HOT SPRINGS NEWS.

NUMBER 30. AINSWORTH, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1892. TEN CENTS.

THE SEAL POACHERS HAVE NO PROTECTION.

The sealers of British Columbia have been warned by the Canadian government that if they enter Behring sea this season they do so at their own risk. The government, while it does not forbid them to enter the sea, warns them that if they do they alone must suffer the consequences. The letter of instructions came to collector Milne and is as follows:

OTTAWA, March 19th, 1892. To collector of customs, port of Victoria, B. C.—Sir: I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of a telegraphic despatch from lord Knutsford, colonial secretary, London, to his excellency the governor-general, Ottawa, bearing date the 18th instant, requesting that the proper port authority at all harbors on the Pacific coast be directed to inform owners of vessels clearing, or which have cleared this year, for Behring sea, that her majesty's government and the United States government have agreed to submit to arbitration the question whether sealers have a right of the United States to seal in the Behring sea to the Russian line; that both governments have made propositions for intermediate regulation restraining the catch of seals in the said waters in case the arbitration agreement should be ratified, and that notice be given to all sealers proposing to seal in the said waters that they do so at their own risk, warning them of the liability to interruption to which they may be exposed in consequence of the said agreements. You will therefore take prompt and efficient action in the premises and see that the masters and owners of vessels clearing this season from your port, or from any place under the survey of your port, are furnished with a copy of the text of the dispatch and their special attention called thereto, and that they be particularly warned of possible consequences in case of any non-attention to the intimations therein contained. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, W. G. PARMELEE, commissioner.

Immediately on the receipt of the instructions collector Milne prepared the following letter directed to the masters and owners of British schooners:

VICTORIA, B. C., March 28th, 1892. To master and owners of British schooner——: I am directed by the commissioners of customs to furnish you with a copy of the text of the annexed dispatch, and your special attention is called thereto, that you may be particularly warned of possible consequences in case of non-attention to the intimations therein contained.

A. R. MILNE, collector of customs.

Lord Knutsford to lord Stanley: March 18th, 1892. Please direct the proper port authorities at all harbors on the Pacific coast to inform owners who are clearing or have cleared this year for Behring sea that her majesty's government and the United States government have agreed, subject to the ratification of the senate, to submit to arbitration the question whether sealers have a right to seal in the eastern half of Behring sea to the east of the Russian line, and that it is possible the sentence of the said tribunal may be given within the present fishing season. Moreover, that both her majesty's government and the United States government have made propositions for intermediate regulations restraining the catch of seals in the said waters in case the said arbitration agreement should be ratified. Neither the arbitration agreement nor any intermediate agreement have been yet definitely adopted between the two governments, and whether they are adopted and on what date, is necessarily a matter of uncertainty; but notice is hereby given to all sealers proposing to seal in the said waters that they do so at their own risk, and after warning of the liability to interruption to which they may be exposed in consequence of either of the said agreements.

KNUTSFORD.

A Battered Old War Eagle.

A few days ago T. W. Landers shot and wounded a gray eagle, near the Dresback bridge on Big Pine, in Ohio, and after considerable trouble he succeeded in capturing and carrying it to R. Dresback's store. A strip of sheet brass was discovered coiled around the bird's neck and made fast by a brass wire. The strip of brass measured 2½ inches in width and 13 in length, with letters stamped on which said: "Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1861. Samuel C. Bolls, Co. G. 57th O. V. I." The bird is a savage-looking monster. One wing measured over three feet. A portion of the other being shot away they could not get the exact dimensions. He is now confined in a cage.

City Castles for Millionaires.

There are signs that New York may be entering upon a sensational era in house-building. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's determination to erect on Fifth avenue a residence to cost $2,000,000 according to present estimates, and, therefore, perhaps twice that much before it is completed, is pretty sure to lead other multi-millionaires to do the same. It seems to be mr. Vanderbilt's present plan to buy a large part of a Fifth avenue block not already owned by him and erect thereon a residence that will eclipse some of the imperial residences of Europe. The rich and liberal gentlemen of New York are keeping pretty close watch on each other of late, with a view of taking notice that one of their number does not secure any great advantage over the other one in the religious, financial or social world. This was observed when mr. Rockefeller's recent gift of $1,000,000 to an educational institution was quickly followed by one from Jay Gould for $10,000 for church extension, which has since been supplanted by $25,000 to the university of the city of New York. While mr. Gould did not exactly cover mr. Rockefeller's ante, his action nevertheless illustrates what I have said. These rich gentlemen do not like to see any particular gentleman get too far in advance of the procession. So, if mr. Vanderbilt erects an expensive habitation in New York, where ground is scarce and exceedingly high priced, other rich men are more than likely to follow his example. Perhaps it is because they intend to put up these imperial palaces that these gentlemen have been endeavoring to make arrangements through the legislature to exclude the vulgar public from the use of Fifth avenue.

Rivalry Between Electricity and Compressed Air.

Chicago has just passed an ordinance authorizing a corporation to lay pipes for transmitting compressed air for power. One of its street-car lines has signed a contract for introducing compressed air as a motor. This brings up the rivalry between compressed air and electricity. Buffalo is interested because she is expecting soon to be in receipt of electric power from Niagara falls. Now, the total cost of fuel in electric railway work is only about 20 per cent of the total operating expenses. In electric lighting it does not exceed from 15 to 20 per cent. Wages and maintenance of plant, including allowance for deterioration, make up the rest. Transmission of power by compressed air appears to be a practical proposition to a distance of twenty miles at least. At ten miles the practical efficiencies of different modes are given by Carl Hering in the Scientific American at 43 per cent for compressed air, 26 per cent for hydraulic and 21 per cent for wire rope. The usual way of transmitting power is by transporting the coal. The efficiency of the last in engineering terms in Philadelphia, which is not far from the coal regions, is given by the same writer at only 50 per cent. It is manifest, without pursuing the subject into any technical details, that the rivalry between the different modes of transmitting power, including the old one of transmitting the coal itself, is one of nice calculation for each individual case. As yet even all the data for making it will often be found wanting.

DR. PETERS ON AFRICAN WONDERS.

Lively news is received from German Africa. Two expeditions are now on the move. One intends to restore the caravan route from the mountain Kilima-Njaro to the Victoria Nyanza lake. It was got up by the East Africa Company with money raised by the anti-slavery lottery. It is composed of 200 carriers and fifty soldiers, and is led by dr. Beuman, who expects to be able to return to the coast in about twelve months. The other expedition is led by dr. Peters, and travels from the Kilima,Njaro to the Soda lake, where herr Ehlers found large quantities of soda a few years ago. Dr. Peters has has now improved upon Ehlers and reports a find of immense quantities of saltpeter with gas wells of sulphur, bromide, and chlorine. These reports of dr. Peters are received with great caution, because none of the numerous travelers that passed these parts in former times ever reported such deposits. Dr. Peters is credited a certain amount of inaccuracy, which lends color to doubts expressed regarding his reports. Edward Bellamy's "Looking backward" has inspired a German author of the name of Hertzka to write a book entitled "Freeland," in which he proposes to found a communistic colony in a valley near mount Kenia in eastern Africa. The region is described by all the travelers that passed it as an earthly paradise. Twenty-eight societies, with a total membership of about a thousand, have been formed all over the country, the members declaring themselves to be willing to go to Kenia. One enthusiastic disciple has given to the association the enormous sum of $10,000—that is, $10 a head—to start them in the enterprise, the remainder of the members not having any dollars, or cents either, to invest. But here the speculative mind of the schemers has come to their assistance. The Kenia region is located within the sphere of British influence, so that the would-be German colonists can not count on any help in the fatherland. They say therefore that the British nation, being recognized the colonizing race par excellence, ought to assist them to go to Kenia and prove to the world that the idea of communism can be made an astounding practical success. So far the British pockets have remained closed against the Hertzkatites. Now the latter have sent an exploring expedition of two to Kenia, the report of which is anxiously expected. A member of the German imperial family is said to be deeply interested in the scheme.

Destruction of Drones.

This does not necessarily occur in the fall, but may take place at any time in the summer; but I have several times known the drones killed off between apple-bloom and white clover, only because supplies ceased, causing the bees to become discouraged and give up swarming for the time being, writes a contributer to National Stockman. I know of no way in which you can tell so well that the yield of honey has ceased as by the behavior of the bees to their drones. When in the midst of the honey season you see a worker buzzing along on the back of a drone who seems to be "scratching gravel" to get away from the hive, you may take warning that the yield of honey is failing, and that you had better stop making artificial swarms and prepare for feeding if it is your intention so to do. I do not know that I ever saw bees sting drones, but they sometimes pretend to do so. I rather think it is only a feint to drive them away. The poor drone, at such times, after vainly trying to go back into the hive, will sometimes take wing and soar away off in the air, only to return after a time to be repulsed again, until, through weakness, perhaps, and want of food, he flutters hopelessly in the dust, and so submits to the fate that seems to be a part of the inexorable law of nature and of his being.

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Hot Springs News.

THE CREDULITY OF INTELLIGENCE.

"Professor" Harvey Archer, "a spiritualistic professor," was exposed the other day in Chicago. He was personating "a materialized spirit," and had imposed on a number of people commonly credited with common sense. The success of these montebanks is due to the fact that credulity among persons of considerable intelligence and mental capacity is quite common. Exposure of fraud has no effect on the faith of what we might call "intelligent credulity," for "intelligent credulity" always complacently answers that the "discovery of a counterfeit 20-dollar piece, or any number of 20-dollar pieces, does not prove that all are counterfeit, but, on the contrary, is only evidence of the fact that there are genuine 20-dollar pieces in circulation." This stale answer and illustration is absurd. Nobody denies the existence of 20-dollar gold pieces, but the "intelligent credulity" does not seem to be able to logically distinguish between the counterfeit of something that actually exists—whose existence has been tested by all our senses and is admitted by the common consent of the entire range of human intelligence—and the counterfeit of something whose very existence is a matter of pure assumption and is discredited by the vast weight of intelligent human testimony for the last hundred years. The 20-dollar gold piece is a fact, not an assumption, but spirit intercourse, spirit materialization is not a fact at all; it is a mere assumption against all the authentic human testimony that has endured the examination of high intelligence and scientific investigation. When these so-called spirit phenomena are traversed and are shown to be merely the tricks and twilight mummeries of mountebanks they are frauds; they are not counterfeits of accepted facts, but counterfeits of popular fancies and delusions. To illustrate: There is no such thing as a mermaid; it has a fanciful existence in poetry and fable; it has an existence in pictorial art, but because we find it in poetry, art, and literature we do not infer that the mermaid is a fact any more than we infer because there are pictures and statues of Jupiter and Venus that Jupiter in the shape of a Thessalian bull ever ran away with Europa or followed the flying fleet of Io, or that Venus really made love to Adonis. There are counterfeits of facts and counterfeits of fancies. The base 20-dollar gold piece is a counterfeit of an undisputed fact, while the so-called spirit phenomena, when reduced down to their lowest terms of delusion, illusion, trickery, and fraud, are no more evidence that there are any real spirit phenomena than the picture, the statue or the fable of Venus is proof that there ever was any Venus, making Vulcan jealous by flirting with the first handsome mortal that she met. So spirit frauds are not counterfeits of accepted facts, but of fancies, fables, ignorant assumptions that are relegated by the intelligent scientific world to the domain of fable which delighted the ears of the mediæval devotees of superstition. There is no more judicial evidence today of the reality of spirit intercourse, of spirit materialization, than there is of the historical existence of Ulysses or of Polyphemus, the one-eyed giant whom he reduced to total darkness. The ignorant plantation negro and the illiterate peasantry of Europe and the United States believe in spirits; the vast mass of intelligent civilization does not believe in them as manifest to human sense. Shall we assume that the conclusions of ignorance and superstition are correct and that the skepticism of intelligence is wrong? The spiritist frauds like "professor" Archer of Chicago seem to get fat on exposure, just as gross quacks in medicine and surgery seem to grow popular on the very notoriety of some outrageous case of malpractice. There is a Boston spiritualist who has seen 800 materializations; he has seen his uncle and George Washington waltz out of a dark cabinet together, and he likes to believe that his uncle is really keeping better company than he was ever able to in this world. On the other hand the admirers of Charles Sumner have been mortified by the reception of communications that were totally out of character with his reputation in this life for grammatical accuracy, refined literary taste and elegance of expression. The change in Sumner is so violent that it suggests the thought that the great anti-slavery orator has been condemned in the next world to stand on his head while in the act of thinking and uttering his supernatural wisdom. Unless Sumner is greatly changed, rather than continue to expectorate ill-spelled, ungrammatical and red-headed fustian rhetoric, he must envy Ixion the luxury of his wheel, Tantalus, his evasive bunch of grapes, and Sisyphus, that slippery stone that gave him no time to stop and gather any moss. The materialization frauds, wherever found and exposed, have the same familiar suburban scenery today that lent enchantment to the New England spooks in council that in 1874, at "Spirit Vale," were vouched for as "genuine" by the late mme. Blavatsky and her faithful ancient, evangelist and interpreter, colonel Olcott. There is the type Indian girl; the type aged and decayed Indian brave; the invariable apparation of twin rag babies at the door of the dark cabinet; there is that fine old fraud of a sailor spirit who goes about in the "dark circle," bawling hoarsely through a speaking trumpet, "I am a pirate king," and sure enough he is, for there never was a pirate king who robbed his way through the world so easily and with such lawless success as the average materializing medium who is ready to show your dead mother-in-law, if that should happen to be your eccentric taste, for a reasonable consideration, say from $2 to $5, which includes the expense of the wild barbaric music of an asthmatic accordion, to the sound of which your dear departed will come down from heaven, like Apollo, with all her beads and bangles rattling on her shoulders, or rise up from hades as black and grim as any of the devil's pack that chased Tam O'Shanter and his mare. A Philadelphia commission, which included dr. S. Weir Mitchell and the late professor Joseph Leidy, investigated spiritism in 1887, and reported that they found all the mediums, including "Dr." Slade, very commonplace imposters and tricksters. The only person who mystified the commission was a professional juggler, who defied their powers of natural solution, and finally explained in detail his avowed imposition. If a professional juggler, avowing his intent to impose and deceive the senses of intelligent men, can do more wonderful and inexplicable things than a whole tribe of creatures claiming to be genuine wonder workers, what an utterly baseless fabric of visionary folly and fraud is the whole structure of modern spiritualism that rests its claim for credence upon so-called material phenomena. And yet spiritualism survived this report, because the charlatans who make a handsome living out of it were cunning enough in its early day to wrap their fraud in the robes of religion, and after that there is no effective appeal to science. The superstition and credulity that is the shield of all other religions is the armor of spiritualism. It is absolutely useless to expose a spirit medium, for even when he confesses fraud, as Rogers did the other day in Chicago, the infatuated believers in spiritualism refuse to define him as a swindler; he is only "obessed" by an evil-minded, ill-conditioned spirit, inimical to the cause, who had materialized the trumpery found on him and who afterward compelled him to make a false confession. Verily, what fools we mortals be. The Indian that worships wood, the African that worships stone are not more pitiable objects than the inane, infatuated, credulous white people who believe in the genuineness of "spirit communication" and "materialization" upon evidence that would not be sufficient to hang a dog. Herbert Spencer, in a resume of his works, said that he started his life with the firm conviction that it was only necessary to prove a belief groundless to disperse its adherents, but that he had long since become sure that this is not so, and he appears to have gauged humanity very accurately.

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Two-story cottage on East Baker street; ground 30×120 feet; price $2100.

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THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO'S TREASURE HOUSE.

Morocco has a famous treasure-house, which, although not so important as it was once, still contains a large part of the sultan's accumulations from the heavy taxes imposed on his people. There are at present three sub-treasuries, where a considerable part of the country's revenue is kept. The chief repository, however, and the only one which is well known, is at Miknas, on the road between Fez and the city of Morocco. In the course of time an immense amount of money has been kept in that strongly guarded receptacle. The treasure is in the form of gold and silver, a good deal of it coined and a great deal in the form of bar metal. Morocco is not a very expensive government to carry on, although the people are burdened with heavy taxes. The sultan's outgo is chiefly for the expenses of his court, for the payment of his pension roll, which amounts to a considerable sum, for the entertainment of his guests, and for his army, which, however, is not a heavy drain on his treasury. The officers of the state cost the government comparatively little, for they are expected, in their own provinces, to bleed the people for their personal advantage, and they live right up to their privileges. Very little is expended for streets, roads, bridges, prisons, and other things which cost most governments a great deal of money. The sultan hoards a large part of the sums he receives from taxes to add to his personal fortune and to pay the expenses of war should he be so unlucky as to become involved in trouble with his European friends. The debt he owes Spain on account of the unpleasantness between that country and his own years ago is not paid yet, although the sum is being diminished rapidly, as Spain takes one-half of the total customs duties collected at Moroccan ports. Nobody knows how great the sum of money is that is held in the treasure boxes of Morocco, but it is supposed to be enormous. Morocco has a population of about 8,000,000 people, and although most of them are very poor, the tax-gatherers contrive to squeeze a good deal of money out of them. Miknas has been the royal treasury for a number of centuries. The treasury building is a short distance outside of the city. Its stone walls are very high and thick. To get inside these walls one has to pass through three great iron doors. If thieves could get inside all these doors they yet might not be able to secure the treasure. The interior is a long, narrow hall, as dark as pitch, which is the passageway to the iron trap door, abundantly supplied with locks, which is let into the stone flooring and leads to an underground apartment, where the treasure is kept in a large room called the treasure chamber. The building is guarded constantly by 300 negro slaves, who are part of the sultan's army, and are never permitted to leave the neighborhood. The treasure house is opened only once a year. At that time the sultan either comes in person or sends one of his most trusted officials. The purpose usually is not to take any treasure away, but to add to the hoard, because the sultan retains from the taxes a sufficient sum to meet all the expenses of his court and government. As a rule, therefore, unless the sultan has had unusually unpleasant time with the Berbers, who are in rebellion often, and determined apparently to make the sultan's life a burden to him, the accumulations in the treasury are not diminished. The sub-treasuries, which have existed within the last few years only, are at Fez, the city of Morocco and in the oasis of Tafilaet, south of the Atlas mountains, among the Filali people. The shrewd sultan in hiding a part of his revenue in the desert of Sahara is providing, undoubtedly, for the possibility that he may be compelled to leave his throne and seek safety in flight some day. He proposes, if that unhappy event occurs, to have money enough for a rainy day in a region that is not accessible easily. It is said that the amount deposited in the oasis is very much larger than the amount deposited in the other sub-treasuries and that the sultan has been considering seriously the advisability of carting off most of the money he keeps at Miknas to Tafilaet. Miknas is on the road to the city of Morocco, and should the sultan be involved in war with an invading European power, it is likely that one of its first enterprises would be to get possession of the treasure-house at Miknas. The soldier slaves that guard the house are called the black guard. A great many fables and rumors about this treasure-house have been recorded, but the foregoing facts are unexaggerated, and very little more is known actually about the treasure.

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January 19th, 1892.

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Fifty axmen wanted at Pilot Bay to cut wood and clear and. Apply on the ground to CAMERON & BLACK.

NOTICE.
Until further notice Steamer Galena will make regular trips between Ainsworth, Galena, Balfour, Buchanan's, and Nelson daily. Will run through to Kaslo Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HAY FOR SALE.
All the hay on Yuill's ranch, 12 miles above Nelson, is for sale. Address or apply to Houston & Ink, Nelson.

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An experienced lime burner wanted. Apply immediately to DR. ARTHUR, Nelson.

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CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

Honorable J. A. Chapleau almost expired last week. He is slowly improving.

Mandalay, the chief city in British Burmah, has been burned to the ground.

A Catholic college is to be erected in London, England, to commemorate the life of cardinal Manning.

The proprietors of the New Westminster Columbian have refused to appear at the bar of the legislative assembly to give an account of themselves for libellous utterings against the government; and the circus is about to begin.

The duke of Edinburgh is dangerously ill at Darmstadt from inflammation of the bowels.

The steamship Eider, which went ashore with the English mail off St. Catherine's point, I. W., has been raised and taken to Southampton.

The general election in Great Britain will be held in July.

The revenue of the British government for the fiscal year ending March 31st is £98,576,618.

Disastrous floods are spreading terror and ruin in Dakota.

P. E. LcBlanc has been appointed speaker of the new Quebec legislature.

Charles H. Spurgeon's estate has been proved at £11,160.

Walt Whitman, has been buried at Camden, New Jersey.

The promoters of the Fraser River Valley and Burrard Inlet Company want a bonus of $300,000 to enter the city of Vancouver.

Prize fighting has lately been constituted a felony in Virginia.

Bismarck celebrated his 77th birthday on April 1st.

Germany is preparing for war, and has already taken steps to secure Alsace in case of any dispute.

Vishnegrastiki, Russian minister of finance, is issuing a new loan of 75,000,000 roubles for railroad purposes.

The British Columbia Law society, at a special meeting held in Victoria on March 28th, re-elected the benchers of 1891 for a second term. They are C. E. Pooley, D. M. Eberts, M.P.P., Thornton Fell, J. S. Yates, L. G. McPhillips, E. A. Jenns, and Theodore Davie, ex-officio.

Charley Mitchell has declined Pritchard's proposition to fight him for $10,000 a side and a purse. He will not, he says, meet a man of Pritchard's class.

The Mississippi Moving Westward.

There is a curious thing about the long narrow lakes that border the Missouri river. There is but one such lake of any size on the west side of the from Omaha to St. Louis, while there are hundreds of them on the east side. This seems to indicate that the bed of the river is gradually moving toward the west, leaving lakes at intervals to fill the old channel. No scientific explanation of the phenomenon can be given, unless the earth's motion, on its axis, from west to east is partially overcome by the weight of the water. Thus the weight would be thrown against the west bank and would wash it away more rapidly than it would fill up the east bank, so the river would move west.

Sullivan and Corbett are Going to Fight.

John L. Sullivan has signed amended articles of agreement in the Sullivan-Corbett contest. He declined to sign the articles first proposed, and returned them to the Olympic club for alteration. This was done in order to insure neither shirking nor a complete backdown on the part of Corbett. Sullivan objected to the article allowing the referee to decide the contest if, in his opinion, it became too brutal, saying that he wanted to be sure of a finish fight. This paragraph is therefore eliminated and Sullivan has signed the articles as amended and the big fight may be said to be fairly on.

The Strike in the Cœur d'Alenes.

The labor situation in the Cœur d'Alenes is by no means settled. So far as can be learned the mine owners will have a meeting in Wallace in a few days, possibly Friday. The result of the Central Miners' union meeting held at Wallace recently is not definitely given to the public. A conference between representatives of the miners' union and representatives of the mine owners' association is talked of. No objection has been urged against it by either side, but no definite steps have been taken to bring it about. Such a conference would bring about a better understanding between employers and employes and probably a settlement of the existing difficulties.

Russian Jews Excluded from Germany.

The Breslau Gazette publishes the text of an imperial decree prohibiting the passage of Russian Jews through Germany. The decree is very vigorous. As it is impossible to make the decree known throughout Russia, thousands of Jews, ignorant of the prohibition, are certain to arrive at the frontier, where they will be halted and will not be allowed to proceed further. It will be impossible to provide accommodations for them. A few cases have already occurred where Jews endeavoring to get into the country despite the warnings they received, have been shot down while attempting to pass the frontier guards. The committees which have been formed for the purpose of providing relief for these unfortunate people, say an enormous number of Jews are seeking escape from Russian tyranny and persecution, and are ready to emigrate whenever opportunities offers. The committees, after a careful study of the subject, estimate that 400,000 Jews are trying to leave Russia.

LAND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply within 60 days to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, which is situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at the northeast corner post of lot 184, group 1, thence running 40 chains west along the northern boundary of such lot to its northwest corner post, thence 40 chains north along the eastern boundary of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company's block number 12, thence east 40 chains more or less to the shore of Kootenay lake, thence southerly along the shore line to the point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

CHARLES WESTLY BUSK.

Balfour, February 20th, 1892.

Wright Street, AINSWORTH.

GREEN BROS.

Wright Street, AINSWORTH.

DEALERS IN

Miners' Supplies, Iron and Steel, Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Etc., Etc.

N. B. Having bought the stock and book debts of the late firm of E. S. WILSON & CO., all parties having outstanding accounts are requested to call and settle them as soon as possible.

Telephone 58.