The Nanaimo Mail.

VOL. I. NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1896. NO. 38.

Seeds. Seeds. Seeds.

—We have just Opened out a Large Stock of—

FIELD,
GARDEN,
FLOWER SEEDS

Prices as Always, Down to the Lowest Notch.

GROCERIES are still very low in price. The goods are the best obtainable.

Potatoes, per sack	65 cents.
Jams, 7lb pails	65
Beans, 40lbs	1 00
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Everything else in the same ratio, and we guarantee quality in every case. Send along a trial order and be satisfied. Goods and Prices and Prices are right.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

JAMES YOUNG. Victoria Crescent.

The Cash Boot and Shoe Store

No. 19 Commercial Street,

GRAND OPENING

On Saturday, Feb. 29,

The Latest Styles of Men's, Women's and Children's Goods. Will be sold at Lowest Cash Prices.

E. E. C. JOHNSON, Mgr.

PANTS

100 PAIR

JUST RECEIVED---All West of England Cloth. Your Choice for - - - **$7.00**

OVERCOATS---A fine line of those Heavy Chinchillas. Will clear at $20.00.

MORGAN, The Fashionable Tailor, Commercial Street.

WESTERN IMMIGRATION

Great Success of the Convention at Winnipeg.

Outline of the Proposed Plan—Officers Elected—Mr. F. J. Deane Speaks for British Columbia.

The immigration convention in Winnipeg on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of last week was a great success—successful in numbers; in the interest, the zeal and the intelligence displayed, and in the enthusiasm evoked. A plan was outlined, to be formulated and worked out by the executive board, comprehending the idea that all governments and great landed organizations of the west and northwest combine their strength and influence in one central organization. Thos. Gilroy was elected president, A. J. Andrews, vice-president and treasurer; F. W. Heubach, secretary. Chairmen of the different districts represented were also elected, A. C. Flummerfelt, of Victoria, being chosen for British Columbia. The chairman of each district will call a meeting as soon as possible for the purpose of discussing and explaining what had been done in Winnipeg in order that each local organization be completed as soon as practicable.

Mr. F. H. Turnock, of Calgary, moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

That in the opinion of this convention the development of the great mineral resources of the west is of the greatest importance in connection with the settlement of the country; for the reasons that such development will not only result in the introduction of a vast amount of capital into the west, but will also greatly increase the exchangeable wealth of the country, and will furnish a large and profitable local market for the products of the ranch and farm. The convention, therefore, urge the Dominion government to take every possible step to bring the mineral resources of the west to the attention of the mining men and capitalists of Great Britain and the United States, and to render every encouragement and assistance to extend this important industry.

Mr. F. J. Deane, of Victoria, in seconding Mr. Turnock's resolution, dwelt on the importance of advertising the great mineral resources of British Columbia, which were practically unknown to the mining men and capitalists of Great Britain. He trusted the association would take measures to force a knowledge of our wonderful mineral riches upon the financial world.

Mr. Deane, who is special correspondent of the Province, and represented the British Columbia Board of Trade, also made a timely speech during the convention, in which he said:—

I must ask you once and for all time to disabuse your minds of the "Sea of Mountains" illusion concerning British Columbia. It is true that British Columbia is a mountainous country, but those mountains represent to us a wealth which we would not exchange for the province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories combined. But in addition to our mountains we have extensive areas of magnificent agricultural lands, immense stores of timber, and fisheries that cannot be surpassed. The presence here of Prof. Odlum and myself are evidences of British Columbia's sympathy in this movement to secure the speedy settlement of the Canadian Northwest.

What I want to impress upon you now is the fact that the people of Manitoba and of the Northwest Territories are directly interested in the development of British Columbia and vice versa. Most of you here present are farmers, and we have heard a great deal of the wonderful productiveness of the soil in your particular districts and of the peculiar advantages this or that section offers for cattle raising, dairying and similar pursuits. This is all very well, yet you must not lose sight of the fact that the essential requirement for profitable farming is good markets for your products. To attract settlers you must be able to prove to them not only that the soil is productive, but that they can dispose of their products profitably. Here is where your direct interest in the development of British Columbia comes in. With its great wealth of precious metals, coal, lumber and fisheries, British Columbia must ere long become the greatest industrial centre in the Dominion of Canada, or for that matter, on the North American continent. Our mines are now being rapidly developed and capital is going in from all parts of the world, particularly from the United States, to carry on this important work. With the progress being made in other directions, the constantly increasing trade with China, Japan and the Australasian colonies, the ever growing export trade in lumber and coal, the unmistakable indications are that British Columbia within a comparatively short period will be one of the greatest wealth producing countries in the world, and second to no province in the Dominion as an industrial centre. This being so the importance to the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of cultivating trade relations with British Columbia cannot be over-estimated. Already these relations are assuming proportions of no mean extent, and they will be as steadily increased as British Columbia becomes settled up and her unrivalled natural resources are developed. Therefore it is distinctly in your interest to aid in this work. Remember, too, that you can offer no better inducement to intending settlers than that right alongside of the farm lands you desire them to occupy is a big mining country. You should, one and all, as good business men, make yourselves thoroughly acquainted with the resources and requirements of British Columbia, and by circulating these facts far and wide, attract the right class of settlers to our province, and at the same time place yourselves in a position to secure a share of the trade that is bound to spring up with the populous mining and manufacturing centres soon to materialize.

After giving details of the various mining districts, Mr. Deane continued:

British Columbia's contribution to the world's gold supply last year exceeded $3,000,000, $2,500,000 of which came from Kootenay alone. This year a low estimate of our production is $10,000,000. Up in the far-famed Cariboo there is renewed interest in both placer and quartz mining, and that district will soon be contributing its millions to the world's wealth. On Vancouver Island, in Alberni district, is another extensive gold-mining camp, yet in its infancy, but promising in the near future to equal those on the mainland.

And then our coal mines, with an output of 1,000,000 tons per annum. So far it is only the coalfields on Vancouver Island that have been at all systematically developed, but upon the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the known coalfields of that area will be opened up and a big coke-making industry will follow, with the constantly-increasing number of smelters as a market. I could tell you much more in this strain—of wonderful copper and iron deposits, of our rich marble and granite quarries, etc.—but you will be put in possession of this information, properly compiled and detailed, through the medium of this association.

Our foreign trade in lumber last year amounted to $1,000,000, and it is constantly on the increase with South America, the Orient and Australasia. You in Manitoba use our lumber, and our shingles cover the roofs of a very large proportion of the buildings between the Pacific coast and the Atlantic. All over Canada our lumber is in use, unequaled for strength and durability.

It would be impossible to tell you much of our great fisheries. You all eat our canned salmon, and further east our halibut is finding an excellent market. As a matter of fact, our deep-sea fisheries are practically untouched. Could we settle all along our coast a fishing population who could dispose of their catch to steamers visiting them at fixed dates, these steamers being supplied with proper refrigerating facilities, an immense impetus would be given to this industry. The cost of marketing the fish would be greatly lowered, giving us better chances to compete with the American dealers. To give you an idea of our halibut fisheries, I can vouch for the fact that it is no uncommon thing for one little steamer, manned by some 15 men, to catch over 200,000 lbs. in three days off the north coast.

You cannot fail to realize what all this means. Let our mines be developed, our lumber trade expanded and our shores populated by a thriving fishing community, and what a splendid market there will be for your products. We can supply you with much, but our purchases in return will be commensurate. To-day we import three-fourths of our food stuffs, although unnecessarily so, for were our agricultural lands properly settled up we could produce in certain lines all we require, but under any conditions we must look to Manitoba and the Northwest for many of the necessaries of life.

British Columbia wants to see the territories and provinces to the east of her grow; the quicker their development, the better for us—for we shall supply you with fruit, fish, lumber, hops and, later on, with tobacco. These two latter products grow to great advantage in certain of our valleys.

Our interests our mutual. The prosperity of one means the prosperity of all; hence British Columbia can heartily co-operate with this grand immigration scheme, which, it is to be sincerely hoped, will prove as successful as the most enthusiastic of the delegates here assembled could desire.

Laurier Moves the Six Months' Hoist.

Sir Charles Tupper moved the second reading of the Remedial Bill on Tuesday. In a great effort he championed the object of the bill and its necessity from a constitutional standpoint. He claimed it was the imperative duty of Parliament to legislate on the subject, and that there was no coercion about it.

Hon. Mr. Laurier made an eloquent speech in reply, its characteristic being a bold declaration of his independence of the Catholic church. While personally he was not opposed to the redress of the Catholic grievance, he held that the Government had failed lamentably to deal with the matter in a statesmanlike manner. Before pledging itself the Government should have inquired into the correctness of the statement made by the minority. He declared himself to be the leader of a great party which knew neither Catholics or Protestants as such, but would render justice to both parties. He moved the bill be read a second time six months hence.

Mr. Wallace strongly opposed the bill, and Hon. Mr. Dickey as strongly supported it. Mr. Edgar moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Liberals seem to be turning things round over in England. Success follows upon success. The parliamentry election in Southampton necessitated by the unseating of Tankerville Chamberlayne, Conservative, on the technical charge of having violated the Corrupt Practices Act, has resulted in the Liberals winning the seat. Three candidates were in the field: Sir Francis Evans, Liberal; Mr. Candy, Q. C., Conservative, and Gibson, Independent Labor. The vote was as follows; Mr. Evans, 5,557; Candy, 5,522; Gibson, 273. At the general election Mr. Chamberlayne's majority over Sir Francis was 743. At that time there were five candidates for the seat.

Constantinople, March 6.—The Turkish foreign minister has received the United States Minister, Mr. Alex. W. Terrell in the presence of Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, and the government promises to permit miss Barton and assistants to travel in Armenia and distribute relief. It is now known, though, that in imperial circles, it was drawn up and authorizing Miss Barton to distribute relief to the Armenian sufferers, and at first approved by the Sultan, but was afterwards withdrawn by his majesty. In the meanwhile thousands of persons are suffering from cold and famine.

Laurier is receiving telegrams from all over Canada congratulating him on the noble stand he has taken on the Remedial Bill, and not a few of these telegrams come from the province of Quebec.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Mr. J. E. T. Powers of Stevenson & Co. has just heard from Mr. Stevenson, now visiting the centres of trade in the East, and they can assure the public of Nanaimo and vicinity that they will astonish all their customers this season with the low prices. They have secured a large assortment of the Samson, Kennedy stock at a great sacrifice. Watch Stevenson & Co. for bargains.

NEWS SUMMARY.

President Cleveland opposes the recognition of the Cubans as belligerants.

Sir. Geo. Newes, of "Tit Bit" fame, is having a yacht built to challenge for the Cup.

The U. S. Senate has passed the bill for the increase of the navy by 1000 enlisted men.

The Cuban insurgents are being constantly reinforced by recruits from the United States.

The insurgents in Nicaragua have been defeated with a reported loss of 500 killed and wounded.

The Dominion Government has definitely decided to purchase 40,000 stand of Lee-Enfield magazine rifles.

Great Britain will appropriate the sum of £22,000,000 for the purpose of strengthening her naval defence.

It is reported that all the powers have agreed to recognize Prince Ferdinand as the lawful ruler of Bulgaria.

President Cleveland will not be a candidate to succeed himself—probably because he knows he could not succeed.

British coalowners are agitated over the competition of the Westphalian (Germany) coalfield, with Hamburg as a port.

In the Supreme Court of Philadelphia Judge Williams on Wednesday confirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of H. H. Holmes, and sentenced him to death for the murder of Benj. F. Pietzel. The date of execution has not yet been fixed.

The fisheries report of the department of marine and fisheries has been submitted to parliament. It returns the value of fisheries of the Dominion in 1894-5 as $20,719,-573. In that year $160,000 was distributed in fishing bounties to 14,496 claimants.

The Active, a Dundee whaler, which caught nine whales, yielding four and a half tons of bone, on the Greenland grounds, cleared $30,000 by the trip, which gave 360 per cent. dividends, the largest profit made in the business in Dundee in 30 years. Whalebone is worth $10,000 a ton in England.

Lord Salisbury has communicated to the Armenian committee a report from Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador at Constantinople, in which he states that the misery and sickness among the refugees at Zeitoum is inconceivable. Miss Barton, who desired to go to Zeitoun, was refused permission by the Porte.

Berlin, March 4.—Up to this morning 71 bodies of the victims of the Clophas coal mine disaster at Klattowitz, Prussian Silesia, had been brought to the surface. This includes the bodies of four volunteers who had been engaged in the work of rescue and was overcome by the heat caused by the fire in the mines. It is believed about 50 miners are still unaccounted for.

The Italian army in Abyssinia has been overwhelmingly defeated by the Shoans, the loss being estimated at 5000 killed and wounded. The defeat is attributed to bad generalship. Great consternation and excitement ensued in Rome and throughout Italy, resulting in the resignation of the Crispi ministry, and it is believed nothing short of dispatching the strongest possible reinforcements to Africa will appease the public clamor.

Advices received by El Imparcial say the Cuban insurgents in New York are preparing to issue a loan of $100,000,000, of which a portion will be offered, according to these advices, to American senators and representatives, "on condition they obtain recognition as rebels." El Imparcial and El Liberal continue their vehement protests against the action of the United States senate. The former remarks: "Americans wish to attack us because they believe we are weak. That is cowardice."

The English Tories are dreaming of a great African empire, larger than the one that their stamp duties lost them in America. It is to begin at the mouth of the Nile on the north and is to extend lengthwise through the heart of the continent to Cape Colony on the south. Rhodes represents this idea, and as long as he does represent it anything will be forgiven him—except failure. The raid into the Rand was a failure, but it was his first. He and the South Africa Company are both expected to do better next time. —N. Y. World.

METEOROLOGY.

THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU PREPARING FOR ATMOSPHERIC OBSERVATIONS.

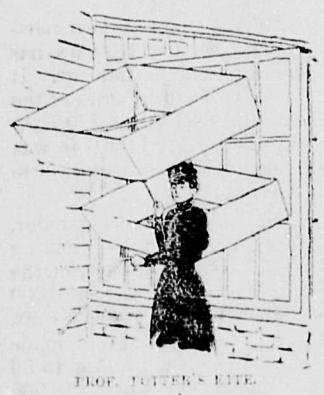
Kites That Will Ascend and Carry Instruments Two Miles--Varied Uses of These Aerial Toys of the Weather Man.

There surely never was anything quite so remarkable in its way as the new kite which is about to be employed by the Weather Bureau for studying the almost unknown regions of the upper air. This is an entirely new field of exploration, and the scientific experts of the Government propose to invade it and record observations with instruments of precision. The facts thus gathered are expected to simplify the business of making weather forecasts and to render the latter much more accurate than heretofore. Much may be accomplished eventually in this way by ascents in balloons, but, pending hoped-for improvements in such flying apparatus, kites are to be employed.

Experiments are now being made with a species of kite which would astonish the best-informed small boy. Nobody unacquainted with the higher principles of aerostation would imagine that such a thing could possibly fly. It looks more like a series of dry goods boxes strung together than like a kite. The boxes, however, are of silk, and they have no tops or bottoms. A string of five of them weighs 25 ounces, the framework being of very light sticks of wood. But you ought to see the machine go up. It doesn't fly like an ordinary kite; it goes up into the air with a rush and soars far aloft like a hovering bird almost without perceptible motion.

The inventor of this strange flying machine is Mr. S. A. Potter of the Weather Bureau's staff. Yesterday he invited your correspondent to go out to his country place near Washington and see his kites go up. There were a number of them, all constructed on the same principle, but having a varying number of boxes or "cells," as they are termed. The most serviceable pattern thus far seems to be that which consists of only two boxes. Stood on end, it is 5½ feet high, and its weight is exactly 13 ounces. It has 1 square feet of silk or muslin, the idea being that the weight shall not exceed one ounce for each square foot of lifting surface. Muslin is used for every-day experiments, but silk is lighter, and therefore better.

On the crest of a hill was a huge reel, wound like a spool with 2,000 feet of strong cord. The reel was bolted to a table, the legs of the latter being driven deep into the ground and otherwise secured. This arrangement was necessary because of the tremendous pull of the kites, which otherwise would run away with the table, reel and all. Mr. Potter tied



PROF. POTTER'S KITE.

one of his two-story kites to the end of the string, tossed it into the air, and up it shot as naturally as a bird would rise on the wing. Out ran the cord from the reel, and up and up soared the kite into the blue empyrean, where it hung almost motionless at a height of 300 feet, perhaps.

"The wind is light to-day," said Potter. "With a good breeze I have sent my kites as high as 3,000 feet. We are only at the beginning of our experiments, and we shall do ever so much better before long. In the first place, this cord is very heavy, and a few hundred feet of it weigh a good deal, so as to pull down the kite. At the Weather Bureau we are getting ready a lot of very fine, but strong, steel wire, and that is to be substituted for the cord. It will weigh not nearly as much, and will be better for the purpose altogether. With this improvement in the apparatus I expect to be able to raise kites to an altitude of at least a mile. When we can do that we shall be in a position to ascertain important facts about the upper regions of the atmosphere. Eventually we hope to attain an elevation of two miles or more.

"It is of the utmost importance that the kite shall hang in the air as nearly without motion as possible, because it is intended to carry various self-registering instruments. Under such circumstances it would not do to have the machine diving and plunging about. One of the instruments which we propose to use is for determining temperature in the upper levels of the air. It weighs about two pounds, being made chiefly of aluminum, and contains clockwork mechanism, by means of which a thermometer record is inscribed on a sheet of white paper. Other apparatus is now being devised by Prof. Marvin of the Weather Bureau, for automatically registering wind velocity, humidity and barometric pressure—the last being a measure of height, of course. Perhaps also we shall make note of the amount of electricity present in the atmosphere at different levels.

"Knowledge of all these conditions has much to do with the science of forecasting the weather. It may fairly be said that the key of successful forecasting is to be found in acquaintance with the conditions of the upper air. When we are able to make accurate observations at heights from one mile to two miles above the surface of the earth we shall have made a great step ahead. But, while we hope to accomplish much by this exploration of elevated region of the atmosphere, respecting which almost nothing is known at present, it is too early to speak with confidence. As yet, we have scarcely begun our work. Prof. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, to whom all the credit of this idea is due, proposes to send Prof. Hazen up in a balloon in the midst of a storm some day before long, for the purpose of securing observations.

"That has nothing to do with the kite-flying, however. Our new reel for the latter purpose will be wound with 10,000 feet or nearly two miles of steel wire. An important advantage of the wire is that it offers comparatively little resistance to wind. If you have 2,000 feet of cord 1-32 of an inch thick upheld by a kite the surface presented by it to the wind is very considerable, and the resistance to the air current thus offered tends to pull the kite down. Accordingly, the kite on a wire is able to rise much higher, and the higher it goes the greater the velocity of wind which it finds to uphold it, for wind velocity increases as the higher levels of the atmosphere are reached. Greater wind velocity means increased lifting power for the kite, so that it can sustain more wire. It is by figuring on these data that we arrive at a reasonable expectation of being able to fly our kites at an elevation of two miles when our arrangements are completed."

While he talked Mr. Potter had not been idle. The two-story kite still floating in the air, he attached a separate piece of cord 100 feet in length to another kite of the same pattern. The end of this string he tied to the main cord near the reel, and then he tossed kite No. 2 into the air. It rose rapidly, and a moment later there were two artificial birds of muslin and sticks soaring aloft, one far above the other. This process was repeated with a third kite, and that was sent up in like manner. The strain on the cord had become by this time very considerable and Mr. Potter explained that in a high wind it was the hardest kind of work to fetch a flock of his birds to earth again, the pull being sometimes 40 pounds or more. In a severe gale it might run up to 50 pounds, with half a dozen kites thus strung in tandem fashion.

"You see," said Mr. Potter, "by arranging them in this way we can get any amount of lifting power that we want, and heavy instruments may be carried to a great height. In order to make simultaneous observations at different levels, we have only to arrange the supplementary kites along the main cord at determined intervals. We know just how much wire has run off the reel, and by taking into account the angle of the wire to the earth's surface and making allowance for the slack, we can calculate pretty closely the elevation of each kite. A two-cell kite in a fair breeze will lift three pounds; in a gale it will carry eight pounds."

"What is the cause of that peculiar purring noise which the kites make all the time?" asked your correspondent.

"It is the vibration of the muslin due to the wind," replied Mr. Potter. "I could show you something more interesting than that if we were using wire instead of cord. I have flown my kites repeatedly with wire, and always an electric current along the wire has been noticeable. Sometimes it is very slight, while at other times it has been so strong as to give severe shocks and send out sparks half an inch in length. To avoid the shocks, I have been obliged repeatedly to ground the wire by hanging another piece of wire over it. This electrical action is due to difference in the amounts of electricity present at various atmospheric levels. It is very odd, by the way, to notice the way in which crows behave with regard to the kites. Close by here in the neighborhood of the National Cemetery, at Arlington, is one of the greatest crow roosts in the country, and often the birds fly around the kites in flocks squawking and exhibiting every symptom of curiosity."

Though the new kite is Mr. Potter's own invention, the idea from which it is derived was original with an Australian experimenter named Hargrave. The Hargrave kite, however, is heavy and very difficult to start a-flying. Like the Potter kite, it consists in its simplest form of two boxes, topless and bottomless, joined together by a frame of wood. But the boxes are rectangular, whereas those of Mr. Potter's kite are diamond-shaped. By this modification of form Mr. Potter is enabled to make his frame ever so much lighter, so that the whole affair weighs scarcely more than a pound. Any boy can make such a kite and fly it far more easily than one of the ordinary sort. It flies itself, one might say, requiring only to be tossed into the air when there is a fair breeze blowing. The Potter kite has several times the lifting power of the common kite, possessing four plane surfaces instead of one.

The scientific kite, like man in his descent from the apes, has lost its tail. Before the new Potter kite was invented the Weather Bureau experimented with Malay kites 5 feet high, of muslin. The Malay kite is built on the same plan as an ordinary boy's kite, though somewhat simpler, having only two sticks instead of three. As many as a dozen kites of this kind were flown on one cord, tandem fashion, like the Potter kites. They were constructed on mathematical principles, and thus got along without tails; but they dived and plunged a great deal, and were by no means satisfactory for purposes of meteorological observation. Recently experiments have been made with sending up kites of the Potter type with cameras, by which photographs were taken from considerable elevations. A noticeable point about these photographs was a peculiar distortion of the perspective.

By means of kite observation it is intended to make a sort of profile map of the atmosphere, in which curves of temperature and barometer will be located for different seasons of the year. Such data may be valuable to engineers of flying machines when practically perfected, just as charts are useful to sailors. By means of them it will be easy to determine what currents of air are likely to be met with at various heights. It is imagined that kite-flying on scientific principles may be serviceable in future wars. A camera sent up on a line of kites may be utilized to take photographs of the enemy's forces and fortifications. Kites may even carry bombs filled with high explosives and drop the latter where they will do the most good. The Signal Corps could be easily and cheaply equipped with kites, which would weigh little, and might be folded up in small space.

In the National Museum is a remarkable collection of Chinese kites, which exhibit a versatile ingenuity of contrivance in flying apparatus undreamed of by Europeans or Americans. The small boy of the United States, born an inventor because he is a Yankee, thinks he is performing a feat if he succeeds in causing to soar a simple pentagon of sticks and paper, with a tail of rags. Such a toy bears the same relation to the Chinese kite as is borne by the flint hatchet to the modern ax. In the collection spoken of are kites in the shape of frogs, lizards, cranes, owls, gigantic flies and enormous grasshoppers. But by far the most extraordinary is a kite 30 feet long, in the shape of a snake-like dragon. No one but a Chinaman or a Japanese would suppose that such a thing could be flown. It is composed of a number of pasteboard disks, each a foot in diameter, fastened together with spaces between by a cord running the length of the dragon, which has a ferocious looking paper head. The string held by the manipulator of this interesting plaything is attached at three or more points in the length of the dragon, so that the latter may be controlled in the air. While afloat the long tail has an undulating and serpentine motion, thus producing a very realistic effect.

Are the eyelashes to keep the pupils of the eyes in obedience?

WHEN WORK FITS WOMAN.

Elevate Domestic Service and Check the Mad Rush of Girls for Business Life.

Edward W. Bok, in February Ladies' Home Journal, considers editorially "When Work Fits Woman," a text under which he enters emphatic and vigorous protest against the mad rush of women to seek employment in mercantile and manufacturing establishments. The article is evidently inspired by the recent public utterances of one of the largest employes of women in Pennsylvania, who, in raising his voice against this evil, asserts "that more wrong has been done to thousands of girls who have gone into our commercial houses than the world dreams of," and urges young women who are seeking positions, to engage as domestics where they are safe from danger, where their surroundings would be elevating and congenial, and in a field which greatly needs them. Mr. Bok emphasizes these utterances and goes farther, saying: "The fact cannot be disputed that no single factor in modern life is doing so much to degenerate our young womanhood as this mad race on the part of girls, impelled by necessity or not, to go into the business world. These may sound like strong words to the ears of some, but to those who are really cognizant of the immensity of the evil results that are being wrought, they will simply fit the case and not go beyond it. In altogether too many of our commercial and industrial establishments, stores and factories, the men into whose hands is given the power to employ and control girls are not fit, from a moral standpoint, to herd swine. And yet thousands of our young women are allowed to go from their homes to work under the influence of these men and in the atmosphere vitiated by them. And why? Simply because it is considered more 'respectable' to be employed in an office, store or factory than to engaged in domestic service. The very word 'servant' has a taint about it that the majority of young women dislike and from which they flee. But what else are they in business establishments than servants, pure and simple? There can be no difference but an imaginary one. That is all. Far less leniency is shown in our business houses to women employes than is shown, as a rule, in our homes to domestic help—infinitely less." Mr. Bok further argues that if the mistress would seek to elevate domestic work, to treat servants with greater consideration, and to have the daughters of the family show some active interest and participation in household work, better, more intelligent and more reliable women would be attracted to the kitchens of our homes, and the destructive rush of young girls to work in stores, counting houses and factories, would be largely checked, and a modern evil to a great extent curtailed.

An Effective Remedy.

The electrician is a comparatively new man in the industrial field. In older branches of work the ground has been gone over so often that all sorts of contingencies are provided against, but unlooked-for conditions are the daily lot of the electrical engineer who has to be alert and resourceful. An operator who was wiring a theater in a great hurry was driven to despair by the way in which the carpenters would constantly undo in a few seconds the work of hours. They would insist on driving nails in his wires, and cutting the circuits whenever they thought they had occasion to do so. As remonstrance failed, he went on another tack. Rigging up a 12-inch fire gong he connected all his circuits with it. Within half an hour after the gong was installed it went off with a clanging which brought every workman in the building down into the street. Cries of "Fire" resounded through every part of the theater and there was a huge scare. After awhile, when it became evident that there had been a false alarm, the engineer got the hands together and took them back into the building. He there explained to them that every time any one but his own men even so much as touched a wire the gong would go off, and the man who touched the wire would get a shock of electricity that would paralyze him for life. His circuits were never troubled again.

Needlework.

Needlework withstands the ages. When it is beautiful it is worthy of art museums. It is not only decorative in itself, but it is decorative employment. A woman embroidering makes as charming a picture as a lovely girl painting. All the ladies of high degree in all the courts in all the ages have done beautiful needlework, and the fashionable woman of to-day seems to have suddenly remembered this. Smart boudoirs and drawing-rooms all of a sudden display fascinating little work boxes and embroidery frames, and in the few minutes before dinner is served the hostess busies herself with taking a few stitches in the enchanting fabric that is growing under her fingers, the while she gossips gayly with the friends who are dining en famille. Mittens and comforters for the poor are with great justice no longer being made by society women. The sewing and knitting of this description is left for needy women to do who cannot do anything else, their work being bought from them and turned over to more needy people. It is the fashion to give one's friends examples of one's handiwork of the new-old regime. Instead of "fascinators," which alway did muss the hair so, now pre-dieus are worked for one's girl friends who are betrothed. The rector no longer dreads the shower of slippers which he can never wear out enough to make them good luck to throw after all the brides he blesses, but has visions of wonderful altar cloths, which it is the dream of every fashionable Roman Catholic and High Church Episcopalian woman to embroider. Most American women, though, lack the patience requisite for so big an undertaking.

A Signal Man's Spree.

The New York Sun of the 13th ult., gives a somewhat thrilling account of a railway signal man's spree, and what came out of it. Geo. Mason, a signal tower man on the Long Island railroad, near New York, got drunk and took forcible possession of his signal tower, driving the day watchman out at the point of a loaded revolver. He soon got the signals mixed and stopped two passenger trains going in opposite directions. Word was quickly sent to an adjoining station, and all trains that should pass were stopped. A number of men were sent and overpowered the inebriate, and took him away to a police station, where he was locked up. Providentially, no loss of life or property resulted from his spree. The next day he was tried before a police maigstrate, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, the magistrate regretting he could not give him a heavier sentence. Such an incident shows what danger there may be to a whole community when one man drinks too much.

THE SQUARE-BUILT MAN.

Two Occasions on Which He Said "Well, General," to Wolseley.

"War correspondents!" exclaimed Lord Wolseley. "Some of them are desperately brave, while others are anything but heroes. The majority, I think, do their duty well, even when it leads them into tight places. By the way, talking of tight places and war correspondents, I remember an incident that may interest you. It was at the beginning of the Ashantee campaign, just after our landing; a square-built little man came up to me and said, speaking slowly, and with an unmistakable American accent:

"'General, allow me to introduce myself: I am the correspondent of the New York Herald. I—'

"Too busy to attend to him, I cut him short with 'What can I do for you sir?'

"He replied, imperturbably, with the same exasperating slowness, "Well, General, I want to be as near you as I can if there is any fightin' to be seen.'

"'Capt. So-and-So has charge of all the arrangements concerning correspondents,' I rejoined, cartly; 'you had better see him.' And with this I turned on my heel and went about my business.

"I saw no more of my correspondent with the aggravating coolness and slowness of speech for many a day. I did not even know whether he was accompanying the column or not.

"Personally speaking I was only in danger once during the whole expedition. It was shortly before we entered Coomassie. I had pressed forward with the advance troops, hoping to break the last effort at resistance and have done with the affair, when the enemy, utilizing the heavy covert, came down and fairly surrounded us. For a few minutes the position was critical, and every man had to fight, for the enemy's fire was poured in at close quarters. They pressed upon us from all sides, dodging from tree to tree, and continually edging closer, hoping to get hand to hand. In the hottest of it my attention was caught by a man in civilian's clothes, who was some fifteen or twenty yards in front of me, and who was completely surrounded by the advancing savages. He seemed to pay no heed to the danger, but, kneeling on one knee, took aim, and fired again and again, and I seemed to see that every time he fired a black man fell. I was fascinated by his danger and coolness. As our main body came up and the savages were driven back, I went forward to see that no harm came to my civilian friend, who rose just as I reached him. To my astonishment it was the correspondent of the New York Herald, and he began again in the same slow, calm way:

"'Well, general—'

"Again I interrupted him: 'You were lucky to escape. Didn't you see that you were surrounded?'

"'Well, general,' he began again. 'I guess I was too much occupied by the niggers in front to pay much attention to those behind.'

"That was evidently the simple truth. Whatever men may say in the future about Henry M. Stanley, no one that has seen him in danger will deny that his courage is of the first quality. I took a liking to him on the spot, and we became great friends; nor has anything occurred since to alter my opinion of him."—London Saturday Review.

Quebec License Amendments.

During the recent session of the Quebec Legislature, which has just closed, some important changes were made in the liquor license law of that province. Among them are the following: Any of the municipal councils, except those of Montreal and Quebec, must certify a willingness to the issue of liquor licenses, or they cannot be issued at all, and the decision of the council is absolute. In case the applicant has been previously convicted of violating the license law his application must be refused. If the majority of the electors in the municipality, or of a polling sub-division, have filed their opposition to any license being granted within that limit, none can be granted. Special licenses can be issued for picnics, races or large gatherings. In municipalities where local option by-laws are in force, licenses are issued for the sale of liquors for medicinal purposes, but no such licenses can be issued to public houses. The reason is obvious. A purchaser of liquor from an unlicensed person, or during prohibited hours, is liable to a penalty of from $5 to $25 for each offence. Any licensed person harboring a constable while on duty, or giving him liquor, or attempting to bribe him, is liable to a penalty of $50.

Sense of Color in Animals.

It is next to impossible to give an instance in which a dog identifies an object by its hue, and there is little positive evidence that the larger quadrupeds have much sense of color. Domestic cattle are so far affected by violent contrast of white and dark that the presence of a black, white or very clearly spotted animal in the herd sometimes results in calves being thrown of the same color or markings. But though red is said to irritate a bull, and to excite hunters by association of ideas, the latter statement rests partly on surmise. The writer has seen a setter refuse to retrieve a black rabbit because it apparently thought its master had shot a black cat. But a house-living dog shows no preference for a red carpet or rug over a blue or variegated one, and expresses no surprise or curiosity whether its master wears a red uniform or a black evening suit. None of the cats, whether wild or tame, show any partiality for bright hues; and among all the stratagems used for time immemorial by hunters, the use of color as a lure for quadrupeds is notably absent.—Popular Science.

For Cleaning Black Dress Goods.

Every one has or wants a black gown nowadays, and such goods as serge, cheviot, cashmere, Henrietta, etc., are easily cleaned. First remove the grease spots with naphtha and remember that this fluid is very explosive when exposed to either light or fire. Make a lather of warm soapsuds, using a good, not strong soap and a teaspoonful of borax to every two quarts of water. Into this dip the goods up and down and wash between the hands; then wring gently and pat partly dry; hang in the shade and when nearly dry iron on the wrong side with a moderately warm iron. Always rinse once in luke-warm water, and iron until the material is perfectly dry. Never rub a fabric that is being renovated on the washboard, nor wring it tightly, and in using naphtha remember that it roughens the hands, and that after using it it is well to put vaseline upon them and to wear old gloves. Wash alpaca in the same manner as cashmere, adding a little gum-arabic to the rinsing water. If the black goods are of a rusty color restore them by sponging with ammonia and alcohol. Always use a piece of the same material or one near to it to sponge with. —February Ladies' Home Journal.

TOBACCO AND EDUCATION.

Recent Action of Two Universities Against the Use of Tobacco in College.

If the action of the authorities of two univerities is an indication then a war is to be begun by the higher eductional institutions upon the use of tobacco in college. The Boston University has recently made the rule that those students who are unwilling to give up the use of tobacco while in the University building may withdraw and their tuition fees will be returned. The step taken by the Northwestern University while not so decisive is nevertheless understood to mean that the use of tobacco will be discountenanced ed in that institution. Statements have been handed around among the students asking them to give their opinion of the results of the use of tobacco in their own case, and to say whether they are willing to pledge themselevs against its use in future.

If statistics gathered at leading colleges have any weight it will have to be admitted that the free use of tobacco has an injurious effect upon the health of students. The best known and most thorough tests to determine this question were made at Yale and Amherst, which institutions can be taken as fairly representing the larger and the smaller colleges. In 1891 the physician at Yale published the results of his observations on the use of tobacco among undergraduates. In a class of 147 students he found that in four years the 77 who never used tobacco surpassed the 70 who did use it 10.4 per cent. in gain in weight, 24 per cent. in increase of height and 26.7 per cent. in growth of chest girth. But the most marked difference was in the gain in lung capacity, the non-users recording a gain of 77.5 per cent. greater than the habitual chewers or smokers.

This is a remarkable showing, but it is surpassed by an investigation made among the undergraduates at Amherst. It was found that during the four years of a college student's life at that school the non-users of toabcco gained 24 per cent. more in weight, 37 per cent. more in height and 42 per cent. more inches girth than the tobacco users, while the increase in the lung capacity of the former was 75 per cent. greater than in the latter. This larger relative increase among the non-users of tobacco at Amherst than at Yale is accounted for by the fact that the average age of the students at the former school is lower than at the latter school, and hence they are more susceptible to any cause which affects them injuriously. If similar investigations were made at other colleges much the same situation would doubtless be found to exist among the users and non-users of tobacco as was discovered at Yale and Amherst.

But the physical effects are not the only bad results of tobacco using. It harms the intellectual faculties also. According to Prof. Fisk, of the Northwestern University, when a college class at Yale had been divided into four sections according to scholarship it was discovered that the highest section was composed almost entirely of non-smokers and the lowest section almost entirely of smokers. Such demonstrations of the mental and physical results of the use of tobacco by college undergraduates, says the Philadelphia Press, justify the effort being made by some college authorities to check its use. But startling as the results of the investigation among young men at college are, it is probable that an investigation as to the effects of smoking on the health of young school lads would be much more startling. The newspapers record now and then the death or insanity of some boy from the use of cigarettes. But no account is taken of the stunting of the minds and bodies of the great mass of young lads from the same cause.

There are plenty of laws on the statute books intended to check the use of cigarettes among the young, but in the main they are inoperative. And yet it is at this period that the reform must begin. It would probably be found that in the great majority of cases the student who smokes acquired the habit before he entered the college. It is rarely formed later. If parents and public school authorities would do their duty the most effectual check could be put on the use of tobacco. The crusade of college authorities will doubtless give good results, but it is late. To be effectual the battle against the harmful effects of tobacco must be begun while a lad is still at home and under the direct influence of his parents.

An Absent Member.

Colonel Pierce, of Dakota, tells of a member of the Legislature of that state who takes an interest in public affairs, and who is in the habit of "talking right out in meeting." Not many months ago the governor, who has been at a deadlock with the Legislature already, sent in the nomination of a one legged man for a prominent office, and it became the duty of the Legislature to consider whether to confirm it or not. The statesman to whom Colonel Pierce alludes took the floor and made a brief but effective speech. "Gentlemen of the Legislature," he said, "let us look the situation calmly in the face and see if we can stand this sort of nincompoop in the office to which he has been nominated. He trades mostly, as I'm told, gentlemen, on his timber leg, but don't be fooled on that. Did he lose his meat and bone leg in the war, gentlemen, did he lose it in the war? No, sir, he did not lose it in the war. Did he lose it in the harvest field? No, sir, he did not lose it in the harvest field. Then how did he lose it? you ask, and you have a right to ask it, gentlemen. It is your right to ask all questions you've a mind to about the way this duffer lost his leg. He was riding, gentlemen, over the prairies of this great and growing state, turning out of their humble cottages the widows and orphans of poor soldiers who were not able to pay rent, in the dead midst of winter, when the good and wise Creator, who shelters and feeds the sparrows and never allows the children of the righteous to beg bread, froze his shins off."--Exchange.

Floral Decorations for Children's Parties.

In giving a birthday party for children the table should be decorated with the birthday flower of the month in which they were born: January, snowdrop; February, the primrose; March, violet; April, daisy; May, hawthorn; June, wild rose; July, lily; August, poppy; September, convolvulus; October, hops; November, chrysanthemum; December, holly. Each has an appropriate sentiment attached to it. The snowdrop means consolation; the primrose, youthful sunshine; the violet, modesty; the daisy, innocence; the hawthorn, hope; the wild rose, simplicity; the lily, purity; the poppy, the comfort of sleep; the convolvulus, contentment; hops, aspiration; the chrysanthemum, cheerfulness; holly, foresight and protection.—February Ladies' Home Journal.

THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

The Work Before the Soldiers--One of Britain's Little Wars.

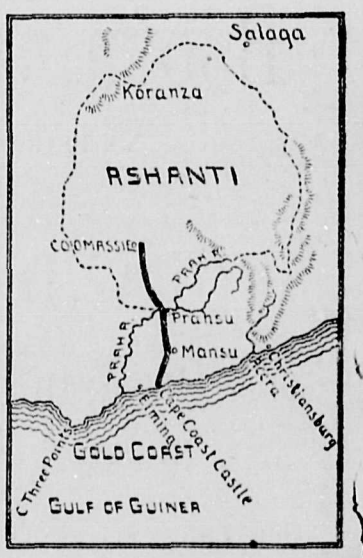
While other war alarms are sounding England is pushing on her campaign against Ashanti with unabated vigor. This map will help to make the present situation clear; and it is worth describing, for it is doubtful if a small campaign in Africa was ever more admirably planned.

The black line shows the route the British column will follow from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie, the residence of King Prempeh. The peculiar feature of the campaign is that this line of march is being prepared, as far as possible, before the British troops are landed from their ship. England wants it to be a dash to Coomassie, and such a thing cannot be achieved without a lot of preparatory work.

The route lies nearly all the way through forest, which is made almost impassable by the dense undergrowth. Thousands of natives have been employed cutting a wide road from the coast to the Prah river and the road makers are now at work beyond the river. Early in December thousands of natives embarked from the various ports along the Gold Coast for Cape Coast Castle, and were set at work carrying the supplies into the interior. A large supply depot has been established at Mansu, and another at Prahsu. Other natives under European command have been stringing a telegraph line along the route, and it is now completed to Prahsu. The engineer corps have completed a bridge over the Prahsu river at Prahsu, and at last accounts were bridging a small river a little further north. Rest huts at five different camp stations have been built between the coast and Prahsu, so that the troops will not need to pitch tents at the end of the day's march. In fact, everything is being done to save the soldiers work, and enable them to march with celerity.

The troops will comprise 786 white soldiers, 400 hundred men from the West Indian Regiment, and 600 Hussars, in all 1,786 men, under the command of Sir Francis Scott. Prahsu will be the base of operations. A hospital containing sixty beds has been built there, and a smaller hospital has been erected at Mansu. As the column advances beyond the Prah, stations will be established with carriers and hammocks for the speedy transportation of the sick to the hospitals of the coast. These stations will also be defensive posts, by means of which it is intended to maintain a perfect line of communication with the coast.

Stores of every kind will have to be carried on the heads of natives, and at least 12,000 men and women, each carrying about fifty pounds, will be engaged beyond the Prah river in this service. It is known that the water of the region contains much deleterious matter, and all that is used for drinking purposes will percolate into large canvas tanks through Pasteur filters. Bakers will be sent across the Prah to bake fresh bread at the defensive posts. The artillery will consist of a small mountain battery, a battery of six seven-pounder field guns, a Maxim and a number of rocket tubes. All the white troops will be kept on board ship until everything is ready, and then they will debark, and start at once along the road that is ready for them. Such is the scheme of the expedition, and it cannot be denied that it has been admirably conceived. Prempeh probably doesn't realize the very uncomfortable box he is in. Enemies are coming against him, not only from the south, but also from the north. The King of Koranza, which place is shown on the map, has agreed to help the English, and to march on the Ashanti capital if arms and ammunition are sent



to him. So a force of Haussas, with a large quantity of gunpowder and lead for arming the tribesmen, have been dispatched to him under the command of an English captain. The Koranza natives are excellent fighters, and their country being open and free from forest, is well adapted for the proposed operations.

This war is being made upon the King of Ashanti because he persists in raiding for slaves, molests tribes that are under British protection, and keeps up the terrible practice of human sacrifices. The end of it will probably be the appropriation of the whole of Ashanti by Great Britain.

Coffin Bath Tub.

"I wanted a bath in a North Carolina hotel," said a traveling man to a Washington Star writer.

"I rang for the bell-boy—there was but one—and when he arrived I asked him if they had a bath-tub about the house.

"Yes, sah; nice ones, sah," he said.

"Bring me one."

"In a few minutes the boy returned, bringing on his shoulder a coffin, with silver-plated handles and a lid all complete.

"What does that mean?" I asked, indignantly.

"Dat's de bath-tub, sah. De landlord used to be in de undertakin' business, sah, and had some coffins when he took dis hotel. His son is a tinner, sah, an' jess lined de coffins with tin. Try it, boss. You'll fin' it bery nice."

"Conquering my scruples, I opened the lid and found the coffin lined with tin, as stated, and I took the bath, but I didn't feel just right about it."

Her Only Hope.

"Did you ever see Miss Winchwether?"

"No; what of her?"

"She was married the other day to a blind man."

"How very odd."

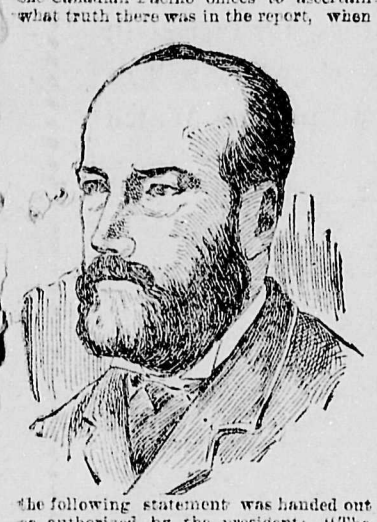
"No; you wouldn't say so if you'd ever seen her."

WILLIAM VAN HORNE

HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Official Reply to the Street Statement is Somewhat Sphynx-Like.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused in Montreal during the week by the announcement that Sir William Van Horne intended to retire from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Sir William has been so prominently connected with the company since its inception that such a rumor could not help creating considerable interest and much speculation. A correspondent called at the Canadian Pacific offices to ascertain what truth there was in the report, when



the following statement was handed out as authorized by the president: "The statement that I am to resign is unauthorized. I may say, however, that I hope to drop out of active service before long. There are several things I would like yet to do, or be instrumental in doing, if I do not have too long to wait for the opportunity."

It is further unofficially stated that Sir William will not retire for some months, and that on his retirement the office will be filled by Mr. Shaughnessy, the present vice-president, who has accompanied Sir William on his last three or four trips over the entire road.

FEMALE CRIMINALS.

A Scientist's Attempt to Define Their Physical Characteristics.

Prof. Lombroso's theory is briefly that the criminal type is a recurrence to old ancestral forms of low development, "a product of pathological and atavistic anomalies": the criminal, in fact, "stands mid-way between the lunatic and the savage." The theory is built up on the observation, not of marked peculiarities stamping the offender with a brand easy to be recognized, but on countless small deviations from the normal type, shared by the criminal population, it is true, in common with many law-abiding individuals, but in a far higher percentage, and especially significant in combination.

The actual physical peculiarities observed among female prisoners are not very numerous or striking. Among them may be mentioned heavy jaws and high cheek bones. Stature, strength of arms and length of limbs were found to be below the average, and though the facial diameter was larger the cranial diameter was considerably less than in normal subjects. Much of the evil appears to be due to the brain. The post-mortem examination of thirty-three revealed in eleven out of the number "grave microscopic lesion of the central system and its involucra."

Passing to skull anomalies, they were found less frequent among female than among male criminals, always excepting the skulls of murderesses, which are peculiar. The skull of Charlotte Corday is cited in this connection as displaying very striking irregularities.

The following small anomalies are among those which have been observed to recur among criminal and fallen women: Facial asymmetry, or a striking want of correspondence between the two sides of the face has been noticed in 7.7 per cent.; irregularity in the shape of the ears is twice as common among criminals, and projecting ears appear to be more especially characteristic of the swindler and the poisoner; a crooked nose may be noted among one out of every four evil-doers; while the flat nose is more distinctive of the law abiding citizen, it is a defect shared in common with a large proportion of incendiaries. A virile physiognomy, combined often with the voice and larynx of a man, were observed also in a large number of female offenders, and certain distinctly degenerate types, such as the cast of face known as the Mongolian physiognomy, and hypertrophy of the muscles of the neck, observable in large quadrupeds were not wanting. Cleft palate, hare-lip, left-handedness, anomalous teeth, rare in common enough among criminals, were found to be twice as frequent among criminals.

The sense of touch, taste, smell and hearing were experimented on by consent of the prisoners, and were found to be considerably less acute than in normal subjects. In sense of smell especially the criminal class seems to be singularly deficient, and only three out of fifteen of the born criminals had a normal field of vision. All these anomalies are far less prominent and frequent in females than in males, and the true criminal type is comparatively seldom encountered in women.

It may be asked what good can result from all this laborious classification of minute characteristics. Much of it, doubtless, is over elaborated and beside the mark, which is disputed ground, the records of different observers varying in many important points. But the broad fact remains that children are born into the world with certain well-defined traits of mind and body distinct from their fellows, and that of these children a large proportion are found in later life to have run off the track and become absorbed in the criminal class. A recent investigation in London schools has shown that the number of these children amounts to 18 per cent. Is there not some reason to believe that wise treatment and special training from the beginning might bring under control the passions of which the bodily anomalies present a faint and often erring index, and save many lives from mischief and ultimate despair?—London Hospital.

A Cincinnati clergyman thought he would raise his own pork. So he bought five pigs and fattened them. Now that they are fit to kill, he says they seem so much like his own children that he hasn't the heart to kill them. The pigs are in good luck, but it's rather hard on the children.—Boston Transcript.

RELATION OF TEMPERATURE TO MILK.

The position taken in these columns that it is by no means settled that high temperatures are conducive to economic butter production is in part confirmed by results of experiments at the Vermont Experiment Station that have since come to hand. The tests were not direct, being the summary of temperature observations and milk records taken in the routine work of the station. These are summarized for a long period, with the result that it appears that the quality of the milk is changed in reverse of the movement of the thermometer; that is, when the thermometer goes down the quality of the milk goes up. The same result was noted in relation to quantity. Such tests as these can only be accepted as evidence, for they are neither critical nor scientific in character. We shall not, therefore, dwell upon them and occupy only further space for the summary given by the station:

1. Fall Test—Nearly two-thirds of the changes in per cents of total solids, and over half the changes in fat percentages were inverse to thermometric variations.

2.—Winter Test—Nearly two-thirds of the changes in fat percentages were inverse to thermometric variations.

3. Summer Soiling Test (World's Fair)—Over half the changes in per cents of total solids and three-quarters of the changes in fat percentages were inverse to thermometric variations.

4. Spring and Summer Pasture Test (5th Vt. Expt. Stat. Rpt., p.p. 65 to 68)—"61 per cent. of the changes in the quality were in the opposite direction to changes in temperature."

5. Summer Pasture Test (6th Vt. Expt. Stat. Rpt., p.p. 130 to 133)—"68 per cent. of the changes in total solids and 54 per cent. of the changes in fat percentages were in the inverse direction."

6. These five separate tests, covering practically the entire year, and the conditions of pasture, summer soiling and winter barn feeding, point directly to the conclusion that the tendency of cows is to give from day to day richer milk when the temperature falls and poorer milk as it rises; or, in other words, the quality of the milk (solids and fat) varies inversely to temperature changes.

The above touches only quality of milk. It will not be understood that we advocate low temperatures, that is, freezing temperatures. The right temperature is not namable, but in cold weather above 45 degrees gained by close quarters sacrifices all there is gained, or so it is believed.—Am. Agriculturist.

Handling a Heifer.

John Gould said at a farmers' institute in Maine, held by the Maine State Board of Agriculture, that "the heifer should come into the dairy at two years old, and I want her to have the same barn education that my dairy cows have. If she comes in in the fall I want her to run with my cows for the last three or four months before she comes in. If she comes in in the spring I want her stabled with my cows, and then when she comes into the dairy she knows what it is to be handled. I do not believe in too much tomfoolery about her, but I want to have her handled. I should teach her to be tied up regularly, and sometimes make believe milk her. Then she will come into the dairy with dairy habits and you will not have the work of breaking her. Some of you can remember that process. It surpassed anything that Barnum ever had. I would feed her liberally of bran for that developing life she is having to supply.

"I want this heifer stabled every day in the year after she comes into the dairy. Let us make this stable life a continuous habit, so that we shall have uniform milking and handling. Another thing I would mention in this connection: I would not have this heifer come back into the dairy just as soon as I could get her there; I want an interval of three or four months. If the natural period be to come back into the dairy in a year, then make it fifteen or sixteen months."

Do you agree with Mr. Gould that stabling a heifer should be continuous?

Churning Sweet Cream.

Prof. Robertson as dairy commissioner of Canada reports an experiment in churning sweet cream at different temperatures, varying from 41 up to 58 degrees. The table of results is quite complete. We condense his facts. The lowest amount of fat in the buttermilk was found when it was churned at 41 degrees, F. and the largest amount of fat in the buttermilk at the highest temperature, or at 58 degrees, this being .6 of one per cent. The time of churning decreased as the temperature raised from 90 minutes at 41 degrees to 10 minutes at 55 degrees. The experiments were duplicated in one case, the highest temperature of churning being 55 degrees and in the other 58 degrees. The same law followed in both trials. The conclusions are thus stated by the commisssioner:

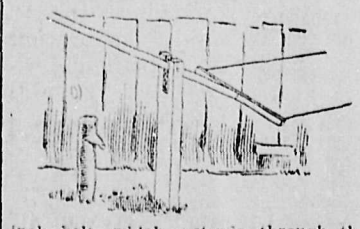
"The results from these 42 tests indicate that:

"When the churning of sweet cream is started at a temperature of 50 degrees F., or under, the quantity of butter fat remaining in the buttermilk need not exceed 0.25 of one per cent.

"For the efficient recovery of the butter fat by the churning of sweet cream, the temperature of the cream should not be above 50 degrees F. when the churning is started; and the churn (if a revolving one) should not be filled to more than one-quarter of its actual holding capacity."

A Clothes-Line Elevator.

Our illustration shows a device for carrying two clothes lines, both of which may be elevated at once. It consists of a stout post set well into the ground, and having in the upper end a slot two inches wide and six long. In this is a lever of tough hard wood, two inches square and six feet long, playing freely on a half



inch bolt, which extends through the post from side to side. One end of the lever is rounded off, and firmly mortised to the other is a cross piece three and a half feet long, near the extremities of which are attached the clothes lines. After the lines have been filled, the long arm of the lever is brought down and hooked under the projection of the short post, elevating the lines with their burdens about two and a half feet above the original position. This action is reversed when it is desired to reach the lines.—American Agriculturist.

Eli Perkins's Advice to Young Ladies.

"Young Ladies," said Eli Perkins to the Nashville Seminary girls, "I want to talk seriously to you about your mothers: "It may be that you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course, it has not been brought there by any acts of yours; still it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast; and when your mother comes and begins to express her surprise, go right up and kiss her on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear face.

"Besides, you owe her a kiss or two. Away back, when you were a little bit of a girl, she kissed you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You were not so attractive then as you are now. And through those years of childish sunshine and shadows, she was always ready to cure, by the magic of a mother's kiss, your dirty little chubby hands whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with the rough old world.

"And then the midnight kiss with which she routed so many bad dreams, as she leaned above your restless pillow, have all been on interest these long, long years.

"Of course, she is not so pretty and kissable as you are; but if you had done your share of work during the last ten years, the contrast would not be so marked.

"Her face has more wrinkles than yours, and yet if you were sick that face would appear far more beautiful than an angel's as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of these wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear face.

"She will leave you one of these days. These burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. These rough, hard hands, that have done so many things for you, will be crossed upon her lifeless breast.

"Those neglected lips that gave you your first baby kiss will be forever closed, and those sad, tired eyes will have opened in eternity, and then you will appreciate your mother; but it will be too late."

Fried Ice-Cream.

Fried ice cream has become very popular in Philadelphia. A small, solid cake of ice cream is enveloped in a thin sheet of pie crust, and then dipped in boiling lard or butter long enough to cook the outside covering to a crisp. If served immediately, the ice cream is found to be as solidly frozen as when it was first prepared. The process of frying is so quickly accomplished and the pastry is so good a protector that the heat has no chance to reach the frozen cream. Another novelty is baked ice cream, which has a meringue top.

Restoring Cane Seats.

To restore cane seats that have become sagged and to make them tight and like new, a German paper gives a simple remedy. The chair is turned over and the caned seat thoroughly moistened and washed with very hot water, a sponge being used. The cane should be allowed to absorb the water freely. The chair is then placed either in the open air, or still better, in a draft, where it is allowed to dry. After drying the cane seat will be found white and stretched as tight as new.

NOSES AND SMELLING.

There are fourteen bones in the nose.

Burns had the genuine Celtic type of nose.

A blunt nose is generally indicative of dulness.

The nose of the mole is movable like that of the hog.

The Greek nose was straight and tolerably prominent.

Pimples on the nose are frequently caused by indigestion.

The nose of Beethoven was large, thick and ill-shaped.

In extreme old age the sense of smell is often entirely lost.

The Duke of Wellington was called "Nosey" by his soldiers.

Small nostrils are said by physiologists to indicate small and weak lungs.

In all ages the nose has been regarded as strongly indicative of character.

The Turkish nose bears a tolerably close resemblance to the Semitic type.

A nose of proper proportions should be one-third the length of the face.

Fish are undoubtedly provided with a reasonably acute sense of smell.

Goethe had a large Roman nose, rather more bent than usual in that type.

The blind are often almost preternaturally gifted with the sense of smell.

The sense of smell is probably more acute in the dog than in any other animal.

A sharp nose pointing forward is the characteristic of impudence and curiosity.

The Duke of Wellington was blessed with a Roman nose of generous proportions.

The first Duke of Marlborough had a huge Roman nose, the nose of a military conqueror.

In man the sense of smell is less developed than that of sight, as it is much less needed.

Caesar had a large Roman nose. It was in fact, out of proportion with the rest of his face.

A large nose in a weak face is indicative of unintelligence and stupidity. Idiots have such noses.

Queen Anne had a large red nose, from drinking. She was call "Brandy Nan" by her subjects.

In the lower races of mankind the sense of smell is more acutely developed than in the Caucasian.

The frog has the shortest passage between his nose and his mouth; the crocodile has the longest.

Pugilists say that a blow on the nose is attended with more pain than one on any other part of the body.

Most insects are provided with a sense of smell, though by what means it is exercised is in many cases unknown.

A red nose may be due to a choleric temper, a bad liver, or bad liquor. In any case it is an unfortunate sign.

Man is the only animal whose nostrils open downward. Even in the highest apes the nostrils open to the front.

All birds which find their food in the earth or dust are provided with very thick coverings of feathers over their nostrils.

A portrait bust of Hannibal, which has come down to us from Roman times, represents him with a strong Roman nose.

HATS OF

Osprey and Ostrich, Ribbon and Felt.

The osprey again waves over the bonnets of the fair, and the pompon aspires to heaven above it. Very popular in one of the new scoop shovel shapes is "combine" of osprey and ostrich, ribbon of felt, edged with wide velvet or with nar-

rower ribbon, emphasized at intervals by big silver buckles.

Another hat, which a Buddhist might commend, has a high crown sewn out of cords of black and green and a brim of black velvet bearing a few folds of green shot ribbon knotted into choux at either side; and there are five big ostrich plumes to wave at the rear.

THE WALKING GIRL.

She Appears With the Modern Fad for Athletics for Women.

Until quite recently walking seemed to be a lost art among American women. It is true that ladies walked miles in shopping expeditions or promenades on fashionable thoroughfares, but for a party to set out for a twenty-five or fifty mile tramp into the country was a thing unheard of. But the fashion has been set and walking parties are quite the proper thing, and behold! Dame Fashion, never slow, comes to the front with well-designed and comfortable costumes for such occasions. The short skirt, the broad, thick-soled shoe, and the high gaiters insure freedom and ease of motion; and thus clad, with small knapsack swung over her shoulder and stout staff in hand the American girl can tread native soil with as much pleasure as does her English sister. True, the pedestrian on the other side of the sea has the advantage of a cooler climate. But there are plenty of times in spring and fall and even cool days in summer when the woman on this side of the Atlantic may start off on a ten or twenty-mile jaunt in perfect comfort. A short time ago two young ladies clad in the regulation traveling costume walked into a village among the Catskills well-known as a summer resort. They were regarded with no little interest as their garments told plainly that they had traveled some distance. At the house where they stopped for the night they entertained the guests delightfully with an account of their experiences and adventures. Their homes were in the far West, but they had been East for some time, having just been graduated from one of the leading Eastern colleges. At the close of the college term a party of five graduates set out for a hundred-mile tramp At the time when the young ladies arrived in the little mountain village they had almost reached the mark, having walked from Northampton, Mass., directly over the Berkshire hills into New York. "Oh, we have had all sorts of experiences," said one of the young ladies with a merry laugh. "Some folks were afraid of us and some thought us insane, but we have enjoyed every foot of the way. We have stumbled onto some of the queerest little towns and met some of the strangest people, and we have gotten more practical knowledge of the country than we could possibly have gained in any other way Heaven help the women who don't walk. They don't know what they miss."

It was evident that these young ladies had not missed anything, as they described the scenery they had enjoyed. They were well tanned, as they wore only small caps and carried no umbrellas. But they were as fresh and bright as daisies notwithstanding the fact that they had made over seventeen miles that day. In answer to a question put by a guest as to their feeling weary, one of the young pedestrians replied with a laugh, "I think we could dance this evening with as much real enjoyment as any of you folks who have been indoors all day. Except for our shoes, "she added with a roguish glance as she displayed a sole worn almost through.

As the fashion spreads there is no reason to doubt that in the near future walking tours will rival bicycle tours in popularity. There will certainly be this advantage that a walking tour would be within the reach of many women to whom a bicycle is an undreamed of luxury. Any ingenious girl could easily construct a serviceable tramping outfit out of some of her cast-off woolen gowns, and with a pair of stout boots and gaiters and a cap she is ready to set out. Of course she will not be able at first to walk ten miles a day or even five. But a little systematic training by taking short trips and gradually increasing them will soon enable the average girl to accomplish fifteen miles a day with perfect comfort. When she has learned the art of walking well she will be able to go on any number of pleasant little journeys with a sense of vigor and independence, which is delightful, and she will be healthier, happier and more intelligent for her tramps abroad.

Latest Ideas in Fashions.

Nothing is prettier for a tailor-made gown than a doeskin vest, with dainty speckled buttons for trimming.

The most elegant wide skirts have the folds falling in flutings all around and are strapped at the seams with velvet, plush, etc. Plainer skirts are frequently finished off above the lower edge with rows of narrow braid in tucks.

The latest cycling hat is of felt, boat-shaped or flat-brimmed and with two quills, a bow of ribbon, is complete.

An odd style of hair-dressing is to part the hair on one side and raised high in deep waves across the head. A pad is often worn under the side hair to give it the necessary full effect.

An ideal opera wrap is a mantle to the waist of ermine, very full and lined with dead-leaf color satin. On the shoulders are cape-like epaulettes of shot green and brown velvet richly embroidered in jet, steel and gold, while lappets of the same velvet fall from the neck in front. The high collar is lined with fur.

Another evening cape is of yellow and white striped crepon, lined with delicate pale-green silk. Yellow velvet, beaded, hangs in short-winged sleeves from the shoulders. Deep collar of frilled velvet is lined with white fur.

A pretty bridesmaid's gown seen at a recent wedding was of spotted apricot silk shot with white. The skirt was plain and wide and the bodice tight-fitting, of yellow satin, with a white chiffon fichu tucked into a deep belt of satin, finished with paste buttons.—Chicago News.

VENEZUELA'S PITCH LAKE.

A Region Where Men and Women Wear Next to Nothing.

Capt Robt. B. Kelly, formerly a shipmaster in the service of the Clyde Line, has just returned with Mrs. Kelly from Venezuela, where for twenty-one months he has been engaged in mining pitch in Pitch Lake, near the coast. The lake, which is six miles long, is nothing but pitch, Capt. Kelly says. The blocks are cut out of the lake just as ice is cut from the Hudson.

"They are then carried on the backs of natives to a railway and shipped to the nearest seaport, six miles distant. The pitch is sent north and ultimately, converted into pavements. A few hours after the blocks have been cut out the holes close up and present an even surface.

"The 150 miners at the lake, who are Indians, Spaniards and negroes, wear no clothes to speak of. When the temperature gets down to seventy degrees they shiver. The women in the vicinity of the lake are clad just as lightly, with only a bandage about the hips. When my wife first went to Venezuela the women flocked from miles around to gaze at a woman who was fully clad.

"The forest trees keep out the fresh air and the lake glows like a furnace. The miners have to keep treading as the pitch softens or they would get stuck in the lake.

"On all sides are scorpions, tarantulas, snakes, lizards, centipedes and other interesting things. The flies are of the size of cherries and they will bite iron. Boa-constrictors are over twenty feet long, and there are all sorts of queer four-footed beasts."

The Captain and Mrs. Kelly expect to return to Venezuela in the spring.

Was It Telepathy?

"A strange case of telepathy came under my observation recently," said a well-known telegrapher to a group of listeners at the Planters' the other day. "Some years ago there lived in the city an operator and newspaperman named Johnstone, who met with an accident that disabled him from work for some months. Not being very well fixed financially, his little savings were soon exhausted in meeting current expenses and paying doctor's bills, until at last he did not have a cent in the world, and was not yet strong enough to hustle for a living. In this extremity Johnstone approached an acquaintance and told him the situation, and asked for a loan until he could get on his feet again. This was some six or seven years ago. May, the man approached by Johnstone, advanced sufficient money to pay outstanding claims and tide over for a few days until he could look around and find something to do. This was the last seen of Johnstone in St. Louis; he disappeared as completely as though swallowed up in the earth, none of his former acquaintances knowing what had become of him.

"Now comes the strange part of this story. Monday, December 30, last, I met May on the street, and during the course of conversation he casually inquired for Johnstone, asked if I knew what had become of him, saying that he could not get him out of his head—had been thinking of him all day. I replied that I did not know whether he was living or dead, had not heard anything about him since he disappeared from St. Louis some six years ago. May then related his financial dealings with Johnstone, and we parted.

"New Year's evening a letter was received by May postmarked at a small town in Colorado, written by Johnstone, and containing an express money order for the full amount of the claim. The letter was dated December 30, the very day May had made inquiry of me as to whether I knew anything about Johnstone, whether he was alive or dead. How do I account for it? I don't try to explain it. It is too much for me."

Mirror of a Town's Doings.

The newspapers of a town are its looking glasses, says an exchange. It is here you see yourselves as others see you. You smile on them and they smile back at you; you frown on them, and you are repaid in kind. They are the reflex of a town. If the town is doing business the newspaper will show it in its advertising columns. If the merchants are spiritless, shiftless fellows, whose stores are jumbles of junk and jam, the newspapers will show it by the lack of space they take. If you want the world to know that you have a live town you can only let it be known through its newspapers.

Why Kissing is Pleasant.

The reason kissing is so pleasant, says an osculatory expert of scientific tendencies, is because the teeth, jawbones and lips are full of nerves, and when the lips of persons meet an electric current is generated, and, to put it facetiously, you don't have to have a dynamo machine, nor a battery in the house, nor a call-box, nor a button to touch, to ring up the central office, and there is no patent on it, and the poorest person in the world can enjoy the electric current better than the millionaire and it never gets out of order.—Philadelphia Times.

Bound to Have Style.

After the new minister had delivered his first sermon in the Presbyterian church of a little Washington town recently, a deacon approached him and said: "You didn't give us eny Latin er Greek in yer sermon to-day."

"No," said the minister, "I did not. I was not aware that the congregation included any who understood those languages." And this was a bit of sarcasm.

"Wall, ther ain't none who duz," replied the deacon; "but we folks up here want to hev wat's goin' on in them city churches, an' we'll hev to ax yer tu give et tu us."—Northwest Magazine.

NORTH POLE FOUND.

A Report to That Effect Received at St. Petersburg.

A telegraphic dispatch received at St. Petersburg, from Irkutsk, Siberia, says that a Siberian trader named Kouchuareff, agent of Dr. Fridjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, who sailed in the Fram, June 24, 1893, for the Arctic regions, has received information to the effect that Dr. Nansen has reached the north pole and found land there. He is now returning towards civilization.

Manitoba Appointments.

The following appointments have been gazetted:

To be commissioner for taking affidavits for use in the courts of this province—David Wilson, of Orange Ridge, and James Doherty, of Winnipeg.

To be issuer of marriage licenses—Eugene Widmeyer, of Gretna.

To be a provincial constable for the province of Manitoba—Archibald McCuaig, of Hartney.

To be deputy bailiff of the county court of Shoal Lake—Thomas Clark, of Shoal Lake.

To be deputy registrar of Souris river—Charles Prior Estlin, of Melita, vice Joseph Campbell.

The resignations of James D. Orr, John Williams and Frank Schultz, as justices of the peace have been accepted.

"Mamma I really cannot see why you call my Reginald 'the lodge,' indeed, I cannot." "I call him that because he is such a poor excuse for a man."

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD

Taking effect on Sunday, December 16th, 1894.

N. Bound Read up. Freight No. 153, Daily.	St Paul Express No. 107 Daily.	Miles From Winnipeg	STATIONS.	S. Bound Read down St Paul Express No. 108, Daily.	Freight No. 154 Daily
1 20p	8 15p	0	Winnipeg	12 15a	5 30a
1 05p	8 03p	3.0	Portage Junction	12 27p	5 47a
12 42p	2 50p	9.8	St. Norbet	12 40p	6 07a
12 22p	2 38p	15.8	Cartier	12 52p	6 25a
11 54a	2 22p	23.5	St. Agathe	1 10p	6 51a
11 31a	2 12p	27.4	Union Point	1 17p	7 02a
11 07a	2 02p	32.5	Silver Plains	1 28p	7 19a
10 31a	1 40p	40.4	Morris	1 45p	45
10 05a	1 22p	46.8	St. Jean	1 58p	8 25a
9 25a	12 52p	56.0	Letellier	2 17p	9 18a
8 00a	12 30p	65.0	Emerson	2 35p	10 15a
7 00a	12 20p	68.1	Pembina	2 50p	11 15a
11 05p	8 25a	168	Grand Forks	6 30p	8 25p
1 30p	4 55a	228	Winnipeg Junction	10 10p	1 25p
	2 45p	453	Duluth	7 25a	
	8 40p	470	Minneapolis	6 30a	
	8 00p	481	St. Paul	7 10a	
	10 30p	488	Chicago	9 35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

E. Bound Read up Ft. No. 180.	Ex. No. 128 Tues., Thurs., Sat.	Miles from Morris	STATIONS.	W. Bound Read down Ex. No. 127, Mon., Wed., Friday	Ft. No. 179.
1.20p	3 15p		Winnipeg	12 15a	5 30p
7.50p	1 30p		Morris	1 50p	8 00a
6.55p	11 07p	10	Lowe Farm	2 15p	44a
5.49p	12 42p	21.2	Myrtle	2 41p	31a
5.28p	12 32p	25.9	Roland	2 53p	9 50a
4.39p	12 14p	33.5	Rosebank	3 10p	10 23a
3.58p	11 59a	39.6	Miami	3 25p	0 54a
3.14p	11 38a	49.0	Deerwood	3 48p	11 44a
2.51p	11 27a	54.1	Altamont	4 01p	12 10p
2.15p	11 09a	62.1	Somerset	4 20p	12 51p
1.47p	10 55a	68.4	Swan Lake	4 36p	1 22p
11.19p	10 40a	74.6	Indian Springs	4 51p	1 54
12.57p	10 30a	79.4	Mariapolis	5 02p	2 18p
12.27p	10 15a	86.1	Greenway	5 18p	2 52p
11.57a	10 00a	92.8	Baldur	5 34p	3 25p
11.12a	9 38a	102	Belmont	5 57p	4 15p
10.37a	9 21a	109.7	Hilton	6 17p	4 58p
10.18a	9 05a	117.8	Ashdown	6 34p	5 28p
9.49a	8 55a	120	Wawanesa	6 42p	5 47p
9.29a	8 49a	123.0	Elliotts	6 53p	6 04p
9.05a	8 35a	129.5	Rounthwaite	7 05p	6 37p
8.28a	8 18a	137.2	Martinville	7 25p	7 18p
7.50a	8 00a	145.1	Brandon	7 45p	8 00p

No. 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. bound Read Down Mixed No. 143. Every Day Except Sun	Miles from Portage Jun	STATIONS.	E bound. Read up Mixed No. 144 Every Day Except Sun.
5 45 pm		Winnipeg	12 10 pm
5 58 pm	0	Portage Junction	11 55 am
6 14 pm	8 5	*St. Charles	11 20 am
6 19 pm	10 5	*Headingly	11 21 am
6 42 pm	18 0	*White Plains	10 57 am
7 06 pm	25 8	*Gravel Pit Spur	10 32 am
7 13 pm	28 2	*La Salle Tank	10 24 am
7 25 pm	32 2	*Eustace	10 11 am
7 47 pm	39 1	*Oakville	9 48 am
8 00 pm	43 2	*Curtis	9 34 am
8 30 pm	52 5	Portage la Prairie	9 15 am

*Flag Station.

Stations marked—*—have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Number 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific Coast.

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CHAS. S. FEE, G.P.&T.A., St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg

CITY OFFICE, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg

MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

MARCH 5th, 1895.

Regular passenger trains run as follows:

WEST-BOUND.

Leave Winnipeg at 9.55 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Portage la Prairie, Minnedosa and intermediate stations. Mixed trains leave Minnedosa on arrival of passenger trains as below

EAST-BOUND.

Leave Minnedosa and intermediate stations on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Mixed trains arrive at Minnedosa as below:

Pass. Tues., Thur. & Sat.		STATIONS.		Pass. Mon., Wed. & Fri.
9 55	Lv.	Winnipeg	Ar	21 25

Tues., Sat.	Mixed Thur.		Mixed Friday	Mon. Wed.
12.15	12.40	Port. la Prairie	18.35	19.10
14.05	15.10	*Gladstone	16.20	17.45
15.10	17.10	*Neepawa	14.10	16.15
16.45	18.30	Minnedosa	12.40	14.45
Sat.				Mon.
17.45	Ar.	Rapid City	Lv	13.45

Mixed Tuesday to Russell, Saturday to Yorkton.		STATIONS.		Mixed Monday from Yorkton Wedn'y from Russell.
16.25	Lv.	Minnedosa	Ar	15.05
17.40		Newdale		13.40
19.00		Shoal Lake		12.15
21.10		*Birtle		10.35
22.30		Binscarth		8.55
23.20		Russell		8.00
3.30	Ar.	Yorkton	Lv	4.40

*Meals. Trains stop at stations between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg only when signalled or when there are passengers to alight.

W. R. BAKER, General Manager. A. McDONALD, Ass't Gen'l Pas. Agt.

The Nanaimo Mail

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A WORD TO OUR PATRONS.

Readers of the MAIL are specially requested to examine its advertisements before making purchases. Observation and experience have demonstrated that it is the active, wide-awake business man or firm who advertises that is the most accommodating, sells the cheapest and deals the most liberally in every way with patrons. The advertisements of the principal dealers of Nanaimo appear in the columns of this paper. Deal with them, watch our columns closely for bargains, and beware of the tricky, trashy, traveling transent traders.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - MARCH 7, 1896

Ecclesiasticism Extraordinary.

It would seem that the Government, despairing of success with its Remedial Bill on its merits, has resorted to the most regrettable course of appealing to religious prejudices, and that in the most objectionable way. It has been suggested that the policy of the Government throughout this whole Manitoba School Question has been dictated by the hierarchy of Quebec. Be this as it may, one thing is now tolerably clear, and that is, that the Government is now forced to depend for success in the coming elections on ecclesiastical interference and the consequent unnatural influence over the consciences of the electors. The truth of this is manifest from the recent tactics of the Conservatives in the bye-elections and in the House. For instance, in the Cape Breton election Bishop Cameron was moved to send a circular letter to the priests and prelates of his diocese in which he referred to all opposed to the Remedial Bill as "Hell-inspired hypocrites, . . . seeking their own selfish ends in defiance of God, . . . jeopardizing the salvation of countless souls, . . . and who, to add insult to injury, will move for a commission of investigation instead of remedial legislation."

Again, in the Chicoutini election, the bishop of that diocese issued a pastoral letter ordering the electors to vote for the Government candidate as the one most acceptable to the church. This extraordinary interference was criticized by the leading French Liberal paper of Quebec, L'Electeur. The result was that the paper was called upon to immediately apologize for its astounding impudence upon pain of being prohibited by the hierarchy from every Catholic home. This unwarrantable exercise of ecclesiastic power in temporal matters called forth a strong protest from those in Quebec who prize their free citizenship. This worldly opposition, however, did not cause the slightest withdrawal to be made by the church. On the contrary, the papers of Quebec were filled with letters and declarations from bishops, abbes, priests and cures supporting their right to control legislation. We quote a typical passage from such a letter by Abbe Paquet:

"To the ecclesiastical power then belongs the right to judge whether the interference should take place in the form of command or of counsel, and when that interference takes the imperative form, as in the case of the Manitoba schools, only one thing remains to be done by the faithful, and that is to obey. We firmly hope that all the Canadian Catholics, whatever may be their political banner, will understand this doctrine, and not give to the church and the world the sorry spectacle of a deplorable division where union under the enlightened guidance of the hierarchy and with the concurrence of the right-thinking Protestants of this country is essential to the triumph of justice and the maintenance of religious peace in this Canadian confederation."

Nor has the church confined its intimidations to the press and the public. We to-day witness the spectacle that has not been parelleled in British countries for centuries—of the church actually besieging parliament and dictating a course of procedure to the rulers of our country. The French Catholic members have been especially molested in the performance of their duties by threats of political and spiritual disaster, and this abuse of ecclesiastical functions is directed at those of intelligence as well as the more insignificant. For instance, Father Lacombe, on behalf of the hierarchy, wrote a long letter to the Liberal leader in which he said:

"I must tell you that we cannot accept your commission of inquiry for any reason, and we will do the best to fight it. If—which may God not grant—you do not believe it to be your duty to accede to our demands, and that the Government, which is anxious to give us the promised law, be beaten and overthrown, while keeping firm to the end of the struggle, I inform you with regret that THE EPISCOPACY, LIKE ONE MAN, UNITED WITH THE CLERGY, WILL RISE TO SUPPORT THOSE WHO MAY HAVE FALLEN TO DEFEND US."

It is unnecessary to recount any further the occurrences of the last few weeks to show that the Conservative party has handed its destities over to the safe-keeping of the church. The tactics which have been pursued so far under this unholy alliance, and which are likely to charactertize the coming campaign, can only be viewed with the greatest alarm by all lovers of our liberty. We incline to the belief that the better element of the Conservative party and those who understand the proper functions of the church in all denominations will resent this introduction into Canadian federal politics of ecclesiastical authority and religious strife.

In British Columbia we have so far lived happily. In business and politics we have acted without regard to a man's religious convictions, and in the coming campaign we hope that the same course will be pursued—that religious differences will be confined to their proper sphere, a departure from which nothing can justify, not even the desperation of the Conservative party.

Some of the most important industries of Canada are now severely handicapped by a tariff which taxes raw material beyond the protection afforded to their finished product. The protectionist remedy for this state of things would be to increase the duty on the finished product; the Liberal policy would be to remove or diminish the duty on the raw material. Any indusiry being in need of relief, a Liberal government would exert itself to give that relief by removing the tax upon its coal or its iron, or its supplies of various kinds. The steady maintenance of that policy, without violently disturbing the conditions of industry, would produce most beneficent and far-reaching results. There would be a steady movement in the direction of freedom, simplicity and economy; just as, under the policy of aiding industry by taxation, there is a steady movement in the direction of restriction, complexity and extravagance; and, above all, in the former case, there would be a steady movement toward placing all the industries of the country upon that basis of self-reliance which many of them have already attained. There would be less hope and fear regarding the action of governments and parliaments, and more stability for industry and commerce. Keeping these objects steadily in view, the Liberal party can well afford to exercise that patience which is as essential to reform as enthusiasm.

The abolishment of the ward system is also being agitated in Ontario. At a recent meeting of the Brantford Board of Trade, T. H. Preston brought up the matter for discussion, and, after a number of prominent citizens had expressed themselves favorably, a resolution was adopted endorsing the principle. In supporting the motion Mr. Preston pointed out that there are many able men who could not be returned from their own wards which the city as a whole would be glad to elect, and that there were many men who get into the council through the ward system that never would be heard of in that connection if the wards elected but one man each, or the choice had to be made by the city as a whole. An objection to the present system was the inequality of the franchise. For example, A owning $10,000 worth of property in one ward could vote for but three aldermen, while B owning $5,000 worth of property scattered over five wards had fifteen votes. This was an absolute absurdity, which his plan, if adopted, would entirely remove. Another advantage, mentioned by Mr. Heyd, would be a reduction of the influence of the ward politician, thus giving additional importance to the aldermanic position.

The massacre of thirteen Armenian families is reported from the district of Moosh, and five Armenians are said to have been killed at Kirchier.

WE MAY RUN AGAINST A COMET.

The Possible Consequences of Such a Collision.

A N. Y. Sun special says: The comet discovered by Astronomer Perrine of the Lick Observatory two weeks ago is advancing towards the earth at the prodigious pace of 1,600,000 miles a day, and unless it changes its course it may hit the earth some time during Saturday, March 14. Calculations made by Prof. Lenschuer, of the State University of California, convinced him that the comet would take a new course on March 1st and sheer away from the earth. If, however, the professor has made a mistake of the millionth part of a unit in his figures, the comet may strike us.

Prof. Pickering, of Harvard University, who was asked if it were possible for the comet and the earth to meet in collision, replied that such a thing was certainly possible. "In fact," he continued, "if the earth lasts long enough, such a thing is practically sure to happen, for there are several comets' orbits which pass nearer to the earth's orbit than the semi-diameter of the comet's head, and at some time the earth and comet will certainly come together. Such encounters will, however, be rare. If we accept the estimate of Abinet, they will occur once in 15,000,000 years in the long run." As to the consequences of such a collision, Prof. Pickering said it was impossible to estimate, for want of knowledge of the matter composing a comet. "If we accept the modern theory," he said, "everything depends on the size of the separate solid parts or particles which form the main part of the comet's mass. If they weighed tons, the bombardment would be very serious; but if, as seems more likely, the particles are as small as pinheads, the result will simply be a grand meteoric shower. Now," continued the professor, "although the possibility of that comet striking the earth is real, still the probability is not so great. So far as we know, the probability is not much greater than that of some other comets striking us."

RELIGION AND PROGRESS.

Opinions of Eminent Divines on Popular Topics.

The church should regard the rights of the laborer to be as sacred and binding as those of the millionaire. The laboring men of the day need justice, not pity.

Rev. H. R. Murphy, Baptist, Lincoln, Neb.

Any reform which at the present time undertakes to strike down the individual's right to get drunk or to bet or to desecrate the Lord's day, as a mere individual, is sure to overreach the public conscience and so overshoot its own mark.

Rev. G. R. Noland, Epis., Covington, Ky.

The day is past when a dead conscience is the price of party loyalty. They are the best party men who stand for the right, and as a partisan I dare to say that a party does not merit success which must achieve it at the cost of degraded manhood. The day has come when it is good politics to listen to the voice of righteous citizens.

Rev. S. E. Nicholson, Kokomo, Ind.

We need a higher type of manhood in professional life, at the bar and on the bench—a manhood that will sentence a millionaire as impartially as a bootblack. We need a higher type of the press, and a higher type in the pulpit; and lastly, we need a higher type of Christianity—not a namby-pamby religion, but a religion that is good for seven days in the week and 24 hours in the day.

Rev. C. J. Greenwood, Baptist, Utica, N.Y.

We modern Christians are willing to preach and pray, but we don't want to associate with common humanity. The trouble with our nominal Christianity is that it is too tender to be touched, too holy to be handled, too nice to be nudged, too exquisite to be exposed, too dignified to be desired, too respectable for decent people, too cultured for common people, too shallow for sensible people and too idealistic for every-day people.

Rev. J. L. Gordon, Boston, Mass.

A MODERN ROSICRUCIAN.

He Claims to Have Discovered the Elixir of Eternal Life.

A Boston dispatch says: Lawyer Edgerly, once of Lynn, Mass., is occupying the attention of the public by his establishment of a new sect the underlying principles of which are unbounded confidence in Edgerly and his profession that he has discovered the secret of living for ever. The sect calls itself the Ralston Health Club, and sometimes the Live-Forever Club. Edgerly is also the proprietor of Martyn College and the Martyn Press Association, both of which are branches of the Live-Forever Club. Edgerly's headquarters are at 1231 G street, Washington, D. C.

To become members of the club one must buy Edgerly's books. They are 149 in number and cost $300. The books deal in generalities, after the manner of "Motor" Keeley, and tell of a new substance called "glome," discovered by Edgerly, and which is contained in the atmosphere. Only the truly good can obtain it, says Edgerly.

Edgerly also runs the Martyn College of Oratory. Here, he says, he discovered the wonderful glome. He says his sect has 110,000 members, and that their membership cost them $300,000. This money, he says, is used in experimenting and in propaganda. It is a fact that he receives large quantities of mail.

Fifteen years ago Edgerly was one of the most prominent lawyers in Massachusetts. Then he married Cora Davison, a daughter of the woman under arrest in San Francisco for blackmailing, with whom he lived two years. Later he secured a divorce and was disbarred. Then he resumed his relationship with his mother-in-law, and was associated with her up to the time of her leaving Chicago for San Francisco.

The Imperial House of Commons at this time consists of 670 members—461 for England, 34 for Wales, 72 for Scotland and 103 for Ireland. The complexion is: Conservatives, 340; Liberal-Unionists, 71; Gladstone Liberals, 177; Nationalists, 71; Parnellites, 11.

A telegram has been received in New Westminster indicating that an extra appropriation of $50,000 has been placed in the federal estimates for the improvement of navigation on the Fraser. This is understood to be exclusive of the $10,000 already appropriated for this important purpose.

Brian O'Lynn had no boots to wear,
So he came to Nanaimo to buy him a pair;
"I'll have one pair of thick and one pair of thin,
If I can find Whitfield's," says Brian O'Lynn.

He hunted the stores all along the main route,
Says he: "The right one I've not yet found out.
I want Whitfield—I'll buy only from him,
For he sells the cheapest," says Brian O'Lynn.

He stepped a little west of Albert street;
He saw Whitfield's sign—sure 'twas a treat;
He opened the door and George stood within—
"I've found it at last," says Brian O'Lynn.

We showed him our calf boots, kid and cowhide,
The ones we praise most—no seams at the side.
We've boots of all kinds from Quebec and Berlin.
"Sure you've boots for the million," says Brian O'Lynn.

He bought him his boots, which of course were [no trash;
He paid down his money, for we sell only for [cash.
To the public he says: "Be not taken in,
Buy only from Whitfield," says Brian O'Lynn

"If there's a leak in the toe or side of your shoe,
Just take it to Whitfield, that's all you need do;
He will peg it or patch just while you are in,
And the charge seems like nothing," says Brian O'Lynn.

WHITFIELD, the Shoe Man,
VICTORIA CRESCENT, NANAIMO.

SHOES FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Comprise absolutely everything handy in footwear, from shoes so good to kick with that no one kicks about them, to those that touch the top notch of elegance for evening wear. That young man hasn't any doubt about the points of our shoes; they are all that they should be from heel to toe, from soles to tops. Their handsome appearance makes them pictures in leather, so to speak, while their superior quality causes them to wear like Patience. Our shoes have put the whole town on a solid footing, and made pedestrianism popular. Bad shoes tax the feet, and high prices tax the pocketbook.

ORR & RENDELL'S.

OUR STOCK OF
GROCERIES
Cannot be surpassed in the City. We keep a special line of
Choice Teas and Coffee,
Canned Fruits, Etc.

OUR PRICES ARE LOW AND THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS EXCELLENT

Don't go elsewhere until you have tried
-:- THE ARCADE -:-
Where they Defy all Competition.
J. H. McMILLAN,
15 Victoria Crescent.

Truly Wonderful!

SCIENTISTS say the Comet will miss the earth. It is equally true how McLeod can fit you so wonderfully with a suit of clothes in the very latest style. See our stock of Spring and Summer Goods. : : : : : : :

McLEOD, The Tailor
28 Victoria Crescent.

S. H. WEBB,
City Auctioneer
AND Commission Merchant
SALES conducted in Wellington, Union and Adjoining Districts.
Johnston Block, Nanaimo.

This week the snow flies, but there will be no flies on our new goods, which will be pure and good as the beautiful snow. Watch this space.

JUST ARRIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of Fall Goods from Glasgow—IMPORTED DIRECT.

Also a consignment of famous West of England Cloth which are open for inspection. This consignment undoubtedly comprise the best material that has ever been imported to this city. We guarantee the latest style in suits in every detail, and the fit exact. : : : : : : : : : : :

Our reputation continues to take the lead over all other establisments. : : : : : : : : : :

JAS. A. CALDWELL,
Merchant Tailor, -:- Commercial Street.

FOR FIRST-CLASS
TEA AND COFFEE
TRY
N. E. P. SOCIETY.

Blend No. 1---at 25c. per pound.
" " 2---at 40c. " "
" " 3---at 50c. " "
" " 4---at 60c. " "
5 lbs. M. M. at $1.50.

P. S.---Assam, Souchong, Ceylon, Orange Pekoe, best produced. Our own Blended Coffee at 35c. Cannot be beat.

WM. K. LEIGHTON,
Opposite Gibson Block, Commercial St.

MONEY TO LOAN,
EASY REPAYMENTS.

Agent for the Dominion Building and Loan Association,
Subscribed Capital $2,250,000.

No entrance fees unless loans are accepted. Money advanced within 20 days of application. All terms and agreements are in black and white, so you can understand them.

SAFE. CONVENIENT. PROFITABLE.

Insurance Companies.
Royal, Queen,
London and Lancashire, London and Canadian,
Quebec of Ontario.

THE MAIL, the People's Paper, $2 a Year

$6000 NEEDED FOR '96

The Work of Improvement Goes Merrily On.

Contract Let for Haliburton Street Sidewalk—All Fences Must Be Removed From Streets.

A full board was present at the Council meeting on Monday evening, when the following business was transacted:

COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. S. Gore, acknowledging communication from the Council requesting balance of appropriation on school building. Received and filed.

From the secretary of the School Board, asking a credit of $2062 for payment of contracts on school building. Granted.

From Dr. McKechnie, Health Officer, asking that instruments be furnished him for testing milk in accordance with the Milk By-law. Complied with.

From R. Guest, applying for half the fine of $200, imposed in the case of Peter Weigle. Referred to committee consisting of Ald. Morton, Wilson and Foreman.

From Forester & Hilditch, contractors for building on Hirst estate, asking for usual street privileges. Granted.

From a number of working men, protesting against the recommendation of the Board of Trade to raise the license of transient traders from $5 to $50, which would merely benefit a few selfish individuals to the detriment of the many. Received and filed, the matter to be dealt with under the Revenue By-law.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From the Street committee—(1) asking further time to report on Franklyn street drain; granted. (2) Recommending that a sidewalk be laid on Kennedy street from Franklyn to the hospital; received and filed. (3) Asking further time to report on alley on McCleary street, and Needham street, between Victoria road and Nicol street; granted. (4) Reporting the contract finished on the Sabiston estate, and suggesting a few additional repairs, etc.; laid over for discussion. (5) Recommending that all persons concerned be notified to remove their fences from the street, and until this is done that work on Irwin street sidewalk be suspended; adopted.

From the Lighting committee, recommending that a light be placed on the corner of Needham and Strickland streets and that it be 8 or 10 feet above any other light. Adopted; notice to be given.

The Road Foreman reported work done on Milton, Prideaux and Irwin streets; and cleaning drains. Received and filed.

Ald. Bradley was granted further time to report on Elijah Bray's case.

DEFERRED BUSINESS.

Ald. Wilson brought up the matter of improvements on the Sabiston-Wilcox estate, and after some discussion it was referred, on motion of Ald. Morton, to the Street committee to attend to what further repairs and other work they deemed necessary.

LOAN BY-LAW.

The Annual Loan By-law for 1896 was affirmed and ordered published. This by-law authorizes a loan of $6000 for the expenses of the current year.

MOTIONS.

By Ald. Foreman—That the offer of the E. & N. R. R. Co. to remove the ashes from the round house be accepted. Carried.

That a six-foot sidewalk be constructed on the west side of Kennedy street, betweed Fitzwilliam and Franklyn. Carried.

Ald. Wilson moved, seconded by Ald. McDonald, that the Street committee prepare specifications for the proposed alterations in the civic offices.

Ald. Planta requested his objection to the work placed on record.

Ald. Wilson did not believe he was serious in this matter, as his previous record showed that he held a contrary opinion. He also thought his ideas of retrenchment were rather late in the day.

Ald. Planta said he certainly had opposed retrenchment such as had been proposed by some of the aldermen.

The motion carried.

TENDERS.

The following tenders per lineal yard for the Haliburton street sidewalk were read:

	Sidewalk.	Crossing.
M. Morrison	73c.	12c.
Caldwell & Hardy	78c.	52½c.
P. Nile	74½c.	....
J. Sharples	80c.	54c.
E. C. Barnes & C. Nilson	79c.	....
W. A. Nettle	84c.	62c.
A. W. McDonald	68c.	58c.

In reply to Ald. Wilson, Ald. Sinclair said there were 112 feet of crossing.

On motion, the contract was awarded to A. W. McDonald, and the deposits of unsuccessful bidders ordered returned.

REVENUE BY-LAW.

Ald. Planta moved the first reading of the Revenue Amendment By-law, 1896.

On a plea of urgency the by-law passed its first and second reading.

PROVINCIAL COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

Ald. Bradley moved that the City Clerk be instructed to write to the Commissioner of Lands and Works inquiring on what terms the Government will sell or lease the old court house and jail to the city.

Mayor Davison was glad attention had been called to this matter. A lockup was a great necessity to the city, as the old Bastion was hardly a suitable place, and there was great danger to prisoners in case of fire.

Ald. Planta facetiously stated they would not require so large a building for the few stray birds that had to be taken care of. He thought it was not necessary to ask the Government for the use of it, as it was hardly likely they would refuse them this privilege after using it so many years.

The motion carried.

At the suggestion of the Mayor, Ald. Wilson moved that Mr. J. McGregor be asked to use his efforts to carry out the object of the motion. Carried.

Ald. Planta drew attention to the newspaper comment in regard to the Council ignoring Mr. McGregor, M.P.P., in the application for an additional school grant, and

Mayor Davison explained it was the intention of the committee to interview Mr. McGregor before they met the executive council.

THE HIRST SIDEWALK.

Ald. Westwood stated that the sidewalk encroached on the Hirst estate on Commercial street, and asked that the portion beyond the street line be removed.

Ald. Bradley moved, seconded by Ald. Wilson, that it be left in the hands of the Street committee.

Ald. Sinclair said it seemed strange that this complaint should be made, as it was only a year since the survey was made; and Ald. Planta claimed that the Hirsts had given permission to build the sidewalk on their property.

Ald. Westwood said the sidewalk was entirely on their property in some places.

Ald. Wilson moved an amendment that the Street committee bring in a report next week embracing negotiations for the purchase of that portion of the Hirst estate necessary to keep the street at its present width; seconded by Ald. McDonald.

Ald. Westwood did not think there was anything to be gained by it, as he had been put to a lot of trouble in the matter already, and now wanted to get on with the work.

Ald. Wilson—Ald. Westwood thinks I am trying to block his private business, but I can assure him in my efforts I am only working for the interests of the city. He asked if the Fire Wardens were satisfied that the foundation had been undermined.

Ald. McDonald said he was not satisfied about the affair.

Ald. Planta warned them, if they prevented the work being carried out, the estate would have a good claim for damages.

Mayor Davison thought Ald. Westwood might have notified the Council earlier, especially when he knew the sidewalk was on the Hirst estate.

Ald. Planta moved an amendment, seconded by Ald. Westwood, that the sidewalk be removed.

The motion carried.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Ald. Sinclair stated that water was flooding the upper portion of Wentworth street, and suggested that the horse and cart be employed to fill it up with gravel.

Ald. Wilson concurred, and the matter was referred to the Street committee for immediate action.

The Fire Wardens reported there had been a misunderstanding regarding the suspension of the caretaker at the Fire Hall, and he had been reinstated. Report received and action endorsed.

Mayor Davison said, in regard to the accident to Edwards, he had arranged to pay his family $6 for the present, as they were in need.

Adjourned until next Monday evening.

In regard to the deputation appointed by the Council to wait upon the Government with the view of obtaining an additional appropriation for the new school building, the City Clerk has received a letter from the Minister of Education stating that an interview is entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as Mr. McGregor had already approached the Government on the subject and had furnished all the facts regarding the same. In this connection it is only fair to state that there was no intention to slight Mr. McGregor on the part of the Council, as has been charged. The appointment of the deputation was purely a measure to emphasize to the Government the importance and necessity of the object.

San Francisco Coal Market.

Prices of coal are quoted in San Francisco as follows:

	PER TON.
Wellington	$8 00
New Wellington	8 00
Southfield	7 50
Seattle	$5 00@5 50
Bryant	5 50
Coos Bay	4 50
Wallsend	6 50
Scotch	7 50
Brymbo	7 50
Cumberland, in bulk $13.50; sacks	15 00
Pennsylvania Anthracite Egg	13 00
Welsh Anthracite Egg	..
Cannel	8 00
Rock Springs, Castle Gate and Pleasant Valley	7 60

Harrison's circular says: "During the week there have been seven arrivals from the coast collieries with 12,726 tons and 1618 tons from Australia. In the past 25 days there have been but two foreign cargoes come to hand—from Newcastle, N. S. W.—consisting of 4628 tons; hence the stocks on hand of English and Australian are being gradually diminished. There are due from Australia about 15,000 tons, and there are over 150,000 tons capacity engaged to transport coal from Newcastle and Sydney; some of this will not load for several months. Freight rates from that section are steadily maintained, with a tendency toward an advance, as the inducements for grain carriers to seek this port for the coming season are not very encouraging. Coal freights from Swansea and Cardiff are now quoted at 15s. per ton. This shows a steady advance and indicates higher figures for coal shipments. The market here already shows an improvement. Jobbers and retailers are complaining of dull business, as consumption is light and competition very keen to secure orders from steam consumers, cutting profits very fine. Intimations have been recently cabled that if Australian coals are not advanced, enabling the proprietors to pay better wages, there is every likelihood of labor troubles in the near future.

Off for the Yukon.

Messrs. W. Sloan, T. Flack, W. Scouse and J. Wilkinson left by the steamer Willapa on Wednesday on route to the Yukon. Notwithstanding the fact that their departure was taken at a very early hour in the morning, there was a large number of their acquaintances on the wharf to see them off. The larger portion of their outfit will be purchased at Juneau, consisting of sleighs, provisions and tools. They have taken some fine dogs with them, which will be used for drawing the sleighs, the dogs being specially trained for this purpose. Their destination is Circle City, and 600 miles of the journey will be made by the sleigh and nearly 400 by water. The quartette will be provided with provisions sufficient to last them over two years, and expect to return with sufficient gold to repay them for their venture. It is not too much to say that four men more deserving of success never left the country, and if ever men accomplished anything by energy and pluck, they ought to do it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORPORATION

—OF THE—

CITY OF NANAIMO, B. C.

A BY-LAW

To AUTHORIZE THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NANAIMO TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ANTICIPATION OF THE RECEIPT OF ITS REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1896.

WHEREAS, Under and by virtue of sub-section 134 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, every municipality may, under the conditions contained in said sub-section, borrow from any person such sum of money and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite to meet the legal current expenditure of the corporation which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year becomes payable by the taxpayers; and

WHEREAS, To meet the legal current expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Nanaimo for the year 1896, payable out of their annual revenue before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the taxpayers, it is requisite for the said corporation to borrow the sum of six thousand dollars;

Therefore be it enacted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Corporation of the City of Nanaimo as follows:

1. From and after the final passage of this By-law it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Finance Committee of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Nanaimo to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of six thousand dollars in such amounts and at such times as the same may in the opinion of the Mayor and Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding nine per cent. per annum.

2. The moneys so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the legal current expenses of the said Corporation for the year 1896, and shall, together with the interest thereon, be repayable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1896, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

3. The acknowledgment of such liability shall be in the form of a promissory note or notes signed by the Mayor and Clerk and the Finance Committee of the said Corporation.

4. This By-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-law, 1896."

Passed by the Municipal Council on the 24th day of February, 1896.

Affirmed by the Municipal Council on the 2nd day of March, 1896.

{L.S.} J. H. DAVISON, *Mayor.*

ADAM THOMPSON, *C. M. C.*

APPLICATIONS.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC School Trustees invite applications up to

Saturday Evening, March 7, 1896,

for the position of Janitor and attendance officer of the New Central School Building. Salary $50 per month.

Applications to be sent to the Secretary. The Trustees reserve the right to refuse any or all applications.

S. GOUGH,
Secretary.

Nanaimo, B. C. Feb. 26, 1896.

Millstream Bridge.

COMPETITIVE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS for the construction of an Iron or Wooden Bridge across the Millstream River will be received from residents of Nanaimo only, up to

Monday, March 9, 1896, at 7 p. m.

The Municipal Council reserve the right to reject all or any plans submitted. Particulars on application to

ADAM THOMPSON,
City Clerk.

Nanaimo, B. C. Feb. 26, 1896.

FIRST CALL

This Paper

Is owned, controlled and conducted by workingmen in the interests of the people at large, and any allegation that its course, policy or sentiment is in any way influenced by considerations apart from the general interests of the public is

Slanderous and False.

We believe that our record conclusively attests the truth of this assertion, and that the result of our humble efforts has redounded in a measure to the benefit of the people, especially in this city. It is therefore for the people to decide whether their support may be depended on by us as ours may by them. Upon the lines indicated

Our Die Is Cast,

And we fain would hope there is no risk in the hazard of the die. In all respects we have fulfilled our pledges made in the first issue as far as in our power lie, and have confidence that our efforts will be appreciated in the future as in the past.

But

There are times when it becomes necessary to remind supporters and sympathizers that a practical demonstration of their support and sympathy is needed—that a newspaper is not a synonym for a mint or a gold mine, and that the

Sinews of War

Must come from without, and without which the war of the people cannot be waged with any degree of satisfaction or with any hope of success. This is one of the times when

"The Mail"

Is constrained to impart such an unwelcome fact to its patrons and friends—assured, however, that such announcement is no more regretfully made than it will be received and cheerfully responded to as far as possible. But remember that, in accordance with the policy of the paper, in this respect there will be

No Coercion.

WE HAVE 'EM.

The Best Printing Material and the knowledge to use it to the best effect.

Try 'em Yourself

Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Examination for Colliery Manager—Certificate of Competency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an examination for Managers' Certificates of Competency under the above Act will be held at Nanaimo on or about the

Second Thursday of April, 1896.

Candidates intending to present themselves at such examination must, on or before the first day of April, 1896, notify such intention to the Chairman of the Board, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

Applicants for examination must not be less than 23 years of age, and must have had at least two years' experience underground in a coal mine (or mines). Along with the application they must also send a certificate of service from their present or previous employer.

TAKE NOTICE that there will also be an examination as above mentioned at Union in the month of August, 1896.

ARCHIBALD DICK,
Chairman of Board.

NANAIMO, Jan. 21, 1896.

Farm for Rent

A FARM IN CRANBERRY DISTRICT, known as the Starks Estate, offered for rent, subject to approval of the court. About 50 acres under cultivation, with all necessary barns, dwelling-house and store buildings. It also comprises a splendid orchard of four acres in good healthy condition. This farm is situated about six miles from the city.

SEALED TENDERS
RECEIVED UP TO MONDAY, MARCH 2ND,
For further information apply to
D. S. McDONALD,
Guardian of Estate, Haliburton St.

Revier House

SKINNER STREET,

MRS. JAS. HAWKING, (late of the Temperance House) desires to express her thanks to the public for former patronage, and now begs to state that the Revier House has been comfortably arranged for the accommodation of boarders, steady or transient. Single or double rooms with hot or cold water baths, and electric light in each room. Everything strictly first-class and charges moderate. Remember the house, a half-minute's walk from the old stand north.

THE BEST —:— IS THE CHEAPEST

The Nanaimo Bakery Excels

SMART & THORNE,
The Popular Bakers.

MACE & FOSTER :

House Painters
Paper-Hangers
Kalsominers

—AND—

Sign Painters

WHARF STREET. - Postoffice Box 71

☞ Orders left at R. Lukey's Printing Office, Bastion St., will be promptly attended to.

Commercial Hotel.

Corner Commercial and Bastion Sts.

This long-established Hotel is comfortably fitted up with superior accommodations for travelers and others.

None but the best brands of Wines, Liquors, Ales and Cigars dispensed at the bar.

T. O'CONNEL, Prop.

P. O. Box 225. Telephone 7-9.

Nanaimo Meat Market,

VICTORIA CRESCENT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

Fresh and Salt Meats, Sausages, Etc.

Meats Delivered—
To any part of the City free of charge.
Special Attention paid to Shipping Orders.
A Trial Solicited.

M. LEBERRY & CO.

Lodge Notices.

Inkerman Lodge, No. 325, Sons of St. George.—Regular weekly meeting is held in Hilbert's Hall, Wharf street, on SATURDAY evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

FRED. WAGSTAFF, Sec.

People who Appreciate—

PURE DRUGS

Have their prescriptions dispensed at

PIMBURY'S DRUG STORE.

Their Prices are Right. Telephone 3.

J. H. PLEACE,

—GENERAL—

Hardware Merchant

A Full Assortment at the Lowest Market Rates

JOB WORK
Promptly Attended to.

All kinds of

Tin and Sheet-Iron Work.

Victoria Crescent, Nanaimo

Office Tel. 30. P. O. Box 16. Residence Tel. 101.

M. J. HILBERT & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN HILBERT

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Graduate of the Oriental, the Eureka, the New York and Clark's Schools of Embalming.

1, 3 and 5 Bastion St., Nanaimo

NOTICE.

All accounts due the Estate of John Hilbert must be paid on or before the 15th of January, 1896, to Mary Jane Hilbert, Bastion Street. All outstanding accounts after that date will be placed in the hands of a collector, with full instructions to press for same. In future the business will be conducted by

M. J. HILBERT & CO.

Nanaimo, Jan. 3rd, 1896.

THE UNION Bakery and Restaurant

Invites Inspection and Comparison as to Quality and Price.

THE BEST BREAD IN CITY,

Awarded First Prize at the Agricultural Show.

BEST TWO-BIT MEAL IN THE CITY

Bastion Street, opp. Telegraph Office

F. ROWBOTTOM, *Prop.*

ALWAYS IN STOCK—

GROCERIES,
MINERS' CAPS,
UNDERWEAR,
LAMPS, Etc. etc.

TAXIDERMIST DEPARTMENT—

BIRDS AND ANIMALS set up in a thorough workmanship manner.
On Hand—Four fine Deers' Heads, which will be sold for price of setting them up. Also a fine case of Birds.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES OF ALL KINDS.

D. S. McDONALD.
69 Haliburton Street, Nanaimo.

Nanaimo Business Directory

BARRISTERS.

BARKER & POTTS, Barristers and Solicitors. Commercial street.

G. F. CANE, Barrister and Solicitor, Room 11, Johnston Block.

MCINNES & MCINNES, Barristers, Room 6, Johnston Block, Commercial street.

YARWOOD & YOUNG, Barristers, corner of Commercial and Bastion streets.

BOTANIST.

T. HARDY, Botanic Druggist, Winfield Crescent. Try Hardy's Pile Ointment.

DENTISTS.

DR. MASON, Dentist. Extracting a specialty. Gas and Ether administered. Office, Odd-Fellow's Block, Nanaimo.

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METEOROLOGY.

THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU PREPARING FOR ATMOSPHERIC OBSERVATIONS.

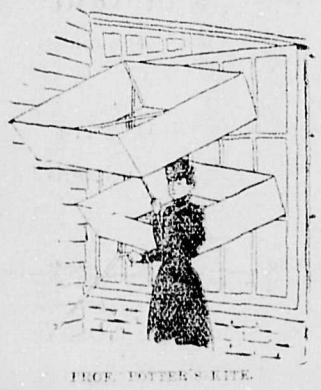
Kites That Will Ascend and Carry Instruments Two Miles--Varied Uses of These Aerial Toys of the Weather Man.

There surely never was anything quite so remarkable in its way as the new kite which is about to be employed by the Weather Bureau for studying the almost unknown regions of the upper air. This is an entirely new field of exploration and the scientific experts of the Government propose to invade it and record observations with instruments of precision. The facts thus gathered are expected to simplify the business of making weather forecasts and to render the latter much more accurate than heretofore. Much may be accomplished eventually in this way by ascents in balloons, but, pending hoped-for improvements in such flying apparatus kites are to be employed.

Experiments are now being made with a species of kite which would astonish the best-informed small boy. Nobody unacquainted with the higher principles of aerostation would imagine that such a thing could possibly fly. It looks more like a series of dry goods boxes strung together than like a kite. The boxes, however, are of silk, and they have no tops or bottoms. A string of five of them weighs 25 ounces, the framework being of very light sticks of wood. But you ought to see the machine go up. It doesn't fly like an ordinary kite. It goes up into the air with a rush and soars far aloft like a hovering bird almost without perceptible motion.

The inventor of this strange flying machine is Mr. S. A. Potter of the Weather Bureau's staff. Yesterday he invited your correspondent to go out to his country place near Washington and see his kites go up. There were a number of them, all constructed on the same principle, but having a varying number of boxes or "cells," as they are termed. The most serviceable pattern thus far seems to be that which consists of only two boxes. Stood on end it is 5½ feet high, and its weight is exactly 13 ounces. It has 1 square feet of silk or muslin, the idea being that the weight shall not exceed one ounce for each square foot of lifting surface. Muslin is used for every-day experiments, but silk is lighter, and therefore better.

On the crest of a hill was a huge reel, wound like a spool with 2,000 feet of strong cord. The reel was bolted to a table, the legs of the latter being driven deep into the ground and otherwise secured. This arrangement was necessary because of the tremendous pull of the kites, which otherwise would run away with the table, reel and all. Mr. Potter fled



MR. POTTER'S KITE.

one of his two-story kites to the end of the string, tossed it into the air, and up it shot as naturally as a bird would rise on the wing. Out ran the cord from the reel, and up and up soared the kite into the blue empyrean, where it hung almost motionless at a height of 300 feet, perhaps.

"The wind is light to-day," said Potter. "With a good breeze I have sent my kites as high as 2,000 feet. We are only at the beginning of our experiments and we shall do ever so much better before long. In the first place, this cord is very heavy, and a few hundred feet of it weigh a good deal, so as to pull down the kite. At the Weather Bureau we are getting ready a lot of very fine, but strong, steel wire, and that is to be substituted for the cord. It will weigh not nearly as much, and will be better for the purpose altogether. With this improvement in the apparatus I expect to be able to raise kites to an altitude of at least a mile. When we can do that we shall be in a position to ascertain important facts about the upper regions of the atmosphere. Eventually we hope to attain an elevation of two miles or more.

"It is of the utmost importance that the kite shall hang in the air as nearly without motion as possible, because it is intended to carry various self-registering instruments. Under such circumstances it would not do to have the machine diving and plunging about. One of the instruments which we propose to use is for determining temperature in the upper levels of the air. It weighs about two pounds, being made chiefly of aluminum, and contains clockwork mechanism, by means of which a thermometer record is inscribed on a sheet of white paper. Other apparatus is now being devised by Prof. Marvin, of the Weather Bureau, for automatically registering wind velocity, humidity and barometric pressure—the last being a measure of height, of course. Perhaps also we shall make note of the amount of electricity present in the atmosphere at different levels.

"Knowledge of all these conditions has much to do with the science of forecasting the weather. It may fairly be said that the key of successful forecasting is to be found in acquaintance with the conditions of the upper air. When we are able to make accurate observations at heights from one mile to two miles above the surface of the earth we shall have made a great step ahead. But, while we hope to accomplish much by this exploration of elevated region of the atmosphere, respecting which almost nothing is known at present, it is too early to speak with confidence. As yet, we have scarcely begun our work. Prof. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, to whom all the credit of this idea is due, proposes to send Prof. Hazen up in a balloon in the midst of a storm some day before long, for the purpose of securing observations.

"That has nothing to do with the kite-flying, however. Our new reel for the latter purpose will be wound with 10,000 feet or nearly two miles of steel wire. An important advantage of the wire is that it offers comparatively little resistance to wind. If you have 2,000 feet of cord 1-32 of an inch thick upheld by a kite the surface presented by it to the wind is very considerable, and the resistance to the air current thus offered tends to pull the kite down. Accordingly, the kite on a wire is able to rise much higher, and the higher it goes the greater the velocity of wind which it finds to uphold it for wind velocity increases as the higher levels of the atmosphere are reached. Greater wind velocity means increased lifting power for the kite, so that it can sustain more wire. It is by figuring on these data that we arrive at a reasonable expectation of being able to fly our kites at an elevation of two miles when our arrangements are completed."

While he talked Mr. Potter had not been idle. The two-story kite still floating in the air, he attached a separate piece of cord 100 feet in length to another kite of the same pattern. The end of this string he tied to the main cord near the reel, and then he tossed kite No. 2 into the air. It rose rapidly, and a moment later there were two artificial birds of muslin and sticks soaring aloft, one far above the other. This process was repeated with a third kite, and that was sent up in like manner. The strain on the cord had become by this time very considerable and Mr. Potter explained that in a high wind it was the hardest kind of work to fetch a flock of his birds to earth again, the pull being sometimes 40 pounds or more. In a severe gale it might run up to 50 pounds, with half a dozen kites thus strung in tandem fashion.

"You see," said Mr. Potter, "by arranging them in this way we can get any amount of lifting power that we want, and heavy instruments may be carried to a great height. In order to make simultaneous observations at different levels, we have only to arrange the supplementary kites along the main cord at determined intervals. We know just how much wire has run off the reel, and by taking into account the angle of the wire to the earth's surface and making allowance for the slack, we can calculate pretty closely the elevation of each kite. A two-cell kite in a fair breeze will lift three pounds, in a gale it will carry eight pounds."

"What is the cause of that peculiar purring noise which the kites make all the time?" asked your correspondent.

"It is the vibration of the muslin due to the wind," replied Mr. Potter. "I could show you something more interesting than that if we were using wire instead of cord. I have flown my kites repeatedly with wire, and always an electric current along the wire has been noticeable. Sometimes it is very slight, while at other times it has been so strong as to give severe shocks and send out sparks half an inch in length. To avoid the shocks, I have been obliged repeatedly to ground the wire by hanging another piece of wire over it. This electrical action is due to difference in the amounts of electricity present at various atmospheric levels. It is very odd, by the way, to notice the way in which crows behave with regard to the kites. Close by here in the neighborhood of the National Cemetery at Arlington, is one of the greatest crow roosts in the country, and often the birds fly around the kites in flocks, squawking and exhibiting every symptom of curiosity."

Though the new kite is Mr. Potter's own invention, the idea from which it is derived was original with an Australian experimenter named Hargrave. The Hargrave kite, however, is heavy and very difficult to start a-flying. Like the Potter kite, it consists in its simplest form of two boxes, topless and bottomless, joined together by a frame of wood. But the boxes are rectangular, whereas those of Mr. Potter's kite are diamond-shaped. By this modification of form Mr. Potter is enabled to make his frame ever so much lighter, so that the whole affair weighs scarcely more than a pound. Any boy can make such a kite and fly it far more easily than one of the ordinary sort. It flies itself, one might say, requiring only to be tossed into the air when there is a fair breeze blowing. The Potter kite has several times the lifting power of the common kite, possessing four plane surfaces instead of one.

The scientific kite, like man in his descent from the apes, has lost its tail. Before the new Potter kite was invented the Weather Bureau experimented with Malay kites 5 feet high, of muslin. The Malay kite is built on the same plan as an ordinary boy's kite, though somewhat simpler, having only two sticks instead of three. As many as a dozen kites of this kind were flown on one cord, tandem fashion, like the Potter kites. They were constructed on mathematical principles, and thus got along without tails; but they dived and plunged a great deal, and were by no means satisfactory for purposes of meteorological observation. Recently experiments have been made with sending up kites of the Potter type with cameras, by which photographs were taken from considerable elevations. A noticeable point about these photographs was a peculiar distortion of the perspective.

By means of kite observation it is intended to make a sort of profile map of the atmosphere, in which curves of temperature and barometer will be located for different seasons of the year. Such data may be valuable to engineers of flying machines when practically perfected, just as charts are useful to sailors. By means of them it will be easy to determine what currents of air are likely to be met with at various heights. It is imagined that kite-flying on scientific principles may be serviceable in future wars. A camera sent up on a line of kites may be utilized to take photographs of the enemy's forces and fortifications. Kites may even carry bombs filled with high explosives and drop the latter where they will do the most good. The Signal Corps could be easily and cheaply equipped with kites, which would weigh little, and might be folded up in small space.

In the National Museum is a remarkable collection of Chinese kites, which exhibit a versatile ingenuity of contrivance in flying apparatus undreamed of by Europeans or Americans. The small boy of the United States, born an inventor because he is a Yankee, thinks he is performing a feat if he succeeds in causing to soar a simple pentagon of sticks and paper, with a tail of rags. Such a toy bears the same relation to the Chinese kite as is borne by the flint hatchet to the modern ax. In the collection spoken of are kites in the shape of frogs, lizards, cranes, owls, gigantic flies and enormous grasshoppers. But by far the most extraordinary is a kite 30 feet long, in the shape of a snake-like dragon. No one but a Chinaman or a Japanese would suppose that such a thing could be flown. It is composed of a number of pasteboard disks, each a foot in diameter, fastened together with spaces between by a cord running the length of the dragon, which has a ferocious looking paper head. The string held by the manipulator of this interesting plaything is attached at three or more points in the length of the dragon, so that the latter may be controlled in the air. While afloat the long tail has an undulating and serpentine motion, thus producing a very realistic effect.

Are the eyelashes to keep the pupils of the eyes in obedience?

WHEN WORK FITS WOMAN.

Elevate Domestic Service and Check the Mad Rush of Girls for Business Life.

Edward W. Bok, in February Ladies' Home Journal, considers editorially "When Work Fits Woman," a text under which he enters emphatic and vigorous protest against the mad rush of women to seek employment in mercantile and manufacturing establishments. The article is evidently inspired by the recent public utterances of one of the largest employes of women in Pennsylvania, who, in raising his voice against this evil, asserts "that more wrong has been done to thousands of girls who have gone into our commercial houses than the world dreams of," and urges young women who are seeking positions, to engage as domestics where they are safe from danger, where their surroundings would be elevating and congenial, and in a field which greatly needs them. Mr. Bok emphasizes these utterances and goes farther, saying: "The fact cannot be disputed that no single factor in modern life is doing so much to degenerate our young womanhood as this mad race on the part of girls, impelled by necessity or not, to go into the business world. These may sound like strong words to the ears of some, but to those who are really cognizant of the immensity of the evil results that are being wrought, they will simply fit the case and not go beyond it. In altogether too many of our commercial and industrial establishments, stores and factories, the men into whose hands is given the power to employ and control girls are not fit, from a moral standpoint, to herd swine. And yet thousands of our young women are allowed to go from their homes to work under the influence of these men and in the atmosphere vitiated by them. And why? Simply because it is considered more 'respectable' to be employed in an office, store or factory than to engaged in domestic service. The very word 'servant' has a taint about it that the majority of young women dislike and from which they flee. But what else are they in business establishments than servants, pure and simple? There can be no difference but an imaginary one. That is all. Far less leniency is shown in our business houses to women employes than is shown, as a rule, in our homes to domestic help—infinitely less." Mr. Bok further argues that if the mistress would seek to elevate domestic work, to treat servants with greater consideration, and to have the daughters of the family show some active interest and participation in household work, better, more intelligent and more reliable women would be attracted to the kitchens of our homes, and the destructive rush of young girls to work in stores, counting houses and factories, would be largely checked, and a modern evil to a great extent curtailed.

An Effective Remedy.

The electrician is a comparatively new man in the industrial field. In older branches of work the ground has been gone over so often that all sorts of contingencies are provided against, but unlooked-for conditions are the daily lot of the electrical engineer, who has to be alert and resourceful. An operator who was wiring a theater in a great hurry was driven to despair by the way in which the carpenters would constantly undo in a few seconds the work of hours. They would insist on driving nails in his wires, and cutting the circuits whenever they thought they had occasion to do so. As remonstrance failed, he went on another tack. Rigging up a 12-inch fire gong he connected all his circuits with it. Within half an hour after the gong was installed it went off with a clanging which brought every workman in the building down into the street. Cries of "Fire" resounded through every part of the theater and there was a huge scare. After awhile, when it became evident that there had been a false alarm, the engineer got the hands together and took them back into the building. He there explained to them that every time any one but his own men even so much as touched a wire the gong would go off, and the man who touched the wire would get a shock of electricity that would paralyze him for life. His circuits were never troubled again.

Needlework.

Needlework withstands the ages. When it is beautiful it is worthy of art museums. It is not only decorative in itself, but it is decorative employment. A woman embroidering makes as charming a picture as a lovely girl painting. All the ladies of high degree in all the courts in all the ages have done beautiful needlework, and the fashionable woman of to-day seems to have suddenly remembered this. Smart boudoirs and drawing-rooms all of a sudden display fascinating little work boxes and embroidery frames, and in the few minutes before dinner is served the hostess busies herself with taking a few stitches in the enchanting fabric that is growing under her fingers, the while she gossips gayly with the friends who are dining en famille. Mittens and comforters for the poor are with great justice no longer being made by society women. The sewing and knitting of this description is left for needy women to do who cannot do anything else, their work being bought from them and turned over to more needy people. It is the fashion to give one's friends examples of one's handiwork of the new-old regime. Instead of "fascinators," which alway did muss the hair so, now prie-dieus are worked for one's girl friends who are betrothed. The rector no longer dreads the shower of slippers which he can never wear out enough to make them good luck to throw after all the brides he blesses, but has visions of wonderful altar cloths, which it is the dream of every fashionable Roman Catholic and High Church Episcopalian woman to embroider. Most American women, though, lack the patience requisite for so big an undertaking.

A Signal Man's Spree.

The New York Sun of the 13th ult., gives a somewhat thrilling account of a railway signal man's spree, and what came out of it. Geo. Mason, a signal tower man on the Long Island railroad, near New York, got drunk and took forcible possession of his signal tower, driving the day watchman out at the point of a loaded revolver. He soon got the signals mixed and stopped two passenger trains going in opposite directions. Word was quickly sent to an adjoining station, and all trains that should pass were stopped. A number of men were sent and overpowered the inebriate, and took him away to a police station, where he was locked up. Providentially, no loss of life or property resulted from his spree. The next day he was tried before a police maigstrate, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, the magistrate regretting he could not give him a heavier sentence. Such an incident shows what danger there may be to a whole community when one man drinks too much.

THE SQUARE-BUILT MAN.

Two Occasions on Which He Said "Well, General," to Wolseley.

"War correspondents!" exclaimed Lord Wolseley. "Some of them are desperately brave, while others are anything but heroes. The majority, I think, do their duty well, even when it leads them into tight places. By the way, talking of tight places and war correspondents, I remember an incident that may interest you. It was at the beginning of the Ashantee campaign, just after our landing; a square-built little man came up to me and said, speaking slowly, and with an unmistakable American accent:

"'General, allow me to introduce myself; I am the correspondent of the New York Herald. I—'

"Too busy to attend to him, I cut him short with 'What can I do for you sir?'

"He replied, imperturbably, with the same exasperating slowness, "Well, General, I want to be as near you as I can if there is any fightin' to be seen.'

"'Capt. So-and-So has charge of all the arrangements concerning correspondents, I rejoined, curtly; 'you had better see him.' And with this I turned on my heel and went about my business.

"I saw no more of my correspondent with the aggravating coolness and slowness of speech for many a day. I did not even know whether he was accompanying the column or not.

"Personally speaking I was only in danger once during the whole expedition. It was shortly before we entered Coomassie. I had pressed forward with the advance troops, hoping to break the last effort at resistance and have done with the affair, when the enemy, utilizing the heavy covert, came down and fairly surrounded us. For a few minutes the position was critical, and every man had to fight, for the enemy's fire was poured in at close quarters. They pressed upon us from all sides, dodging from tree to tree, and continually edging closer, hoping to get hand to hand. In the hottest of it my attention was caught by a man in civilian's clothes, who was some fifteen or twenty yards in front of me, and who was completely surrounded by the advancing savages. He seemed to pay no heed to the danger, but, kneeling on one knee, took aim, and fired again and again, and I seemed to see that every time he fired a black man fell. I was fascinated by his danger and coolness. As our main body came up and the savages were driven back, I went forward to see that no harm came to my civilian friend, who rose just as I reached him. To my astonishment it was the correspondent of the New York Herald, and he began again in the same slow, calm way:

"'Well, general—'

"Again I interrupted him: 'You were lucky to escape. Didn't you see that you were surrounded?'

"'Well, general,' he began again. 'I guess I was too much occupied by the niggers in front to pay much attention to those behind."

"That was evidently the simple truth. Whatever men may say in the future about Henry M. Stanley, no one that has seen him in danger will deny that his courage is of the first quality. I took a liking to him on the spot, and we became great friends; nor has anything occurred since to alter my opinion of him."—London Saturday Review.

Quebec License Amendments.

During the recent session of the Quebec Legislature, which has just closed, some important changes were made in the liquor license law of that province. Among them are the following: Any of the municipal councils, except those of Montreal and Quebec, must certify a willingness to the issue of liquor licenses, or they cannot be issued at all, and the decision of the council is absolute. In case the applicant has been previously convicted of violating the license law his application must be refused. If the majority of the electors in the municipality, or of a polling sub-division, have filed their opposition to any license being granted within that limit, none can be granted. Special licenses can be issued for picnics, races or large gatherings. In municipalities where local option by-laws are in force, licenses are issued for the sale of liquors for medicinal purposes, but no such licenses can be issued to public houses. The reason is obvious. A purchaser of liquor from an unlicensed person, or during pohibited hours, is liable to a penalty of from $5 to $25 for each offence. Any licensed person harboring a constable while on duty, or giving him liquor, or attempting to bribe him, is liable to a penalty of $50.

Sense of Color in Animals.

It is next to impossible to give an instance in which a dog identifies an object by its hue, and there is little positive evidence that the larger quadrupeds have much sense of color. Domestic cattle are so far affected by violent contrast of white and dark that the presence of a black, white or very clearly spotted animal in the herd sometimes results in calves being thrown of the same color or markings. But though red is said to irritate a bull, and to excite hunters by association of ideas, the latter statement rests partly on surmise. The writer has seen a setter refuse to retrieve a black rabbit because it apparently thought its master had shot a black cat. But a house-living dog shows no preference for a red carpet or rug over a blue or variegated one, and expresses no surprise or curiosity whether its master wears a red uniform or a black evening suit. None of the cats, whether wild or tame, show any partiality for bright hues; and among all the stratagems used for time immemorial by hunters, the use of color as a lure for quadrupeds is notably absent.—Popular Science.

For Cleaning Black Dress Goods.

Every one has or wants a black gown nowadays, and such goods as serge, cheviot, cashmere, Henrietta, etc., are easily cleaned. First remove the grease spots with naphtha and remember that this fluid is very explosive when exposed to either light or fire. Make a lather of warm soapsuds, using a good, not strong soap and a teaspoonful of borax to every two quarts of water. Into this dip the goods up and down and wash between the hands; then wring gently and pat partly dry; hang in the shade and when nearly dry iron on the wrong side with a moderately warm iron. Always rinse once in luke-warm water, and iron until the material is perfectly dry. Never rub a fabric that is being renovated on the washboard, nor wring it tightly, and in using naphtha remember that it roughens the hands, and that after using it it is well to put vaseline upon them and to wear old gloves. Wash alpaca in the same manner as cashmere, adding a little gum-arabic to the rinsing water. If the black goods are of a rusty color restore them by sponging with ammonia and alcohol. Always use a piece of the same material or one near to it to sponge with. —February Ladies' Home Journal.

TOBACCO AND EDUCATION.

Recent Action of Two Universities Against the Use of Tobacco in College.

If the action of the authorities of two univerities is an indication then a war is to be begun by the higher eductional institutions upon the use of tobacco in college. The Boston University has recently made the rule that those students who are unwilling to give up the use of tobacco while in the University building may withdraw and their tuition fees will be returned. The step taken by the Northwestern University while not so decisive is nevertheless understood to mean that the use of tobacco will be discountenanced in that institution. Statements have been handed around among the students asking them to give their opinion of the results of the use of tobacco in their own case, and to say whether they are willing to pledge themselves against its use in future.

If statistics gathered at leading colleges have any weight it will have to be admitted that the free use of tobacco has an injurious effect upon the health of students. The best known and most thorough tests to determine this question were made at Yale and Amherst, which institutions can be taken as fairly representing the larger and the smaller colleges. In 1891 the physician at Yale published the results of his observations on the use of tobacco among undergraduates. In a class of 147 students he found that in four years the 77 who never used tobacco surpassed the 70 who did use it 10.4 per cent. in gain in weight, 24 per cent. in increase of height and 26.7 per cent. in growth of chest girth. But the most marked difference was in the gain in lung capacity, the non-users recording a gain of 77.5 per cent. greater than the habitual chewers or smokers.

This is a remarkable showing, but it is surpassed by an investigation made among the undergraduates at Amherst. It was found that during the four years of a college student's life at that school the non-users of toabcco gained 24 per cent. more in weight, 37 per cent. more in height and 42 per cent. more inches girth than the tobacco users, while the increase in the lung capacity of the former was 75 per cent. greater than in the latter. This larger relative increase among the non-users of tobacco at Amherst than at Yale is accounted for by the fact that the average age of the students at the former school is lower than at the latter school, and hence they are more susceptible to any cause which affects them injuriously. If similar investigations were made at other colleges much the same situation would doubtless be found to exist among the users and non-users of tobacco as was discovered at Yale and Amherst.

But the physical effects are not the only bad results of tobacco using. It harms the intellectual faculties also. According to Prof. Fisk, of the Northwestern University, when a college class at Yale had been divided into four sections according to scholarship it was discovered that the highest section was composed almost entirely of non-smokers and the lowest section almost entirely of smokers. Such demonstrations of the mental and physical results of the use of tobacco by college undergraduates, says the Philadelphia Press, justify the effort being made by some college authorities to check its use. But startling as the results of the investigation among young men at college are, it is probable that an investigation as to the effects of smoking on the health of young school lads would be much more startling. The newspapers record now and then the death or insanity of some boy from the use of cigarettes. But no account is taken of the stunting of the minds and bodies of the great mass of young lads from the same cause.

There are plenty of laws on the statute books intended to check the use of cigarettes among the young, but in the main they are inoperative. And yet it is at this period that the reform must begin. It would probably be found that in the great majority of cases the student who smokes acquired the habit before he entered the college. It is rarely formed later. If parents and public school authorities would do their duty the most effectual check could be put on the use of tobacco. The crusade of college authorities will doubtless give good results, but it is late. To be effectual the battle against the harmful effects of tobacco must be begun while a lad is still at home and under the direct influence of his parents.

An Absent Member.

Colonel Pierce, of Dakota, tells of a member of the Legislature of that state who takes an interest in public affairs, and who is in the habit of "talking right out in meeting." Not many months ago the governor, who has been at a deadlock with the Legislature already, sent in the nomination of a one legged man for a prominent office, and it became the duty of the Legislature to consider whether to confirm it or not. The statesman to whom Colonel Pierce alludes took the floor and made a brief but effective speech. "Gentlemen of the Legislature," he said, "let us look the situation calmly in the face and see if we can stand this sort of nincompoop in the office to which he has been nominated. He trades mostly, as I'm told, gentlemen, on his timber leg, but don't be fooled on that. Did he lose his meat and bone leg in the war, gentlemen, did he lose it in the war? No, sir, he did not lose it in the war. Did he lose it in the harvest field? No, sir, he did not lose it in the harvest field. Then how did he lose it? you ask, and you have a right to ask it, gentlemen. It is your right to ask all questions you've a mind to about the way this duffer lost his leg. He was riding, gentlemen, over the prairies of this great and growing state, turning out of their humble cottages the widows and orphans of poor soldiers who were not able to pay rent, in the dead midst of winter, when the good and wise Creator, who shelters and feeds the sparrows and never allows the children of the righteous to beg bread, froze his shins off."—Exchange.

Floral Decorations for Children's Parties.

In giving a birthday party for children the table should be decorated with the birthday flower of the month in which they were born: January, snowdrop; February, the primrose; March, violet; April, daisy; May, hawthorn; June, wild rose; July, lily; August, poppy; September, convolvulus; October, hops; November, chrysanthemum; December, holly. Each has an appropriate sentiment attached to it. The snowdrop means consolation; the primrose, youthful sunshine; the violet, modesty; the daisy, innocence; the hawthorn, hope; the wild rose, simplicity; the lily, purity; the poppy, the comfort of sleep; the convolvulus, contentment; hops, aspiration; the chrysanthemum, cheerfulness; holly, foresight and protection.—February Ladies' Home Journal.

THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

The Work Before the Soldiers--One of Britain's Little Wars.

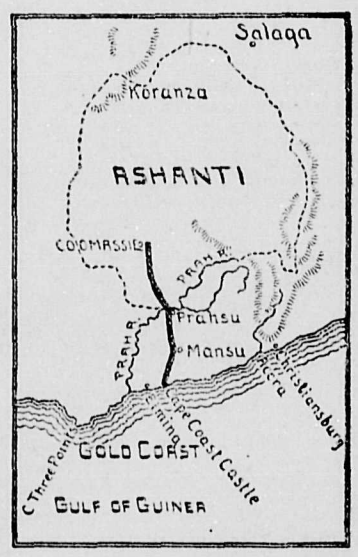
While other war alarms are sounding England is pushing on her campaign against Ashanti with unabated vigor. This map will help to make the present situation clear; and it is worth describing, for it is doubtful if a small campaign in Africa was ever more admirably planned.

The black line shows the route the British column will follow from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie, the residence of King Prempeh. The peculiar feature of the campaign is that this line of march is being prepared, as far as possible, before the British troops are landed from their ship. England wants it to be a dash to Coomassie, and such a thing cannot be achieved without a lot of preparatory work.

The route lies nearly all the way through forest, which is made almost impassable by the dense undergrowth. Thousands of natives have been employed cutting a wide road from the coast to the Prah river and the road makers are now at work beyond the river. Early in December thousands of natives embarked from the various ports along the Gold Coast for Cape Coast Castle, and were set at work carrying the supplies into the interior. A large supply depot has been established at Mansu, and another at Prahsu. Other natives under European command have been stringing a telegraph line along the route, and it is now completed to Prahsu. The engineer corps have completed a bridge over the Prahsu river at Prahsu, and at last accounts were bridging a small river a little further north. Rest huts at five different camp stations have been built between the coast and Prahsu, so that the troops will not need to pitch tents at the end of the day's march. In fact, everything is being done to save the soldiers work, and enable them to march with celerity.

The troops will comprise 786 white soldiers, 400 hundred men from the West Indian Regiment, and 600 Hussars, in all 1,786 men, under the command of Sir Francis Scott. Prahsu will be the base of operations. A hospital containing sixty beds has been built there, and a smaller hospital has been erected at Mansu. As the column advances beyond the Prah, stations will be established with carriers and hammocks for the speedy transportation of the sick to the hospitals of the coast. These stations will also be defensive posts, by means of which it is intended to maintain a perfect line of communication with the coast.

Stores of every kind will have to be carried on the heads of natives, and at least 12,000 men and women, each carrying about fifty pounds, will be engaged beyond the Prah river in this service. It is known that the water of the region contains much deleterious matter, and all that is used for drinking purposes will percolate into large canvas tanks through Pasteur filters. Bakers will be sent across the Prah to bake fresh bread at the defensive posts. The artillery will consist of a small mountain battery, a battery of six seven-pounder field guns, a Maxim and a number of rocket tubes. All the white troops will be kept on board ship until everything is ready, and then they will debark, and start at once along the road that is ready for them. Such is the scheme of the expedition, and it cannot be denied that it has been admirably conceived. Prempeh probably doesn't realize the very uncomfortable box he is in. Enemies are coming against him, not only from the south, but also from the north. The King of Koranza, which place is shown on the map, has agreed to help the English, and to march on the Ashanti capital if arms and ammunition are sent



to him. So a force of Haussas, with a large quantity of gunpowder and lead for arming the tribesmen, have been dispatched to him under the command of an English captain. The Koranza natives are excellent fighters, and their country being open and free from forest, is well adapted for the proposed operations.

This war is being made upon the King of Ashanti because he persists in raiding for slaves, molests tribes that are under British protection, and keeps up the terrible practice of human sacrifices. The end of it will probably be the appropriation of the whole of Ashanti by Great Britain.

Coffin Bath Tub.

"I wanted a bath in a North Carolina hotel," said a traveling man to a Washington Star writer.

"I rang for the bell-boy—there was but one—and when he arrived I asked him if they had a bath-tub about the house.

"Yes, sah; nice ones, sah," he said.

"Bring me one."

"In a few minutes the boy returned, bringing on his shoulder a coffin, with silver-plated handles and a lid all complete.

"What does that mean?" I asked, indignantly.

"Dat's de bath-tub, sah. De landlord used to be in de undertakin' business, sah, and had some coffins when he took dis hotel. His son is a tinner, sah, an' jess lined de coffins with tin. Try it, boss. You'll fin' it bery nice."

"Conquering my scruples, I opened the lid and found the coffin lined with tin, as stated, and I took the bath, but I didn't feel just right about it."

Her Only Hope.

"Did you ever see Miss Winchwether?"

"No; what of her?"

"She was married the other day to a blind man."

"How very odd."

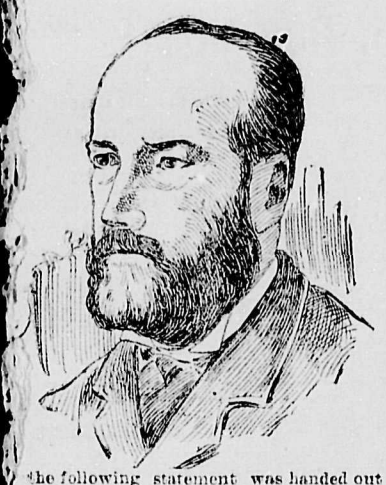
"No; you wouldn't say so if you'd ever seen her."

WILLIAM VAN HORNE

HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Official Reply to the Street Statement is Somewhat Sphynx-Like.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused in Montreal during the week by the announcement that Sir William Van Horne intended to retire from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Sir William has been so prominently connected with the company since its inception that such a rumor could not help creating considerable interest and much speculation. A correspondent called at the Canadian Pacific offices to ascertain what truth there was in the report, when



the following statement was handed out as authorized by the president: "The statement that I am to resign is unauthorized. I may say, however, that I hope to drop out of active service before long. There are several things I would like yet to do, or be instrumental in doing, if I do not have too long to wait for the opportunity."

It is further unofficially stated that Sir William will not retire for some months, and that on his retirement the office will be filled by Mr. Shaughnessy, the present vice-president, who has accompanied Sir William on his last three or four trips over the entire road.

FEMALE CRIMINALS.

A Scientist's Attempt to Define Their Physical Characteristics.

Prof. Lombroso's theory is briefly that the criminal type is a recurrence to old ancestral forms of low development, "a product of pathological and atavistic anomalies"; the criminal, in fact, "stands mid-way between the lunatic and the savage." The theory is built up on the observation, not of marked peculiarities stamping the offender with a brand easy to be recognized, but on countless small deviations from the normal type, shared by the criminal population, it is true, in common with many law-abiding individuals, but in a far higher percentage, and especially significant in combination.

The actual physical peculiarities observed among female prisoners are not very numerous or striking. Among them may be mentioned heavy jaws and high cheek bones. Stature, strength of arms and length of limbs were found to be below the average, and though the facial diameter was larger the cranial diameter was considerably less than in normal subjects. Much of the evil appears to be due to the brain. The post-mortem examination of thirty-three revealed in eleven out of the number "grave microscopic lesion of the central system and its involucra."

Passing to skull anomalies, they were found less frequent among female than among male criminals, always excepting the skulls of murderesses, which are peculiar. The skull of Charlotte Corday is cited in this connection as displaying very striking irregularities.

The following small anomalies are among those which have been observed to recur among criminal and fallen women: Facial asymmetry, or a striking want of correspondence between the two sides of the face has been noticed in 7.7 per cent.; irregularity in the shape of the ears is twice as common among criminals, and projecting ears appear to be more especially characteristic of the swindler and the poisoner; a crooked nose may be noted among one out of every four evil-doers; while the flat nose is more distinctive of the law abiding citizen, it is a defect shared in common with a large proportion of incendiaries. A virile physiognomy, combined often with the voice and larynx of a man, were observed also in a large number of female offenders, and certain distinctly degenerate types, such as the cast of face known as the Mongolian physiognomy, and hypertrophy of the muscles of the neck, observable in large quadrupeds were not wanting. Cleft palate, hare-lip, left-handedness, anomalous teeth, though common enough among normals, were found to be twice as frequent among criminals.

The sense of touch, taste, smell and hearing were experimented on by consent of the prisoners, and were found to be considerably less acute than in normal subjects. In sense of smell especially the criminal class seems to be singularly deficient, and only three out of fifteen of the born criminals had a normal field of vision. All these anomalies are far less prominent and frequent in females than in males, and the true criminal type is comparatively seldom encountered in women.

It may be asked what good can result from all this laborious classification of minute characteristics. Much of it, doubtless, is over elaborated and beside the mark, which is disputed ground, the records of different observers varying in many important points. But the broad fact remains that children are born into the world with certain well-defined traits of mind and body distinct from their fellows, and that of these children a large proportion are found in later life to have run off the track and become absorbed in the criminal class. A recent investigation in London schools has shown that the number of these children amounts to 18 per cent. Is there not some reason to believe that wise treatment and special training from the beginning might bring under control the passions of which the bodily anomalies present a faint and often erring index, and save many lives from mischief and ultimate despair?—London Hospital.

A Cincinnati clergyman thought he would raise his own pork. So he bought five pigs and fattened them. Now that they are fit to kill, he says they seem so much like his own children that he hasn't the heart to kill them. The pigs are in good luck, but it's rather hard on the children.—Boston Transcript.

RELATION OF TEMPERATURE TO MILK.

The position taken in these columns that it is by no means settled that high temperatures are conducive to economic butter production is in part confirmed by results of experiments at the Vermont Experiment Station that have since come to hand. The tests were not direct, being the summary of temperature observations and milk records taken in the routine work of the station. These are summarized for a long period, with the result that it appears that the quality of the milk is changed in reverse of the movement of the thermometer; that is, when the thermometer goes down the quality of the milk goes up. The same result was noted in relation to quantity. Such tests as these can only be accepted as evidence, for they are neither critical nor scientific in character. We shall not, therefore, dwell upon them and occupy only further space for the summary given by the station:

1. Fall Test—Nearly two thirds of the changes in per cents of total solids, and over half the changes in fat percentages were inverse to thermometric variations.

2.—Winter Test—Nearly two-thirds of the changes in fat percentages were inverse to thermometric variations.

3. Summer Soiling Test (World's Fair)—Over half the changes in per cents of total solids and three-quarters of the changes in fat percentages were inverse to thermometric variations.

4. Spring and Summer Pasture Test (5th Vt. Expt. Stat. Rpt., p.p. 65 to 68)—"61 per cent. of the changes in the quality were in the opposite direction to changes in temperature."

5. Summer Pasture Test (6th Vt. Expt. Stat. Rpt., p.p. 130 to 133)—"68 per cent. of the changes in total solids and 54 per cent. of the changes in fat percentages were in the inverse direction."

6. These five separate tests, covering practically the entire year, and the conditions of pasture, summer soiling and winter barn feeding, point directly to the conclusion that the tendency of cows is to give from day to day richer milk when the temperature falls and poorer milk as it rises; or, in other words, the quality of the milk (solids and fat) varies inversely to temperature changes.

The above touches only quality of milk. It will not be understood that we advocate low temperatures, that is, freezing temperatures. The right temperature is not namable, but in cold weather above 45 degrees gained by close quarters sacrifices all there is gained, or so it is believed.—Am. Agriculturist.

Handling a Heifer.

John Gould said at a farmers' institute in Maine, held by the Maine State Board of Agriculture, that "the heifer should come into the dairy at two years old, and I want her to have the same barn education that my dairy cows have. If she comes in in the fall I want her to run with my cows for the last three or four months before she comes in. If she comes in in the spring I want her stabled with my cows, and then when she comes into the dairy she knows what it is to be handled. I do not believe in too much tomfoolery about her, but I want to have her handled. I should teach her to be tied up regularly, and sometimes make believe milk her. Then she will come into the dairy with dairy habits and you will not have the work of breaking her. Some of you can remember that process. It surpassed anything that Barnum ever had. I would feed her liberally of bran for that developing life she is having to supply.

"I want this heifer stabled every day in the year after she comes into the dairy. Let us make this stable life a continuous habit, so that we shall have uniform milking and handling. Another thing I would mention in this connection: I would not have this heifer come back into the dairy just as soon as I could get her there; I want an interval of three or four months. If the natural period be to come back into the dairy in a year, then make it fifteen or sixteen months."

Do you agree with Mr. Gould that stabling a heifer should be continuous?

Churning Sweet Cream.

Prof. Robertson as dairy commissioner of Canada reports an experiment in churning sweet cream at different temperatures, varying from 41 up to 58 degrees. The table of results is quite complete. We condense his facts. The lowest amount of fat in the buttermilk was found when it was churned at 41 degrees, F, and the largest amount of fat in the buttermilk at the highest temperature, or at 58 degrees, this being .6 of one per cent. The time of churning decreased as the temperature raised from 90 minutes at 41 degrees to 10 minutes at 55 degrees. The experiments were duplicated in one case, the highest temperature of churning being 55 degrees and in the other 58 degrees. The same law followed in both trials. The conclusions are thus stated by the commissioner:

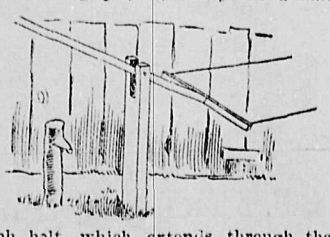
"The results from these 42 tests indicate that:

"When the churning of sweet cream is started at a temperature of 50 degrees F., or under, the quantity of butter fat remaining in the buttermilk need not exceed 0.25 of one per cent.

"For the efficient recovery of the butter fat by the churning of sweet cream, the temperature of the cream should not be above 50 degrees F. when the churning is started; and the churn (if a revolving one) should not be filled to more than one-quarter of its actual holding capacity."

A Clothes-Line Elevator.

Our illustration shows a device for carrying two clothes lines, both of which may be elevated at once. It consists of a stout post set well into the ground, and having in the upper end a slot two inches wide and six long. In this is a lever of tough hard wood, two inches square and six feet long, playing freely on a half



inch bolt, which extends through the post from side to side. One end of the lever is rounded off, and firmly mortised to the other is a cross piece three and a half feet long, near the extremities of which are attached the clothes lines. After the lines have been filled, the long arm of the lever is brought down and hooked under the projection of the short post, elevating the lines with their burdens about two and a half feet above the original position. This action is reversed when it is desired to reach the lines.—American Agriculturist.

Eli Perkins's Advice to Young Ladies.

"Young Ladies," said Eli Perkins to the Nashville Seminary girls, "I want to talk seriously to you about your mothers: "It may be that you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course, it has not been brought there by any acts of yours; still it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast; and when your mother comes and begins to express her surprise, go right up and kiss her on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear face.

"Besides, you owe her a kiss or two. Away back, when you were a little bit of a girl, she kissed you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You were not so attractive then as you are now. And through those years of childish sunshine and shadows, she was always ready to cure, by the magic of a mother's kiss, your dirty little chubby hands whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with the rough old world.

"And then the midnight kiss with which she routed so many bad dreams, as she leaned above your restless pillow, have all been on interest these long, long years.

"Of course, she is not so pretty and kissable as you are; but if you had done your share of work during the last ten years, the contrast would not be so marked.

"Her face has more wrinkles than yours, and yet if you were sick that face would appear far more beautiful than an angel's as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of these wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear face.

"She will leave you one of these days. These burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. These rough, hard hands, that have done so many things for you, will be crossed upon her lifeless breast.

"Those neglected lips that gave you your first baby kiss will be forever closed, and those sad, tired eyes will have opened in eternity, and then you will appreciate your mother; but it will be too late."

Fried Ice-Cream.

Fried ice cream has become very popular in Philadelphia. A small, solid cake of ice cream is enveloped in a thin sheet of pie crust, and then dipped in boiling lard or butter long enough to cook the outside covering to a crisp. If served immediately, the ice cream is found to be as solidly frozen as when it was first prepared. The process of frying is so quickly accomplished and the pastry is so good a protector that the heat has no chance to reach the frozen cream. Another novelty is baked ice cream, which has a meringue top.

Restoring Cane Seats.

To restore cane seats that have become sagged and to make them tight and like new, a German paper gives a simple remedy. The chair is turned over and the caned seat thoroughly moistened and washed with very hot water, a sponge being used. The cane should be allowed to absorb the water freely. The chair is then placed either in the open air, or still better, in a draft, where it is allowed to dry. After drying the cane seat will be found white and stretched as tight as new.

NOSES AND SMELLING.

There are fourteen bones in the nose.

Burns had the genuine Celtic type of nose.

A blunt nose is generally indicative of dulness.

The nose of the mole is movable like that of the hog.

The Greek nose was straight and tolerably prominent.

Pimples on the nose are frequently caused by indigestion.

The nose of Beethoven was large, thick and ill-shaped.

In extreme old age the sense of smell is often entirely lost.

The Duke of Wellington was called "Nosey" by his soldiers.

Small nostrils are said by physiologists to indicate small and weak lungs.

In all ages the nose has been regarded as strongly indicative of character.

The Turkish nose bears a tolerably close resemblance to the Semitic type.

A nose of proper proportions should be one-third the length of the face.

Fish are undoubtedly provided with a reasonably acute sense of smell.

Goethe had a large Roman nose, rather more bent than usual in that type.

The blind are often almost preternaturally gifted with the sense of smell.

The sense of smell is probably more acute in the dog than in any other animal.

A sharp nose pointing forward is the characteristic of impudence and curiosity.

The Duke of Wellington was blessed with a Roman nose of generous proportions.

The first Duke of Marlborough had a huge Roman nose, the nose of a military conqueror.

In man the sense of smell is less developed than that of sight, as it is much less needed.

Caesar had a large Roman nose. It was in fact, out of proportion with the rest of his face.

A large nose in a weak face is indicative of unintelligence and stupidity. Idiots have such noses.

Queen Anne had a large red nose, from drinking. She was call "Brandy Nan" by her subjects.

In the lower races of mankind the sense of smell is more acutely developed than in the Caucasian.

The frog has the shortest passage between his nose and his mouth; the crocodile has the longest.

Pugilists say that a blow on the nose is attended with more pain than one on any other part of the body.

Most insects are provided with a sense of smell, though by what means it is exercised is in many cases unknown.

A red nose may be due to a choleric temper, a bad liver, or bad liquor. In any case it is an unfortunate sign.

Man is the only animal whose nostrils open downward. Even in the highest apes the nostrils open to the front.

All birds which find their food in the earth or dust are provided with very thick coverings of feathers over their nostrils.

A portrait bust of Hannibal, which has come down to us from Roman times, represents him with a strong Roman nose.

HATS OF

Osprey and Ostrich, Ribbon and Felt.

The osprey again waves over the bonnets of the fair, and the ponpon aspires to heaven above it. Very popular in one of the new scoop shovel shapes is "combine" of osprey and ostrich, ribbon of felt, edged with wide velvet, or with nar-

rower ribbon, emphasized at intervals by big silver buckles.

Another hat, which a Buddhist might commend, has a high crown sewn out of cords of black and green and a brim of black velvet bearing a few folds of green shot ribbon knotted into choux at either side; and there are five big ostrich plumes to wave at the rear.

THE WALKING GIRL.

She Appears With the Modern Fad for Athletics for Women.

Until quite recently walking seemed to be a lost art among American women. It is true that ladies walked miles in shopping expeditions or promenades on fashionable thoroughfares, but for a party to set out for a twenty-five or fifty mile tramp into the country was a thing unheard of. But the fashion has been set and walking parties are quite the proper thing, and behold! Dame Fashion, never slow, comes to the front with well-designed and comfortable costumes for such occasions. The short skirt, the broad, thick-soled shoe, and the high gaiters insure freedom and ease of motion; and thus clad, with small knapsack swung over her shoulder and stout staff in hand the American girl can tread native soil with as much pleasure as does her English sister. True, the pedestrian on the other side of the sea has the advantage of a cooler climate. But there are plenty of times in spring and fall and even cool days in summer when the woman on this side of the Atlantic may start off on a ten or twenty-mile jaunt in perfect comfort. A short time ago two young ladies clad in the regulation traveling costume walked into a village among the Catskills well-known as a summer resort. They were regarded with no little interest as their garments told plainly that they had traveled some distance. At the house where they stopped for the night they entertained the guests delightfully with an account of their experiences and adventures. Their homes were in the far West, but they had been East for some time, having just been graduated from one of the leading Eastern colleges. At the close of the college term a party of five graduates set out for a hundred-mile tramp. At the time when the young ladies arrived in the little mountain village they had almost reached the mark, having walked from Northampton, Mass., directly over the Berkshire hills into New York. "Oh, we have had all sorts of experiences," said one of the young ladies with a merry laugh. "Some folks were afraid of us and some thought us insane, but we have enjoyed every foot of the way. We have stumbled onto some of the queerest little towns and met some of the strangest people, and we have gotten more practical knowledge of the country than we could possibly have gained in any other way. Heaven help the women who don't walk. They don't know what they miss."

It was evident that these young ladies had not missed anything, as they described the scenery they had enjoyed. They were well tanned, as they wore only small caps and carried no umbrellas. But they were as fresh and bright as daisies notwithstanding the fact that they had made over seventeen miles that day. In answer to a question put by a guest as to their feeling weary, one of the young pedestrians replied with a laugh, "I think we could dance this evening with as much real enjoyment as any of you folks who have been indoors all day. Except for our shoes," she added with a roguish glance as she displayed a sole worn almost through.

As the fashion spreads there is no reason to doubt that in the near future walking tours will rival bicycle tours in popularity. There will certainly be this advantage that a walking tour would be within the reach of many women to whom a bicycle is an undreamed of luxury. Any ingenious girl could easily construct a serviceable tramping outfit out of some of her cast-off woolen gowns, and with a pair of stout boots and gaiters and a cap she is ready to set out. Of course she will not be able at first to walk ten miles a day or even five. But a little systematic training by taking short trips and gradually increasing them will soon enable the average girl to accomplish fifteen miles a day with perfect comfort. When she has learned the art of walking well she will be able to go on any number of pleasant little journeys with a sense of vigor and independence, which is delightful, and she will be healthier, happier and more intelligent for her tramps abroad.

Latest Ideas in Fashions.

Nothing is prettier for a tailor-made gown than a doeskin vest, with dainty speckled buttons for trimming.

The most elegant wide skirts have the folds falling in flutings all around and are strapped at the seams with velvet, plush, etc. Plainer skirts are frequently finished off above the lower edge with rows of narrow braid in tucks.

The latest cycling hat is of felt, boat-shaped or flat-brimmed and with two quills, a bow of ribbon, is complete.

An odd style of hair-dressing is to part the hair on one side and raised high in deep waves across the head. A pad is often worn under the side hair to give it the necessary full effect.

An ideal opera wrap is a mantle to the waist of ermine, very full and lined with dead-leaf color satin. On the shoulders are cape-like epaulettes of shot green and brown velvet richly embroidered in jet, steel and gold, while lappets of the same velvet fall from the neck in front. The high collar is lined with fur.

Another evening cape is of yellow and white striped crepon, lined with delicate pale-green silk. Yellow velvet, beaded, hangs in short-winged sleeves from the shoulders. Deep collar of frilled velvet is lined with white fur.

A pretty bridesmaid's gown seen at a recent wedding was of spotted apricot silk shot with white. The skirt was plain and wide and the bodice tight-fitting, of yellow satin, with a white chiffon fichu tucked into a deep belt of satin, finished with paste buttons.—Chicago News.

VENEZUELA'S PITCH LAKE.

A Region Where Men and Women Wear Next to Nothing.

Capt Robt. B. Kelly, formerly a shipmaster in the service of the Clyde Line, has just returned with Mrs. Kelly from Venezuela, where for twenty-one months he has been engaged in mining pitch in Pitch Lake, near the coast. The lake, which is six miles long, is nothing but pitch, Capt. Kelly says. The blocks are cut out of the lake just as ice is cut from the Hudson.

"They are then carried on the backs of natives to a railway and shipped to the nearest seaport, six miles distant. The pitch is sent north and ultimately, converted into pavements. A few hours after the blocks have been cut out the holes close up and present an even surface.

"The 150 miners at the lake, who are Indians, Spaniards and negroes, wear no clothes to speak of. When the temperature gets down to seventy degrees they shiver. The women in the vicinity of the lake are clad just as lightly, with only a bandage about the hips. When my wife first went to Venezuela the women flocked from miles around to gaze at a woman who was fully clad.

"The forest trees keep out the fresh air and the lake glows like a furnace. The miners have to keep treading as the pitch softens or they would get stuck in the lake.

"On all sides are scorpions, tarantulas, snakes, lizards, centipedes and other interesting things. The flies are of the size of cherries and they will bite iron. Boa-constrictors are over twenty feet long, and there are all sorts of queer four-footed beasts."

The Captain and Mrs. Kelly expect to return to Venezuela in the spring.

Was It Telepathy?

"A strange case of telepathy came under my observation recently," said a well-known telegrapher to a group of listeners at the Planters' the other day. "Some years ago there lived in the city an operator and newspaperman named Johnstone, who met with an accident that disabled him from work for some months. Not being very well fixed financially, his little savings were soon exhausted in meeting current expenses and paying doctor's bills, until at last he did not have a cent in the world, and was not yet strong enough to hustle for a living. In this extremity Johnstone approached an acquaintance and told him the situation, and asked for a loan until he could get on his feet again. This was some six or seven years ago. May, the man approached by Johnstone, advanced sufficient money to pay outstanding claims and tide over for a few days until he could look around and find something to do. This was the last seen of Johnstone in St. Louis; he disappeared as completely as though swallowed up in the earth, none of his former acquaintances knowing what had become of him.

"Now comes the strange part of this story. Monday, December 30, last, I met May on the street, and during the course of conversation he casually inquired for Johnstone, asked if I knew what had become of him, saying that he could not get him out of his head—had been thinking of him all day. I replied that I did not know whether he was living or dead, had not heard anything about him since he disappeared from St. Louis some six years ago. May then related his financial dealings with Johnstone, and we parted.

"New Year's evening a letter was received by May postmarked at a small town in Colorado, written by Johnstone, and containing an express money order for the full amount of the claim. The letter was dated December 30, the very day May had made inquiry of me as to whether I knew anything about Johnstone, whether he was alive or dead. How do I account for it? I don't try to explain it. It is too much for me."

Mirror of a Town's Doings.

The newspapers of a town are its looking glasses, says an exchange. It is here you see yourselves as others see you. You smile on them and they smile back at you; you frown on them, and you are repaid in kind. They are the reflex of a town. If the town is doing business the newspaper will show it in its advertising columns. If the merchants are spiritless, shiftless fellows, whose stores are jumbles of junk and jam, the newspapers will show it by the lack of space they take. If you want the world to know that you have a live town you can only let it be known through its newspapers.

Why Kissing is Pleasant.

The reason kissing is so pleasant, says an osculatory expert of scientific tendencies, is because the teeth, jawbones and lips are full of nerves, and when the lips of persons meet an electric current is generated, and, to put it facetiously, you don't have to have a dynamo machine, nor a battery in the house, nor a call-box, nor a button to touch, to ring up the central office, and there is no patent on it, and the poorest person in the world can enjoy the electric current better than the millionaire and it never gets out of order.—Philadelphia Times.

Bound to Have Style.

After the new minister had delivered his first sermon in the Presbyterian church of a little Washington town recently, a deacon approached him and said: "You didn't give us eny Latin er Greek in yer sermon to-day."

"No," said the minister, "I did not. I was not aware that the congregation included any who understood those languages." And this was a bit of sarcasm.

"Wall, ther ain't none who duz," replied the deacon; "but we folks up here want to hev wat's goin' on in them city churches, an' we'll hev to ax yer tu give et tu us."—Northwest Magazine.

NORTH POLE FOUND.

A Report to That Effect Received at St. Petersburg.

A telegraphic dispatch received at St. Petersburg, from Irkutsk, Siberia, says that a Siberian trader named Kouchuareff, agent of Dr. Fridjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, who sailed in the Fram, June 24, 1893, for the Arctic regions, has received information to the effect that Dr. Nansen has reached the north pole and found land there. He is now returning towards civilization.

Manitoba Appointments.

The following appointments have been gazetted:

To be commissioner for taking affidavits for use in the courts of this province—David Wilson, of Orange Ridge, and James Doherty, of Winnipeg.

To be issuer of marriage licenses—Eugene Widmeyer, of Gretna.

To be a provincial constable for the province of Manitoba—Archibald McCuaig, of Hartney.

To be deputy bailiff of the county court of Shoal Lake—Thomas Clark, of Shoal Lake.

To be deputy registrar of Souris river—Charles Prior Estlin, of Melita, vice Joseph Campbell.

The resignations of James D. Orr, John Williams and Frank Schultz, as justices of the peace have been accepted.

"Mamma I really cannot see why you call my Reginald 'the lodge,' indeed, I cannot." "I call him that because he is such a poor excuse for a man."

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD

Taking effect on Sunday, December 16th, 1894.

N. Bound Read up. Freight No. 153, Daily.	St Paul Express No. 107 Daily.	Miles From Winnipeg	STATIONS.	St Paul Express No. 108, Daily.	S. Bound Read down Freight No. 154 Daily
1 20p	8 15p	0	....Winnipeg....	12 15a	5 30a
1 05p	8 03p	3.0	..Portage Junction..	12 27p	5 47a
12 42p	2 50p	9.8	....St. Norbet....	12 40p	6 07a
12 22p	2 38p	15.3	....Cartier....	12 52p	6 25a
11 54a	2 22p	23.5	....St. Agathe....	1 10p	6 51a
11 31a	2 13p	27.4	....Union Point....	1 17p	7 02a
11 07a	2 02p	32.5	....Silver Plains....	1 28p	7 19a
10 31a	1 40p	40.4	....Morris....	1 45p	45
10 03a	1 22p	46 8	....St. Jean....	1 58p	8 25a
9 28a	12 59p	56.0	....Letellier....	2 17p	9 18a
8 00a	12 30p	65.0	....Emerson....	2 35p	10 15a
7 00a	12 20p	68.1	....Pembina....	2 50p	11 15a
11 05p	8 35a	168	...Grand Forks...	6 30p	8 25p
1 30p	4 55a	228	.Winnipeg Junction.	10 10p	1 25p
	8 45p	453	....Duluth....	7 25a	
	8 40p	470	....Minneapolis....	6 30a	
	8 00p	481	....St. Paul....	7 10a	
	10 30p	588	....Chicago....	9 35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

E. Bound Read up Ft. No. 150.	Ex. No. 128 Tues., Thurs., Sat.	Miles from Morris	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127, Mon., Wed., Friday	W. Bound Read down Ft. No: 149.
1.20p	3 15p		....Winnipeg....	12 15a	5 30p
7.50p	1 30p		....Morris....	1 50p	8 00a
6.58p	*1 07p	10	....Lowe Farm....	2 15p	44a
6.49p	12 42p	21.2	....Myrtle....	2 41p	31a
6.28p	12 32p	25.9	....Roland....	2 53p	9 50a
6.39p	12 14p	33.5	....Rosebank....	3 10p	10 23a
5.58p	11 59a	39.6	....Miami....	3 25p	0 54a
5.14p	11 38a	49.0	....Deerwood....	3 48p	11 44a
2.51p	11 27a	54.1	....Altamont....	4 01p	12 10p
2.15p	11 09a	62.1	....Somerset....	4 20p	12 51p
1.47p	10 55a	68 4	....Swan Lake....	4 36p	1 22p
1.19p	10 40a	74.6	..Indian Springs..	4 51p	1 54
12.57p	10 30a	79.4	....Mariapolis....	5 02p	2 18p
12.27p	10 15a	86.1	....Greenway....	5 18p	2 52p
11.57a	10 00a	92.8	....Baldur....	5 34p	3 26p
11.12a	9 38a	102	....Belmont....	5 57p	4 15p
10.37a	9 21a	109.7	....Hilton....	6 17p	4 53p
*10.18a	9 05a	117.8	....Ashdown....	6 34p	5 28p
9.49a	8 58a	120	....Wawanesa....	6 42p	5 47p
9.39a	8 49a	123.0	....Elliotts....	6 53p	6 04p
9.05a	8 35a	129.5	...Rounthwaite..	7 05p	6 37p
8.28a	8 18a	137.2	....Martinville....	7 25p	7 18p
7.50a	8 00a	145.1	....Brandon....	7 45p	8 0p

No. 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. bound Read Down Mixed No. 143. Every Day Except Sun	Miles from Portage Jun	STATIONS.	E bound. Read up Mixed No. 144 Every Day Except Sun.
5 45 pm		....Winnipeg....	12 10 pm
5 58 pm	0	.Portage Junction.	11 55 am
6 14 pm	8 5 *	..St. Charles....	11 29 am
6 19 pm	10 5 *	..Headingly....	11 21 am
6 42 pm	18 0 *	..White Plains....	10 57 am
7 06 pm	25 8 *	.Gravel Pit Spur.	10 32 am
7 13 pm	28 2 *	..La Salle Tank...	10 24 am
7 25 pm	32 2 *	.....Eustace....	10 11 am
7 47 pm	39 1 *	....Oakville....	9 48 am
8 00 pm	43 2 *	.....Curtis....	9 34 am
8 30 pm	52 5	.Portage la Prairie.	9 15 am

*Flag Station.

Stations marked—*—have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Number 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific Coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

CHAS. S. FEE, G.P.&T.A., St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg

CITY OFFICE, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg

MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

MARCH 5th, 1895.

Regular passenger trains run as follows:

WEST-BOUND.

Leave Winnipeg at 9.55 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Portage la Prairie, Minnedosa and intermediate stations. Mixed trains leave Minnedosa on arrival of passenger trains as below

EAST-BOUND.

Leave Minnedosa and intermediate stations on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Mixed trains arrive at Minnedosa as below:

Pass. Tues., Thur. & Sat.	STATIONS.	Pass. Mon., Wed. & Fri.
9 55	Lv.....Winnipeg.....Ar	21 25

Tues., Sat.	Mixed Thur.		Mixed Friday.	Mon. Wed.
12.15..	12.40	Port. la Prairie	18.35	19.10
14.05...	15.10	.*Gladstone.	16.20	17.45
15.10..	17.10	..Neepawa....	14.10	16.15
16.45...	18.30	...Minnedosa.	12.40	14.45
Sat. 17.45....	Ar.....Rapid City.....Lv			Mon. 13.45

Mixed Tuesday to Russell, Saturday to Yorkton.	STATIONS.	Mixed Monday from Yorkton Wedn'y from Russell.
16.25	Lv...Minnedosa...Ar	15.05
17.40	.....Newdale.....	13.40
19.00	.....Shoal Lake.....	12.15
21.10	.....*Birtle.....	10.35
22.30	.....Binscarth.....	8.55
23.20	.....Russell.....	8.00
3.30	Ar....Yorkton....Lv	4'40

*Meals. Trains stop at stations between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg only when signalled or when there are passengers to alight.

W. R. BAKER, General Manager. A. McDONALD, Ass't Gen. Pas. Agt.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

A Number of Protests Against Proposed Legislation.

The Fatal Accident at the Union Mine to Be Brought Up—Education Bill Reported Complete.

MONDAY.

Mr. Kitchen presented a petition from residents of Chilliwack asking for "the introduction of a bill to prohibit clubs in rural municipalities."

Major Mutter moved that the Dominion Government be requested to remove the sand-bar at the mouth of the Somas river, so as to allow the largest ships to approach Alberni. Agreed to.

Mr. Macpherson moved for a return of all information collected by the Bureau of Statistics regarding municipalities.

Mr. Sword moved for all correspondence and papers relative to the British Pacific Railway to be laid before the House. Agreed to.

In answer to Mr. Williams, Hon. Mr. Martin said the Government intended taking such action regarding the loggers' petition as may be considered in the best interests of the province.

Dr. Walkem moved for a return showing the number of Provincial Land Surveyors who applied for employment under the Government last year, together with the number employed. Agreed to.

The House went into committee on the bill to create a fund for educational purposes by the sale of public lands, and Mr. Sword moved an amendment providing that the warrants be issued only on the written request of ten members of the Legislature not being members of the executive. The amendment was lost on party division, as was also a motion by Mr. Sword that the committee rise (without reporting progress). The discussion continued until the committee rose and reported progress at 5:45.

Hon. Mr. Turner, in reply to Mr. Cotton, said the estimates would probably be presented next week; after which the house adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Major Mutter, on behalf of the select committee appointed for the purpose, presented a favorable report on the "Act to Encourage Dairying," with recommendations amendatory thereof.

The house went into committee on the bill to amend the Education Act, and the following amendments moved by Hon. Col. Baker were agreed to: That a school district shall not be established for less than 20 children, and for any less number a monitor may be provided; that each board of trustees shall appoint its own secretary (who may be one of the trustees) and fix his salary; and that trustees shall serve without emolument or reward (with certain exceptions), and shall not be interested in any contract authorized by the board. An amendment permitting the election as trustee of any woman "being the wife of a freeholder or householder and whose husband is not a school trustee" was carried, as also one by Dr. Walkem providing that only British subjects be eligible for election. The amendment by Hon. Col. Baker in favor of university affiliation was agreed to, and the bill reported complete with amendments.

The report of the committee on the Fire Insurance Policy bill was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Assessment Act, and after a lengthy discussion the debate was adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Macpherson—To introduce a bill to amend the benevolent societies act, 1891.

Mr. Forster—For a return showing all the evidence taken at the inquest held on the body of John Rowe, who was killed by a fall of rock while in the employ of the Union Colliery Company, correspondence in connection with the same; and the verdict of the jury.

Mr. Helmcken—To introduce a bill to amend the liquor license regulation act, 1891.

Mayor Mutter—For a return showing all timber leases granted in Cowichan-Alberni district to date, with acreage, and duration and terms of lease; also how far each lessee has carried out the terms of lease.

Dr. Walkem—For a return showing the fees and emoluments of sheriffs for 1895.

Dr. Walkem—For a return respecting the appointment of guardians re the estate of H. M. Cooper, and the amount of security demanded from each.

Mr. Graham—To insert in Columbia and Western Railway Company bill: "Provided, however, that should any other company build a line from Penticton so as to intersect this company's line at any point, this company shall allow them running powers between the point where such intersection takes place and the eastern terminus of the road, on such conditions, including reciprocal concessions as to running powers, as may be agreed upon; or on failure of agreement between the two companies, on such conditions, as to facilities and compensation, as may be determined by arbitrators, to be appointed according to the provisions of the 'Common law procedure Act, 1854.'"

Capt. Irving—To insert in the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, bill: "4. On making application for leases, the company shall not be limited or confined to any area, and the Gold Commissioner to whom any such application is made may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, grant such application, notwithstanding that the land so applied for may exceed in area the number of acres to which such leases are now limited by law."

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented by Mr. McGregor and Dr. Walkem in favor of the Alberni Water, Electric and Telephone Co. bill and praying that the bill be passed.

Mr. Williams moved for returns showing in detail the amounts charged last year as traveling and incidental expenses by members of the provincial cabinet and members of the civil service. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Martin, in reply to Mr. Sword, said certain tracts of land at the southeast corner of the province and in East Kootenay were reserved for railway purposes.

Hon. Mr. Eberts, in reply to Dr. Walkem, said the Government was aware that Judge Bole has been out of the province, but had no official information of his present address. Leave of absence had been granted him, and it was understood Mr. Justice McCreight would attend to his duties during his absence.

The following bills passed their third reading: New Westminster and Burrard Inlet Telephone Co.; Vernon and Nelson Telephone Co., and the British Columbia Southern Railway Co.

The House went into committee on the Columbia & Western Railway bill. Mr. Williams moved to insert a provision forbidding any other company to come in until two years have expired, and during the discussion of this the committee rose and reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a petition from the municipal council of Kaslo protesting against the proposed tax on the output of mines.

The Ashcroft & Cariboo Railway bill was committed and subsequently reported complete with amendments.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Williams presented a petition from the corporation of Vancouver in favor of limiting the time for construction of the Columbia & Western railway.

Mr. Rogers presented a petition from residents of Cariboo in favor of securing a resident physician.

Mr. McGregor presented the third report of the public accounts committee as follows:

That in April, 1895, there was paid by the C. P. R. company for 1894, as taxes, $8,250.41, and in June, 1895, for the year 1895, $8,921.25; this latter sum through error was credited to the city of Victoria instead of from the C. P. R. company.

The committee find that the item of $8,250.41 paid in April, 1895, for 1894, is the amount received in payment of the C. P. R. company's taxes on the assessment for 1894, and is in place of the amount assessed for 1894, declared invalid by the court. (See Public Accounts, 30th June, 1894, page 18).

That on 1st June, 1895, when the first proceeds of the loan were received in Victoria, the overdraft at the Bank of British Columbia was $892,946.

Several statements were submitted with the report, and from them the following information is extracted:

The total receipts for the half year, 1896, were $388,517. The balance in the bank on special deposit 1st July, 1895, was $276,277; and on account current, $856,353. The total expenditure for the half year is shown at $748,764, besides $159,792 on the parliament buildings. Education cost $105,234.

Timber Leases—Of the sum of $49,544.11, brought to account under timber leases during the year ending 30th June, 1895, the sum of $49,453.61 was arrears. The amount of arrears under this heading at 31st December, 1895, was $66,422.95.

Timber Royalty and Licenses—Of the sum of $16,587 brought to account as timber royalties and licenses during the year ending 30th June, 1895, the sum of $3,076.33 was arrears. The amount of arrears under this heading at 31st December, 1895, was $9,892.65.

Hon. Mr. Turner, in reply to Mr. Sword, stated the government per capita grant was strictly confined to the average actual daily attendance of pupils of school age.

The Co-operative Associations bill was considered in committee and reported complete as amended.

The Mechanics' Lien bill was considered in committee, which rose and reported progress after adopting several sections.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from mine-owners and miners of Kaslo protesting against the proposed tax on minerals.

Hon. Col. Baker presented the annual report of the Minister of Mines.

House adjourned at 5:45 p. m.

FRIDAY.

The petition from those interested in mining at Kootney in reference to the Assessment, was ruled out of order, also for Simpson at Quesnelle

McGregor presented a petition from the Mine Laborers Association of Nanaimo, signed by Thos. Keith and Ralph Smith, against the passage of the School Lands bill. The Speaker ruled it out of order.

The house asked that the petition from Kootney ruled out of order be printed, when Walkem asked that the same be done with the Miners' Association petition from Nanaimo. Both were ruled out.

The house went into committee on the Langly Municipality bill, and rose and reported progrrss. The Alberni Water Works bill was read a second time.

Helmcken moved the second reading of the act to incorporate the Consolidated Railway Company and change its name.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Y. M. C. A.

Sunday at 4 p. m., the Salvation Army will have charge of the meeting. At 8:30 Division No. 14, Sons of Temperance, will have charge of the song service. All welcome.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.

Third Sunday in Lent, March 8, 1896. Holy Communion 8 a. m.; Confirmation service 11 a. m.; Sunday school 2:30 p. m.; Evening Prayer 7 p. m. The Lord Bishop of Columbia will preach at the morning service and the Ven. Archdeacon Seriven in the evening.

Week Day Services—Morning Prayer daily at 9:30 a. m.; Holy Communion on Thursday at 8 a. m.; Children's service, with address by the Archdeacon, on Wednesday at 3:30 p. m.; Evening Prayer and address on Wednesday at 8 p.m.; Band of Hope on Monday at 3:30.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Morning service at 11 o'clock; Bible class and Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.; evening service at 7. The pastor will preach at both services. All welcome. S. C. Stewart, pastor pro tem.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30 P. M. Midweek meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. All seats free; all are invited. tion." Rev. W. A. Gunton, pastor, 169 Farquar street.

Y. M. C. A. Entertainment.

The following programme will be rendered at the Y. M. C. A. hall to-night:

PART I.

Piano Solo ..... Miss McGill
Song ..... Miss Stirtan
Song ..... Mr. E. Gartley
Piano Solo ..... Miss Bertram
(Late of Australia.)
Song ..... Miss Dobeson
Song ..... Mr. Bell
Piano Duet..Misses Stirtan and Ganner
Song ..... Mr. S. Mottishaw
Song—"Waiting" ..... Miss Bertram

PART II.

Piano Solo ..... Miss McGill
Song ..... Mr. W. Mottishaw
Piano Solo ..... Miss Bertram
Song ..... Mr. Bell
Song ..... Mr. Jones
Vocal Duet..Misses Stirtan and Ganner
Song ..... Mr. S. Mottishaw
Son—"Home they brought her warrior dead" ..... Miss Bertram
Song ..... Mr. E. Gartley

Chairman—Ald. A. Wilson.
Accompanist—Mr. C. Brenton.
Admission 10 cents.

Spiritualism.

A meeting will be held in Spiritualists' hall, Odd-Fellows' block, Victoria Crescent, this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock. Short talks by G. Campbell, on subjects selected by the audience, interesting and to the point. Hear all sides, then decide. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Average School Attendance.

Following are the average attendances at the public schools for February:

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

1st Division—J. Shaw, principal	58.00
2d Division—J. Galloway	46.40
3d Division—Miss Lawson	44.92
4th Division—Miss Mebius	48.95
5th Division—Miss Hartt	49.14
6th Division—Miss Haarer	53.30
7th Division—Miss Muir	68.87
8th Division—Miss Woodman	68.75

SOUTH WARD.

1st Division—Miss Duncan	53.42
2d Division—Miss Marshall	65.35

NORTH WARD.

1st Division—Miss Dobeson	44.05
2d Division—Miss Edwards	50.37

Customs and Inland Revenue.

Following are the customs returns for the month of February:

Duty collected	$2,812 92
Miscellaneous	151 10
Total	$2,964 02

IMPORTS.

Goods imported free	$ 810 00
Dutiable	7,896 00
Total	$8,706 00

Inland revenue returns for February were: Spirits $109.32, malt $494.19, cigars $171; total $774.51.

Local Retail Market.

FLOUR—Ogilvie's Hungarian	$5.00	₩ bl.
Green Crown	6.00	"
Hercules	4.00	"
SUGAR—Best granulated	$5.50	₩ sack
Bright yellow	4.25	"
HAMS	From 15c. to 17c.	₩ lb.
BREAKFAST BACON	12c. to 17c	"
LARD—Best	15c	"
BUTTER—Creamery	35c	"
Dairy	25c	"
ONIONS	3c	"
EGGS	25c. per dozen	
Apples	$1.75 per box	
Potatoes	65c per sack	
Chickens	25 to 50 cents	

A copy of the agreement of the National Sporting Club of London was read to James J. Corbett on Thursday last. He said he would sign them as soon as received by him.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

Westminster Liberals will nominate their candidate on the 12th.

"Beautiful" weather, but minus the balmy breezes and Italian skies.

The Hon. Col. Baker has withdrawn his libel suit against the Province.

Twelve candidates will be confirmed by Bishop Perrin at St. Alban's on Sunday morning.

The football game to have taken place at Wellington to-day will probably be changed to snowball.

The date of the final for the junior Association cup has been changed to the 4th of April at Victoria.

Provincial constables may now be recognized by a small portion of uniform in the shape of a peaked cap.

The employes of the New V. C. Co., will receive their pay to-day, and which will be a little larger than the previous month.

A meeting will be held in the Hotel Wilson this evening for the purpose of re-organizing the cricket club for the season.

The Fire Wardens will on Monday evening report favorably on the proposition for the corporation to take over the fire department.

A big boom will be centered in the Kootney country this season and it is affirmed that fully 10,000 miners will find occupation three.

The members of the I. O. G. T. gave a very interesting entertainment on Thursday night for the purpose of raising funds to renovate the hall.

The stock of the United Alberni Gold Mining Co., of which James Dunsmuir is president, will be put on the market in 15,000 shares at 50c., 10,000 at 75c. and the balance at par.

It is reported that several wealthy Californians will shortly secure control of the West Wellington mines, and that arrangements are now being made to that effect with the assignees.

Owing to the United States Revenue Cutter fouling the Jebsen in the San Francisco harbor on March 3, the latter may be detained for repairs, as her stem has been somewhat damaged.

It is some satisfaction to know that the interests of British Columbia were properly brought before the Immigration Convention at Winnipeg by a newspaper man through newspaper enterprise.

J. Ulrick, a Finn, charged with a brutal assault on one of his countrymen by biting off half his ear, was sentenced by Judge Harrison on Wednesday to two years and a half in the penitentiary.

Anticipations in regard to the lower Englishmen's river bridge were fortunately not realized, for the structure still stands, though slightly injured. Mr. Bray, Government agent, has given instructions to have the bridge made safe.

A sharp earthquake shock was felt here Saturday evening about 8 o'clock. It was about this time the comet was billed to change its course from its direction toward the earth, and probably bumped against us on the turn.

Preparations are being made at Alberni for the opening up of many of the mines. On one mine at the present time there are 23 men working and said to be making a good thing. If the claim known as the "Saunders claim" continues to hold out, it will prove a valuable mine.

Politicians in this city and Victoria are confident that the overthrow of the Provincial Government is near at hand and that the climax will be reached when the estimates are brought down next week. The difficulty is claimed to be over the British Pacific scheme.

The bark Leon is now loading lumber from Haslam's mill for Alaska. She will take 250,000 feet and 300 piles. We learn that the proprietor of this mill is in a better position to export lumber than any other individual mill-owner in the province, and it is to be hoped that the future will see many vessels arrive at this port for similar cargoes.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Davison left for Victoria Thursday and is expected back to-day.

Mr. R. Rankin, formerly of the N. V. C. Co.'s machine shops, has removed to Vancouver, having accepted a position with the C. P. R. machine works there.

Rev. C. E. Cooper was tendered a farewell reception in the Foresters' hall at Wellington on Monday evening. He will leave on the 10th inst. for England.

Mr. D. Jordan took passage on Tuesday by the City of Everett for San Francisco.

W. E. Devereau, C. E., and party have gone to Texada.

Messrs. C. Bamford and J. McKennell will leave for Vancouver this morning to attend a meeting of delegates of the Rugby Football Union.

T. R. E. McInnes returned on Thursday from an extended visit to Victoria.

J. A. McLellan, of the Post-Intelligencer, is paying the city a business visit.

Mr. M. R. Counter intends to leave shortly for Honolulu.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Rent.

Two Large Stores

On Victoria Crescent, in best situation. Rent moderate. For particulars apply at

THIS OFFICE.

FIRST ARRIVAL

—IN—

Dry Goods

42 Pieces of Wool Dress Serge

At 25 cts. per yard,

In Navy, Cardinal, Royal Blue, Black, Light, Mid and Dark Greys, Fawn, Cream and Strawberry; also an excellent range of

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose at 25c. pr.

Lookout for Bargains.

Chas. E. Stevenson & Co

CASH DRY GOODS,

41 and 43 Commercial St., Nanaimo, B. C.

Pioneer Steam Laundry

and B. C. Toilet Supply

have opened a Branch Office in the

McAdie Block, Victoria Crescent.

Repairs Neatly done.
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.
WHITE LABOR ONLY employed.

Parcels delivered in the city free of charge.
Terms strictly cash, C. O. D.

Box 95. D. M. STEWART, Proprietor.

The Most Complete Stock

—OF—

Gents' Furnishings

IN THE CITY, AT

Jas. McGregor's

Victoria Crescent.

"CRITERION"

Restaurant and Chop House

COMMERCIAL STREET.

Oysters in every style.
Meals, 25c. and upwards.
Good Beds, 25c. and upwards.
Spring Chicken always on hand.

Try Philpott's Tomato Catsup
25c. and 50c. per Bottle.

We Never Sleep. Open Day and Night.

Private Boarding

— AT THE —

FRANKLYN HOUSE

—ON—

Wallace Street,

BETWEEN THE METHODIST CHURCH AND THE . . . UNION BREWERY.

Cuban Cigar Factory.

Our Cigars are made of the Choicest Havana Tobaccos. Our famous

Cuban Blossom AND Black Diamond

Are called for everywhere, and are superior to any imported cigar. Made by Union Labor.

M. J. BOOTH, Wharf Street.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

JOS. M. BROWN, Watchmaker.

All Kinds of Watches Demagnetized At Short Notice By SPECIAL MACHINERY on the Premises.

Fine and Complicated Watches and Clocks Carefully Cleaned and Repaired

Fine CYCLOMETERS, for Bicycles, in Stock.

Johnston Block, Commercial Street, Nanaimo.

The Scotch Bakery

VICTORIA CRESCENT

Has not changed hands—only one of the partners has retired; but

Our Celebrated Bread

Is made by the same hands, and customers can depend upon getting the same

Sweet Bread and Fresh Cakes

From the present Proprietor,

JEROME WILSON.

Arlington Hotel

MR. J. A. THOMPSON.

Having completed the erection of the Arlington Hotel at NANOOSE BAY, this handsome and commodious hotel is now prepared to receive and comfortably entertain travelers and others.

THE CUISINE

Is presided over by Mrs. Thompson, and the Table d'Hote constantly provided with all the delicacies of the season. Combined with the elegant furnished apartments, the visitor finds the surroundings of the most pleasant description.

City Market

HEMANS & WAMSLEY

Wholesale and Retail Butchers

COMMERCIAL STREET

P. O. Box 227 Telephone 7-8

FOR A REFRESHING DRINK

Ask for -:- Lawrence's { CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SODA WATER, GINGER ALE, SARSAPARILLA

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