is no authority to show that they have ever shown the slightest disposition to open the question at all. Unrestricted reciprocity with the United States would necessarily mean discrimination in tariff against England. This the Mother Country would never stand, and still continue to give us the benefit of her protection.

We must then either abandon the project altogether, or throw ourselves into the arms of Uncle Sam, as we are not strong enough to protect ourselves. Are you ready to do this? For one I am not, and I trust and believe that comparatively few in Canada are. The land of Canada is every bit as good as in the United States. Her people are just as intelligent, just as industrious and independent. Then why not let us remain under the British flag, that has protected us so long, and by our own exertions have raised ourselves to a position of independence just as great, just as powerful, and just as wealthy as our southern neighbor.

I am very much dissatisfied with the small amount of money expended by the Dominion Government on Public Works in British Columbia, and more particularly in Victoria. Seeing that this Mother Country would probably more than one million dollars per annum into the Dominion Treasury, I think no one can deny that we should get a great deal more to return than we do.

I have endeavored in the past to remedy this, but I am sorry to say with but partial success. I however, I am an advocate with your consent, I shall continue ever more strenuously than ever to urge upon the Government the necessity of placing larger sums upon the estimates for Victoria.

Amongst the many improvements urgently required I may mention a new Post Office and Custom House. These are badly needed owing to the immense increase in trade and population that has taken place here during the past few years. A large expenditure is also needed in our harbor. I have repeatedly brought the above matters before the Government, and have received assurances which I trust in the near future may be acted upon.

I shall, if elected, give my hearty support to the members for Nanaimo and Westminister Districts in any endeavor they may make to have more lights, beacons and buoy placed on our coast.

I shall also continue to urge upon the Government the paramount necessity of their inserting a clause in any charter given to any sub-division of the Dominion running either to China or Australia, making it imperative that they call at Victoria on every trip.

I shall again bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of increasing the pay of some of the civil servants in this Province. It is manifestly unfair to pay the same salaries here that they do in Eastern Canada, where living is so very much cheaper. It is, to my mind, offering a premium on dishonesty and is degrading to public service. It is an insult to call educated intelligent men to work for less than a Chinese laborer demands. The fact that men are found who are willing to take the positions, is no argument in its favor. When men are hard up they will take almost anything in order to get food for their families, but that is no reason why the Public Treasury should benefit by their misfortune.

I am in favor of a subsidy being granted by the Dominion to the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Co., and shall, if elected, continue to urge the Government to make a substantial grant for that purpose.

The Chinese question is one of grave moment. I shall use my best endeavor to have the anti-Chinese clause inserted in all charters granted to companies who are assisted by subsidies either of land or money from the Dominion Government. If the present capitation tax is found not to be sufficient to pay the tide of immigration, I shall favor an increased tax.

Believing that the Victoria Trades and Labor Council is composed of men capable of taking a dispassionate view of the subject, and who have a thoroughly practical knowledge of the question, and that they directly represent the great body of men who are most affected by this class of labor, I shall on all occasions be very largely guided by their wishes in regard to this subject.

The time has arrived in my opinion when the Dominion Government should be urged to assist in building a new dock for the Esquimalt. By far the best place for a new dock is alongside the present one. It can be built cheaper than anywhere else, and can be run more economically than elsewhere, as it runs on steam and same engines and pumps now used for the present dock could be utilized for the new one. I shall use my best efforts to have this matter favorably reported upon.

I shall also urge the Government to have the "Our Trade Relations with the United States," and as nothing has taken place in their legislation to make me believe the Protective Policy of their Government will be abandoned, and under which she has arisen in the Dominion of Canada, it is necessary or prudent to abandon or disturb in any material way, or to any great extent, the reasonable system of protection to our industries, which the country has time and again declared for, and under which she has prospered and is prospering. I believe the policy of the Conservative party to be the one best calculated to promote the prosperity of the Dominion.

Such being my conviction, I shall give them my support, reserving to myself the right to oppose them on any measure that I may consider not in the interest of my constituency or Province.

I do not consider that protection to our industries is incompatible with a reasonable measure of reciprocal trade with the United States, by which we might exchange many of our natural products with mutual advantage; and in any arrangements proposed, with that end in view, I would strongly urge, in the interest of this Province, that Lumber, Coal, Fish, and other products, etc., be included.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

I will also press upon the Government by every means in my power the urgent necessity of a much larger annual expenditure for dredging the inner harbor, and that immediate steps be taken to deepen the approach to the outer harbor, so that the largest steamers coming out coast may have facilities for loading and landing their freight and passengers with safety and dispatch.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Last session I brought to the attention of the Government the inadequacy of the present public buildings for conducting the fast increasing business of the Port, and that they were alike undesirable to the city and the Government. I also urged the matter upon the Ministers who visited us last summer, who promised to ask for a vote this session for this purpose, and that they would support it with all their influence. I have no doubt that in the near future we will have both a Post Office and Custom House that will be an ornament to the city and in keeping with the large revenue we contribute to the Dominion Treasury.

BEACONS AND BUOYS.

I will urge the construction of Light Houses and Buoys at all points necessary to the safe navigation of the Northern Coast of British Columbia.

I would also advocate that all steamers subsidized by the Dominion Government shall all at the port of Victoria, both on their inward and outward trips, to land mails, passengers and freight.

I will do all in my power to preserve the rights of our citizens in the Behring's Sea.

If you do me the honor to return me as your representative, you may rely upon me, both in the House and out of it, to use my best efforts in the interest of this Province, and this District in particular.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

Feb 10 THOMAS EARLE.

MIRTH.

LAND—In this city, on the 10th February, the wife of H. J. Bland, of a son.

WIFE—On the 9th inst. the wife of James Stuart Yates, George Road, of a son.

MARRIED.

LONG—WALTERS—At the Bishop's Palace, on 31st January, by the Rev. Father George Koopig to Mary A. Walters.

DIED.

MACINTOSH—In this city, on the 10th instant, James Macintosh, 60-year-old son of a native of Liverpool, England, in the 61st year of his age.

POOR—In this city, on the 11th inst., Rhoda, the beloved wife of Mr. James, a native of Staffordshire, England, aged 75 years.

MILLS—In this city, on the 29th inst., Hula Mills, a native of Tennessee, aged 72 years.

BENTLEY—On January 31st, 1891, at 8 The Level, East Leppa, Victoria, a son, Walter James Bentley, Comox, aged 4.

PAINTS.

DOMINION PAINTS CO.

382 and 384 St. James Street, Montreal, Wyo. 123

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

FRANCIS SECTION 18, RANGE V., DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TO FRACTIONAL SECTION 18, RANGE V., FRACTIONAL SECTION 18, RANGE V., DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TO FRACTIONAL SECTION 18, RANGE V., FRACTIONAL SECTION 18, RANGE V., DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TO FRACTIONAL SECTION 18, RANGE V., FRACTIONAL SECTION 18, RANGE V., DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TO FRACTIONAL SECTION 1

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, February 10.
LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.
Calvary Baptist Church.
Last evening the Young People's Association of Calvary Baptist church held their regular weekly meeting...

Passengers for San Francisco.
The following passengers left for San Francisco on Sunday morning, by the steamer City of Puebla...

Bound for Victoria.
The following passengers for this city are on board the steamer Umatilla, which sailed from San Francisco yesterday...

Court Cases.
The examination before the registrar of Mr. Campbell, in the case of Hayward v. Johnson, was held on Monday...

At 8 o'clock this evening the members of the I.O.F. held a meeting in the Sons of St. George hall...

Communications.
It is understood that while the city council have the consideration of the commercial travellers tax...

The Olympian's Repairs.
The Olympian leaves Seattle for Portland in a few days for repairs...

The Charity Concert.
Mrs. Clarke, with the kind assistance of Mr. R. B. McMillan and Mr. Lombard...

Smoking Concert.
Arrangements are being made for a first-class smoking concert to be given in Philharmonia hall...

Cedar Hill Parish.
The entertainment, which was to have been given in the Catholic school room...

A Broken Leg.
Mr. Frank Green, while out riding, on Sunday afternoon, met with a most unfortunate accident...

Chinese New Years.
The Chinese are celebrating their New Years this season about the same as other years...

Down from the North.
Antone Lang, who arrived from Alaska, on Saturday, brought a large quantity of ore...

Not Really Hurt.
On Sunday last, Mr. Clarence O'Brien, in the employ of the B. C. Cattle Co...

Not Really Hurt.
Milton Lodge gave a smoking concert in their hall last night, when the members and their friends spent a most enjoyable time together...

Obituary.
William Hammond, C. D., died yesterday at the Jubilee Hospital, of cancer. He came to Victoria in 1872, and for a number of years was employed in surveying...

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.
FOURTEENTH DAY.
February 9, 1891.
The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. After prayers by Rev. C. Watson...

Mr. MACKENZIE moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the resignation of Mr. MACKENZIE...

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COMMODOUS HOTEL.

As one of the signs of the times, and showing the energy and ability to grasp the future and to fill the same for the public of Victoria, readers are referred to the advertisement in today's issue...

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OF INTEREST TO HORSEMEN.

Turf, Field and Farm, in a recent issue, has the following on the comparative values of imported and native stallions...

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SMALLER LOCALS.

The thermometer at Donald, last week, registered 29 below zero. Capt. W. J. Masey will command the sailing schooner Pioneer, this season...

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PERSONAL.

Charles Stronson, of Portland, is a guest at the Colonial. J. S. Clute and Miss Clute came over from the Mainland last night...

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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO R.V.

TIME TABLE No. 13. To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday, Oct. 11th, 1890. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Table with columns for GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH, and STATIONS. Lists train numbers, departure times, and arrival times for various stations including Esquimalt, Nanaimo, and Victoria.

On Saturday, Sundays and Mondays. Return Tickets will be issued on all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday evening...

From Terminal or Interior Points the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is the Dining Car Route. It runs through Vested trains every day...

ST. PAUL and CHICAGO. (NO CHANGE OF CARS). Composed of Dining Cars unspaced. Pullman Drawing Room Sleepers. Of Latest Equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS. Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both First and Second Class. Tickets and Coaches.

UNION PACIFIC TICKETS. ON SALE TO DENVER, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. STEAMERS. Tacoma-Victoria Route. Leave Tacoma... 10.00 a.m. Leave Seattle... 10.00 a.m.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. STEAMERS. Port Townsend-Port Angeles Route. Leave Port Townsend... 10.00 a.m. Leave Seattle... 10.00 a.m.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. STEAMERS. Seattle-Olympia Route. Leave Seattle... 10.00 a.m. Leave Olympia... 10.00 a.m.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. STEAMERS. Whittow, Semiahmoo and Blaine Route. Stoppage at all way landings. Steamer leaves Seattle daily on Saturday...

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Wags will be Quarantined. Dr. Blanchard, Dominion Inspector, has received a notice from the department of agriculture...

It's a Beauty. Mr. W. H. Adams, of this city, a fine bird dog from the East, Northern Public Express last week, new arrival is from one of the celebrated kennels in America...

Democrat Contest. The next contest in the series Democrat medal is announced to be in Temperance Hall some even week. It will be even better prepared than the last one, and the young people ready preparing for it.

A Public Meeting. In response to a petition regarding the proposed meeting for the purpose of discussing the political issue, and especially "Unrestricted City."

Business Changes. Tatlow and Spinks, real estate Vancouver, dissolved. J. M. Spitting. J. J. Cowdry. Jno. McCallum, tailor, Victoria, taking a partner.

Smuggling Outward. It is reported that the "export" opium from this city are now sent the greater part of the drug, in slow Cowichan. The force of outside has been increased lately, but still they are too few to wait the coast, if a through trade between Victoria & Comox.

Where Did He Come From. Several other letters have been by the superintendent of police, the man Haggart or Kelly, killed at Outer Wharf. He is claimed as a Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Maine; while his friends here state that he was a widow and children, England.

Three Petitions. Three petitions, all addressed to the Mayor, and the Alder Board, are in circulation at present, canvassers for signatures carrying all three. The first asks the council some steps towards closing the thoroughfare on Sundays; the second asks that the post office be closed; and the third is to induce the to interfere for the suspension of street cars on the "Lord's Day."

Battery in Denver. Some time ago information reached Sheppard that Buttery, who defaults funds belonging to his employer, Mr. Irving, then local manager of the city, this city, was living in Denver. Col. he was running a faro game. Chief pard wrote to the chief of police of Denver, informing him of Buttery's crookedness, and that he had received a reply in the Denver official that the information, and states that when he the letter to Buttery "it broke him."

One of the Six Hundred. The receipt of the city council, donating \$100 for the relief of the survivors of the illustrious Six Hundred, calls to memory the story of old John Gilbert, more generally known as "Old John," who died in the battle of the "Red Bank," a "gambler" who was a washer in Mr. Shotbolt's drug store, claimed, whether truthfully or not, to be one of the Light Brigade and to have seen his medals, guaranteeing his during the Crimean war, but he died for many years, unhonored a poverty.

"The Daughter of Jarvis." This charming and very melodious opera, by Sir John Stainer, was listened with extreme pleasure by a large audience at the St. James' Church, last evening, and the performance was a most successful one. The evening, and an appropriate sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Schofield. The new opera, a distinct success. He attended to enquire into the case, but found her locked, and none of the chatters neighbors could tell who held the key. More than one white man states, however, that in the past month they have seen this deceiving victim of the Chinese police.

Is He a Leper? For months past, it has been generally known that there were no lepers in Chinatown, and that the Chinese police, which occupies an isolated position of the theatre, has therefore ceased to be visited by curious white men. A merchant of Commodore street, who has been in Chinatown for some time, has been asked the question, and he has replied, "I think there are no lepers here now; my legs rotted all off. I was going to do with him." He attended to enquire into the case, but found her locked, and none of the chatters neighbors could tell who held the key. More than one white man states, however, that in the past month they have seen this deceiving victim of the Chinese police.

An Alaskan Visitor. Mr. James Miller, a well-known salaried man, who is located at Nich Bay, South coast Alaska, is paying this visit, after a wearisome though prosperous year, during which he sent to market some 1,100 barrels of salted fish. He is most interested in the movements of the Cook's Island cannery, and has not only packed and put up all the fish that came from the cannery, but he has also been busy in his neighborhood, will not be created by any new ones this year, and that the new ones, which are being sent along the coast as far down as British Columbia border, and the white country back from the sea is said to be wonderful in quality. The Indians tell like the quality of their rice, are likely to go in for mining, while the mountains mineral district is, as yet, almost





us Plan of a Nery Post-Office Thier.

some pretty tough cases, but it is a fortune to run down every sh I was set to work.

is the most difficult case you 2? Times-Star.

and while I was stationed at about seven years ago,

Inspector. "Many letters valuable had been missed, of hard work we managed to young fellow to one clerk, a

the letters into the boxes of we managed to get this case and then I set my trap, y letter containing a twenty piece mailed from a country

connected to a prominent in Uta. The letter failed, carrier promptly, and I felt man sold at last.

for him until the dinner as he came out of the office. He came with me, and I appeared to be very

But, whether I was right or not, the petty robberies sudden stop. No more com heard of for a month, began again. This time I was

was about to give in despair I noticed the following envelope and drop the floor. When he had gone up the scraps of paper and

Job managed to piece it. I stened when I saw that the ad addressed to himself, but to walk away when a

the next morning being clerk came to work, and myself behind a letter rack, observation, but in such a

at I could see the fellow's on. I saw him take several ad addressed envelopes from and walk over to the stamp

cancel the stamps. Durse of the morning I saw the four letters inside of as many and seal the envelopes. Then suspicions were correct. I the carrier who carried the

the man's home and secured letters addressed to the fellow you carried many letters like

the carrier said, "I carry a day." I called the fellow into my told him we had determined the mail of the clerks delivered

to lighten the duties of I then told him that I letters for him, and handed

atives I had received from the. The fellow turned pale, in the verge of fainting when I to open and read the letters

rembling hands he did so, and envelopes addressed to him, the valuable letters ad a big wholesale house. He n and confessed that he had for about six months and

clearly fifteen hundred dollars less letters. He had spent in gambling."

and the French. hammers and ways of life he the most popular man in

to the King his future was as passed through the streets was followed by admiring

heared loudly by enthusiastic the Century. A contempore "A friend of mine paid

for a place at a two-pair-of-dow to see him pass by. In the crowd was so great that

only barely say I saw him the Frenchman's embodiment citizen, republican, philoso-

friend. He completely cap and captured the people of whom he perfectly understood. I knew that a popular man

Condorcet said: "It was an have seen him. People reat they had heard him say, e which he consented to re-

ry house where he consented ad in society new admirers, me so many partisans of the revolution."

Boston's Big Willow. visit to Boston I was very terested in observing the variety of weeping trees to be seen

quaint. Many that are not an, yet quite hardy withal, are planted in permanent loca-

growing thriftily, says a 'Vick's Magazine. The finest I have ever seen stands close near the bridge, in a quite

garden. It is nearly 40 feet in diameter with a stem of

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting, Last Night—The Estimates Postponed till Saturday Evening.

Business Dispo of A Number of Tenders opened—Introduction of Several Important By-Laws.

The usual weekly meeting of the City Council was held Wednesday, His Worship the Mayor in the chair. Present—Ald. Campbell, Smith, Robertson, McKilloan, Campbell, Renouf, Mann, Richards and Hunter.

The city clerk submitted the following COMMUNICATIONS:

A. S. H. Osgeod, of the Thomson-Houston Co., for city lighting, and offering to submit a proposition to supply such electric lights as might be desired with a better and more satisfactory service. Referred to the Electric Light Committee.

D. Oppenheimer, mayor of Vancouver—drawing attention to letters of September 1899, asking a grant towards expenses of the Provincial Exhibition Association, which had come somewhat short in its receipts. Referred to the Finance Committee for inquiry and report.

Charles Wilson—drawing attention to the bad state of the roadway and sidewalk near the park and Michigan street.

After some discussion as to the respective responsibilities of the Park and Street Com., the communication was referred to the Park Committee.

J. Peers drawing attention to the condition of the street near Belcher street, and asking for a sidewalk of about 400 yards in length.

The Mayor said that the people who had just been brought into the city, some of them in spite of themselves, should receive the same treatment.

Ald. Robertson said there were some of the children who had just received no benefits. They ought to be attended to before the new arrivals, whose revenue is sent to the Provincial Treasury.

The Mayor said that the property of these people had been just as much hypothecated for civil as any part of the city, and therefore they should pay the attention they required.

Ald. Hunter said it was utterly absurd to contend that unless something were obtained from the Provincial Government nothing should be done for the people of the newly annexed territory.

The petition was referred to the Street Committee.

E. Johnson—Asking for the completion of the drain to the Canada Western rail, the excavations having been completed.

Ald. McKilloan moved that the drain be constructed so as to meet the requirement. The petition was ordered to be granted to the extent of a seepage drain.

SEWERAGE REPORT. The Sewerage committee, recommending that the sewer be constructed in accordance with the B. C. Terra Cotta Company the channel pipes required; that steps be taken to secure an amendment to the Municipal Act, to give the power to appropriate land for sanitary or sewerage purposes; that connection with the street sewer should be provided for each official city lot or subdivision of city lot, and charged at an average rate to be subsequently fixed, &c.

The report was, on motion, referred back to the Sewerage Committee for reconsideration.

COMMUNICATIONS—CONTINUED. Rev. James H. White—calling attention to the condition of David street, Rock B'y, near the Gore Road. Street Committee.

Robert Taylor—enclosing their account of \$2,503.30. The account was ordered to be paid if found correct.

C. Blackwood and four other residents of the Gore Road—Asking for improvements on Fourth street. Street Committee.

William Hodge and eight others—asking for the opening up of Oscar street. Street Committee.

BY-LAWS. The Estimate By-law for 1891 was referred to a special meeting to be held on Saturday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

Richardson pressed for the consideration of the Fire Warden's report, but it was left over until Saturday.

The Bank Credit By-law for \$150,000, including the existing over-draft, was read a second time and passed.

An amendment to the Streets By-law for \$100,000 for streets and sidewalks was read a first time.

On motion of Ald. Smith, the by-law to appoint a street commissioner was read a first time.

Ald. Richardson moved the first reading of a by-law to provide for the collection of taxes and for the readjustment of the assessment roll to be carried.

Ald. Coughlin introduced a by-law to borrow \$200,000 for water works purposes.

Ald. Smith's by-law to provide for the widening of street grades was read a first time.

TENDERS. On motion tenders were opened for the construction of sidewalks as follows:—

A YELLOW FEVER VICTIM.

He Escaped the Bullets, But the Securog Overtook Him.

In the year of the last yellow fever epidemic in the South, says the New York Tribune, one of the first men to catch the disease at a summer resort on the Gulf was a tall, rather heavily-built man, whose eye was dark and keen, and whose hair was a very fine gray imperial.

He was a strikingly handsome man, with his military carriage and his strong face. But his manner was grave and chilling and he made few acquaintances. Staying at the big hotel was a man who, in earlier life, had lived in the West, but who shortly after the war had married a Southern widow, who owned a sugar plantation on the Mississippi river. He knew Major Wells, the stranger, and on the evening when the Major died took the following story to a group of men who sat on one of the hotel verandas:

"When I first saw Wells he was a Deputy United States Marshal in Nevada. He was so cool and daring that he seemed absolutely indifferent to death. He would calmly walk into a bar-room filled with gamblers and desperate outlaws, pick out his man, scarcely saying a word, and march him out the door without placing his hand on a weapon, or holding himself in readiness for an attack.

"Coming down the street one day I heard rapid firing, and looking up saw Wells standing behind the stump of a tree (the stumps still stood in the streets where the trees had been felled) and three men blazing away at him. Wells was as rigid as a statue, his face a little white, but unmoved. He was a sure shot with a revolver, and I expected to see him draw his six-shooter and drop his men in one, two, three order, but he did not stir. For a moment the bullets rained about his head, and then the sound of the shooting suddenly ceased. The three men had emptied their revolvers. At that instant, quick as a flash, and with a tiger bound, Wells leaped before the three men, and whipping out his revolver, with a swift stroke of his arm, covered them. They all stood stock still. The whole thing took less time than it does to draw a long breath. Then he grimly walked the three of them off and he saw them securely locked up.

"I met him a few hours later leaning carelessly over a bar, as easy and unconcerned as if he had never heard the crack of a six-shooter.

"Good heavens, Wells," I said to him, "why did you let those fellows blaze away at you without returning a shot? The chances were fifty to one against you."

"There was a quiet smile on his lips when he answered that words can not describe, and in his eye was the twinkle of a man who loved a good joke: "There was just one ball in the chamber of my revolver," he said, "and I thought I might need it later."

And there is a man, said the speaker, after a slight pause, "who dares defy the bullets of desperadoes for his friends, and who went down like a child before the fever."

HIGH-PRICED DRUGS. Preparations Which Are as Costly as Precious Stones.

We would, perhaps, wonder less at the fancy charges made by physicians and surgeons who have rare and exceptional cases in charge if we only knew the cost of the drugs used in the treatment of such cases.

For the benefit of the army of "the curious" the St. Louis Republic has prepared the following list of scarce and expensive drugs:

Three-pound bottle of alkaloid of acetonine, \$485.50; quarter-ounce vial of chelidonium alkaloid, a new drug used in skin diseases, scrofula and dropsy, \$88; cocaine, about \$120 per ounce; first-ounce bottle of "true opium" will cost about \$50, or about \$70 an ounce. Crystals of elaterin, a poison used in cases of hydrophobia and lockjaw, prepared from a plant called South American Indian arrow, is worth about \$145 per ounce.

Among other costly drugs we might mention the following and the different size bottles and vials in which they are sold: Agaricin, 4 1/2 ounces, \$47.75; colocyntin, 5 1/2 ounces, \$114.75; conline hydrochlorate, 4 1/2 ounces, \$98.45; cyclamin, 3 1/2 ounces, \$84.04; digitoxin, 1 1/2 ounces, \$87.40; gentisin, 1 1/2 ounces, \$91.15; heliotropin, 6 ounces, \$30.25; hydrastine hydrochlorate, 6 1/2 ounces, \$194.80; pappayotin, used as a solvent for the diptheric membrane, 13 ounce bottle, per bottle, \$189.50.

Besides the above there are various preparations made from the Calabar bean, the cost of which is amazing. They are chiefly used in diseases of the eye. One is called physostigmine alkaloid and costs \$137.50 per ounce. Physostigmine crystals are still more expensive, being sold in two and one-half ounce bottles at a cost of \$503.15. Still another preparation of the Calabar is physostigmine calcium crystals, an aristocratic drug that surely furnishes a fitting capstone for this pyramid of costly stuffs, which is furnished to the consumer who is able to pay at the reasonable charge of \$1,310,020 for a two ounce vial.

Money in a Meteor. There is in the office of the Merchants' National Bank, of Kansas City, says the Times of that city, a fragment of a meteor which has a peculiar history. A farmer in Western Kansas had borrowed more money on his farm than he found himself able to repay. While meditating over his bad fortune, but, with the usual energy of the Kansas farmer, still tilling his soil, he turned up the opinion of the relation and caused collectors of such stones to compete for its purchase. It was sold for a sum largely in excess of the amount required to redeem his home from the money lender.

THE FACE AS AN INDEX.

Influence of the Emotions on Its Appearance.

Brave Men Sometimes Turn Pale in the Face of Danger as Well as Cowards—Views of Learned Individuals on the Subject.

That only cowards turn pale and tremble in the face of danger is one of the popular fallacies that unthinking people cling to with all the tenacity of ignorance. By many persons the man who pales and trembles under great excitement is called white-livered—whatever that may mean—and is looked upon as a coward. In fact, there are but few people who do not hold that excessive pallor is one of the distinguishing marks of a mean, dastardly spirit.

An egregious error this, and one that should have been dispelled along with the belief in witches, the divine right of kings and similar popular monstrosities. Well grounded in this belief, a reporter of the San Francisco Chronicle set out to secure data on the subject from reliable sources.

"Do the brave turn pale?" "Of course they do," said Dr. J. F. Gibbon, of that city, to whom the inquiry was propounded, "and red, too, for that matter."

"It is not, then, only the cowards who turn pale and tremble in the face of danger?" "By no means," said the doctor: "I have seen the bravest men get as white as death when laboring under intense excitement. I have seen men pale and tremble under the excitement caused by intense pain, and they were men, too, who showed their bravery by refusing to be put under the influence of any anesthetic and who did not utter a single cry when the knife was inflicting the most excruciating tortures. Under the same circumstances I have seen other men turn red, the blood seeming to burst through their skin. The truth is that the various expressions of emotions shown by men are put under the control of the feelings. The only things these expressions do show is that the individual is undergoing intense excitement, but whether of fear, anger, valor or pleasure, can only be determined by the individual's actions."

Dr. S. B. Cleveland, the famous writer on nervous diseases, in a recent publication says: "The matter of blushing or paling is wholly beyond the control of the individual, and differs with the individual. The condition of the heart has much to do with these manifestations, as has the irritability of the brain. Rage, fright, pleasure or pain, or excessive emotion of any kind, can produce pallor in persons healthy or unhealthy. Again, these same emotions, or any one of them, may be habitually displayed by great redness or flushing of the face. Or, as if to make matters still more complex, a person may pale at one time and blush at another from identically the same cause. So extreme is some persons are these exhibitions of their emotions as to be positive sources of misery. But neither the blushing nor the paling, as a rule, has any thing to do with the bravery or cowardice of the individual. During the war I remember the remarkable effect of a cannon ball passing within an inch of my Colonel's head while he was on horseback in the field. His whole head and neck became as red as a boiled lobster. As a broad rule it might be said that pallor is more apt to accompany intense emotion and blushing the milder emotion, but there can be no cast-iron rule in the matter. As a rule I have observed that men going on exhibition for the first time usually exhibit great pallor. On the other hand, though, I have seen cowards shrink away from the fields in mortal terror with faces red as beets or without exhibiting any signs of emotion whatever. As the soldier sees more service and becomes more used to the danger, the bloodless carnage of the battle-field, these scenes arouse in him less intense emotions."

Herbert Spencer, in his "Principles of Psychology," sums up these emotional expressions as the "undirected overflow of nerve force."

While it is thus seen that psychologists and physiologists and men of science draw into wide many times smaller than a human hair. The former metal has been drawn into wire so fine that twenty-seven of them twisted together could have been inserted in the hollow of a hair; that is, if a human being or a human-made machine could be found minute and precise enough for such a delicate operation.

A burning taper, uncovered for a single instant, during which it does not lose power amounting to the one-thousandth of a grain, would fill with light a sphere four miles in diameter so as to be visible from every part of the compass.

The thread of the silk-worm is so small that an average of forty-two of them are twisted together to form a thread of common sewing-silk; that of the spider is many diameters smaller. Two diameters of spider-web, by weight, would, if stretched into a straight line, reach from London, Eng., to Edinburgh, Scotland, a distance of over four hundred miles.

In our paste, the milt of a codfish, or even in water in which vegetables have been infused, the microscope discovers animalcules so small that millions of them would not equal the size of a grain of wheat. And yet nature, with a singular prodigality, has supplied many of these with organs complete as those of a whale or an elephant. In a single ounce of such matter there are more living creatures than there are human beings on the face of the globe.

A grain of carmine or half a grain of saffron will tint a hoghead of water so that a strong microscope will detect coloring matter in every drop.

A grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years, and at the end of that time will not show that it has diminished in the least.

The organs of smell in the turkey, vulture and carrion crow are so delicate that they can scent their food for a distance of forty miles.

WHEN NAMES BEGAN.

How Some of Our Ancestors Received Their Patronymics.

Single names were most common a thousand years ago, says the Davenport Democrat-Gazette. As is the case with our Bucks and Brights in the oxen line, our Duns and Jerrys in the horse-stalls, or our Jips and Tigs in the kennels, so then it was with man and woman kind—a single name was all-sufficient. In the time of King Henry I., about eight hundred years ago, double names became rather fashionable—so much so that Robert, his natural son, objected to marrying the wealthy heiress of a powerful lord because she had but a single name. From this time on the fashion changed, and in the time of Edward I. an act of Parliament rendered it obligatory to take on the double name—the family name, or two names of some sort. Hence sprang up such names as Henry Fitz Randolph (Henry, son of Randolph), Hugh Fitz Henry (Hugh Fitz Henry, etc.). With such as was not clearly defined family line location or occupation was used to help out, hence John atte Wood (John Atwood), William atte Water (Water), Thomas of the Woods, William atte Bachuse (at Bakeshouse now William Baker), Margaret bon Cœur (good heart, now Margaret Bumbers), Walter de Sheppayne (now Walter Shepherd), John Scotis was from Scotland, John Walsh was from Wales, Thomas Moore was of Moorish descent, and Peter Dane was from Denmark, and so on, almost every name being a revelation of its owner's location, condition or occupation.

Then were the Smiths (the smelters of metals in those times; they sprang up the Butlers (bottlers), the Hunters and the Porters, the Brewers, the Cooks and the Clerks (clerics); but with all these names and double names no triple or double Christian names appeared for hundreds of years later—even until America brought one forth in the person of one James Longford Redwood, of Rhode Island, in 1708, and England, Sir Copstone Warwick Barfield in 1817, John W. Bunyan or Christopher K. Columbus, John Thomas Calvin—such names were happily unknown—and the bare idea of such added stuff seems as outrageous as to now allude to the Hon. Abraham Lincoln.

There is good reason in double names, but the counterpoising and piling up the spelling out of William Malckpeach, Thackerays, Louise Chandler Moultons, Charles Dudley Warners seems to weaken instead of strengthen the person's name. Besides, bad habits are cumulative, and already there appears upon the literary horizon some quadrupled names—so to speak—in imitation of brute peculiarities. Is there no way of stopping it? If a British Parliament could legislate up to the dual nomenclature can not an American Congress reduce this many-named craze to proper standards? Long family names are a nuisance at best, but come to tack on a long Christian name and put a lot more long names between names, it becomes a positive tribulation, putting the poor slaves out of all patience with their overburdened owners. If the name unit might be placed at John Smith, and for every added syllable a double telegraph and postal rate were lawfully imposed, these preposterous, long-drawn signatures would soon be reduced to the better shape of Julius Caesar, Pontius Pilate, Martin Luther and good old Andrew J. Jackson.

SOME SMALL THINGS.

Facts That Have Been Ascertained by Science and the Mechanics.

Gold-beaters, by hammering, can reduce gold leaves to such minute thickness that two hundred and eighty-two thousand must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch. Yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes, says the St. Louis Republic, that one of them laid on any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so fine that a single leaf would occupy the space of a single leaf of book paper. A single volume of a gold leaf book one inch in thickness would have as many pages as an entire library of fifteen hundred volumes of common books, even though the volumes averaged four hundred pages each!

Platinum and silver can each be drawn into wire many times smaller than a human hair. The former metal has been drawn into wire so fine that twenty-seven of them twisted together could have been inserted in the hollow of a hair; that is, if a human being or a human-made machine could be found minute and precise enough for such a delicate operation.

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THE VETERAN'S STORY.

His Escape from the Prison Pen at Salisbury, N. C.

It was one of the crowd of Union prisoners which dug the long tunnel and escaped from the prison pen at Salisbury, N. C., said a veteran to a New York Sun writer. Those of us who had worked the hardest had the first show on the night when we broke through into the railroad cut. As fast as we got out we took different directions, as had been planned. I went up the Yadlin river, hoping to get into Virginia. I had a \$20 gold piece—one which I had carried in my boot heel for three months unknown to any one. It was given me by a citizen of Salisbury in exchange for \$5,000 worth of Confederate gold bonds.

I made fair progress to the North that night and the next day. As evening came again I was forced to stop at a farm-house and ask for something to eat. My request was readily granted, and when I rose to go the man of the house observed: "Stranger, they say a lot of Yankees got clean out of the pen at Salisbury the other night."

"Is that so?" "And they've scattered over the Kentucky like so many rabbits."

"And they say that whoever brings one back gets a hundred dollars."

"Well?" "I reckon I'll hitch up to the cart and drive you back."

"What! You take me for an escaped Yankee prisoner?" I exclaimed.

"Sartin we do," replied the farmer and his wife, and a bed-quilt for it."

"You are greatly mistaken. Would a Yankee prisoner have this about him?" I laid the gold on the table. Perhaps it was the first, twenty either had ever seen. It seemed a fortune to a poor family.

"I'm going to leave it with you," I continued. "You can give me some meat and bread and a bed-quilt for it."

"They were perfectly satisfied of my identity and where I had come from, but the man held the gold in his hand and said: "Mother, he ain't no Yankee."

"In 'co'se he ain't," she replied. "He 'un must be a Confederate contractor lookin' after hogs an' co'n."

"I reckon."

"An' it's our dooty to help he 'un get through."

"Of 'co'se."

"Then you put up the stuff for him, while I tell him the best route an' in case any sojers call here an' ask 'em we has seen any of them Yankee prisoners, we 'uns is to say to 'em that we 'uns haven't seen a hair or heard a hoot."

I was captured near Roanoke and returned to the pen, but it was no fault of the people who gave me such a lift on my way.

CHARLIE'S MUSTACHE.

It Was Very Small, But Its Owner Was A Young Fellow of It.

A young fellow who was at the People's Theater the other night, says Topsy Sittings. The young man carried his head on one side, it being forced into that position by the weight of a very tender mustache, which was composed of seven hairs upon one side and eleven upon the other side of his nose. The comedian on the stage had brought a laugh by some allusion to a boy's first shaving encounter with a barber, when the young man leaned over to his girl and whispered: "Is that true to life, I can tell you."

"How do you know?" inquired the girl.

"How do I know?" he repeated, in a whisper; "why, by experience, of course; that was the way with me when I first got shaved."

"When was that?" she asked, innocently.

"Oh, before I raised my mustache," he returned, moving uneasily.

"What mustache?" she queried, a little surprised.

"What mustache do you suppose?" he returned, turning red.

"Why, Charlie," whispered the girl, "I never saw any mustache. Do you mean—"

"Never mind what I mean," hissed the young man through his front teeth, and became silent. There was lots of fun in the play, but Charlie never laughed again. He took the young woman home, but on the following Sunday night he went to see another girl.

WESTERN CIVILITY.

A Nest Complimented With A Pretty Girl by An Escaped Cowboy.

Here is a very neat little story, from the fact that the St. Louis Republic, illustrative of the fact that even the wild and woolly West can produce a natural-born Chesterfield upon occasion. At a party given last winter was a bashful cowboy, who had not been in the society of several years. He was a good-looking fellow, and one of the young ladies present kindly took an interest in him and tried to make him feel at ease. He fell desperately in love at once and the hostess noticing this encouraged him all she could. In leaving the house the young lady who had taken such a friendly interest in the cowboy forgot her overshoes, and the hostess told the young Lochlinvar from the plains that he might return them to the girl if he wished.

The herder leaped at the chance, and presented himself in due time at the young lady's house. She was surprised to see him, but greeted him cordially. "You forgot your overshoes last night," said he awkwardly, handing her the package.

She thanked him and opened it. "Why, there's only one overshoe here," she exclaimed.

"Yes, Miss—," said the blushing herder, earnestly, "I'll bring round the other one to-morrow, and I only wish to God, Miss, that you were a centipede."

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

Women Who Have Recently Won Considerable Distinction.

Fests Accomplished by a German Traveller and His Wife—Simply because of Adventures in Asia—Mountains Explored by Miss Dowie.

Several women have won considerable distinction within the past few months in the way of mountain climbing, says the New York Sun. Mount Clarence, the great summit on the mountain Fernando Po, near the west coast of Africa, was recently ascended by a German traveler and his wife, who passed unscathed among the Bube villages that have been such a terror to all explorers. These people have been regarded as a mysterious race simply because they were not known. Several men have tried in vain to penetrate the central portion of the island and ascend Mount Clarence, but a European woman was in the first party that got to the top.

Another remarkable journey, of which news has just come, is that of Mrs. Littledale and her husband, who have crossed the great Himalayan range of the Hindu Kush. Here are the loftiest peaks of the globe, though this chain of mountains, which a woman has now helped to conquer, has attracted less attention than the Himalayan range lying to the East, on account of its inaccessibility and the supposed hostility of the tribes. The only explorers who have been this region was a British Indian surveyor, sent out by the Indian Government in the guise of peddlers and merchants, and we have depended upon their reports for our information about this country.

It is not yet known how Mr. and Mrs. Littledale succeeded in getting over these mountains, but a telegram from Calcutta announces that their journey has been safely completed. They crossed the mountains at a point a little northwest of Cashmere. This is undoubtedly the first time in Central Asia that a white woman was with the party which did the pioneer exploring in a region that was supposed to be inaccessible to white men.

The remarkable woman climber of the past year is Miss Mene Dowie, an adventurous Scotch girl, who spent last summer traveling alone among the Carpathian mountains, in the northeast part of Austria-Hungary, on horseback and on foot, with no companion except the peasant who attended her. For ten weeks in this wild region she lived among the Carpathian peasantry, conforming entirely to their ways of life. Night after night, when up in the high mountains, she slept in the open air, wrapped only in a cloak. She had reason to know now and then in her solitude that wildcats and bears and wolves exist in considerable number in the Carpathians, and she rather more curious to find out all about a stranger than was comfortable

