Legislature Reading Room

THE PROSPECTOR.

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Talking About Canada.

"When I first came to the Senate," said Senator Cullom to those lunching at the same table in the Senate restaurant the other day, "I had great ideas about a greater United States. My eyes were not turned southward, where everybody seems to be looking nowadays, but northward; I was just as sure as sure that before this time we should have gobbled up Canada. I did not think that we were going up there, and make a conquest of the country, but I could not see any chance of its getting away from us. Why, when I was elected the second time, and went out to Illinois to make my bow to the Legislature, my little speech was filled with the annexation of Canada. Since that time, I have watched Canada slipping farther and farther away from us, until now it takes a brave man even to suggest that some day the Stars and Stripes may float beyond our northern boundary. I have often wondered if any of the members of that Legislature remember my speech. If they do, they must think that I am a mighty bad prophet."

"Yes," said Senator Burrows, who had listened as befitted a man so much Mr. Cullom's junior, "you could not pry Canada away from Great Britain now with a jimmy."—

INDIVIDUALITY.

Making of Handmade Goods Will Cultivate It in Canadians.

In Canada, above all other countries, we have great need to encourage individuality, for our system of public education, however excellent, takes but little count of the individual, and from a certain standpoint we are educating on a system which tends to destroy anything like strong individuality. In fact, if you take the spirit which prevails in our smaller towns and villages you will find a positive resentment against the man or woman who dares to strike out in any line of his own. Go into our large stores and you will find one huge table covered with the same form of hat, reproduced a thousand times. Pass into the mantle department, and on great trees hang coats and jackets of the exact cut and make and color; and all this is influencing our people and their view of individuality and its right to assert itself in any line in life. With all our boasted freedom, as compared to the past, we fall into line like mild-eyed sheep and follow the mass. In the old days we might have been led by individuals; to-day it is the unthinking crowd that takes the lead. How many people think or care what has been the origin or inspiration of any fashion we follow so blindly? Surely there is nothing so deadening, so calculated to still the best that is in the human soul, as indifference. Can the Society for Arts and Crafts stir up the public to take an intelligent interest in the thought and virtue which are expressed in the handmade article, they will bring closer to the mass of purchasers in the Dominion the problems which face the men and women who design and execute the work they propose to encourage. Those great factories hide so much from us that is beautiful and worthy in human lives and the struggles of the workers to beautify their own lives by contact with beautiful things. Can we but encourage work which will not separate men and women from their homes and their children, can we but raise the taste of the richer classes in the Dominion so that they will take into consideration all that a good handmade article represents and be willing to pay for that ideal quality of human individuality, as well as for the time and labor expended on its construction, we shall have much to thank the Society of Arts and Crafts in Canada for. — Lally Bernard, in The Globe.

THE PROSPECTOR
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BY THE PROSPECTOR PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Correspondence is invited on all matters of public or local interest. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, but not necessarily for publication.

Notes.

THE PROSPECTOR, as many of our readers know, will be issued only a few weeks longer, and we wish in this issue to thank those who have assisted us in making their local sheet a financial success. Since we took charge no month has passed without giving us a surplus. True it is that the balance in our favor has been small sometimes, yet our needs have been fully met. It is true, too, that by a little extra expense for labor and material the paper would have been improved, but, to our mind, local trade conditions did not warrant this extra expenditure.

Our decision, three years ago, to insert no liquor advertisement in our paper may have militated somewhat against our greater commercial prosperity, but not against our peace of mind, and our present contention is that while places for rest, refreshment and business are needed the selling of liquor is not necessary or conducive for those purposes, and if the bar were abolished, all parties would be benefitted. We believe that the time has come for even the moderate drinker to abstain from liquor drinking for the sake of others less fortunate than himself.

We have very few outstanding accounts. To those from whom we do not expect a settlement we have sent an account receipted in full, thus releasing them from all obligations. All others are respectfully reminded of the brevity of time. All parties having claims against us must send in the same to us within 30 days.

The gold dredger is now completed and it is a matter for congratulation that upwards of half a million pounds of material have been freighted over rough roads, upwards of 60 miles, without an accident to man or beast.

The meeting of the citizens of Vancouver held last Tuesday was unanimously in favor of the proposed railway to the Yukon via Pemberton and Lillooet.

LOCAL NEWS

The Ample mine is again reported to be sold.

The Government auditor has paid his official visit to town this week.

T. Brandon has been spending a few days this week at Pachelqua.

Mr. Mulholland, of the Dredge, returned last Tuesday from his business trip to the Coast.

The representative of the Cunningham Hardware Co., New Westminster, was in town last Monday.

H. Brett, who has been travelling for the Stone & Wellington Nursery Stock Co. has returned to town.

J. Marshall, Senr. who returned home from Vancouver last Saturday, is on the sick list.

A meteor shot over the town a few nights ago, and the noise and vibration in connetion with its fall caused considerable alarm among the people.

An enjoyable time was spent at the "At Home" given by Mrs. Uren last Tuesday evening. The second of the series will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd on Feb. 23rd. Particulars in next issue.

An overheated stovepipe ignited the ceiling of the Prospector office last night. Fortunately, the fire was noticed in time and was soon put out. The convenience with which water can be obtained since the new system was put in operation, is valued at such a time. The promptness of the action of the citizens when the alarm was given was noteworthy. Two minutes after the gong sounded about a dozen men were ready to give assistance. Happily help was not needed. A few hundred feet of hose is what the town needs for fire emergencies.

Selected News

Cashel was hanged last Tuesday.

Laporte is Mayor in Montreal.

The British Parliament is open.

The natives in German South Africa are rising

A WISE LEADER.

Verigin Talks Sense to Pilgrims—Ingenious Ways—Reasons With Doukhobors.

Peter Verigin, one of the leaders of the Doukhobors, who has been in Russia, and of whom great things are expected in the way of inducing the people to settle down and give up their foolish idea of another pilgrimage in the spring to convert the world, is now in the Doukhobor villages north of Yorkton, and, according to reports from there, is meeting with considerable success in his effort. He started at the village of Troterpersky, where his home was before leaving for Russia, and where his mother still lives. His first meeting was held in his own house, and in the course of his address he discussed the whole situation. He began by taking up the question of the suitability of Canada as a place for the Doukhobors. He declared that the Doukhobors were here by God's will, and that there was no need to look anywhere else. While the climate was cold it was healthy, and the soil produced all manner of grains and vegetables, so that there was no reason why they should not be happy and prosperous. Having a good soil and climate, the other essential to success was the possession of animals. Every family should have a team of horses and two or three cows.

Animals Co-Workers With Men.

One of those who had been on the pilgrimage here broke in with the remark that in Canada all the work was done by horses, and man got the benefit of enslaving them. Verigin's reply was that the relation was not that of master and slave but of fellow-workers; that while the horse worked for the man, both labored to produce oats for the horse as well as wheat for the man. Hay was cut and stacked and stables built for the horse's benefit, so that the benefits were mutual. Animals were in this sense to be considered members of the community. But the leader was not yet "out of the woods," for the same pilgrim raised the point that if they kept cows for the milk and butter there would be the annual excess of males, and it would not be right to sell these to the butcher. Verigin had evidently thought this matter out further than the pilgrim, and he was ready. He said that on the ship he came across in from England there were 700 immigrants, poor people, who expected to settle on land. If the Doukhobors found they had too many bullocks they could give the surplus to these poor immigrants to plow with.

Urged Adaptation.

Then he went on to counsel them to adapt themselves to their surroundings, and settle down. He urged them to take up land without delay. They had been in Canada four years, and had been acting as if they were not going to stay. The Government might have given away the lands to others, but it had been patient. It was not right for them to be looking for trouble, and expecting evil. They were no longer in poor Russia, ground into the dust of bad government. Canada was a free country, and he saw no dangers ahead, but even if evils did come they could meet them like men as they had before. They should also comply with the law in regard to the registration of vital statistics, which law was meant for their good.

Turns Tables on Them.

Verigin dealt with the late pilgrimage. Some felt called to do to work, but to go out and preach the conversion of the world. Of course if they saw that as their duty they must go, but they should consider it well. Were they so perfect that there was no reforming to be done in their

Latest Assyrian Finds.

The well-known Assyriologist, Dr. Hugo Winckler, has unearthed and published an account of the legislation promulgated by King Amraphel of Babylon, which, so far as is known at present, was the first book of laws given to the world. King Amraphel lived 2,250 years B.C., and is mentioned in the Bible as a contemporary or Abraham, so that his statutes were drawn up fully five centuries before the laws of Moses. They number 282, and contain the following:—If a woman who sells beverages gives bad value for the money paid to her, she shall be thrown into water. If a wife be a spendthrift, or if she otherwise neglect her duties, her husband may put her away without compensation; but if a man put away his wife for no other reason than that she has no children, he shall return her whole dowry. If a betrothal be rescinded, the man shall pay the woman compensation. A widow with grown-up children may not marry again without permission from a judge.

Ev[illegible]

[illegible] desia, [illegible] mined and carried [illegible] quantities of the precious [illegible] under the scientific mining [illegible] of the present day the [illegible] will be getting [illegible] recently published work on the Ancient Ruins of Rhodesia, the authors, Messrs. Hall and Neal, endeavor to discover who the [illegible] were and whither the gold went [illegible]

Perhaps Rhodesia was the ancient land of Ophir, the land of the mysterious "[illegible] Solomon's [illegible], but the theory is strongly [illegible] by some investigators. The ancient gold workings are the basis of modern workings. For every ten square miles of Rhodesia there was one ancient mine, that is, there are 75,000 old holes, which means that a stupendous wealth was dug out of the earth before the days of Cecil Rhodes. Much of this wealth must have gone to the north as tribute, it was probably wrought into the crown of the Queen of Sheba and filled the coffers of Solomon.

[illegible]ciers

The ancient smelting furnaces are still easy to recognize. They are sunk into the floor. The furnace blowpipes are made of the finest white-powder cement, and the holes for the blowpipes are covered with slabs of gold. The linings of the holes are covered with sheets of gold [illegible] the first lining became worn by the heat, a fresh lining of [illegible] excellent quality, which has stood the test of time was smeared around on top of the old lining. One can take an old lining, slit it lengthwise with a knife and find good slabs of gold in abundance.

[illegible] Wealth.

Apparently the ancients valued gold highly. Gold has been found in large quantities in the form of pellets as large as buckshot in the vicinity of the furnaces, and also thrown away on the debris heaps outside of the old workings.

The tools of the ancient workers which have so far been discovered include a small soapstone [illegible] and burnishing stones of water-worn rock, to which gold still adheres. There are evidences that the ancients carried on an extensive industry in the manufacture of gold ornaments and utensils. Thirty-[illegible] thousand dollars worth of gold ornaments have been taken in the [illegible] from the ruins of Matabeleland alone.

A Tillyloss Scandal

By J. M. BARRIE

Author of "The Little Minister," "Auld Licht Idylls," "A Window in Thrums," Etc., Etc.

"No, I didna. It was in Edinburgh, and my last nicht in the place, and also my last button, so I thinks to mysel' I'll have one tremendous memorable nicht, and then I'll go hame. Lads, I was a sort of wearying for Chirsty."

"Ay, but there's four shillings and saxpence to account for yet."

"There is so. Saxpence of it goes for a glass of whisky in the smoking-room. Lads, that smoking-room was a sight utterly baffling imagination. There was no chairs in it except great muckle saft ones, a hantle safter than a chaff bed, and in ilka chair some nobleman or other with his feet up in the air. Ay, I a sort of slipped the first time I tried a chair, but I wasna to be beat, for thinks I, 'Lords ye may be, but I have paid one and sax for my bed as weel as you, and this nicht I'll be a lord too!' Keeping the one and sax before me made me bold, and soon I was sprawling in a chair with my legs sticking ower the arm with the best of them. Ay, it wasna so much enjoyable as awe-inspiring."

"That just brings ye up to twa shillings."

"Weel, there was another one and sax for breakfast."

"Astounding!"

"Oh, a haver, of course, but we got as muckle as we liked, and I as[illegible] ye it's amazing how much ye can eat [illegible]en ye ken ye have to pay for it at [illegible] rate. Then there was ninepence for a l[illegible]cheon."

"What's that?"

"I didna ken mysel' when I heard them speaking about it, but it turned out to be a grand name for a rabbit."

"Man, is there rabbits in Edinburgh?"

"Next there was tareepence of a present to the waiter-loon, and I finished up with a shilling's worth of sangwiches."

"Na, that's just five and saxpence."

Haggart, however, would not always tell how the remaining sixpence went. At first he admitted having squandered it on the theater, but after he was landed by Chirsty in the Auld Licht kirk he withdrew this reminiscence, and put another sixpence-worth in the smoking room in its place.

As a convincing proof of the size of Edinburgh, Haggart could tell us how he lost his first lodgings in it. They were next house to a shop which had a great show of vegetables on a board at the door, and Haggart trusted to this shop as a landmark. When he returned to the street, however, there were green-grocery shops everywhere, and after asking at a number of doors if it was here he lived, he gave up the search. This experience has been paralleled in later days by a Tilliedrum minister, who went for a holiday to London, and forgot the name of the hotel he was staying at; so he telegraphed to Tilliedrum to his wife, asking her to tell him what address he had given here when he wrote, and she telegraphed back to him to come home at once.

Like all the great towns Haggart visited, Edinburgh proved to be running with low characters, with whom, as well as with the flower of the place—for he was received everywhere—he had many strange adventures. His affair with the bailie would make a long story itself, if told in full as he told it; also what he did to the piper; how he climbed up the Castle rocks for a wager; why he once marched indignantly out of a church in the middle of the singing; the circumstances in which he cut off his sixth button; his heroic defense of a lady who had been attacked by a footpad; his adventures with the soldier who was in love and had a silver snuffbox; his odd meeting with James Stewart, lawful king of Great Britain and Ireland. With this personage, between whom and a throne there only stood the constables, Haggart of Thrums hobnobbed on equal terms. The way they met was this. Haggart was desirous of the sensation of driving in a carriage, but grudged much outlay on an experience that would soon be over. He accordingly opened the door of a street vehicle and stepped in, when the driver was not looking. They had a pleasant drive along famous Princes street and would probably have gone farther had not Haggart become aware that someone was hanging on behind. In his indignation he called the driver's attention to this, which led to his own eviction. The hanger-on proved to be no other than the hapless monarch, with whom Haggart subsequently broke a button. For a king, James Stewart, who disguised his royal person in corduroys, was, as Haggart allowed, very ill in order. The spite of the authorities had crushed that once proud spirit, and darkened his intellect, and he took his friend to a gambling house, where he nodded to the proprietor.

"Whether they were in company, with designs on my buttons," Haggart has said, 'I'm not in a position to say, but I bear no ill-will to them. They treated me most honorable. Ay, the king, as we may call him if we speak in a low voice, advises me strong to gamble a button at one go, for, says he, 'You're sure to win.' Lads, it's no for me to say a word gainst him, but I thocht I saw him wink to the proprietor lad, and so I says in a loud voice, says I, "I'll gamble half-a-crown first, and if I win, then I'll put down a button.' The proprietor sort of nods to the king at that, and I plunks down my half-crown. Weel, lads I won five shillings in a clink."

"Ay, but they were just waiting for your guinea."

"It may have been so, Andrew, but we have no proof of that; for, ye see, as soon as I got the five shillings and had buttoned it up in my pouch, I says, 'I'll be stepping hame now,' I says, and away I goes. Ye canna say but what they treated me honorable."

"They had looked thrawn?"

"Ou, they did; but a man's face is his own to twist it as he pleases."

"And ye never saw the king again?"

"Ay, I met him after that in a close. I gave the aristocratic crittur saxpence."

"I'll tell ye what, Tammas Haggart: if he was proclaimed king, he would very likely send for ye to the palace and make ye a knight."

"Man, Snecky, I put him through his catechism on that very subject, but he had no hope. Ye canna think how complete despondent he was."

"Ye're sure he was a genuine Pretender?"

"Na faags! But when ye're traveling it doesna do to let on what ye think, and I own it's a kind of satisfaction to me now to picture mysel' diddling a king out of five shillings."

"It's a satisfaction to everybody in Thrums, Tammas, and more particular to Tillyloss."

"Ay, Tilly has the credit of it in a manner of speaking. And it was just such and go that I didna do a thing with the siller as would have commemorate that adventure among future ages."

"Ay, man?"

"I had the notion to get bawbees for the money, namely, one hundred and thirty-twa bawbees, for of course I didna count the saxpence. Well, what was I to do with them?"

"Put the whole lot in the kirk-plate the first Sabbath day after ye came back to Thrums?"

"Na, na. My idea was to present a bawbee to a hundred and thirty-twa folk in Thrums, so as they could keep it round their necks or in a drawer as a memento of one of their humble fellow-townsmen."

"No humble, surely?"

"Maybe no, but when ye do a thing in a big public way it's the proper custom to speak of yersel' as a puir crittur, and leave the other speakers to tell the truth about ye."

"It's a pity ye didna carry out that notion."

"Na, it's no, for I had a better ane after, the which I did carry out."

"Yea?"

"Ay, I bocht a broach to Chirsty with the siller."

"Ho, ho, that's whaur she got the broach?"

"It is so, and though I dinna want to boast, nobody having less need to do so, I can tell ye it was the biggest broach in Edinburgh at the price."

Edinburgh was only a corner in Haggart's field of corn, and from it I have not pulled half-a-dozen stalks. He was in various other great centers of adventure, and even in wandering between them he had experiences such as would have been a load for any ordinary man's back. Once he turned showman, when the actors were paid in the pennies flung at them by admirers in the audience. Haggart made for himself a long blood-red nose which proved such an irresistible target for moneyed sportsmen that the other players complained to the management. He sailed up canals swarming with monsters of the deep. He proved such an agreeable companion at farms that sometimes he had to escape in the night. He rescued a child from drowning and cowed a tiger by the power of the human eye, exactly as these things are done in a book which belonged to Chirsty He had eleven guineas with him when he set out, and without a notebook he could tell how every penny of the money was spent. Prices, indeed, he remembered better than anything.

I might as well attempt to walk up the wall of a house as to cut my way through Haggart's corn-field. Before arriving at the field I thought to get through it by taking the buttons one by one, but here I am at the end of a chapter, and scarcely any of the corn is behind me. I now see that no biographer will ever be able to treat Haggart on the grand scale he demands; for humility will force those who knew him in his prime to draw back scared from the attempt, while younger admirers have not the shadow of his personality to warn them of their responsibility. For my own part, I publicly back out of the field and sit down on the doctor's dyke awaiting Haggart's return to Thrums.

NIAGARA'S RELICS.

Museum Is the Aim of the Old Town's Historical Society—A Valuable Canadian Collection.

There are few places in Canada as full of the traditions of the past as Niagara, and the Niagara Historical Society is doing an important work in collecting and preserving those of a material character. It has chosen the 17th of September as its anniversary, because on that day in the year 1792 the first Parliament of Upper Canada met at Niagara-on-the-Lake. The settlement was at first called West Niagara, then Butlersburg, from the leader of the Rangers, whose name has been preserved in Butlers Barracks. Col. Simcoe, who was made the first Governor, changed the name again to Newark, and that became the first capital of Upper Canada. In the short space of seven years the society has made one of the best collections of historical documents and articles in Ontario; it has placed eight stone posts to mark historic spots, and has printed ten pamphlets, all bearing on the early and vital history of Canada. The credit for the work that has been done to preserve from oblivion these relics of the past is chiefly due to the President, Miss Janet Carnochan.

There is much doubt as to where the first sitting of Parliament was held, but the weight of testimony is in favor of the old wooden building still standing and known as Navy Hall. The Parliament first met on Sept. 17, 1792, and The Upper Canada Gazette published there says that on June 4, 1793, Governor Simcoe held a levee at Navy Hall And so the probability is that Navy Hall was the meeting place. It is certain that many of the official documents of the early part of the year were dated from the hall. The building is still standing, though in a sadly dilapidated condition. The worst wrench was given by a farmer who used the hall as a stable. Through the efforts of the society the attention of the Government was called to this, and the farmer was ordered to vacate, but in doing so he tore down a portion of one wall in order to carry out his cattle stalls. If this is really the first seat of constitutional Government in Upper Canada, more than the antiquarian will approve of its rescue from destruction.

The stone markers which have been placed are: (1) The site of the first burial of Sir Isaac Brock, Fort George, 1812-1824; (2) site of military council and Indian council house; (3) site of Gleaner printing office, 1817, and of Masonic Hall, 1792; (4) site of Government House, burned in 1812; (5) spot of burial of bodies of three soldiers who fell in battle, May 27, 1813; (6) residence of Count de Puisaye, built in 1798; (7) site of Navy Hall and first Parliament House; (8) Court House of Counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand, 1847.

Among the pamphlets which the society has issued are: (1) Taking of Fort George by Col. Cruikshank, edition exhausted; (2) slave rescue, Fort Niagara, centennial poem, (3) blockade of Fort George, Col. Cruikshank; (4) Memorial to U.E. Loyalists, battle of Queenston Heights; (5) historic houses; (6) Niagara library, 1800-1820, early schools, by Janet Carnochan; (7) historic buildings; (8) family history, by Wm. Kirby, F.R.S.C.

The collection of the society, numbering over 1,600 articles, is now in a small room on the second floor of the old Court House. It includes books and papers printed in Niagara or relating thereto, starting with The Upper Canada Gazette of July 3, 1794, a large number of portraits, pictures, maps and drawings which have proved of great assistance in settling disputed points of historical interest, military clothing, weapons, household utensils, Indian and other relics. One result of the energetic president's researches has been to show that St. Mark's Church was built in 1804, and not in 1792, as stated on the brass tablet set in the wall.

Notwithstanding the inconvenience of location, the collection has been inspected every year by thousands, and forms a valuable addition to the historic memories of the place. The space, however, is altogether too limited to permit of proper exhibition and arrangement, and there is always the danger of fire.

Recently the following were appointed a committee to devise steps for obtaining a suitable building for the collection from private sources, the municipal authorities and the Government: Miss Carnochan, President; C. C. James, David Boyle, John Ross Robertson, Mrs. H. Thompson, Dr. Withrow, Mayor Aikens, R. E. Denison, W. Kirby, H. Pafford, Alfred Ball, A. Servos, A. W. Wright.

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so to be loved, so to be wooed,
Oh! more than mortal woman should!
What if she had or fall behind!
Lord make me worthy, keep them blind.

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4. Its Salubrious Climate.

In the dry belt, and at an altitude that renders the seasons temperate and equable, the climate is most suitable for health-seekers. Semi-tropical fruit may be grown, and at the present time, November, rosebushes and geranium plants may be seen in bloom in the gardens of the town

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Lord Coleridge on the Bench.

Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justi of England from 1880 until 1894, has been described as England's greatest criminal judge. A writer in the Pall Mall Magazine says that in appearance he has the very embodiment of judicial dignity. He was ever courteous and considerate, and never tried to win cheap applause at the expense of an inexperienced barrister or overwrought witness.

He had a curious habit, on the bench, of leaning back in his chair and closing his eyes, and this sometimes led the unwary to conclude that he was asleep.

On one occasion, during the trial of a prisoner for setting fire to a dwelling-house, the counsel for the defence was much upset through his ignorance of the chief's habit. Throughout the day he had been trying to get before the jury the fact that a man other than the prisoner had openly threatened to burn down the particular house.

Each attempt to introduce testimony which the rules of evidence would not admit, was checked by a prompt objection, sustained by the court. But when the speech for the defence was begun Lord Coleridge went off into his usual doze, and the counsel saw his opportunity.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "let me come to another and more serious point. We have heard from the witnesses that a certain Bill Smith had, prior to the fire, been dismissed by the prosecutor from his service. Now, gentlemen, I can tell you something—"

"But not about Mr. William Smith, I'm afraid," came from the bench, in gentle tones which conveyed no sense of irritation or annoyance.

Death Roll of the Plague.

Over a million and a half people in India have died of plague since the disease first made its appearance in Bombay in 1895. In 1896 there were 1,700 deaths. The Mortality increased to 56,000 in 1897, to 118,000 in 1898, and to 135,000 in 1899. The following year there was a big drop the number of deaths going down to 93,000, but the hope that the end was in sight was quickly dashed to the ground, the year 1901 seeing no less than 274,000 deaths, while the total rose in 1902 to the terrific figure of 577,000. Since then matters have grown even worse, the first three months of the current year adding roughly another 300,000 to the list of those who have perished from the disease.

SOLAR PHYSICS.

R. A. Stupart, F. . . , Observatory Chief, on Matters Meterological and Astronomical—Trolley System Troubles.

At the Canadian Institute rooms in Toronto on a recent Saturday night, an address was read by R. A. Stupart, F.R.S.C., on astronomical matters. Mr. Stupart said the world was awaking to the importance of solar physics, meteorology, seismography and terrestrial magnetism. Much good work had been done by the Toronto Observatory, and he was glad to say that Canadians generally were beginning to appreciate it.

The lecturer traced briefly the rise and growth of meteorological and magnetic science, and stated that the British Association in 1834 ordered a magnetic survey to be made of the principal lands of the two hemispheres. In 1837 a report was published, and in 1838 an expedition, partly subsidized by Queen Victoria, was organized under Sir John Ross and sailed for the Antarctic on a voyage of discovery and magnetic investigation.

Canada and Van Diemen's Land were selected as being nearest the magnetic poles, and St. Helena, because it was in the sphere of least magnetic disturbance, and in these three places observatories were ordered to be erected.

Toronto was chosen as the most suitable point in Canada, and King's College granted a site. In September, 1840, the first magnets were suspended in a wooden structure, and from then until 1892 constant and careful observations of diurnal changes in magnetic declination and dip were made, but in 1892 the magnets were ruined, as were those of other observatories in Potsdam, Greenwich, Kew and Washington by the advent of the trolley car, the electro-magnetic force utilized being so strong as to set up local attractions which destroyed the influence of earth magnetism.

Prof Stupart then dealt with light, noting that light exerts pressure, as is proved by the radiometer. He gave a lengthy and lucid description of the Aurora Borealis, and explained it according to the theory of primordial matter, with which Dr. Osborne Reynolds of Owen's College, Manchester lately startled the scientific world.

Next Mr. Stupart touched on the superheated steam theory of seismic and volcanic disturbance, referring, of course, to Pelee.

The red spot on Jupiter, the Nova Persei and the desirability of increased membership of the society each had a place in the professor's remarks

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NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land situated at the Fountain, Lillooet District, more partiularly described as follows:

Commencing at post on the Southern boundary of Nicalo Bonini's ranch, marked Paul Santini's No. 1 post north west corner, thence South 15 chains, thence East 25 chains, thence North 15 chains, thence West 25 chains to point of commencement containing 40 acres more or less.

PAUL SANTINI

Lillooet, January 5, 1904.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHARACTER and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old-established wealthy business house of sound financial standing. Salary $21.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash direct each Wednesday from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self-addedress envelope. Colonial, 332, Dearborn St. Chicago.

Select Reading for Annexationists.

Note: The following selections from papers of the southern States appear in connection with an article in The Globe of the date above mentioned, and entitled "Select Reading for Annexationists."

Slaves—Slaves. The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a well assorted lot of slaves for sale. We will receive and sell slaves for our friends on commission. We will pay cash for 20 or 25 slaves. We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a call when they have business in our line, O. F. Hatches & Co'y, 195 Gravier street.

Slaves for Sale. An exceedingly fine assortment of Virginia and Maryland negroes are offered for sale, corner of Esplanade and Moreau streets. They were purchased with care, have just arrived, and will give general satisfaction to buyers. W. L. Campbell, Slaters old Stand.—From The Globe of Jan. 27, 1853.

Novel Ways of Buying Stock.

The latest way of selling stock is by measuring with dollar bills. The other day a cow was sold in this manner and the price determined by measuring around the animal's body by $1 bills. It only required 11 bills to encircle the cow, and now there is one man in East Flamboro who will never sell that way again. Another game is to offer to buy a horse for the amount of money required to measure it from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, but instead of measuring up over the head and along the back, the horses tail is drawn forward between his hind legs and his head backward between his forelegs, and it is found that the distance between the nose and the tail can sometimes be covered by one bill.

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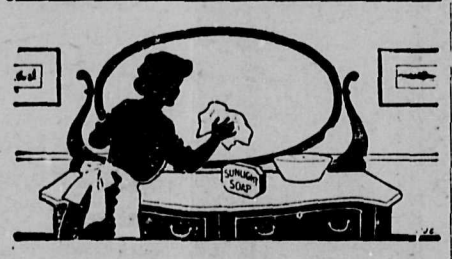

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