The Nanaimo Mail.

VOL. I. NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1896. NO. 46.

The People's Store

VICTORIA CRESCENT.

The Place for Bargains

—IN—

Groceries, Flour, Feed, Boots, Shoes, &c.

We do not sell merely cheap goods—almost anyone can do that, but we do sell the **BEST GOODS** obtainable at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

In **GROCERIES** our stock is very large, and in every line we have something extra good.

TEA—Our "Special" Brand, 25 cents per pound, still leads. This is the best value in the country.

COFFEE—Our "Empress" is not easily excelled; 40 cents per pound.

BUTTER—We keep only the best grades in Creamery, in tubs, 10lbs., 20lbs., 60lbs. Fresh Ranch Butter comes in regularly. Also the Famous DELTA CREAMERY, certainly the best butter in this country.

PURE COMB HONEY in original frames.

PURE MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.

PURE BARBADOES MOLASSES.

PURE JAMS, 7lb. pails, 65cts.

CHOICE ROLLED OATS, 30 pounds for $1.00.

COAL OIL—We sell this article lower than the lowest, and in addition we supply **FREE** the celebrated Patent Automatic Oil Can. It is a dandy.

So it is in every line we have something it will pay you to use.

SEEDS of all sorts. Field, Garden and Flower. We have a large stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES—We have a very large stock at figures that will surprise you.

Be sure you give us a call if only to get some pointers.

The People's Store, Victoria Crescent.

I SAY

——Have you seen the——

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

In Men's, Women's and Children's

Footwear

—AT THE—

Cash Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 17 & 19 Commercial Street.

It Will Pay You to Call and See Them.

E. E. C. JOHNSON, Mgr.

LADIES!

As the New Spring Season is now upon us - - - - - - Do Not Fail to come and inspect our stock of

Ladies' and Children's Millinery

Our stock this season we assure you is complete in every respect and bound to please. It comprises all the latest novelties, etc. A very fine and well assorted stock of Ladies' Sailors and Children's Galatea, Silk and Lace Hats.

J. S. STANNARD & CO.,

Crescent Store, Nanaimo, B. C.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

Nanaimo Will Celebrate the 25th and 26th.

$2000 to Be Given Away in Prizes. List of Sports—Programme of Regatta and Bicycle Races.

At the meeting of the Celebration committee Wednesday evening it was resolved to celebrate two days—the 25th and 26th—instead of one day, as heretofore decided.

The Vancouver Band, who have chartered the City of Nanaimo for an excursion on the 25th, will be allowed hotel expenses in the event of their coming to this city.

The Collecting committee reported $674 cash, $212 in special prizes, and expected to collect $100 more; also that the people on Haliburton street were desirous of holding horse races, and asked for an appropriation therefor. The estimated revenues were: Collections $586, City Council $500, anticipated collections $100, gate money and privileges $600, total $2086.

It was decided to make Monday the chief day, and have the regatta in the morning, the royal salute at noon, the bicycle races and athletic sports on the Caledonian grounds in the afternoon, and on Tuesday the hose reel contests, the lacrosse match and horse racing.

The several sub-committees on sports submitted their programmes, and the following events were decided upon in the order named:

MONDAY.	AMOUNT APPROPRIATED.
Regatta, thirteen events	$400
Bicycle races, twelve events	450
Athletic sports, eight events	150
TUESDAY.	
Hose-reel races	200
Lacrosse, one match	100
Horse races (events not settled)	225
Rifle-shoot, five events	100

The secretary was instructed to call for tenders for exclusive privileges on the Caledonian grounds.

The following additional committees were appointed:

HORSE RACING—J. H. Cocking, George Baker, J. Humphries, W. Thompson, W. Scoville, R. Dunlop.

HOSE REEL CONTESTS—R. Nightingale, W. H. Morton and E. Van Houten.

The committee adjourned until Tuesday, May 5, at 8 P. M.

Regatta, May 25.

START 9 A. M.

First-class sailing race, for boats 20 to 39 ft. water line (time allowance); course about 10 miles—Prizes: 1st, $125; 2nd, $60; 3rd, $25. Entrance, 5 per cent.

2. Single scull rowing match, for amateurs, in 18 ft. lapstreak outriggers; course 1½ miles, with turn—Prizes, trophies: 1st, value $20; 2nd, value $10;

3. Double scull rowing match, with coxswain), gunwale boats; course 1½ miles with turn; confined to coal miners—Prize, $10 and cup presented by Foreman & Hardy, value $10.

4. Single scull rowing match for professionals in 20 ft. lapstreak outriggers; course 2 miles with turn—Prizes: 1st, $25; 2nd, $10. Entrance, 50c.

5. Peterboro canoe race for amateurs, double paddles; course 1½ miles with turn—Prizes: 1st, trophy, value $15; 2d, cigars, value $6. Entrance fee 50c. added.

6. One upset Peterboro canoe race, *single paddle; course 200 yards*—Prizes: 1st, $15; 2nd, $5.

7. Log balancing contest—Prize, $10.

8. Indian war canoe race for 10 paddles with steerer; course 1½ miles with turn—Prizes, $55 and $22.

9. Klootchmans' canoe race in Indian canoes, *two paddles*—Prizes, $6 and $3.

10. Boys' race, 14 years and under, in single scull gunwale boats; course 1 mile with turn—Prizes, fishing rods, value $5 and $2.50.

11. Girls' race, 14 years and under, in single scull gunwale boats; course 1 mile with turn—Prizes: 1st, sunshade, value $5; 2nd, dry goods, value $2.50.

12. Barrel race, in costume, broom propellers—Prizes (value), $5 and $2.50.

13 Greasy pole walking—Prize, 1 ham.

Committee—E. Quennell, J. Hilbert, G. F. Caine, J. J. Honeyman, J. M. Rudd, Dr. Currie, W. Thompson, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, V. Thurburn, T. Dobson; W. T. Heddle, secretary-treasurer.

Bicyle Races, May 25.

OFFICERS.

Starter—Jas. McGregor, M. P. P.

Time-keepers—Wm. McGregor and Chas. Deeming.

Referee—J. Newton.

Judges—W. K. Leighton and Martin.

Clerk of Course—W. Edmods, B. D. Presley.

Lap-taker—John Shaw, Geo. Fletcher.

PROGRAMME OF RACES—START AT 1.30.

	1st Prize.	2nd. (VALUE.)
1 mile novice	$10.00	$5.00
½ mile amateur	15.00	2.50
1 mile amateur	15.00	7.50
2 mile amateur	15.00	7.50
3 mile amateur	15.00	7.50
5 mile amateur	20.00	7.50

A third prize of $5 in last named race.

Ladies' Race—1st prize, gold watch; 2nd, silver watch; presented by W. M. Langton.

PROFESSIONAL.

¼ mile, standing start	$20.00	$10.00
1 mile handicap	30.00	10.00
2 mile "	35.00	10.00
3 mile "	40.00	15.00
5 mile "	70.00	25.00

A third prize of $10 in latter event.

Special Prizes.

W. M. Langton, Bicycle Race, for ladies of Nanaimo and District, 1st prize, gold watch	25 00
Second prize, silver watch	15 00
T. C. Morgan, tailor, for Bicycle Race, one suit clothes	35 00
Jas. McGregor, Clothier, dressing gown	20 00
Wm. Stuart, Jeweler, one silver nut bowl	20 00
Fletcher Bros, one violin	15 00
The Elite Studio, one dozen Elite Panels	10 00
W. T. Heddle, one ham	3 50
J. Sampson, one dozen Paris panel *photos*	7 00
E. Hughes, one pair slippers	1 50

The Vancouver Odd Fellows have chartered the Cutch for an excursion to Nanaimo on the 25th.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

Nanaimo will Celebrate—with a big C.

Nine years ago to-morrow was a sad day for Nanaimo.

No quorum; no business; is the record for last Monday's Council meeting.

The weather has not been living up to the season the past week, but it has four weeks to redeem itself.

The right-of-way for Dunsmuir's railroad to Oyster Bay is being prepared—by Chinamen, of course.

Nanaimo Camp, No. 42, Woodmen of the World, was visited officially Tuesday night by Noah Shakespeare of Victoria, Deputy Consul Commander of B. C. A period of sociability followed the business meeting.

The ship Elwell arrived Wednesday morning, seven days out from San Francisco. She brought 40,000 pounds of sulpher for the Hamilton Powder Works. She has been rechartered to load coal at this port.

A large party interested in the mines of Texada, the land of "great expectations," went over Monday on the Rainbow (suggestive name). The party included A. R. Johnston, J. Raper, Robt. Evans and E. Priest.

The next meeting for the purpose of receiving the report of committee in connection with the proposed organization of a militia company will be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, May 4th, in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

On Tuesday 800 feet of boring rods went over on the steamer Esperanza to Mudge Island. At the present time the company have bored over 200 feet, with good prospects of soon reaching the black diamonds.

William Jackson had his leg broken Wednesday afternoon while working in his stall in No. 6 shaft of the Wellington collieries. This is only the second accident since the beginning of the year in these collieries.

The steamer Wellington passed up on her way to Union Saturday night, picking up en route those of the Costa Rica's crew who wished to return to San Francisco. This is the last trip of the Wellington before being laid up at the latter city.

Dr. Walkem, M.P.P., accompanied by his daughter Phillippa, left for Eastern Canada on Monday, to be absent about three weeks. In Montreal he will consult an eminent specialist regarding an affection to one of his eyes which threatens the sight.

There will be a sale of work in St. Alban's hall on Tuesday, May 5th, commencing at 2:30 p. m. Admission free during the afternoon and evening. Refreshments and music will be provided. A special feature of the sale will be a candy stall.

The first event of the summer sporting season took place yesterday, when a prominent Commercial street fruit dealer defeated one of the men "in the sable" in a hotly-contested one-mile bicycle race A small fortune is said to have changed hands on the result.

In honor of the 77th anniversary of Odd-Fellowship in North America and the 22d of its introduction in Nanaimo, members of the order to the number of about 100 attended divine service at the Baptist church Sunday morning, when Rev. Mr. Gunton preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion. The anniversary was also celebrated Monday evening by a concert and social in the Free Press hall, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

Owing to the rather unexpected arrival of shipping for the New Vancouver Coal Company the mass meeting of miners announced to take place in Mahrer's Opera House at 10 o'clock today has been indefinitely postponed. The regular weekly meeting of the Miners' Union, however, will be held in the Odd-Fellows' hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock as usual. The Company have decided to continue work at No. 5 shaft for the month of May at least.

Oliver Lodge, Daughters, entertained Inkerman Lodge, Sons, of St. George, together with a number of guests, at Hilbert's hall Saturday night, in honor of the anniversary of their patron saint; and full justice was done the occasion. A bountiful banquet was followed by an afterpart of toasts, singing, recitations, etc., "Auld Lang Syne," sang by the whole company, bringing a pleasant evening to a happy termination. Bro. John Hilbert presided and gave an interesting review of the history of the order.

Do Not Despair because you have tried many medicines and have failed to receive benefit. Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine, Harmless, reliable, sure.

THE POPULAR PULSE.

As It Throbs Through the Popular Paper.

A Local Wag Draws a Pen Picture of the City Council—Another Phase of the Constable Question.

EDITOR MAIL: Having visited the Council a short time ago I thought it might be interesting to some to know of their doings. I will commence with His Worship, who, I must say, deserves credit for the decorum and discipline he maintains in the Council.

Next is Mr. Foreman, happy go easy, who looks after the street work very attentively,

Next is Mr. Sinclair, who is a capital seconder of motions, especially for the construction of *sidewalks*.

Next is Mr. Martell, who appears to have the interests of the ward he represents at heart.

Next is Mr. Macdonald, who is a particularly fair-minded man, and has single tax ideas that would be a boon to all working men and worthy of any person's reflecting upon.

Next we come to Mr. Westwood, who reminds me of parts in the history of Dean Swift, where he refers to the philosophers becoming so absorbed in their thoughts that they required boys armed with bladders, who tapped them in the face to remind them of the subject under discussion. I would suggest that the Mayor procure a boy of that description for Mr. Westwood's special benefit.

Next we come to Mr. Bradley, who means well but lacks the eloquence of putting his opinions into words.

Next we come to Mr. Planta, justly nicknamed "the Infant," who is remarkable more for the annoyance he is to the rest of the Council than the good he is. Again I would make a suggestion that the mayor provide him with a picture book or some other article of amusement in order to avoid his interrupting the business of the Council.

Next we find the venerable Mr. Morton, who, if we judge by the multitude of words, is quite an orator, although he reminds me of the old gentleman who bound his son to the apprenticeship of a French blacksmith, a short distance from where he lived. After a while the old gentleman visited the locality where the would-be blacksmith was engaged, and meeting the 'smith of polite manners, inquired as to the progress of his son. "Oh," said he, "d——, I dunno; he take a piece of hiron, he hammer all day; whatever he look like he call 'im dat." This, in my opinion, is a fair illustration of Mr. Morton's eloquent outbursts.

Next we come to Mr. Wilson, who has improved very much; that is in public life, and bids fair to make his mark in the political arena ere long.

One thing more I would like to refer to if you will grant me the space. It is in reference to our well-conducted hospital, under the able superintendence of Mr. Watson. Being at the R. R. station the evening the train carried the theatrical troup to Wellington, I could not help noticing with contempt one particular person who made himself conspicuous among the rest. This prominent person was none other than W. H. S., who last year stood about one hour at the pay office of the V. C. Co. on pay day soliciting charitable donations for the hospital. The poor miners not suspecting the object he had in view, contributed the handsome sum of $338.00, or thereabout; but what was their surprise when they saw the report with 10 per cent. deducted for commission—$33.80 for a couple of hours' work. Who says wages are dropping in B. C. But, gentlemen, had a miner attempted anything like that, what would be the consequence? The chain-gang probably, at least the scorn of every man, woman and child of Nanaimo. Thanking you for the space I have taken.

BOCKOLENE.

Reply to Ratepayer.

EDITOR MAIL: In the Free Press of April 24th I notice a letter signed "A Ratepayer," who seems to be a champion for Constable Thompson and a little vindictive towards the mayor for the action he has taken, but "ratepayer" does not mention anything about the action of Constable Neen, when he found an infraction of the Sunday Closing Law, which he promptly brought before the magistrate and had the offender dealt with accordingly. Now, when Constable Thompson found a breach of the same law, he searched the offender, took the bottle away from him, kept it for a week and then gave it back to the owner without reporting the matter, because he was a respectable citizen of Fraser street. Is this where he got his boasted popularity over another officer who has done his duty? "Ratepayer" should not take all for gospel that he hears, but give honor to those to whom honor is due, or perhaps he may hear from the Old Man of the Mountain again soon.

HAMLET.

Mr. Hilbert Explains.

EDITOR MAIL: What I said to Mr. Norris was that when Mayor Davison put his name down on the Celebration subscription list he placed $50 opposite and then said he intended to give a lady's bicycle for the most graceful rider in Nanaimo. He crossed out the $50 and said "I will let you know later what I will do." On Wednesday evening he came to me and said, "I have come to the conclusion that I will give you $10 cash, as there will be several things which I will have to subscribe to during the year." Now, I do not see anything about this to make so much comment of in the paper. JOHN HILBERT.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

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.

Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting immediately after the evening service.

Midweek meeting, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

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. Rev. W. A. Gunton, pastor, 169 Farquar street.

W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly Gospel Temperance meeting in connection with the above society will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Sunday evening next, May 3rd, at 8:30. Mr. J. W. Galloway, of the Indian Mission, Nanaimo, will be the speaker on this occasion, and several ladies will contribute solos and duets. All are heartily welcomed, both old friends and strangers, and the public generally.

Resignation Reluctantly Received.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Wallace Street Methodist church, held on Thursday evening, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, It is with feelings of deep regret that the Trustee Board of the Wallace Street Methodist Church learn from Bro. S. Gough that he wishes to resign the position of organist of this church, which he has filled for the last 25 years with so much acceptability to the board and the church; and as Bro. Gough has during all those years given his services gratuitously, we feel that, although reluctant to accept the resignation, it would only be justice to Bro. Gough that he be given a well-earned relief from the arduous duties which he has been performing for so long a time, and would move that the resignation be accepted, and that this board place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Bro. Gough to the church, and that this resolution be spread on the minutes and a copy of the same presented to Bro. Gough.

PERSONAL.

A. Haslam, M.P., was welcomed home by his many friends Tuesday evening.

A. R. Johnston, R. Evans and W. Priest returned from Texada by the *Joan yesterday*.

Mr. Jas. Haggart, Conservative candidate for this district, has resigned his position as manager of the Wellington mines, which he has held for over 17 years.

By the steamer Willapa word was received from W. Sloan and party, who are still camped at Dyea. The weather was very cold, with high winds. They are taking altogether 5500 pounds into the Yukon, which includes sufficient provisions for over a year's supply. Mr. Sloan writes in very hopeful tones as to their ultimate success in the gold fields.

There is a current report in London that Mr. Chamberlain has sent a second dispatch to Sir Hercules Robinson, snstructing him to inform President Kruger that with regard to the 59 accused Uitlanders besides the four leaders, the British will treat execution of their fine, imprisonment and banishment as an act of deliberate hostility to Great Britain, which would be resented by active measures because it would result in crippling the mining industry in the Rand. It is thought that the British Government means to provoke a quarrel.

Advices received at Key West state that a notable victory has been won by Gen. Calixta Garcia, in the province of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Weyler is evidently expecting a simultaneous assault on Tracha by the forces of Generals Gomez and Maceo, for he is hurrying to the line every soldier not needed for garrison duty. In the next few days fighting may be expected at Trocha.

It is stated that a method of making an aluminum joint without alloy, and which, without either being soldered, brazed, or keyed, is rendered homogeneous and practicably unbreakable, has been perfected. The joint has been tested by the leading cycle manufacturers for the manufacture of cycle frames entirely of aluminum, which, with equal strength, will be 50 per cent. lighter than steel.

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. [no trash;

He bought him his boots, which of course were
He paid down his money, for we sell only for
To the public he says: "Be not taken in, [cash.
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.

OTTO VON BISMARCK.

THE GREAT GERMAN STATESMAN 81 YEARS OLD APRIL 1.

Forced Into Retirement Six Years Ago, He Is Still the Most Interesting Figure in Germany.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of April, the family, friends, tenants, neighbors, and, indeed, the whole of Germany, will celebrate the eighty-first birthday anniversary of Prince Otto von Bismarck, the unifier of the fatherland. This grizzly veteran of statesmanship, diplomacy and war, though forced into retirement six years ago by a headstrong sovereign, whose very throne was in a great measure of Bismarck's making, continues to be, and will continue to be, so long as he lives, the most interesting figure in Germany. For that matter, he is the most powerful and interesting figure in German history, notwithstanding the intervening kings, and emperors, since Frederick the Great. So large have been the achievements of this man that the interest in him is not confined to Germany alone, even in this time of his old age and retirement.

As a Prussian, Bismarck was anything but a republican, since he believed with unwavering firmness in the divine right of the Hohenzollerns to rule in that land; but he acknowledged that a constitutional and limited monarchy, where the sovereign was but as the cupola of the house was the best government for England, and that a pure democracy was the best kind of government for the United States. When, therefore, most of the nobles were anxiously hoping for the overthrow of the American republic, Bismarck exerted, quietly but powerfully, his great influence in favor of non-intervention, which was in effect a declaration in favor of the union.

When Bismarck developed a religious bent it is not hard to see. In his youth he was so wild and reckless that he became known in the army where he served as the "Mad Bismarck," and he kept up this reputation when he had returned to his ancestral home at Schoenhausen to become a country 'squire and cultivate the estate he had inherited from his father, the retired captain of dragoons. His mad pranks were held in such disesteem by his neighbors that he was not thought to be a safe match for Fraulein Von Puttkamer when in 1847 he sought her to be his wife. The country 'squire, by methods similar to those of the chancellor of a quarter of a century later, beat down the opposition and married the lady, of whom in 1878 he said to the Italian premier, Signor Crispi: "You little know what this woman has done for me."

One of the things she did was to awaken in him his dormant religious feelings, and we find him writing to her in 1851, that if it were not for his faith in God, his love for her and the thoughts

BISMARCK IN 1851.

of the children at home he would give up all ideas of public duty and return to his home and his farming. The idea through the whole of Bismarck's life seems to have been that in serving his king he was serving God and his country. In his mind the king was the anointed one and the people had but one duty and that duty was to obey.

It was in 1851, by the way, that Bismarck's public career in any large sense began, though previous to that he had been a member of the Prussian Diet and had championed the rights of the throne as against those of the people. In that year he went to Frankfort as the Prussian member of the German Diet, which managed the foreign relations of the kingdom, the various principalities and the free cities. He was then 36 years old and there was much wonder that so important a post should have been given to so untried a man, a man who had only one decoration that given to him for saving the life of his soldier servant when he was a lieutenant in the army. Even the prince of Prussia, afterwards Emperor William I., by grace of Bismarck's genius and resolution, expressed surprise and felt much doubt.

But Bismarck soon justified himself and introduced the old-world diplomats to tactics they were a long time in comprehending. He told them the plain truth whenever he spoke at all, and he was always remarkable rather for candor than reticence—and they were entirely baffled. His reports to his Minister in Berlin during the eight years he remained in Frankfort were complete and graphic histories of all the happenings. The idea of German unity as at this time advocated at the instance of Austria he did not consider to the interests of the Prussian throne and he opposed it with all his might. It even seemed at this time that he was opposed to any kind of unity, but that was not so; his idea was that Prussia should form and be the center of that union and his foresight enabled him to see, even then, how that could be brought about.

In one of Motley's letters there is a little picture of Bismarck's home life at his home in Frankfort. He said: "The Bismarcks are as kind as ever. It is one of those homes where everyone does what he likes. The show apartments, where they receive formal company, are in the front of the house. Their living rooms, however, are a salon and dining room at the back, opening upon the garden. Here there are young and old, grandparents and children and dogs all at once; eating, drinking, smoking, piano playing and pistol firing (in the garden), all going on at the same time. It is one of those establishments where every earthly thing that can be eaten or drunk is offered you—porter, soda water, small beer, champagne, burgundy or claret—are about all the time, and everybody is smoking the best Havana cigars every minute."

This is the kind of life Bismarck has lived up to this time, and even in his old age he has continued to be as much of a trenchman as his physician will permit. He used to say: "If I am to work well, I must be well fed," and most healthy and sensible people will say amen to such a doctrine. Bismarck stayed in Frankfort till 1859, when he was sent to St. Petersburg as Minister. To use his own expression, he was "put on ice." He was a great favorite of the Czar and became a personal friend of the famous and powerful Gortchakoff. When King William, in 1861, succeeded his brother it was thought he would ask Bismarck to be Minister, but he was irresolute, while Bismarck was indifferent. When, however, in 1862, the king found himself in trouble with his parliament, he asked Bismarck to be parliament-tamer and accept the presidency of the Ministry. But Bismarck declined, pleading bad health. However, he accepted the mission to France. While at his post he went to the international exhibition in London, and it has been related that in a company, of which Disraeli was one, Bismarck said:

"I shall shortly be compelled to undertake the presidency of the Prussian Government. My first care will be to reorganize the army with or without the help of

BISMARCK IN 1866.

the diet. With the army placed in a position to enforce respect I shall seize upon the first pretext to declare war against Austria, breaking up the German federation, subjecting the minor states and giving Germany national unity under Prussia's guidance. I have come here to tell the Queen's Ministers."

Disraeli, it is said, remarked, "Take care of that man, he means what he says."

I have no doubt that Bismarck did say this or something like it. It sounds like him. Then I have some personal testimony on this point. In 1878, after the congress of Berlin, I was a verdant journalist looking about Europe for something to write about. Why not interview Bismarck? I asked myself. No sooner asked than done, for I hastened to Berlin and did interview the great German chancellor at his house in the Wilhelmstrasse. How I secured an audience was told long ago, so I may skip that, though I am quite sure that eighteen years later and with a better furnished mind I could never have done what I then so gaily set about. At any rate, I saw him and he treated me most kindly, amused no doubt at my unconscious presumption in seeking an audience. He answered my questions when he thought them sufficiently sensible and put the others by with a frank courtesy and a smile that had no apparent sarcasm in it.

When I saw Bismarck he was 63 years old and was a splendidly preserved, well proportioned giant. He was at the very height of his power and seemed to hold the destinies of Europe in the hollow of his hand. At the congress of Berlin he had had his own way and had succeeded in pleasing the representatives of the other powers—sending, for instance, Disraeli and Salisbury home to England empty handed, but half tickled to death that they had brought back "peace with honor." And so he continued for twelve years longer and until the present emperor dismissed him from office with as scant courtesy as an angry parvenu would show to an offending butler.

In recalling this sad episode it is well also to remember what the Hohenzollern house owes to Bismarck. When Bismarck returned from his Paris embassy in 1862 to take the ministry under William I. that monarch was in what seemed to him inextricable trouble. The chamber had refused to provide money for the army, and without the army the king thought there would surely be anarchy. When Bismarck went to him he found that the king had written and signed his abdication, feeling that the only safety to the throne was in his leaving it.

Bismarck assured the monarch that he was willing to manage matters without a budget and the abdication was destroyed. It was about this time that Bismarck won the title of "The man of blood and iron." To the budget committee of the chamber he said that the great questions of the time were not determined by speeches or parliamentary majorities, "but by blood and iron." He brought about the reorganization of the army without a budget and when opportunity arose four years later, still without a budget, he saw this army humble Austria at the battle of Sadowa. This battle won popularity for Bismarck for the first time and thereafter the Prussian chamber gave him the budget for the army.

After his dismissal in 1890 Bismarck retired to Friedrichsruhe, an estate given to the prince by the emperor after the war with France. This estate of something like 20,000 acres is near to Hamburg and has continued to be the ex-chancellor's home. It has been described so often by American correspondents that I shall just now refrain. He has not left there often. Once he went to Austria to the wedding of his son, Herbert, and during that trip I have always thought Bismarck made of himself the only sorry spectacle in his whole career. He quarreled with all existing things political, and exhibited his sores to all who had the indelicacy to express sympathy. I am sure that at this time the strong man was weakened by illness and was not entirely responsible for the unwisdom of his utterances, which were in a way characteristic of him, for they no doubt expressed but what he felt at the time. But bluntness of criticism and frankness of avowal are not the same in a fallen man as they are in one in full power. The next year he was very ill in Bissingen and all the world was prepared to hear of his death. His illness appealed to the emperor, who made advances for a reconciliation. This was effected the next year when Bismarck, for the first time since he left Berlin, in 1890, donned his uniform as a cuirassier and went to visit the Emperor. He was greeted in the streets of Berlin as a returned conqueror and was unaffectedly pleased by all that happened.—Detroit Free Press.

The total of the police force in New York city Dec. 31, 1891, was 3,654, being an increase over 1890 of 111.

COLOR OF WOMEN'S EYES.

The Mere Question of Pigment Has Settled Many a Man's Fate.

"Did you ever notice that men always instinctively put confidence in a girl with blue eyes, and have their suspicions of the girl with brilliant black ones, and will you kindly tell me why" writes Lilian Bell in April Ladies' Home Journal. "Is it that the limpid blue eye, transparent and gentle, suggests all the soft, womanly virtues, and because he thinks he can see through it, clear down into that blue-eyed girl's soul, that she is the kind of girl he fancies she is? I think it is, but some of the greatest little frauds I know are the purry, kitteny girls with big innocent blue eyes. Blazing black eyes, and the rich warm colors which dark-skinned women have to wear, suggest energy and brilliance and no end of intellect. Men look into such eyes and seem not to be able to see below the surface. They have not the pleasure of a long, deep gaze into immeasurable depths. And so they think her designing and clever, and perhaps (God save the mark!) even intellectual, when perhaps she has a wealth of love and devotion and heroism stored up behind that impulsive disposition and those dazzling black eyes, which would do and dare more in a minute for some man she had set that great heart of hers upon, than your cool-blooded, tranquil blonde would do in forty years. A mere question of pigment in the eye has settled many a man's fate in life, and established him with a wife who turned out to be very different from the girl he fondly thought he was getting."

Hardening Steel by Gas.

The new process of hardening steel by gas appears to be making great headway in France. It is well known that gas, under great heat, deposits carbon in solid form. Upon this depend its light effects, and also the formation of the so-called retort graphites, a thick covering of pure carbon on the walls of the gaslight retorts. This deposit is left by the gas which strikes the retort walls. This fact is the basis of the new invention, by which steel armor plates are cemented together. A very important matter in the production of armor plates is to have them comparatively soft inside and hard outside. This hardening is obtainable by the application of carbon. Formerly the process of hardening consisted in covering the plates with layers of coal and heating them till they glowed. In the new process two plates are put into a furnace one on top of the other, with a hollow space between. This space is made gas tight by means of asbestos packing put around the edges, and the plates are heated red-hot, while a stream of light gas is poured into the hollow space. The carbon thrown out by the gas is greedily taken up by the glowing plates until they are thickly covered. The depth of this carbon covering can be regulated by the amount of gas admitted. In order to secure regular and uniform action during the process, and to prevent the pipes that carry the gas to the hollow space from absorbing any of the carbon, they are insulated in other pipes through which water is constantly circulating. Steps are now being taken to apply this simple and rapid carbonizing process to many other branches of the steel industry.

The Cryptoscope.

But little additional detail has been furnished concerning the wonderful invention of the cryptoscope by Prof. Salvioni, of the University of Perugia. By means of this instrument Prof. Salvioni claims that he can actually see the bones of the living body or hidden objects through the aid of Roentgen rays. The cryptoscope is simply a black cardboard tube, coated inside with a fluorescent matter, such as barium platinocyanide, or sulphate of calcium. At one end is a lens, which enables the observer to see the fluorescent surface. The object to be examined is placed in the light of a Crookes tube, and the observer looks through the cryptoscope from a suitable distance. On the fluorescent card board, which is excited by the Roentgen rays passing through the object, the shadows can be seen by the eye as though they were developed on a photographic plate. A duplicate instrument, made and tested in Rome, is said to have shown the bones in the hands, the coins in a purse or in the clenched hand. The essential fact in the instrument is the substitution of a phosphorescent or fluorescent screen for the photographic plate, allowing the rays which pass through the body to fall on the screen and excite phosphorescence in it according to their strength, just as they excite more or less chemical action in the sensitive plate. If this invention turns out to be all that is claimed for it, it will be of infinite value to medical men in that it will allow of immediate investigation into the condition of a patient without the undesirable delay which follows on having to wait until the photograh is developed.

The Hollander and His Pipe.

The custom of smoking is so prevalent in Holland that a genuine Dutch boor, instead of describing distances between places by miles or hours, will say a town or hours is so many pipes away. Thus a man may reach Delft from Rotterdam in four pipes, but if he go to The Hague, he will consume seven pipes during the journey. All Dutchmen of the lower class, and not a few in the higher walks of life, carry in their pockets all requisites for smoking—an enormous box holding at least half a pound of tobacco, a pipe of clay or ivory (according to inclination or means), instruments to cleanse it, a pricker to remove obstructions from the stem, a cover of brass to prevent the sparks or ashes from flying about, and a bountiful supply of matches. A Dutchman in Holland without a pipe would be a rara avis—and such pipes! Some of them are of an antiquity which entitles them to veneration, but certainly not to respect, and so monstrous in size that as weapons of offense or defense they would certainly prove formidable.—New York Times.

A Poet's Custom.

In the March number of the Cambridge Magazine Miss Alice Longfellow reveals a pleasant custom of her father, which illustrates his kindly and generous disposition "Whenever he saw in a newspaper any pleasant notice of friends or acquaintances, a review of a book, or a subject in which they were interested, he cut it out and kept the scraps in an envelope addressed to the person, and mailed them when several had accumulated."

Inference.

Garrulous Boarder—For ten years my habits were as regular as clock-work. I rose at the stroke of 6; half an hour later I sat down to breakfast; at 7 I was at work, dined at 12, ate supper at 6, and was in bed at 9.30; ate only hearty food, and wasn't ill a single day.

Sarcastic Boarder — Dear me! And what were you in for? (Awful silence!)

THE USEFUL HAT-PIN.

Women Employ It as a Weapon of Offense and Defense.

"The idea of making the hat pin a weapon of defense first dawned upon me when I was in the East," says a bright-eyed dame, who is always watching for a chance to exploit California, climate, morals and all.

"Of course, you all know that a woman can't go about alone with any degree of comfort when she gets away from western chivalry. Well, as I wanted to study art in New York while I visited my brother in Newark, I was obliged to use the suburban trains almost every day. I had a bookful of unpleasant experiences before I learned the magic power of that simple little hat-pin.

"Finally a man who was packed beside me in a car became simply unendurable. I squeezed myself meekly up against the window, giving mine enemy three-fourths of the seat. Gazing out into the darkness I became positively depressed and felt like offering an apology to somebody for presuming to cumber the earth.

"Mine enemy made the mistake of encroaching still further upon my territory.

"It was too much. My wrath blazed up and I drew my hat-pin. I said not a word and did nothing to attract attention. Nevertheless that man was glad to vacate my full share of that seat, and perhaps a little more. I held my weapon in a position which indicated to him the boundary line, and I assure you that he understood the insinuation and left me in peace. Ever since that day I have been as independent and self-respecting as a Spanish senorita with a dagger in her honi soit, etc."

This fiery little anecdote, told over the teacups, was followed by a perfect chorus of stories of the uses of the hat-pin. The picking of locks, the office of can-opener, paper-cutter, insect-destroyer, these were among the lesser things. A tale of the repairing of a broken harness at a critical juncture vied for second honors with the history of the timely mending of a torn sail. First place was given, without a dissenting voice, to the story of the hat-pin as a modern and always available weapon of defense.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Cromwell's Clock.

Probably the oldest timepiece in the country is the clock which complacently ticks away the hours of the day and nights in the building of the Philadelphia Library Company at Juniper and Locust streets, Philadelphia, unquestionably first and foremost in its collection of historical relics. How many of the daily visitors to the Philadelphia library stop to read the legend on the card which informs them that "this clock was made for and belonged to Oliver Cromwell, the protector," or think of examining the two other timepieces which occupy spaces in the reading room of the library? Yet the Cromwell clock has been part of the furniture of the Philadelphia library since it was presented to the company in 1792. The remarkable feature of this piece of mechanism is that although fully 140 years of age, it still keeps perfect time. The Cromwell clock is wonderfully well preserved and runs with perfect regularity. It is one of those old-fashioned timepieces which stand on the floor, with its face about half a foot above the head of a man of average height. The face is plain, polished brass, with a steel circle containing the hours in Roman figures. The minute hand is perfectly plain, but the hour hand is ornamented by a sort of scroll work. There is really nothing particularly remarkable about its workmanship or its general appearance, its style is familiar to every one as that of the grandfather clock of ancient date. Its mechanism is simple in the extreme, there being but a few brass wheels, a weight suspended by a piece of twine, and a pendulum. In very fine script letters at the bottom of the face, is the name of Johannes Framantech, London, who constructed the timepiece.

Experiment With Marked Salmon.

Last year twenty-six salmon, caught after a freshet at a boom in the Weser River, near Oeynhausen, were marked by introducing a numbered clamp of the kind used to fasten paper together in the large fin on the back. Circulars were then sent by the German Fish Commissioners to all people interested along the river that these twenty-six salmon had been returned to the river, and in the interest of pisciculture it would be desirable to know when, where and at what weight the fish were caught again. Until recently but two of the fish had been caught, one of which had ascended the river fully seventy-five miles, while the other was caught at a considerable distance below the point where they were first taken and returned to the wet element. Both of them had increased in weight and size, the respective data having been given to the Fish Commissioners. Two weeks ago three of the fish were caught together by one fisherman at the mouth of the Weser River, where at this season salmon will ascend the stream in schools. Considering that it is nearly a year and a half since these fish were returned to the river it is certainly very strange that three of them should be found together now.

Elephants' Horror of Rats.

That elephants are afraid of rodents was conclusively demonstrated to-day at Barnum & Bailey's winter headquarters at Bridgeport, in the presence of a car load of New York newspaper men, and a couple of Yale professors. The sixteen huge pachyderms in the elephant barn were first securely chained to prevent their breaking loose, and then an attendant brought in a small rat tied by its tail, at the end of a long string. About half the elephants exhibited indifference, while the remainder trumpeted and tugged at their chains with every evidence of terror as the rat was successively brought to them. Some of the big cowards made efforts to leap in the air to avoid contact with the dreaded little rodent. In their fright they gave vent to sounds of agonized fright pitiful to hear. Even after the rat was killed by being accidentally stepped upon the elephants were not quieted until the remains were thrown out through a doorway, and then the frightened ones watched the door in evident dread of its reappearance.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Figuring on Avalanche Energy.

A French engineer has thought it worth while to calculate the waste energy of the great avalanche of Gemmi, in the Alps, which fell last September. He makes it 4,400,000,000 tons, or, roughly, three times the same number of foot tons; that is so say the energy needed to lift some 13,000,000,000 tons a foot high. The fall lasted a minute, and in that time developed about a million horse-power. If the energy could have been turned into electric current, it would have fed 90,000 sixteen candle-power incandescent lamps five hours a day during a whole year.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT'S CREED.

Was Taught That "The Love of Goodness Was the Love of God."

In a number of letters written at long and short intervals from 1872 to 1886 by Louisa M. Alcott, to five little girls in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, the author of "Little Women" most charmingly and frankly discloses her extraordinary nature, and the missives, edited by Edward W. Bok, are given to the public in April Ladies' Home Journal. In one of the tenderest of these letters, invoked by the sad information of the death of one of the sisters Miss Alcott wrote her sorrowing correspondent:

"* * * I will tell you my experience, and as it has stood the test of youth and age, health and sickness, joy and sorrow, poverty and wealth, I feel that it is genuine, and seem to get more light, warmth and help as I go on learning more of it year by year. My parents never bound us to any church, but taught us that the love of goodness was the love of God, the cheerful doing of duty made life happy, and that the love of one's neighbor in its widest sense was the best help for one's self. Their lives showed us how lovely this simple faith was, how much honor, gratitude and affection it brought them, and what a sweet memory they left behind, for, though father still lives, his life is over, as far as thought or usefulness are possible. Theodore Parker and Ralph Waldo Emerson did much to help me to see that one can shape life best by trying to build up a strong and noble character, through good books, wise people's society, an interest in all reforms that help the world, and a cheerful acceptance of whatever is inevitable; seeing a beautiful compensation in what often seems a great sacrifice, sorrow or loss, and believing always that a wise, loving and just Father cares for us, sees our weakness and is near to help if we call. Have you read Emerson? He is called a Pantheist or believer in Nature instead of God. He was truly Christian, and saw God in Nature, finding strength and comfort in the same sweet influences of the great Mother as well as the Father of all. I, too, believe this, and when tired, sad or tempted find my best comfort in the woods, the sky, the healing solitude that lets my poor, weary soul find the rest, the fresh hope or the patience which only God can give us. People used to tell me that when sorrow came I should find my faith faulty because it had no name, but they were wrong for when the heavy loss of my dear, gifted sister found me too feeble to do anything but suffer passively, I still had the sustaining sense of a love that never failed, even when I could not see why this lovely life should end when it was happiest. As a poor, proud, struggling girl I held to the belief that if I deserved success it would surely come so long as my ambition was not for selfish ends but for my dear family, and it did come, far more fully than I ever hoped or dreamed, though youth, health and many hopes went to earn it. Now, when I might enjoy rest, pleasure and travel, I am still tied by new duties to my baby, and give up my dreams, sure that something better will be given me in time. Freedom was always my longing, but I have never had it, so I am still trying to feel that this is the discipline I need, and when I am ready the liberty will come."

Preventing Frozen Water Pipes.

Sir James Crichton Browne has offered a suggestion for the cure of frozen water pipes. Speaking at a congress of plumbers, he pointed out that water pipes would never burst if protected by a vacuum. In the experiments at the Royal Institute upon liquid air and liquid oxygen, fluids were dealt with at a temperature of 180 degrees below freezing point. At such a temperature it would have been impossible to work with the fluids under ordinary conditions, but in tubes or beakers with vacuum jackets they were handled with the utmost facility, and poured from one to another without difficulty, because the temperature could not pass through the vacuum. "Why," asked Sir James, "could not plumbers invent a vacuum pipe? A space even an eighth of an inch of a high vacuum would be sufficient. Inclose the pipe to be protected in an outer tube, exhaust the air from the intervening space, and hermetically seal the inclosing tube at the ends, then no changes of temperature could affect the protected pipe." Criticising this suggestion, a correspondent says the idea is not new, as he suggested it ten years ago. He has done more; he has tried to utilize it, but found that as the inner pipe must be supported throughout its length, these points of contact form conductors. A simpler plan, he says, is to inclose the pipes in a bituminous cylinder, which, when slightly warmed, can be curved or bent, thus adapting both tubes simultaneously to any necessary curves, as well as affording better facilities for jointing and connecting.

Making Escape in Case of Fire Easy.

A Canadian engineer, speaking of the large number of fatal fires which have lately been recorded, says that these persistently recurring fatalities render legislative interference imperative to enforce the carrying out of a plan by which any building used as a manufactory, hotel, asylum, convent, college, etc., may be immediately and simultaneously vacated in case of a panic—to wit, a continuous iron gallery, or balcony to each and every occupied floor above the first. On to this floor the inmates shall be able to step out instantly from every window, thus giving direct access from each story to one or more stairways completely cut off from all communication with the interior. This plan has already been adopted extensively throughout Canada in the construction of public buildings. It is also seen in the lately reconstructed theater at Antwerp, Flanders, where each of the five tiers of boxes has been provided with a continuous outer iron balcony or gallery, surrounding the building, with twenty-five doors opening thereon from each floor, or 125 exits, exclusive of those at the ground level in connection with the orchestra seats, the pit and the stage.

Photographing a Bullet Passing Through Glass.

Prof. Boys has made a beautiful series of photographs of the Lee-Metford bullet as it passed through a one-fourth-inch sheet of glass. A disk of glass, one-half the diameter of the bullet, which was .303-inch caliber, was cut out of the sheet by the air wave before the bullet touched it. All around the hole thus made, the glass was crushed into powder and driven backward. One picture showed the glass clinging to the bullet for some time after it had passed through, the disk being driven on in front of the air wave at the point. Another photograph showed the remainder of the glass sheet was intact after the bullet had passed on for a distance of 9 inches. When the bullet had reached 16 inches further the sheet of glass broke and fell to pieces.

HARD WORK AND HEALTH.

Men Injured More by Imprudence T... by Continuous Labor.

A number of successful business ... were engaged in a most animated ... versation in one of the rooms of an ... town club the other day, when the ... versation turned on a newspaper p... graph that announced with great ... pressiveness that a man known all ... the civilized world as a brilliant w... and humorist was dying from overw... Regrets were expressed at the condi... of one who was known to many men ... of the club, and some comments were ... dulged in on the folly of working one ... to death.

A man of 65 or thereabouts broke ... the conversation with the remark:—

"I don't believe that any man e... died of legitimate hard work, and I ... willing to back up my statement aga... any reasonable proof that may be ... nished."

This naturally created a sensat... and there were very sharp criticisms ... this man's position. But he persist... and gave his reasons, which were so f... of common sense and logic that most ... the company were compelled to admit t... truth of them.

Men do not die of legitimate wo... neither do they, as a rule, die of w... they do during business hours. If t... man would leave his office and go quiet... home to rest or to reasonable recreati... he would not be likely to suffer ... health. But he does not do this. He g... out of his office to the club, to the ... hard room, to the saloon, the gami... house or other occupations or amu... ments even less reputable.

Many a man rushes through his bu... ness, simply that he may get away ... plunge into excesses of various sor... There may be instances in which a co... plicated business, handicapped by l... of means to carry it on in a comfortab... smooth fashion, may wear on a man... mind during his waking and sleepin... hours, and eventually undermine his v... tality. But this is not legitimate bu... ness. No man has a right to work again... such desperate odds. It is much better ... begin on a smaller scale, to adapt one... hopes to the means at hand and remem... ber that vital force is too valuable to ... squandered in straining for the almo... impossible.

Straightforward commercial tran... tions, unattended with the enorm... risks that many men take, are healthf... and rarely bring bad results. Indeed, ... things being equal, it is not busin... worry that kills, except as a man lift... the burden of business worry on shou... ders weakened by excesses, dissipation ... and unwarranted indulgences.

If men would attribute their ill-heal... to its just cause and would be hone... with themselves and the world, in th... majority of cases they would be forc... to admit that it is outside matters tha... cause the drain on their systems and ... eventually bring them to broken healt... and shattered intellects. The man wh... has something to conceal, who has unwa... ranted business or domestic affairs ... look after, matters about which he mu... be perpetually on the qui vive, lest son... one should detect him, is the man wh... nine times out of ten, will break dow... and this dissipation is almost invariabl... charged to overwork in business.

"Poor fellow, he was so devoted ... business that he wore himself out ... it," is the verdict, and a more unjust ar... unwarranted one it would be difficult ... render.—New York Ledger.

A Motor to Reduce the Labor on Sewin... Machines.

Sewing machines are usually driven b... a treadle to which one or both of the fe... may be applied. This answers very wel... for the stitching of exceptionally stou... materials, and for the purposes of variou... machines driven with the foot by men ... such as turners or printers, but for aver... age sewing work it has the drawback ... requiring more effort than is necessary. ... The extra fatigue caused in this way is ... serious consideration in the case of fe... males employed all day long at the ma... chine. A modified treadle has been intro... duced by which the labor of the worke... will be greatly economized without any ... sacrifice of efficiency. The ordinary ... treadle is horizontal when at rest, and ... has to be forcibly depressed by the foo... in order to turn a flywheel by means of ... crank. In the new system the flywhee... and crank are retained, but the hori... zontal treadle is replaced by a vertica... one, which is hinged to the under side o... the table on which the machine rests, and ... hangs down almost to the floor, where i... ends in a horizontal platform for th... foot. The worker's foot is not moved u... and down to drive the machine by press... ing the treadle, but produces the sam... effect with less labor by a gentle swing... ing of the foot backward and forward. ... The muscles chiefly employed are the ... flexors and extensors of the knee joint, ... and the weight of the foot and leg is sup... ported by the platform on which the foot ... rests. One of the most prominent points ... in the new motor is that in operating i... the continual movements of the thigh, ... inevitable under the present system, is so ... diminished as to be hardly perceptible. ... Seamstresses, who sit all day at the ma... chine, find that the to-and-from move... ment of the foot is much less exhausting ... than the old alternate upward and down... ward movement.

Electrical Drying of Fruit.

Fruit dryers are turning their attention to electric heating, which promises to develop into a most important addition to their resources. Freshly gathered fruit must be dried before it is packed. The process, though apparently simple, necessitates great care, and if the temperature is not regulated to a nicety, there is great danger of the fruit being damaged. Large drying rooms are generally heated by steam, but in the smaller drying factories this system is not always practicable. Fuel, moreover, is often expensive, and water power, in parts where fruit flourishes, is usually abundant. In such situations electric heating could be used with advantage. The perfect regulation allows of any temperature being obtained, and, what is of great consequence, in many such installations, practically no attention would be required. The electrical plant could also be used for lighting, and a few motors to aid the packing could easily be laid down. The gain made by the shipment of cargoes of sound fruit would far more than cover the cost of running the necessary machinery.

A London Charity.

A useful little charity, called the London Spectacle Mission, distributes spectacles to poor needle women and other deserving persons dependent on their eyesight for their living. Seven hundred and twenty-six applicants were provided with spectacles last year, against 648 in 1894, and 531 in 1893. This work is done for a very small expenditure, the total income of the society being only just over £100.

NAPOLEON OF AFRICA

MENELEK, THE FAMOUS AFRICAN RULER.

He Has Humbled Italy and Destroyed an Army--His Dream to Establish the Ancient Ethiopian Empire in All Its Power and Glory.

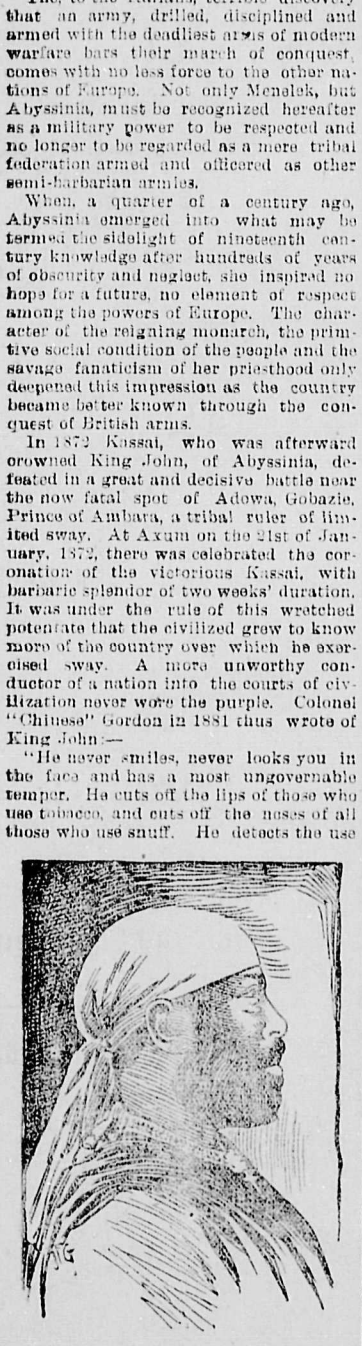
The rout of the Italian forces at Adowe, one of the few serious military disasters of recent years, has served to bring into conspicuous and sudden publicity one of the most remarkable native potentates that Africa has produced since the time of Rameses the Great of Egypt. It also points with startling directness to the hitherto unrecognized progress which modern civilization has made in one of the little known, and, supposedly, darkest regions of the earth.

The, to the Italians, terrible discovery that an army, drilled, disciplined and armed with the deadliest arms of modern warfare bars their march of conquest, comes with no less force to the other nations of Europe. Not only Menelek, but Abyssinia, must be recognized hereafter as a military power to be respected and no longer to be regarded as a mere tribal federation armed and officered as other semi-barbarian armies.

When, a quarter of a century ago, Abyssinia emerged into what may be termed the sidelight of nineteenth century knowledge after hundreds of years of obscurity and neglect, she inspired no hope for a future, no element of respect among the powers of Europe. The character of the reigning monarch, the primitive social condition of the people and the savage fanaticism of her priesthood only deepened this impression as the country became better known through the conquest of British arms.

In 1872 Kassai, who was afterward crowned King John, of Abyssinia, defeated in a great and decisive battle near the now fatal spot of Adowa, Gobazie, Prince of Ambara, a tribal ruler of limited sway. At Axum on the 21st of January, 1872, there was celebrated the coronation of the victorious Kassai, with barbaric splendor of two weeks' duration. It was under the rule of this wretched potentate that the civilized grew to know more of the country over which he exercised sway. A more unworthy conductor of a nation into the courts of civilization never wore the purple. Colonel "Chinese" Gordon in 1881 thus wrote of King John:—

"He never smiles, never looks you in the face and has a most ungovernable temper. He cuts off the lips of those who use tobacco, and cuts off the noses of all those who use snuff. He detects the use



MENELEK II.

of tobacco in any form. By means of torture he has converted 100,000 Mohamedans to the Christian religion. His favorite method is to pour boiling tallow into the eyes and ears of his victims. He is of a fanatical disposition, himself hating, and hated by all who come in contact with him."

This was the predecessor of Menelek, who within a month has sprung into contemporaneous history as the "Napoleon of Africa." His reign was one almost unending succession of wars and bloodshed. He was a slave of superstition, one of his weird peculiarities being that he would never go into battle unless one of his four favorite lions was led in advance of him.

Menelek II. came to the throne in 1889 on the death of King John. He was Prince of Shoa and was the father-in-law of King John's son. His daughter, Princess Marie, was married to Ras Area Selassie, son of King John, in March, 1882. Through all the preceding years Menelek of Shoa had been a sullen opponent of the advance of King John's territorial limits. The union of their children did not harmonize them to any extent, for six years later the Crown Prince died suddenly, and it is supposed that he was poisoned.

The nuptial festivities of Menelek's daughter lasted, with feasting, games and hunting parties, for two weeks. The Shoa dynasty, of which Menelek is the head, claims to be the oldest royal house in existence, with an unbroken descent from King Solomon of the Court of Jerusalem and the Queen of Sheba. On the marriage of Princess Marie she received the most precious heirloom in the possession of her father, Menelek, a massive golden diadem, enriched with twelve huge rubies. This, it is claimed, was once the property of King Solomon the Wise, who bestowed it on the Queen of Sheba, or Shoa, when she left Jerusalem.

It has been the dream of Menelek II. to restore the ancient limits of his country from Lake Nyanza to Khartoum, including all of the Galla country. His ambition is to re-establish the kingdom of Ethiopia as it was in the days when the Queen of Sheba, hearing of all of the glories of the court of Jerusalem, visited King Solomon with a train of surpassing richness and wealth, the choicest gifts of her native land.

With this in view, shortly after his accession to the throne, he issued his famous letter to the rulers of Europe, warning them to keep hands off. In that letter of October, 1891, in which he signed himself as the "Lion Conqueror of the Tribe of Judah, Menelek, chosen of God, King of Kings, of Ethiopia," he declared, with a directness of language that surprised the European powers, that "I do not propose to be an indifferent spectator while foreign powers are dividing Africa among themselves," and then he concludes with an earnest hope "that Jesus Christ will dispose the hearts of Europeans so that they will be reasonable and stay away." The Italians were unreasonable and would not stay away, and the result was the slaughter at Adowa.

Menelek II., as stated above, is the son of a beggar woman to whom his father Haalon, took a fancy. She still lives in great honor as the mother of the most powerful monarch in Africa. She was never raised to royal rank, but Menelek has loaded her with honors and titles innumerable. But it is to his wife that Menelek owes much of his present greatness.

Queen Taitou, "The Light of Ethiopia," is, if current history is correct, a fit successor to the throne of the Queen of Sheba. She was a princess by birth, when Menelek married her, and born of a race of kings. She inherits not only Imperial manners, but warlike instincts. She is the Semiramis of Africa. Her marriage to Menelek was a love match, and ever since then she has been the power behind the throne.

In every engagement with the invaders, Queen Taitou has remained on the outskirts of the battlefield, or seated on some convenient height in the rear of her husband's army she has watched the ebb and flow of the battle tide. Europeans who have visited her say that, despite her age—she is past 45—she is still a handsome woman of great intelligence. Her contact, limited though it be, with the outside world has developed in her a taste for European clothes and European luxuries, among the latter being champagne of the finest brands.

Menelek enters into no compact, signs no decree, forms no alliances without the consent of his royal spouse. She is enormously wealthy, and when on State occasions she dons her royal robes it is said that they fairly glitter with gems and precious stones. She is the possessor of the finest rubies in the world, while her wardrobe of cloth of gold, in the manufacture of which the Shoans are specially expert, is said to be of surpassing richness and beauty. Except when receiving distinguished visitors, or upon one of the few State occasions, she never wears her robes of office, but invariably dresses in Ethiopian costume.

Menelek II. is described as a man of ordinary height with heavy beard and mustache. His frame is what would be called "sturdy." He is possessed of great personal bravery, and in battle takes his chances with his commander-in-chief. In his own country he is known as Abba Dania, or Just Father, and he is held in high esteem both because of his noble qualities and distinguished lineage. He has a large share in the Oriental cunning in diplomacy as shown in numerous instances in his intercourse with the Italians.

During the first year of his reign he negotiated a treaty with the Italians, by which his country became an Italian protectorate. It is because, as he claims, that the Italians have not only violated that treaty, but tampered with its text, that he has engaged in hostilities with them. He declares that the treaty of 1889 is not in the form in which he approved it originally, and hence has followed the series of outbreaks between his army and the foreign occupants of Massowah.

Menelek II. has been an ardent advocate of the introduction of European civilization into Abyssinia. To set an example to his people he learned the trade of clockmaking from an European instructor. He took lessons in gunnery and can put together any weapon used by his army. His total available forces consist of 100,000 men, of which fully one-half is armed with repeating rifles, rifled cannon and the mitrailleuse in the most approved European fashion. Menelek has his own powder factories, and within the past three years a gun factory has been erected.

Adowa, the scene of the recent defeat of the Italians, is a small town behind a row of sugar loaf mountains. The road to the place is difficult to traverse, and winds in and out of the mountains, often dangerously narrow and skirting the edge of great precipices. The place is slowly going to ruin, and will likely never be rebuilt.

The houses are all of one story, there being only one two story dwelling, a sort of palace, in the place. There are two imposing native churches, one called the Trinity, the other named after our Saviour. Both have thatched roofs, but above these rise a gilded dome surmounted by a glittering cross.

The Abyssinians are Christians, their form of worship being closely allied to that of the Greek Church. For centuries Abyssinia has been a sort of Christian oasis in the great desert of African Paganism and darkness. Last year Menelek sent a mission to St. Petersburg to express to the Czar of Russia the feeling of sympathy in devotion existing between the Church of Abyssinia and the Greek Orthodox Church. The delegation was warmly received, and it is owing to this affinity in religion that Russia views with expressed annoyance the campaign of Italy. The decoration of Emperor Menelek by the Czar is an expression of sympathy for Abyssinia that Europe will do well to heed.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Irish.

Now it so happens that Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office is very far from being a persona grata with a very influential element in the governing bodies of all the great dependencies. It may not altogether be a disadvantage that Mr. Chamberlain should have it borne in upon him by his experience of colonial administration that until the Irish are pacified the Empire can never be united. Irishmen outside Ireland are far more influential than in their own native country. They are not so powerful, it is true, in the British colonies as in the United States, but there is not a town in any part of the world under the Union Jack where there is not a section of men who are either Irish born or of Irish descent. These men would be less than human if they were to make the path of Joseph Chamberlain smooth. The temptation will almost be overwhelming to do just the opposite. The Unionists may trample upon the Irish National movement at home, but the sons, the brothers and the friends of Irishmen abroad will pay them out as best they can when their time comes. If Mr. Chamberlain is to bind the Empire together, and to bring the colonies into a closer union with the mother country, he will find that in some way or other he must propitiate the Irish. It is possible that in this he may find an ally in the one colonial statesman whose fame is of imperial dimensions.—From "The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain: a Character Sketch," in the February Review of Reviews.

The Practice Ought to be Buried.

A good story is told of an advertising solicitor who is employed on a thriving country weekly. He had become so accustomed to inserting in the contract that the price of the advertisement should be taken out in trade, that when the village undertaker agreed to enter into a contract for a year, the solicitor absent-mindedly wrote in the usual clause. He did not discover his blunder until some time after, and the editor of the weekly is now wondering which member of his family or editorial staff will be able to balance the account.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Post.

RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

The floods of the Tiber in winter carry everything before them. The most substantial wharves and docks have been carried away by the mere force of the water.

The delta of the Nile was the first mentioned in history. It took its name from its shape, bearing in this particular an exact resemblance to the Greek letter Delta, or D.

The Paraguay River, so called from the republic of the same name on its banks, is 1,800 miles in length. At points in its lower course it is from five to fifteen miles wide.

The length of the Congo is believed to exceed 2,000 miles, and it drains an area of 800,000 square miles. In its lower course it is frequently more than five miles in width.

The rivers of the "Gold Coast," in West Africa, are rich in gold. For 1,000 miles east and west from Ashantee every river's banks yield gold in greater or less quantities.

The value of protective works for the banks of rivers was known to the Romans. A large stretch of the Tiber, in Rome, above and below that city, was protected by revetting the banks.

Counting the Mississippi and Missouri as one stream, the total length of this great inland ocean is over 5,000 miles. Considered separately the Mississippi is 2,816 miles and the Missouri 3,047.

The Danube flows through countries in which fifty-two languages and dialects are spoken. It is 2,000 miles in length and bears on its current four-fifths of the commerce of Eastern Europe.

The Brahmapootra, from whose banks came the fowls that were so popular in this country a number of years ago, is 1,500 miles in length. It is said that every variety of precious stone has been found in the sand of its bed.

The rivers of the Emerald Isle have generally a dark color, owing to the fact that most of them, at some point in their course, flow through peat marshes or beds, which impart a dark hue to the water.

The Rio Grande del Norte, between Texas and Mexico, is 1,800 miles long, but in many places during a dry season can easily be forded by footmen. The Rio Grande de Santiago, of Mexico, is 1,250 miles in length.

The Po, in North Italy, is 360 miles in length. The deposits at its mouth have caused the coast to gain upon the sea so rapidly that a point which in the time of Augustus was a seaport town is now eighteen miles from the Adriatic.

There are three rivers known as Colorado. The first is in Utah and Arizona and is 1,800 miles long; the second is a river of Texas, 900 miles in length; the third is in the Argentine Republic, in South America, and is 400 miles long.

The River Platte during the summer is dry along the greater portion of its course. The water runs underground, only an occasional pool appearing on the surface. By digging almost anywhere in its course a supply of fresh, cool water may be obtained.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

A man's life is an appendix to his heart.

Joys are our wings, sorrows are our spurs.

A blithe heart makes a blooming visage.

A lie must be thatched with another, or it will soon rain through.

The great secret of life is never to be in the way of others.

Such is the posie love composes, a stinging nettle mixed with roses.

Is not light grander than fire? It is the same element in a state of purity.

Knowledge of all avails the human kind; for all beyond the grave are joys of mind.

Liberality does not consist so much in giving a great deal as in giving seasonably.

He who always prefaces his tale with laughter is poised between impertinence and folly.

The game of life looks cheerful when one carries in one's heart the unalienable treasure.

Joy descends gently upon us like the evening dew, and does not patter down like a hail storm.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of separation, so the being of one language is a mark of union.

You may as well go about to turn the sun to ice by fanning in his face with a peacock's feather.

We paint love as a child, when he should sit a giant on his clouds, the great disturbing spirit of the world.

They pass best over the world who trip over it quickly; for it is but a bog—if we stop we sink.

Law is the science in which the greatest powers of the understanding are applied to the greatest number of facts.

Were we as eloquent as angels, yet should we please some men and some women much more by listening than by talking.

The discovery of what is true, and the practice of that which is good, are the two most important objects of philosophy.

Mental pleasures never clog; unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition, approved of by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.

THE JEWEL CASKET.

The heart keeps its place as an ornament.

There is a return to bangles sharply cut and thin.

The ever popular wreath now surmounts hairpins of gold and shell.

The Mercury wings are now introduced in jewels and feathers for the hair.

The most beautiful rings and ornaments of the season are in opals and diamonds.

Things nautical die hard. An umbrella handle wrapped in silver cordage is new.

Marquise rings are now three inches long. They are evidently intended only for idle hands.

A number of new swords are seen with hilts of perforated gilt that are conspicuously ornamental.

The battle axes of perforated gilt with a gem at the summit are pretty and less frequent than the sword.

Painted circular brooches set in stones, turquoise and diamond, ruby, pearl and diamond are the prettiest things to be seen. Similar brooches have Italian work in gold, and are only less desirable.

The latest variety of marquise ring, instead of having the center progression of graded stones in color, has one large central sapphire, emerald or ruby, and the rest of the setting in diamonds.—Jewelers' Circular.

RECEPTION DRESS.

With Figaro Front of Lace.

We illustrate a pleasing design for reception dress, with Figaro fronts of lace. The back of the bodice is drawn together at the waist in a few folds; front of bodice and lining each fastened separately with hooks and eyes. Stuff (white chevIot) arranged plain at neck-opening and seam in shoulder, and falling in loose pleats at the waist; the straight stuff parts 4 inches wide, being laid in five

small box pleats, each fastened down with very narrow woolen gimp, so that a pleated chemisette is made. Jacket fronts set into seams on shoulders and under arms, and made of lace (Venetian point) 20 inches long, sewn out in a point so that the front edge is 12½ inches long, the lower one 8 inches long. Half-length sleeves sewn in several times at elbow; square cuff 2½ inches long trimmed with fancy braid. Stand-up collar of chine ribbon with lace points in front; wing bow at the side of the same ribbon. Small mother-of-pearl buttons. Plain skirt with folded ribbon waistband ending in the double row at the back.

SOME TOILETTE ACCESSORIES.

New Designs and Shades in Gloves, Fichus Ties, Silk Skirts, Parasols and Fans.

Accessories of the spring toilettes are, according to the costumer and her correctly-gowned patrons, no less important than the toilettes themselves.

Gloves are, perhaps, the most important item for consideration among those who aim to be constantly well dressed, and the newest styles offer some interesting variations. The mistake should not be made this spring of getting one's gloves to match the gown, whether for street or house wear. Instead the French style is in vogue of wearing gloves of a contrasting hue, and some very striking combinations are predicted. Tan is coming back into favor, and may be worn with any color gown, though it will not be considered so fashionable as a brilliant new shade of light yellow which is combined with heavy black stitching for street wear. White and pearl shades are still popular.

The question of neckwear is engrossing the attention of every woman who is planning her summer wardrobe. For almost all of her light gowns she is designing fichus, for the revival of this pretty style is recognized as universally becoming. The filmy affair of white mull with the frilled border of lace has the advantage that it may be worn with any style of gown. Embroidered chiffon is a delicate and pretty material for a fichu, and of course the Madras linen is used for this purpose, as also for the broad sailor collars that have failed to drop out of sight among the fashions of a summer ago.

Fashions in ties must be more rigorously observed than ever, and are practically limited to the four-in-hand and the stock. With the ordinary shirt waist the simple narrow black stock will be generally worn though the stunning broad white satin ones will appeal to many tastes.

Belts for summer costumes are for the most part elaborate affairs wrought in spangles and jewels. They brighten up the light summer gowns very effectively and feminine shoppers are busy stocking up a wide variety. In contrast to these are seen the plain, narrow leather belts which are worn with the simplest shirt waist.

The simplicity of the skirts of the cloth gowns seems to be the cause of the rapidly increasing elaboration of the silk skirts that are worn beneath them. The choicest designs in the new silks are used in making these skirts, which are prettily adorned with ruffles and ribbons and lined with ruches of softer materials. Silk house gowns or evening gowns demand silk skirts that are even more elaborate, and could hardly be distinguished from the outer skirt of a gown.

Skirts of novelty silks are lined with plain silk, and are trimmed with deep flounces, lace-bordered, and caught here and there with bows of ribbon. Indescribably dainty, too, are the white silk petticoats, with their wealth of decoration.

Another indication of the gayety that will reign when Lent is past is seen in the scores of new designs in fans that are set out to tempt the unwary purchaser. The Empire fans are among the prettiest, and a group of the new fans is really a collection of painted miniatures framed in settings of rainbow-colored gauze. Parasols come in all shades, and are more elaborately lace-trimmed than ever before. Parasols to match shirt waists are among the season's novelties.

Silk Waists Still Popular.

The new broadcloth and other woolen gowns have not succeeded, so far, in driving out of favor the custom of wearing fancy waists with dark silk or satin skirts. Separate waists, of all colors and styles, are an ever-essential feature of the well-stocked wardrobe, and are at the very height of their popularity. The importers are showing some charming new creations. Most of these have an indescribably fluffy appearance, and the society girl does not need to be told that these dainty little affairs, as light as thistledown, are vastly becoming. Chiffon, gauze or delicate silk are favorite materials, and nothing heavier is employed for decorations than lace or brilliant Persian embroidery.

Work has begun on a mining tunnel near Wardner, Ida., which will be more than two miles long, and will tap several of the principal mines in the Cœur d'Alene district.

HELPS TO GOOD LOOKS.

How Nature's Gifts May be Brought to a Better Development.

Ruth Ashmore writes of "The Ugly Duckling," a most practical and useful article, in April Ladies' Home Journal, and presents the helps here given to good looks:—

"The American constitution cannot stand the cold bath into which the English woman plunges winter and summer, and to which she owes, as far as complexion is concerned, much of her beauty. Do not be afraid to put soap on your face; use plenty of it, and wash it off well, first with warm and then with cold water. This soap bath given to the face will make you feel and look sweet and fresh.

"Sleep if possible, in a cold room, but do not sleep cold. By this I mean that while the air in your room should be cold and clear, you should have plenty of covers over you, and if you wish your skin to be beautiful you should never go to bed with cold feet. A woman's hands ought to be beautiful, but a beautiful hand is not, of necessity, a chubby hand, nor a dimpled nor a fat hand, but it is a white hand, a clean hand and a tender hand. Redness of the hands is often due to bodices that are tight, sleeves that catch you at the armholes, or are too close-fitting at the wrists. A simple but good treatment for red hands consists in bathing them every night in hot water, using for this purpose plenty of good soap and a nail-brush; after this bath dry them on a soft towel, and then rub in some simple emollient—cold cream or mutton tallow will answer—but whatever you use must be soft; if necessary, melt it so that what is put on the hands can be rubbed in gently. Then take a pair of loose gloves, very loose, cut off the finger tips, slip them over the greased hands and sleep in them. In the morning give the hands a soap and water bath, letting the water used be tepid, and then rinse the soap off with cool water, so that they may be made firm and not sensitive to the cold air. Learn to walk well. When I say 'walk well' I do not mean walk stiffly. Let your young, slender body lend itself to the movement of the feet, and though you must hold your head up you will present the appearance, not of some one who has been bandaged on a backboard, but of a healthy girl, not closely cabined in her clothes, but dressed properly and walking gratefully."

Changes in English Country Life.

A North British quarist asks: "Are there milklads in England?" And he is right, of course, in objecting to such a term. But the question reminds one that the milkmaid, a feature as much of English poetry as of English country life, is all but extinct. Long ago she had given place to the man, who still does most of the milking. But he in turn has given way to machinery! A machine is now in use by which ten cows can be milked in ten minutes. The Graphic, in commenting upon it, says: "The milkmaid is threatened"; evidently unconscious that she had already departed. "I'm going a-milking, sir, she said!" will need a note of explanation for the next generation.

Indoor farm servants seem to be disappearing. At all events, in many parts they are unknown. Five-and-thirty years ago, in Yorkshire, it was the regular arrangement for the farm laborers to sleep in the house and take their meals together in a vast kitchen set apart for their use. But the bond which united employer and employed has been broken. This shows itself in other changes. Perquisites, such as firewood, skim milk, fallen fruit, and gleam corn, were freely granted of old. Now that the laborer owns no bond, and agitates for higher wages and shorter time, these perquisites have naturally been stopped.

True home-made bread is gradually becoming rarer. Every big village has its thriving baker, who "does" the district with his cart. Of course, he professes to sell what he calls "home-made" but there is little comfort in the name.

Thatching is going out of fashion and corrugated iron, among other things, is taking its place. In some districts already only one competent thatcher can be found.

The smock frock, although not extinct, is slowly going out of use. On a market day in some small country town a wagoner from a remote part may occasionally be seen in this quaint, primitive, picturesque and serviceable garment. But he is quite singular, and obviously a survival.

Guests and Family Worship.

There is probably no mistress of a household who has not felt an uncertain hospitality about asking her guests to join in her family worship. Every one has acquaintances they would not hesitate to ask to their table, and would hesitate to ask to their home altar. Perhaps the reluctance arises from a dissimilarity of creed, and a fear of offense in consequence. More likely it arises from that sin of restraining spiritual confidense, which is a peculiarly besetting one in this materialistic age, for the diversity of creed is no bar. Prayer has nothing to do with creeds. Prayer is the universal religion; and men of every creed, and men of no creed may meet together at the feet of one Heavenly Father. The reluctance more likely arises from that weak shame-facedness that too often prevents sympathy between friends on spiritual subjects. They are afraid to be misunderstood, smiled at, criticised.

This latter dilemma is one that even good and great men have not always met bravely, for when Dr. Fuller once had some guests of great quality and fashion—God-fearing as he was—he omitted his family worship on their account. This fact, which he bitterly repented, he designated as "a bold bashfulness which durst offend God, whilst it did fear men." But we should remember with the grand old preacher, that our guests, though they be ever so high or rich, are yet by all the laws of hospitality below us while they sojourn under our roof. Therefore, whoever comes within our door should also come within our household customs and discipline. If they sit at our table for meat it is but kind and right they should also bow at it in prayer.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Principles Make the Man.

Behind all character there are enduring principles, and it is by these principles, handed on from sire to son, but developed for the first time sometimes by him in whom they are illustrated, that greatness is nurtured and the truest kingship achieved. We see, now and then, men of the humblest lineage, as the world reckons such things, who mount to the loftiest eminence from the lowliest and most obscure beginnings, and we see all along, in the history of such men, certain dominant aspirations, courage and majesty of rectitude, which rule and mold them from the beginning. Such men, whatever their origin, seem to be born of great truths and nurtured by grand ideas. By these their intellects were nourished, their wills disciplined and their consciences enlightened.

BLACK TULLE NIGHTGOWNS.

Several of These Startling Articles of Attire Have Just Been Sent Over From Paris.

New York women are wearing black tulle nightgowns.

There are half a dozen of the new garments in town to-day. To-morrow merchants will have orders for fifty or a hundred more—owing to The World's enterprise in telling women the very latest news about fashions. Before accepting the orders merchants will do well to make a careful study of the excellent picture here presented and of the full description which accompanies it. For the black nightgowns worn in New York have not been made in this city, but in a great establishment in Paris, and they were sent to America for the adornment of rich women and the inspection of World artists and fashion writers.

The nightrobe here shown was mostly exhibited on a statue. The material is black tulle, and is so made up as to show the soft graceful folds that are possible only to such a delicate and diaphanous fabric.

A deep rolling collar which forms a V at the neck is edged by a frill of rich black lace and is already recognized by clever women as a most becoming arrangement for a plump white throat. Folds of tulle sweep across the front of the gown, while the material is brought up at the left side beneath the collar and caught by a wide bow of cream-white gauze ribbon. From this the tulle falls

IT HAS BEEN SENT HERE AS A PATTERN GARMENT AND IS MODESTLY EXHIBITED ON A STATUE

straight to the bottom in folds that cling closely to the figure, the bottom itself being untrimmed.

The sleeves are put in very full, but fall only to the elbow where they are caught in and joined to a deep fall of lace. The last touch of color is supplied by the monogram of the wearer, elaborately wrought in cream-colored silk at the left of the front.

This particular ornament is considered altogether indispensable by the devotees to the latest specimen of the most choice and exclusive lingerie. Extraordinary and unusual as they may seem, black nightgowns promise soon to become the reigning fad among fashionable dames.

Nightrobes of all sorts show an interesting diversity of style this season. White tulle is a favorite material and when accordion-plaited makes a particularly pretty gown. One new model had a yoke of soft cream lace, from which the accordion plaits fell straight to the floor in front and back. The sleeves were likewise accordion-plaited and bordered with the same pattern of lace.

Another gown designed for a bride's trousseau, was novel by reason of its low, squarely cut neck, both in front and back. The neck was bordered with real lace. The sleeves were very short elbow sleeves and were also edged by a fall of lace. A broad white ribbon was brought around the waist in a sash arrangement.

Silk nightgowns are always popular and the designs shown in this material are varied and exquisite. Dainty colored silks are often used in place of white.

NEW STYLES IN SKIRT WAISTS.

Frills and Furbelows Will Make Them Conspicuously Different From Last Year's Waists.

A decided reaction against the extreme masculinity that was last year the only correct style in shirt waists is evident in this season's fashions. The profusion of laces and furbelows makes it often difficult to distinguish the shirt waist from the waist designed for evening wear, and those to whom the severer styles are unbecoming welcome the revival of the softer and more airy effects.

A silk-lined shirt waist sounds impracticable, yet the popularity of silk linings is so far from being checked that nearly all the thinner or open work waists are made up over a simple foundation of colored silk.

Persian designs are entirely new and among the most attractive of the spring styles. Cambric batiste and even organdie, in bewildering Persian patterns, are the materials of a very pretty class of waists, and will be especially pretty with the neat dark suits and favorite trimming of gold buttons. On nearly all these waists are seen the adjustable white linen collars and cuffs, which are an important and sensible feature of the coming summer costume. Starched effects are not in favor this year, simple turn-over cuffs of the same material taking the place of the stiff linen. The waists themselves are not so suggestive of the laundry as was formerly considered proper, and many of them hang in decidedly limp folds.

Swivel and wash silks are returning into favor as shirt waist materials, and some of the very newest waists are of very thin silk, quite simply made. A pretty group of new waists were of gayly-striped silk, made with three plain narrow box-plaits in front and a yoke in back, from which the silk was brought down neatly to the waist. There was no trimming. It is quite correct to wear the white linen collars with these, though it is a matter of preference. The same style is used in making silk waists of darker colors for the older women. Silk is, of course, the coolest material that can be used, and the comfortableness of these new waists is doubtless the quality that will most recommend them. The simplest waists are those made to order by the ladies' tailors. They are neatly fitting affairs, with simple plaits in the front and back, and with them the adjustable collars are almost invariably worn. Pinks and blues are the favorite colors, and many fastidious young women will consider these no less charming than the more elaborate styles.

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THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

After a delay without precedent in the history of the Dominion, the general elections are announced for the 23d of June. In the last general election a premature dissolution, after only four sessions of parliament, necessitated the use of voters' lists several years old and the disfranchisement of thousands of young Canadians. In the coming election voters' lists a year old will have to be used because of the prolongation of parliament into a sixth session, and again the lists will contain the names of dead men and absentees, and will omit those of a very considerable number of young men who are in justice entitled to the franchise.

The Conservaeive party goes into the battle in the throes of the final struggle between the Bowell and the Tupper factions in the cabinet. More than a year has been wasted in dissension and intrigue, and the vacillation and weakness that come from divided counsels and personal jealousies have been continually exhibited in the public acts of the Government. The country is weary of the squabbles and antics of the men who are playing at the business of conducting public affairs, and there will be a feeling of intense relief that the opportunity has at last arrived to bring the dreary farce to an end.

The Conservatives have now controlled the administration of public affairs Canada for nearly 18 years. They obtained power upon promises to check the exodus of Canadians, to hasten the growth of population, to increase the profits of farming and the other industries of the country, to reduce the public expenditures, and to obtain a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. Every one of these promises has been broken. The population has increased at a far lower rate than in the previous history of the Confederation. Farm values and the prices of farm products have declined. The public debt has been increased by 113 millions, and in a few years of the same rate of progress it would be double what it was in Mr. Mackenzie's time. The charges on the debt amount to 12½ millions a year, and the total expenditure is close upon 40 millions a year. The exodus is unchecked, immigration is slow. The failure of the Government policy is signal and complete.

We are told that, in spite of this failure, Canadians enjoy a large measure of comfort and of freedom from commercial disaster. We do not overrate the capacity of the Government for mischief. We do not suppose that it can deprive us of all the advantages of fertility of soil, of abundance of food, of the enterprise, thrift and industry of the people, of the benefit of all that science is doing to increase the powers of production and bring within the reach of all comforts and even luxuries that a few years ago only the wealthy could enjoy. Nature and science are too powerful to be neutralized by misgovernment. But that is no reason why misgovernment should continue, or why individual enterprise should not be aided instead of hampered by those who make and administer the laws.

The basis of the Liberal policy is confidence in the people and in the country. The slow growth of population and of industry is in large measure due to unwise restrictions, to an unskilfully framed tariff, to the lack of well-considered schemes for the development of the west and the extension of trade The Liberals do not expect and do not promise that they can alter this condition of affairs in a day. But they do expect to effect a steady improvement in the conditions of trade and industry by applying sound principles of government, by working with nature instead of against her, by allowing as free play as possible to the energy and invention of the Canadian people.

It is unfortunate that a question calculated to arouse sectarian feeling has been forced into this contest; but as it is here, it must be faced without shrinking. The Liberal policy embodies the idea that educational questions can be best settled by the provincial authorities, to whom, in the main, they are entrusted by the act of Confederation. While they do not deny the right of appeal to the central authority in certain cases, they believe that it should be resorted to only upon ample proof of a gross abuse of the provincial power. They do not believe that the second judgment of the Privy Council justifies the taking of hasty and ill-considered action without due inquiry into the facts and the exhaustion of every means of amicable settlement. They are therefore in favor of the acceptance of the offer of Manitoba to make a thorough investigation of the conditions of education in Manitoba and to suggest means for settlement without Federal interference. The proposition of the Liberals, therefore, makes for peace. The Government policy of coercion is one that makes for a continuance of sectarian strife. Upon this point issue will be squarely joined. The Liberals will stand for provincial autonomy and will resist the attempt to hurras Manitoba and the west by Federal interference in educational affairs.

The Liberals will go into the battle with enthusiasm under a leader who commands the affectionate loyalty of his followers. He will be able to gather about him a ministry of such strength and ability as the country has not seen for many a year. There will be no jealousy, no intrigue, no log-rolling; but an earnest desire to work together for the good of the country, to develop its resources, to enlarge the scope of the energy of its people, to inspire hope and confidence in its future as a land of peace, plenty and progress and a source of strength instead of weakness to the mighty empire of which it forms a part. The line of battle has been well and skilfully formed. The Liberal leader is the foremost man in Canadian life, the cause is nothing less than the welfare and the good name of Canada, and there is not a Liberal heart in the country that will not rejoice at the sound of the advance.

A TIMELY ADDRESS.

The Liberal candidate for this district has just issued an extended address to the electors, in which all the issues of the coming campaign, both general and local, are fully discussed. On the Manitoba School question Mr. McInnes takes a stand thoroughly independent of any leader or party, and contends for Provincial Rights and non-sectarian state schools. After a frank statement of the facts of the question, and the future possible complications, he closes by saying:

What will be the result of this imminent backdown by the Dominion Government, or how this eleventh-hour attempt at conciliation will operate, or what will be the final upshot of the whole trouble, time alone can tell. This much, however, is certain: if the Remedial Bill is insisted upon and passes Parliament, it will be of none effect and the whole agitation will end in utter futility, because any attempt to enforce such an obnoxious system on Manitoba against the open protest of nine-tenths of her citizens would be such an outrage on the freedom of a self-governing people as would not only meet with local resistance, but would ultimately disrupt our Dominion. To many of you this question will be paramount in the ensuing campaign, and to no one can it be unimportant. A great principle is at stake; the freedom of a sister western province is attacked; the very future of our national life is threatened. Let the result, therefore, of the coming elections convince all that there is in this Canada, and in our own British Columbia, a mighty latent element that will uphold the hands of a young province in its progress, and will not stand idly by and see it bulldozed into accepting the effete methods of by-gone days. Then will the intriguers at Ottawa awake on the aftermorn to the fulness of their folly, and Manitoba will be able to pursue its onward course untrammeled by any mediæval-minded opponents of that greatest bulwark of our liberty — the public school.

On the Trade question an array of facts is presented with a logical sequence that is both happy in arrangement and convincing in force of argument. The same may be said of his treatment of the financial condition of Canada, the Chinese question and other matters, not forgetting the question of Dominion appropriations and governmental indifference to this district, which is handled—as it should be—without gloves.

Taken altogether, the address is one which cannot be too widely read by the electors, as it sets out the issues of the campaign with a force and clearness which makes it a valuable contribution to the current election literature.

Great Britain, which protectionists are continually assuring us must sooner or later come to grief through the devotion of its people to the wretched free trade doctrines, is the first country to show a decided recovery from the period of depression through which the world has passed. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was able to make a most satisfactory financial statement. The surplus for 1895-6 was £4,210,000, the largest ever known, while the national debt was reduced by over £8,000,000. The Chancellor's statement was altogether rose-tinted. The prophets will have to move the date of Britain's downfall forward, because it is evidently not yet due. If Ottawa could give us a little of this sort of "ruin," we would be very thankful.

Comox has been taken off the list of offices where customs parcels may be received, and Courtenay has been added thereto.

KASLO

WILL OUTSTRIP

ROSSLAND.

More Money in Silver and Lead at the back of

KASLO

Than Gold at the Back of

Rossland.

MONEY MAKES TOWNS.

ROSSLAND'S POPULATION

Twelve months ago 150
To-day - - - 3,500

And estimated to reach
10,000
Within 12 months from date

BUT
Rossland lots are worth
$1000 to $6000
And out of your reach as a speculation;

WHEREAS

I will sell you good

KASLO

INSIDE CITY LOTS
At $150 to $200.
Easy Terms.
Other good lots from $50 to $150

These prices are an advance on last quotations, but

KASLO

Is beginning to go ahead in good shape.

If you buy now you WILL make big money. I should like to see more in Nanaimo interested, as IT IS A GENUINE, GOOD INVESTMENT that I can recommend to my clients and others.

The reader of this must acknowledge I am right, and I will give you an easy, square deal to suit the times. Business is improving all along the line

THOMAS KITCHIN.

Mining Exchange Department.

Shares in various mines for sale from 10c. up. Also, one-half and one-fourth interests in some of the best claims on the Island for sale at reasonable prices.

AN OPINION CHANGED

We have come to the conclusion that business must be done for CASH, and consequently are offering you the most startling bargains ever announced in Nanaimo, as the following prices will clearly show:

Suits that were $45.00 are now $36.00
" " " 42.00 " " 33.00
" " " 40.00 " " 31.00
" " " 35.00 " " 28.00
" " " 30.00 " " 23.00
" " " 27.00 " " 17.50
" " " 25.00 " " 16.50

The Largest Range of Goods in the City to Select From.

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

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 Most Complete Stock
—OF—
Gents' Furnishings
IN THE CITY, AT
Jas. McGregor's
Victoria Crescent.

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.

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.

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

People who Appreciate
PURE DRUGS
Have their prescriptions dispensed at
PIMBURY'S DRUG STORE.
Their Prices are Right. Telephone 3.

Best Bread, Pies and Cakes
IN THE CITY
—AT THE—
Excelsior Bakery
COMMERCIAL STREET.
We have a Fresh Stock of Choice Candies in this week.

PIONEER
Carbonating and Bottling
WORKS.
MITCHELL & RUMMING, Proprietors.
Manufacturers of Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, Ciders, Etc.
TRY OUR GINGER BEER.
All Orders Promptly Attended To.
Telephone 20. P. O. Box 90.

"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.

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.

C. C. McKENZIE,
Land Agent and Conveyancer,
AND ACCOUNTANT.
OFFICE: FRONT STREET, NANAIMO.
Town Lots and Farms for Sale. Money to Loan on Mortgage at low rates.
Agent for the United Fire Insurance Company of Manchester, England.

Lodge Notices.

Inkerman Lodge, No. 825, Sons of St. George.—Regular weekly meeting is held in Hilbert's Hall, Wharf street, on SATURDAY evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.
FRED. WAGSTAFF, Sec,

BONEYARD MEDITATION

The Ghoulish Delights of the Auricular Oracle.

LOCAL LUMINARY'S LEGAL LORE.

It Makes All the Difference Whose Ox Is Gored—Another Case of "Suspension."

The Local Luminary treated his readers to another effusion on the suspension of policeman Thompson on Monday last. In this the Luminary labored to make it appear that we were the special apologist for Mayor Davison. It is needless to say that our article was never intended as an apology for the mayor, but to show the unfair way the Luminary had treated the subject. We could not pass over in silence the hostile attitude, the sneaking animus and the bitter warfare the Luminary has shown to every act of Mayor Davison's. Anyone with a spark of fairness in his composition would see that the mayor neither needed nor expected an apologist after publishing a clear-cut statement of his position over his own signature.

But fairness in the Luminary is an unknown quantity when dealing with an opponent. Mayor Davison can congratulate himself on being the special subject of the Luminary's wrath. The cause is not hard to find, but this we will leave for a future occasion. What we want to deal with at present is the Luminary's legal lore. There is an old saying, "Give a fool rope enough, and he will hang himself." We don't insinuate the Luminary is a fool by any means, but we have a dim suspicion that in his answer to us he "suspended" himself—metaphorically. After quoting copiously from the Municipal Act to establish his case against Mayor Davison, he goes a little further—and here we suspect he gets his drop—and quotes Mr. Justice Crease's remarks on the bench. The learned judge was not criticising the action of Mayor Davison, but the action of the Council under Mayor Quennell and the old regime, when the Council were clearly overstepping their authority. They were not endeavoring to reduce the force and lighten the burden of the taxpayers, but they were, by the most barefaced trickery and wire-pulling, appointing a few of the favored pets of the combination to places in the public service and at the public expense, without a single recommendation except that they were friends of the combination. Did the Luminary empty the vials of his wrath on the devoted head of Mayor Quennell? Did the Luminary emerge from his eclipse and write an editorial on the subject? Did the Luminary call on his satellites, Qualicum Tom, Bridget, Michael and Patrick, to contribute abuse? We should say nay, Pauline. We are inclined to think the Luminary approved all that was done, and for the simple reason that he was the bright particular star in the centre of that galaxy of wire-pullers. The Luminary was then the acknowledged pilot of the municipal barge.

Because the MAIL, in its own defense against unwarranted abuse and in justice to the public, exposed the methods by which the Luminary sought to deceive its readers by garbling extracts from our columns and from the Municical Act, we are dubbed an "apologist" and our exposure is characterized as "abuse." It is gratifying to note, however, that "the Free Press has thrived upon this kind of spasmodic abuse for 22 years," during which time it "has had the exquisite pleasure of seeing its revilers fall by the wayside or enter the journalistic boneyard." Allowing that to be the case, it should be truly grateful to us for furnishing it with a modicum of its means of sustenance and also, as implied, a prospective subject for its "exquisite pleasure;" but it is not easy to understand how, with all this continuous thrift and ghoulish glee for a period of 22 years, it has been enabled to "continue the even tenor of its way," when a brief reference to its "peculiar moves" causes its editor to rear on his hind legs and whiningly invoke sympathy from "its subscribers whose numbers are counted *in* the thousands."

For ourselves, we have no desire or inclination to thrive by abuse or to glory in the fall of others, and the "exquisite pleasure" of witnessing boneyard consignments certainly does not attach to our composition. It remains the public to decide whether this ghoulish gloating shall be added to at our expense—evidently a "consummation devoutly to be wished" by the "auricular oracle." It would make little difference as far as we are concerned; but, from present indications, we don't fear any such disaster for many years to come, during which time we hope to enjoy life and witness increased life and activity in our midst and number our subscribers *by* the thousands. The "exquisite pleasure" of gloating over the departed we relegate to the journalistic ghouls of a past decade, whose bones seem to shake with a sympathetic rattle when even an imaginary prospect offers for adding another victim to their list.

In our article last week regarding the subject at issue we conclusively proved the fact of garbling on the part of the "auricular oracle" by supplying deficiencies in quotations made by him—relevant phrases which evidently did not suit his purpose to quote, as they either weakened or destroyed his contentions; and for this we are accused ourselves of garbling. The profundity of this argument is only equaled by the schoolboy's last resource, "Your another." But it is some satisfaction to observe that our "abuse" had the effect, as far as the Municipal Act is concerned, of causing the publication of entire sections instead of garbled portions thereof. Probably this explains the secret of that "abuse" upon which the F. P. is said to have thrived—the kind that compels it to give correct reports when it would not do so otherwise; in which case its "revilers" should be given due credit therefor.

We nether maintained that Mayor Davison was right nor that the Free Press was wrong in the main question at issue. We merely charged, and proved, that the latter was guilty of gross garbling, with the evident intention of reflecting upon the former and deceiving its readers. Our only contention was that the conflicting nature of the law "would not appear to corroborate the promulgations of our local Sir Oracle." For instance, section 224 says the police force "shall consist of a chief of police *and as many constables and other officers* and assistants as the Council may from time to time think necessary;" but makes the Police Board the sole judge of the minimum number of police "absolutely required" and gives them the sole power of appointment. It appears, however, the Council have the sole power of "fixing" the wages to be paid the police, which is only right they should have when they have to pay them. Sec. 227 says:

"The Council shall fix and pay the remuneration of the police, and shall provide all such clothing, accoutrements and necessaries as may from time to time be deemed requisite for the accommodation and use of the force."

Now, supposing the Council refused to fix and pay adequate remuneration, and provide clothing, etc., to an appointee of the Board—or fix the wages at such a figure as would practically render null and void the appointment—what is the Board or the appointee going to do about it? We simply ask for information. This may not be "speaking to the question," but it comes pretty near it. It seems to us, if the Council is the only power that can "fix" the salary, the difficulty could be easily overcome.

We have no reason to question that the Mayor acted in good faith in endeavoring to carry out the expressed wish of the Council, and certainly do not feel *justified in accepting judgment from a* source well known to be prejudiced; no impartial person should. If this position constitutes an "apologist," we plead guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO COAL MARKET.

Harrison's circular, published on Saturday last, says: "During the week there have been seven arrivals from the coast mines with 12,604 tons of coal, and three arrivals from Australia with 10,468 tons. There are overdue two vessels from Newcastle upon which extra insuranse rates are being paid, as it is feared one or both may not arrive. The sales this week for domestic uses have been large, as consumption has been materially increased by our stormy weather. There are no noticeable change of values, although there is a prevailing feeling on the part of shippers to fill orders at a shade less than the quotations of last week. The general belief is, better freights will be paid for carrying grain the incoming harvest, and this may tend to weaken coal freights from Australia and England. There is still a scarcity of some characters of Australian, although consumers are substituting others for the moment rather than pay the advance asked for the grades which are in short supply. The culmination of the Australian strike will be known on Monday next, as it will then be definitely ascertained if the colliery proprietors will accede to the demands of the strikers or some compromise may be arrived at." Prices are quoted 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
Cannel	8 00
Rock Springs, Castle Gate and Pleasant Valley	7 60

British Columbia is the only province in the Dominion that has "Godless schools." In this province neither priest nor preacher is allowed to act as a school trustee. Church and state are separate. Yet in no province in the Dominion are the people more law-abiding and less bigoted. Notwithstanding this well-known fact, the province's delegation to the House of Commons at Ottawa voted as a unit to compel a sister province to adopt a school system that only tends toward keeping alive that intolerant spirit that prevails in all countries ruled by priests and preachers. . . . Surely the people do not want to make this province a battle-ground for warring church organizations, and the best way to prevent it is to retire to private life the men who would put the church above the state.—*Nelson Tribune.*

Many a bold adventurer is returning from Alaska, "busted and disgusted,"

ALARMING PECULIARITY

In Which Our Police Magistrate Is Involved.

A CORRESPONDENT'S COMPLAINT.

Based on Facts Already Known and Published—A Case for the Grand Jury to Investigate.

EDITOR MAIL: The friction between Mayor Davison and Police Magistrate Simpson brought facts to the surface that prove that "the heathen Chinee and the Free Press" have not a monopoly on "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain;" for the papers called for by Mr. Foster in the Legislature show that Police Magistrate Simpson has a tendency to stray in that direction. The same papers reveal the fact that the government of British Columbia are not above winking at shady transactions. Perhaps many of your readers have not read the papers referred to (although published in Free Press); let me state as briefly as possible the salient points of the case. The "Magistrates' Act" provides a penalty of $200 on any magistrate or J. P. in the province who neglects or refuses to make quarterly certain returns specified in the act, one half of the penalty going to the informer, the other to the government. Now, it seems that the firm of Simpson & Simpson found out that there were three J. P.'s in Comox district who had failed to make the returns according to statute, and as a consequence left themselves liable to be mulcted to the tune of $200 each. Simpson & Simpson, doubtless needing some ready money at the time, laid an information, and then compounded the action for $450; the government, of course, got nothing. Now we come to the "peculiar" part. The three J. P.'s, possibly through ignorance of law, neglect to comply with a provincial statute, and are bled by Simpson & Simpson for $450. Simpson & Simpson, for compounding the action, are guilty of an indictable offence under section 155 of the Criminal Code, and go scot free. In a word, Messrs. Simpson & Simpson can practically blackmail three respectable citizens, violate a section of the Criminal Code, and the government, for reasons best known to themselves, wink at the transaction. Nay, more than wink—honors are heaped on them; for we find that, immediately after the occurrence, and with the full knowledge of the government, Mr. Simpson, sr., was elevated to the bench, where he now poses as the Police Magistrate of our fair city, and Mr. Simpson, jr., was chosen on several occasions as a suitable person to prosecute others on behalf of the crown. The question arises, Is there no remedy? Is there no way of bringing offenders like this to trial? In answer to a possible query like this we answer, Yes, there is a remedy, a full and ample one. That good old English law that deals out even-handed justice to *poor equally with the rich;* that respects neither the rank or wealth of an offender, has placed a remedy in the hands of the people when petty officials violate their oath of office by failing to do their duty. That remedy is the Grand Jury. It is in the power of the Grand Jury to make a presentment of any offence of their own knowledge, without any formal indictment laid before them at the suit of the crown. In this case we believe it is not only the privilege of the next Grand Jury of Nanaimo County, but an imperative duty to investigate the charges against Simpson & Simpson thus publicly brought to their attention, and if they find the facts as stated, make their presentment accordingly. Will they do it?

JUSTICE.

Captain Caw Calcimined.

The court of inquiry into the capsizing of the British ship Blairmore in San Francisco harbor April 9th has met and adjourned. The result was the exoneration of Capt. Caw. The board attributed the disaster to a wind and tide running in oppssite directions and to the fact that the Blairmore ran ahead of her anchor and was thus tripped. Except in the latter particular, the acquittal of Capt. Caw was the only thing that could be expected, considering the composition of the court (being two-thirds master-mariners) and the fact that the captain was under obligation to take risks in the interest of economy. But the anchor feature is a reflection upon Capt. Caw's seamanship. By shifting the helm and setting a rag of canvas the ship could have been kept clear of her moorings. In view of that fact the verdict of the court looks like a very thin calcimining. In effect the verdict was that the Blairmore capsized through bad seamanship on the part of Nobody, the ubiquitous individual from Liverpool. All the evidence given was either palpably biased, contradictory or directly in proof that the Blairmore was cranky and that the drowned men went into the hold with more than a suspicion that they carried their lives in their hands. The public verdict now, as before, is that the Blairmore capsized on account of insufficient ballast due to the shipowners' principle of economy in everything, supplemented by contributory negligence on the part of Capt. Caw.—*Coast Seaman's Journal.*

OH MY EYE!

A Correspondent Reflects on Causes of the Doctor's Trip.

EDITOR MAIL: I see that the cupbearer for South Nanaimo is on his way to Ottawa. Can it be that the doctor has not heard that the position of High Commissioner for Canada in England has been filled? Surely not, for the doctor knows everything. But this is an unpleasant time to travel east, and there are those who assign motives—some saying that the Behring Sea Commission has attractions for the doctor, and others that the object of his capital visit is to see if the corridors and council chamber of the Parliament buildings could accommodate his presence without enlargement; while others again cruelly suggest that he is carrying a sack of Victoria money east to bring it back as evidence of no local influence over him as a Dominion candidate. But I wish to state that the doctor would not stoop to any such political dodge. I know the doctor; I know him very well; and he told me in the strictest confidence that he was going to Ottawa to advise Sir Charles Tupper on the construction of his cabinet. Now the cat is out—let there be an end to idle rumors.

Just one word more: The Free Press said the doctor had gone east for the benefit of his sight. This may be true. I hope he is benefited, as I suffer from the same weakness. Notwithstanding this weakness, however, I think I can discern the outlines of "a nigger in the fence."

COCKEYE.

Teachers' Convention.

The National Educational Association meets in Buffalo this year. The coucil meets July 3; the association as a whole July 8, closing on the 11th. Good programmes have been prepared in all departments. The railroads have granted single fare, and it is expected 20,000 teachers will attend. It is expected there will be a larger attendance of Canadian teachers than at any previous association, as Buffalo is within such easy reach.

ARE WE READY?

TUNE.

"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching."

Let us rally once again in the ranks of working men;
Let us rally to the standard of reform;
Let us altogether sing till a thousand echoes ring,
And we'll sweep the protectionists like storm.

CHORUS.

Then vote, vote, vote, for our candidate,
And show procession what we can do;
O never be it said we are traitors to the dead
Till there's nothing left for Liberals to do.

Come as brothers, one and all, come at our leader's call,
He's a worker, boys, as staunch as he is true;
With a free, united voice we have made a noble choice,
And we know what every man has got to do. *Chorus.*

Let us one and all unite, let us gather to the fight;
We will fight without a fear, without a stain;
Let the captains of each band lead the workers hand in hand;
We have yet a glorious victory to win. *Chorus.*

In the strength of victory bold, as we fought the fight of old,
So if we fight so surely we shall win;
We are ready to a man—let protection do all it can.
Are we ready? We are ready to begin. *Chorus.*

Then gather once again in the ranks of working men,
And rally to the standard of reform;
Let us all together sing till a thousand echoes sing,
And we'll sweep the protectionists like a storm. *Chorus.*

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 Years the Standard.

GOVT. DIS-M. BOWELL'D

The Nest of Traitors Succeed. A National Disgrace.

KICKED OFF LIKE AN OLD BOOT.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Forced to Retire—The Prophetic Words of Mr. Lister Realized.

Ottawa dispatches of the 27th ult. announce the culmination of the great conspiracy by the resignation of Premier Bowell and the succession of Sir Charles Tupper to the Premiership of Canada.

In this connection the prophetic words of Mr. Lister, M.P., uttered in the House April 14th, are very significant, and will be read with interest. During the debate on the Remedial bill he said:

When Parliament met and they had an opportunity to pass the law, they quarreled among themselves. Seven of them conspired and went out. The Prime Minister denounced them as "a nest of traitors," and they denounced him as "an imbecile." They remained out ten days, and then went back again. . . . Are the statements which are going about true—that this Government would say to their Protestant friends, "It is not going to become law; don't be alarmed;" and that they would say to their Catholic friends, "We are ready to die for the bill." Have the people of Canada confidence in the band of men who are pretending to govern Canada today? No; they are acting this session in accordance with their whole career. We have the leader of this House coming from the old country, saying that he has come to see about the Atlantic cable and the fast line; and he comes with a determination to turn my old friend the Prime Minister out of his position. The conspiracy had been hatched before the leader of this House left England; and when he came to Canada the excuse he gave was the merest pretense. It was so transparent that there is no man living in Canada to-day but believes that he came to turn Sir Mackenzie Bowell out of power. The conspiracy was well hatched; and when it was ripe he comes to Canada with an appointment to meet the Prime Minister. While he was talking to him about the fast line and the Atlantic cable, the seven bolters sent in their resignations. All honor to the Prime Minister, instead of shaking in his boots, he at once accepted their resignations. Then where were the boys? Why, sir, we saw them running through the lobby of this house one after another, so anxious were they to get back and so fearful that they never would get there. If the Prime Minister had had the backbone that he had 20 years ago, they never would have got there. But influences were brought to bear upon the Prime Minister, and ultimately he let the boys come back into the government.

Mr. Landerkin—The worst thing he ever did.

Mr. Lister—Within a few days more he will cease to be Prime Minister, and they will kick him off like an old boot. And the great Sir Charles, the leader of the House, is to be the Prime Minister of this country; and his party in the House think it a wonderful scheme to carry Canada. But let me tell the hon. gentlemen that Canada knows the circumstances perfectly well. Let me tell them—and I have some knowledge of the situation—that they would have been infinitely stronger in the country with Sir Mackenzie Bowell than they will be with Sir Charles Tupper. The people of this country are afraid of Sir Charles Tupper, and they have good reason to be afraid of him.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO US.

If you do, it'll make a great difference with the youngsters and a still greater difference with you. They'll be better shod than they possibly could be elsewhere and at a considerably less cost. When you can save money by buying better goods, you've struck a good imitation of a bonanza. That's what you'll always find in our stock—the best juvenile footwear in Nanaimo. You can't beat either our goods or prices. You might as well try to beat a drum with a feather.

ORR & RENDELL.

City Market

HEMANS & WAMSLEY

Wholesale and Retail Butchers

COMMERCIAL STREET

P. O. Box 227 Telephone 7-8

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Invites Inspection and Comparison as to Quality and Price.

THE BEST BREAD IN CITY,

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Bastion Street, opp. Telegraph Office

F. ROWBOTTOM, *Prop.*

ALWAYS IN STOCK—
GROCERIES,
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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.

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.

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.

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

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G. MARSH, Wholesale Dealer in Fish and Game, Bastion Street, Nanaimo.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL—W. STEEL, Proprietor—Victoria Crescent.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL—PETER WEIGLE, Proprietor. Victoria Crescent.

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT

M. WOLFE, Financial and Insurance Agent, Johnston Block.

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A. NASH, House and Sign Painter, Paper-Hanger, etc. Corner Albert and Milton streets. P. O. box 298.

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D. TAYLOR, Dealer in all kinds of New and Second-Hand Furniture, and Fancy Articles of every description. Next to Quennell's, Commercial street.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Short and Interesting Paragraphs that Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

General elections are expected early in June.

Lord Aberdeen recently opened the Toronto horse show.

The Ontario Wheel factory at Gananoque was burned recently.

S. Richards, Chicago, is suing the G. T. R. for $1,000,000 damages.

John Kemp was killed at the Winnipeg waterworks the other day.

Foster predicts a warm wave about April 15th, and a cold spell on April 20.

The provincial government has offered a state funeral to the remains of Sir John Schultz.

Marter, leader of the Ontario Opposition, is mentioned for a Dominion senatorship.

Latest predictions at Ottawa are that parliament will prorogue on Thursday, April 23rd.

Samuel Pardy, of Evelyn, has withdrawn as the independent candidate for East Middlesex.

Brandon citizens have petioned the C. P. R. for more frequent train service on the Souris branch.

Robt. Scott, of Shoal Lake, proposes going quite extensively into the shipment of Manitoba butter to the Orient.

The Anglican synod of Ontario have asked the provincial government for more religious instruction in the public schools.

Michael O'Neill, of Port Hope, aged 70, committed suicide a few days ago by walking into the lake. Insanity was the cause of the act.

Lieut.-Colonel Denison died at Toronto the other day. He suffered from cancer of the liver and has been suffering for about five months.

A widow named Johnston, aged 85, was killed while crossing the C. P. R. track at Guelph, Ont., being struck by an engine and instantly killed.

The government of Canada has cabled the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, offering a Canadian militia regiment for service in the Soudan.

Thomas and Hessie Gray, of Peterboro, who were acquitted last fall on a charge of murdering David Scollie, an old man with whom they lived, were tried recently on a charge of arson and found not guilty.

The local branch of the journeymen stonecutters' association, of Toronto, have secured from the master stonecutters an agreement by which for the next three years the men will receive their former rate of wages, 45 cents per hour and work eight hours a day.

A writ has been issued at the instance of Isabella C. Thompson against Malcolm McIntyre, claiming fifteen hundred dollars for alleged breach of promise of marriage. The defendant is a prominent farmer residing near Belmont and he married another lady recently.

An interesting ceremony took place at Ohsueken, on the Indian reservation of Tuscorora, near Brantford, a short time ago, in laying the corner stone of the new council house for the Six Nation Indians. The ceremony was performed by Chief Nicodemus Porter, in the presence of a large assemblage of Indian chiefs and other residents of the township.

Early the other evening a fire in the big dry goods store of Barnstead and Southerland, Halifax, on Barrington street, gutted the establishment. Stock valued at $40,000 was destroyed. It was insured for $8,000. A damage of $10,000 on the building was wholly covered by insurance. Schafer's jewelry store was also destroyed. Loss $10,000; small insurance.

Commissioner Eva Booth, who is a sister of Ballington Booth, and who was recently sent out from England to the United States on a mission of peace, has been officially appointed commandant of the Salvation Army in Canada. This news was received by Commandant Herbert Booth the other day. No time has been fixed for the arrival of Miss Booth in Toronto. Her brother relinquishes his command at the end of May.

"What can it be that has come between Dawson and his wife? They used to be so happy together." "Mrs. Dawson got the chafing-dish habit." "Oh, too bad. Poor Dawson!"

Plotting Against the Czar.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the approaching coronation has caused a fresh outbreak of Nihilistic plots to assassinate the Czar. A plot to murder him at the great fair of Nijni Novgorod has been discovered. In consequence the Czar has given up his plan of attending the fair. A general round-up of all political suspects has been ordered. Martial law has been declared in Moscow. Nearly 5,000 men and women have been so far arrested and will be kept in prison until after the coronation. Hundreds of students of the universities have been afforded the alternative of going home or going to prison for the same period. The governors of all provinces are carrying out the imperial command to the letter.

HE SHOT THE SERGEANT.

A Degraded Buffalo Police Officer Resorts to Murder.

At Buffalo the other morning the trial of Ex Police Captain Michael Sammon for the murder of Sergt. Thomas Cantlan, was called in the criminal term of the supreme court. Defendant was formerly captain of the third precinct, but was deposed when their came a change in the political administration of the police department. When, however, the Republicans again came in power he made several ineffectual efforts to recover his captainacy. Instead, he was still further degraded, being transferred to the seventh precinct. On the night of the murder Sammons was seen by the sergeant to go into a malt house and remain there for half an hour. When he reappeared Sergeant Cantlin accosted him and ordered him to the police station. Sammons followed him tacitiurnly for a few steps, when he asked to be let off, seeing his offence meant his place on the force. Cantlin replied he must do his duty, whereupon Sammons drew his revolver and shot Cantlin in the stomach. Putting the gun back in his pocket, he sat there unconcernedly smoking. When word was brought of the assault upon Cantlin, the victim was able to give an ante-mortem statement to identify his assailant, otherwise Sammons would never have been suspected. Since his incarceration Sammons has made no statement other than a denial of the deed.

LONG DISTANCE ELECTRIC POWER.

Power From Niagara Falls to be Transmitted to New York City.

Power from the great dynamos of the Niagara Power company will be transmitted into New York city over 462 miles of wire on May 5th. The wires for the transmission will be furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Co., on one of its heaviest cables. The longest distance that electric power has ever been carried is 110 miles, and that in Europe. The current will not be a heavy one, but will demonstrate that by Nicolo Tesla's new system it can be conveyed almost any distance. It will be the first practical test of the system and its projectors seem to fear no failure. Vice-President Frank W. Hawley, of the company has extended to Governor Morton an invitation to participate in the opening of the national electrical exposition to be held in New York on May 5th. The particular part to be performed by the governor will be to turn on the current of electricity which will be furnished from Niagara. This will be done by an electrical button and the current will turn a model of the Niagara company's plant in New York, and also the cable canal system of towing. The Bell Telephone company will have a telephone system transmitting the roar of the falls so as to make the thing realistic.

SIR JOHN SCHULTZ IS DEAD.

The Ex-Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba Passes Away Suddenly at Monterey, Mexico.

Winnipeggers were startled the other afternoon by the announcement of the death of Sir John Schultz, K. C. M. G., of that city, in Mexico. The sad news reached Winnipeg in a telegram from Lady Schultz to Dr. Codd, briefly stating that Sir John had passed away suddenly at Monterey, Mexico, and that she was leaving for Winnipeg with the body

SIR JOHN SCHULTZ.

which was being embalmed. Lady Schultz also asked that Dr. Codd or Ven. Archdeacon Fortin should meet her in St. Paul en route to Winnipeg. A state funeral will probably be awarded the remains.

Sir John and Lady Schultz since vacating Government House last year had spent their time between Winnipeg, Edmonton and Ottawa. Not improving in health as a consequence of his trip to Northern Alberta Sir John and Lady Schultz decided to try a southern climate and departed for Monterey, Mexico, about two months ago. The change not having the desired effect Sir John was about returning to Winnipeg when death intervened.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

Sold by all druggists.

"To my mind," remarked Squildig, "Nansen's great difficulty is not finding the north pole." "What is Nansen's greatest difficulty?" asked McSwilligan. "Finding his way back home."

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears The first dose greatly benefits. Seventy-five cents.

Sold by all druggists.

City lady (in the country)—I get so impatient for the news out here. The mails are so irregular! Old fashioned grandmother—La! So they was in my young days. You couldn't trust 'em at all.

A COUGH OR A COLD can be quickly cured by Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is a combination of all that is best in lung healing medicines.

"I see you have several books by Charles Reade," observed the visitor who was looking at the library. Have you 'Hard Cash' here?" "Of course not, sir," replied Mr. Boodelle, the eminent contractor, with cool dignity. "I have a burglar-proof safe."

ALL KINDS of Coughs, Tickling, Hacking, Distressing, Obstinate or merely slight coughs, yield to the soothing, healing effects of Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25c., all druggists.

"Man wants but little here below,"
At least, so he observes
When he compares his wants with what
He thinks that he deserves.

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO CONGREGATIONALISM.

This Church Gave to the World a Beecher—Hear Also What the Rev. S. Nicholls, a Prominent Toronto Congregational Minister, Has to Say on the Important Subject.

Henry Ward Beecher believed man's religious faith was colored largely by the condition of his health. He had said from the pulpit that no man could hold right views on religion when his stomach was out of order. It is quite certain that no preacher can preach with effect if his head is stuffed up with catarrh. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find the leading clergymen of Canada speaking so highly of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, for cold in the head or catarrh. They know the necessity better than anyone else of being relieved of this trouble. Rev. S. Nicholls, of Olivet Congregational Church, Toronto, is one who has used this medicine, and over his own signature has borne testimony to its beneficial character.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures, catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. Sixty cents. Sample with blower sent for 10 cents in stamps or silver. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street Toronto.

Nell—Chollie told me last night he thought my face would stop an angel in its flight. Belle—Don't you think you'd better practice on a clock first, my dear.

DOES ITS WORK IN SIX HOURS.

A Medicine that Will Relieve Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease in Six Hours Deserves Your Attention.

Those who suffer from Kidney troubles suffer acutely. Where some kinds of sickness can be borne with fortitude, it is no easy matter to exercise this virtue when one is suffering from kidney troubles. Hope may sustain a person when a medicine is being used that doctors say will eventually effect a cure. But who wants to continue an agonizing course of treatment when a medicine like South American Kidney Cure is within the reach of everyone and that is so speedy as well as certain in its effects? This new remedy has been thoroughly tested by learned physicians, and stands to-day ahead of any medicine used for this purpose. It does not pretend to cure anything else, but it does cure kidney disease.

Crimsonbeak—"Do you know Puckerton, the cornetist?" Yeast—"Yes, he lives within gunshot of me." "Well, you must be frightfully bad shot." —Yonkers Statesman.

Heart Disease of Five Years' Standing Absolutely Cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure For the Heart—The Great Life-Saving Remedy Gives Relief in Thirty Minutes.

Thomas Petry, Esq., Aylmer, Que.: "I have been troubled for about five years with severe heart complaint. At times the pain was so severe that I was unable to attend to business. The slightest exertion proved very fatiguing necessitated taking rest. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and obtained immediate relief. I have now taken four bottles of the remedy, and am entirely free from every symptom of heart disease. I hope this statement may induce others troubled as I was, to give this most valuable remedy a trial."

"It is said there is little difference between genius and insanity." "Well, there's one important difference—the authorities protect us from the lunatics." —Chicago Tribune.

A New Hamburg Citizen Released From Four Months' Imprisonment.

Mr. John Kock, hotel keeper, New Hamburg, Ont: "I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. The last attack commenced last October, and kept me in the house four months, when two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure completely cured me. Had I secured the remedy when I first contracted rheumatism it would have saved me months of pain and suffering."

If you suffer from rheumatism or neuralgia do not delay, but try South American Rheumatic Cure now. It will relieve in a few hours and cure radically in a few days.

She Boxed His Ears.

A few days ago Rev. A. D. Picklesmier, a Baptist divine in charge of a church at Dunlap, in the Sequatchie Valley, Tenn., went to Mt. Airy, about three miles from Dunlap, to preach. He was invited by J. R. Grimm, a respectable young farmer, to spend the night at his house. On the following morning the young husband stepped out to the barn to hitch up a rig and take the minister to the depot. In his absence the preacher tried to take undue liberties with Mrs. Grimm, and received a severe boxing of the ears for his pains. Grimm found out about the affair later and hunted the preacher with a shotgun, but soon cooled down. The affair has set the community all agog.

Glad to See Spring.

Another long cold winter is well over with all its hardships, and now we can revel in the bright weather and outdoor life. But—there'll be another winter, and we will be faced again by the problem of keeping warm without being burdened by the weight of our clothing. A fibre chamois interlining seems to give the best results as it furnishes warmth without adding weight, and is both wind and water proof.

"One of the strong points about this carpet, ma'am," said the salesman, "is that it won't show dirt as plainly as some others. You wouldn't have to sweep it nearly as often as——" "I shouldn't have to sweep it at all, young man," interrupted Mrs. Gaswell, with much sharpness. "We keep a hired girl."

QUICK RELIEF and sure cure follow the use of Norway Pine Syrup in all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, etc. Price 25c., all druggists.

Mrs. De Stoile—Did you enjoy the opera? Mrs. Fushion—Very much. We had a box, and the B'Joneses sat right opposite us in the circle. It was glorious!

DOCTORS WERE WRONG.

THEY SAID MR. REUBEN PETCH WAS PERMANENTLY DISABLED.

They Apparently Had Good Grounds for Their Report and on the Strength of It He was Paid a $1,500 Disability Insurance—Another Case in Which Dr Williams' Pink Pills Have Brought Health After All Other Means Failed.

From the Meaford Monitor.

Mr. Reuben Petch is a resident of Griersville who has been known to the editor of the Monitor for a considerable number of years. For several years Mr. Petch has been in bad health, and has been an intense sufferer and was declared incurable by a number of physicians, and was paid a disability insurance of $1,500. Lately, to the astonishment of those who had known that he was pronounced incurable, Mr. Petch has been brought back almost to his former health. This restoration he attributes to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and knowing that his story would interest the readers of the Monitor, a reporter was sent to interview him. The following is Mr. Petch's narrative as given to the reporter:

"I had been sick for five years. I consulted during that time no less than six of the best physicians I could find, but none seemed to help me so far as medicine was concerned. My limbs and body were puffed or bloated so I could not get my clothes on. I had lost the use of my limbs entirely. When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I could not dress myself, and had not dressed myself for two years previous. I could not even open my mouth to receive any solid food

and I had to be fed with a spoon. I seemed to have lock-jaw. I could not get up or down the door steps, and if I fell down I had to lie there until some one helped me up. I could not get around without a cane and a crutch. My flesh seemed to be dead. You might have made a pincushion out of me and I would feel no hurt. The doctors told me I could never get better. They said I had palsy on one side caused by spinal sclerosis, the effect of la grippe. You might roast me and I would not sweat. I was a member of the Mutual Aid Association, of Toronto. And as under their rules I was entitled to a disability insurance, I made application for it. I was examined by two doctors on behalf of the association and pronounced permanently disabled, and was in due time paid my disability insurance of $1,500. This was about two years after I first took sick. Things went on in this way for a considerable period, and my helplessness was, if anything, on the increase. I was continually reading about the cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; and at last determined to try them. After using four or five boxes there was a change. It first made itself manifest by my beginning to sweat freely. I made up my mind to give them a thorough trial, and to my surprise I have gained in health and strength ever since. I take no other medicine except Pink Pills. I began taking them when all other medicines and the doctors failed to do me any good. I could not get off my chair without help. I never expected to get better but Pink Pills have rescued me from a living death, and now I am happy to say I can work and walk and get around finely. I eat heartily, sleep soundly, and feel like a new man, and I ascribe the cause entirely to Pink Pills. I cannot say too much in their praise and recommend them highly to all similarly afflicted."

The above is Mr. Petch's ungarnished statement of the case and we might add, we know him to be a respectable, reliable gentlemen, who has no interest in making the statement only to do good to others who might become afflicted as he was.

This strong testimony proves the claim made that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, and that they deserve to rank as the greatest discovery of modern medical science. The public should always be on their guard against imitations and substitutes, which some unscrupulous dealers, for the sake of extra profit, urge upon purchasers. There is no other remedy "just the same as" or "just as good" as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the genuine always have the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around every box.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Seconds.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents.

Sold by all druggists.

She—Marry John Smedley! If there wasn't another man in the world I wouldn' have him. Uncle George—Considering the opportunities that would give him for selection, I think you are right.

Comfort Outdoors.

The outdoor worker is always at the mercy of changing weather and finds it hard to get clothing that will protect him thoroughly. If, buying clothing, you select lines made with Fibre Chamois Interlining you are sure of the best possible comfort, for this cheap material is not only completely wind-proof and rain-proof, but is very light and adds no bulk.

"Did the jury find the prisoner guilty?" inquired a man concerning a burglar. "No, sir," responded the policeman; "they didn't find him at all. He got away."—Buffalo Times.

Inside and Outside.

Internally used Burdock Blood Bitters cleanses, purifies and tones every organ of the system. In all cases where sores, ulcers, blotches, or scrofula, appear on the surface an outward application exercises wonderful powers over the skin and flesh, healing them completely without leaving a scar. Here is a case in point:

After having used Burdock Blood Bitters for scrofula in the blood I feel it my duty to make known the results. I was treated by a skilled physician, but he failed to cure me. I had three running sores on my neck which could not be healed until I tried B. B. B., which healed them completely, leaving the skin and flesh sound and whole.

As long as I live I shall speak of the virtues of B. B. B., and I feel grateful to Providence that such a medicine is provided for sufferers.

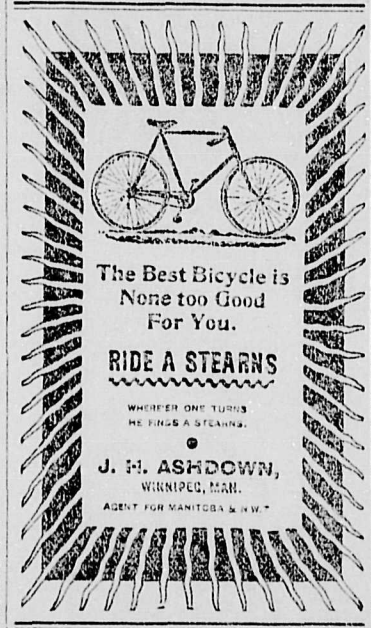
MRS. W. BENNETT, Acton P. O., Ont.

Mother—Come, Fritzel, why are you so naughty to-day, just when auntie is paying us a visit? Fritz—Cause auntie told me that if I was a good boy she would sing for us this evening.

Heart Disease Relieved in 80 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.

Sold by all druggists.



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WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

Letters Come.

Letters come day by day telling us that this person has been cured of dyspepsia, that person of Bad Blood, and another of Headache, still another of Biliousness, and yet others of various complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood, all through the intelligent use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

It is the voice of the people recognizing the fact that Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood.

Mr. T. G. Ludlow, 334 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont., says: During seven years prior to 1886, my wife was sick all the time with violent headaches. Her head was so hot that it felt like burning up. She was weak, run down, and so feeble that she could hardly do anything, and so nervous that the least noise startled her. Night or day she could not rest and life was a misery to her. I tried all kinds of medicines and treatment for her but she steadily grew worse until I bought six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters from C. Stork & Son, of Brampton, Ont., for which I paid $5.00, and it was the best investment I ever made in my life. Mrs. Ludlow took four out of the six bottles—there was no need of the other two, for those four bottles made her a strong, healthy woman, and removed every ailment from which she had suffered, and she enjoyed the most vigorous health. That five dollars saved me lots of money in medicine and attendance thereafter, and better than that it made home a comfort to me.

THE GOLDEN KEY BRAND GINGER ALE AND CLUB SODA ARE FULLY EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED
E. L. DREWRY WINNIPEG

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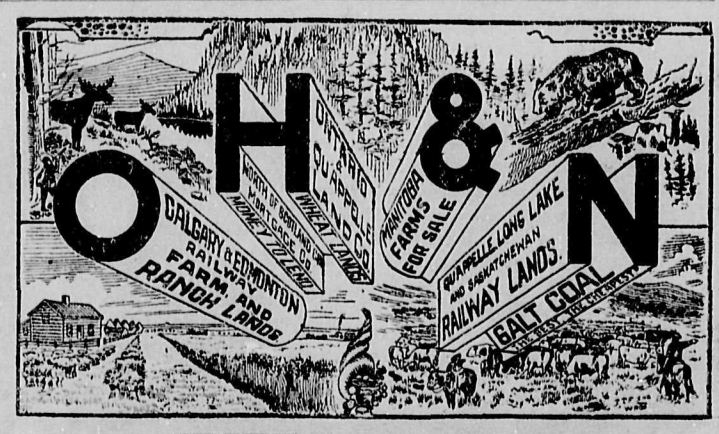


WRITE FOR LISTS

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
381 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

TOLD BY THE HANDS.

EXPLANATION OF THE SCIENCE OF PALMISTRY.

A Knowledge of It Considered Highly Important—What a Professor of the Art Says of Its Principles.

John Strange Winter said of Cheiro, the apostle of palmistry as a science, who is now in New York, that she had always connected palmistry with the "black art," until she went to him in London; but after he had fully told her the details of her childhood, described her relation to her parents, the separate influences both had had in her life, and what characteristics she had inherited, she was convinced that palmistry was a science, and that if mothers would take their children to Cheiro they would get valuable aid in controlling and guiding their lives.

I asked Cheiro why he placed palmistry on a scientific basis.

"Because I have lived most of my life in India, among the Brahmins," he answered. "They have made palmistry a true science. Much even of the so-called 'black art' of the Brahmins is laid on a scientific foundation. They surround the practice with a halo of mysticism because it appeals strongly to the uninitiated mind, and produces more terror.

"I remember that a Brahmin once desired a piece of political information from an Englishman whom the priests were holding for this purpose. The man refused; then said the Brahmin, 'You will not rise from that stone till you do tell; neither will I move.' And by the power of hypnotism (which was not then recognized by the medical world) he took the life right out of the man, making him tell him all he desired to know. The ability to do this thing inspired abject terror; now it is understood as a scientific power.'

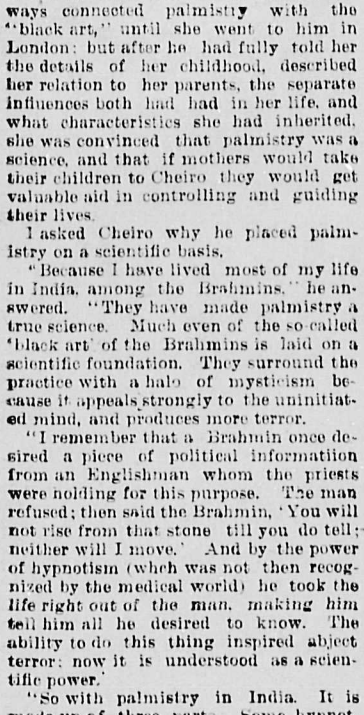
"So with palmistry in India. It is made up of three parts. Some hypnotism, a keen knowledge of human nature, and an inherited and developed knowledge of the 'markings of God.'"

"What do you mean by the 'markings of God?'" I asked.

"I mean that in the Book of Job there is this verse: 'And God made marks upon the hands of men that the sons of men may know them.' This we adepts firmly believe."

"Why do you believe in the markings of the hands more than in the features of the face?" I asked.

"A knowledge of both should be had. But the features can be controlled or managed by a firm will or subtle nature.



CAST OF SARA BERNHARDT'S PALM.

Nothing can alter the characteristics of the hand. The general manner of a person, his look, dress, voice, all go to help the reading of his hand.

"I am not an extreme fatalist. For palmistry in that case would be of small help to folks. I am a fatalist so far as events are threatened. But they can be turned aside if the danger is known.

"A physician can only tell you when disease has made its appearance; I can tell you when it is going to make its appearance and how to escape. A judge can tell you that you have committed a sin and imprison you; I can tell you that you are tending toward that sin, and give you a chance to avoid it.

"For instance, there is the case of that brilliant and beautiful woman, Blanche Roosevelt, the most favored American woman in London. She came to have her hand read; I saw that an accident was soon to befall her, marked on the line of fate corresponding in date to that time. When she left me I sketched her hand from memory and became more and more worried over this 'accident cross.'

"Acting on my impulse I got in a cab and drove to her house. I told her seriously what I dreaded. She was just going to a dinner and promised to be very careful, laughingly saying, that she would wait until someone else tasted each dish, as she dreaded being poisoned.

"I went home a little reassured and sat at my window on Bond street smoking, when suddenly I heard a crash, a volley of oaths, and a woman's scream below. I rushed down stairs and picked a fainting woman out of the melee, carried her into my hall, and found that it was Blanche Roosevelt! Since then she has been my warmest friend, and sent me lately these pictures."

He then showed me two three-quarter length portraits inscribed, "To Cheiro, the marvelous—most marvelous."

"Will you give me some of your scientific reasons for declaring a person's characteristics by lines?" I asked him.

"That is what I wish to do. I make a practice of explaining as intelligently as I can, my reasons for saying 'this line means that,' and 'that line this.' I hope in this simple way to demonstrate the truth of palmistry, and to make people believe in at least the more prominent principles. Naturally, having followed the study all my life, I reach conclusions incomprehensible to an amateur.

"The principal points," Cheiro continued, "to guide a reader are these: The shape of the hands and fingers is the great guide to character. All hands are divided into two hemispheres, as it were, by the line of Head. The upper hemisphere represents mind, and the lower portion the material. (See diagram.)

"Long fingers show a love of detail apparent in everything—in the decoration of a room or in the treatment of a servant. Long-fingered people are strict and proper in manner, quick to notice small attentions, and have a leaning toward affectation.

"Short-fingered people are quick and impulsive, they act by intuition, they can't be bothered with little things and are inclined to jump at conclusions too rapidly. They care not much for the conventionalities of society.

"People with fingers thick and heavy as well as short, are more or less cruel and selfish.

"A thin, hard, dry palm indicates timidity and want of energy.

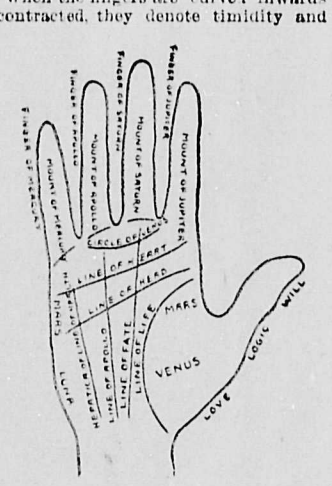
"A thick, clumsy, palm tells of brute force and obstinacy.

"A hollow palm is a very unfortunate sign; people possessing it, though working hard to obtain success, receive but the wages of disappointment.

"The development of the joints of the fingers and thumbs is important. With the first joint largely developed, we get ability to reason out difficulties. With the second joint developed we get a leaning toward science.

"Large hands show power of completion. Small hands denote ideas too large for the person's power of execution.

"When the fingers are curved inwards or contracted, they denote timidity and



THE LINES OF THE PALM.

too much reserve: when supple and inclined to bend back, their owners are charming in company, clever, and inclined to extravagance.

"Pointed fingers show ideality, the desire for love; they always indicate the impressionable, impulsive people.

"Square fingers show a love for logic, for exactness, for politics, and their owners have a talent for mastering languages."

I could easily see with John Strange Winter how a mother might repress or develop a child according to the characteristics of its hand.

"I consider the nails most important," Cheiro said, "for they indicate matters of health.

"Large nails, bluish in color, tell of weak action of the heart and bad circulation.

"Thin nails, if small, denote energy and delicate health.

"Flute nails, if small, particularly if wide and curved towards the top, are indicators of consumption.

"Short-nailed people are hard to beat in debates; long-nailed people are more yielding, but are more enthusiastic at their work.

"The thumb in its indications is regarded in India as supreme. With gypsies the thumb is the first thing they look at on seeing a stranger. In Christian rites and ceremonies it is used to represent God, the episcopal blessing being given with the thumb and two fingers only, the three representing the Trinity. In medical science a 'thumb-center' is recognized in the brain; and any delicacy or pressure on this center is indicated in the thumb before it has made itself otherwise visible. When children are born the thumb is protected by the other fingers, and it is an admitted fact that if a child persists in keeping the thumb covered it is a sure sign of delicacy—mental or physical.

"When the thumb is stiff and straight the person finds it difficult to suit himself to people or surroundings.

"Those whose thumbs turn backward are suave, but not always reliable.

"In reading the lines all these points rise up to make the adept's conclusion definite. I may read a tendency to some one thing in a line, but I often see a marked characteristic that will control it.

"The lines of the left hand show the traits you were born with; those in the right show just how you have cultivated or thwarted them.

"When the line of life is long, clear and of good color, good health and long life may be predicted.

"When it is linked or made up of little pieces it is a sure sign of ill health.

"When this line starts from under the base of the mount of Jupiter it shows a life of ambition.

"When the line is closely connected with that of the head, life is guided by reason and intelligence, but its possessor is nervous.

"When there is a wide space it is a sign of too much self-confidence.

"When the lines of heart, head and life are joined together it is a sign of misfortune.

"A 'cross' or an 'island' denotes trouble.

"Black spots denote disease, and if deep, sudden death.

"The line of life is divided into periods of ten years, so one can judge time with correctness. At the end of the line a number of dropping lines tell of the breaking up of health.

"When the line of head is straight, clear and even it denotes practical common sense and business capability.

"When sloping, a leaning to romance and bohemianism.

"When straight and going to the side of the hand it shows great intellectual power.

"When sloping to the wrist it tells of a fatal influence of the imagination.

"When it runs into or through a square it foretells a critical moment in the life of the person.

"When the line of fate rises from the wrist and goes straight up the hand, it is a sign of luck.

"If the line goes up to the Mount of Jupiter, the life and work of the person will be to win ambition and power.

"When stopped by the line of heart, fortune will be ruined by the interference of the affections.

"But as the fate line is ruled by the temperament, disposition and environment, no easy rules can be given to amateurs.

"What I have given are some of the plain, general rules, proved and studied in the land of the masters of the art, by the much reading of hands. A thorough knowledge of this science makes one a mental physician.

"I do not wish to pose as a high priest of mysticism. I am, instead, an expert in a science that has not as yet been properly developed in this country.

"Let me say that I think that every mother should have her child's hand examined before it is a month old."

Cheiro's rooms are fitted up in Indian style. Ceilings, portieres, rugs, all are from India. A great sacred bull of India sits in the inner room. Everywhere hang casts of hands of notable people and their inscribed pictures. H. H.

PERFUMING FLOWERS.

So Clever is That Creature Man That He Improves on Nature.

It has been found possible not only to take away from a flower its natural odor but to make it yield a perfume derived from some other flower.

There are violets which are humble to look upon but which have a sweet fragrance, and there are handsome members of the violet family which are almost odorless. Modern science in Paris has accomplished the transfer of the perfume of one to the beauty of the other. The African marigold, which is a beautiful flower, is disliked by many on account of its disagreeable odor. This odor has been removed also. A sunflower has been made to smell like a rose and a chrysanthemum like a violet.

The machine for perfuming flowers is a box lined with ice. The flowers are simply laid in the box, into which lead pipes charged with carbonic acid gas laden with the desired perfume. This machine is most generally used in strengthening the natural fragrance of violets and roses. The intense perfume resultant will last many days. When it is necessary to rob a flower of its natural odor before giving it another it is soaked in bromated water and then washed. In the case of the African marigold the seeds were soaked in rose water and musk and then sown. The seeds of the flowers which sprang from these were treated in the same way and finally marigolds were produced with a most delicious fragrance.

If flowers are constantly watered with a dilution of musk the odor of musk will be imparted to the flowers. Trees can be treated in the same way by pouring a thick liquid containing the desired odor into a hole in the trunk. In Paris roses and violets sometimes have poured over them a solution of alcohol and perfume mingled with glycerine, which holds the perfume. The perfumes for flowers may be bought in packages from the Parisian druggists.

CONTAGION IN THE CUP.

How Transmission of Disease in the Communion Cup May be Avoided.

The recent death of a cancer patient as the result of inoculation and the recognition that consumption is contagious has suggested the possibility of danger in the common use of one cup in the administration of the communion. It is known that many partake whose physical condition demands individual service, and there are some who are deprived of this blessing from a sense of justice to other communicants. It is an interesting question whether the church is exempt from the regulations of medical science in view of this transmission of disease made possible by a collective use of one cup.

At any rate, the individual cup now largely used has met with considerable opposition because of its apparent exclusiveness. To obviate this objection a communion syphon has been devised which retains the idea of unity and fellowship in the presentation of one cup, effectually prevents the transmission of the disease and has a cleanliness which makes it most attractive. It is intended for individual use. The wine can be freely drawn from the cup, but, owing to its formation, not one drop touching the lips can return. It is easily cleansed and is of pure silver, so that no unpleasant taste is communicated. The cup is arranged in two parts, enclosed in a leather case of small dimensions, and conveniently carried.

He Swallowed the Bullets.

"You didn't know it was loaded, did you, auntie?" was all that brave little Harry Quick said after he had spit out three teeth and swallowed the bullet. The gun was an old-fashioned, muzzle loading rifle. It had reposed amid cobwebs and dust in the garret for years. On Monday Mrs. Quick came down town shopping, first sending Harry to spend the day with his aunt. A young son of Mrs. Taylor, intending to bring to a close the lives of some rats which infested the backyard, and that morning carried the rifle down, cleaned, loaded, cocked and placed it on his bed. Here Harry found it, and, as the rifle was too heavy for him to lift, he climbed upon the bed and proceeded to examine the mechanism from that point of vantage. Mrs. Taylor saw her nephew playing there, and although she "didn't think the gun was loaded," to make assurances doubly sure, picked it up and dropped the hammer.

An explosion followed.

Harry, saying trustingly to his aunt, "You didn't know it was loaded, did you, auntie?" fell to the floor.

After the smoke had cleared away the bullet was found to have entered his face between the cheek bone and the nose, passing down into his mouth, where, after knocking out three teeth, it abruptly stopped. Harry, with nice discrimination, swallowed the bullet and spit out the teeth. Harry's father was telephoned for, and hurrying to the scene, had the child carried home. A physician was immediately called. He assured the family there will be no serious results from the wounds and that only a scar will remain to tell the story of the accident.—Chicago Tribune.

He Was Apprehensive.

"'Scuse me, suh," he said, as he approached one of the attaches of the Smithsonian Institution, "but I wants ter ax yoh sumfin'."

"What's the matter?" was the inquiry. "Are you looking for something to eat?"

"N'indeed. I ain't hungry. I wants sci'ntific infohmation. I wants ter know 'bout dese hyah X rays dat dey's takin' de phortygrafs wi'. Dey done tell me dey kin take picters right fro yere; dat when dey goes after ye wif one er dem, yeer skin an' yes clo's ain' no 'tection 't all."

"That's what they claim."

"An' ef I dun hed chickin fo dinnah, I s'pose dey could just fro down an' take a picter ob de chicken."

"I believe the theory is something like that."

"Dat's what I thought. Dat's whut I thought. But yere's whut I done come ter ax yer. Does yer b'lieve dat dey could git er good 'nuff likeness 'ob de chicken ter inable de ownah ter rec'nize 'im?"

Then He Went Home.

The young man who had traveled began:

"And there I stood, the abyss yawning at my feet."

"Was it yawning before you got there, or did it begin after you arrived?" asked the young woman who had never been away, and then the young man found that he had just time to catch the last car.—Indianapolis Journal.

Demurred.

Pastor—My dear friend, were you born with your thirst for liquor?

De Tanque (proudly)—No, shir. It'sh the reshult of long and shevere training and unlimited capital; in my case at leasht.

ABOUT GARDEN PEAS.

Vick's Extra, Early, of Good Quality and Prolific—The American Wonder Yet the Stand-by.

After numerous trials with various sorts of the extra-early peas, I have discarded the whole lot, with one exception, and that is Vick's Extra Early, and as this needs sticks or supports I do not plant it every year, as the wonder usually gets round by the last days of June. After trying a score or more of varieties, within the last dozen years, I have settled down upon the following sorts:

I will let Vick's Early head the list, because it is one of the finest of the extra early sorts—generally the small early peas are of rather poor quality, but Vick's is very good quality, and quite prolific, with long pods always well filled.

The American Wonder is yet the stand by, although it has a strong rival in Nott's Excelsior, which is one of the best peas of recent introduction. The claim that it is earlier than the Wonder does not prove true with me, but it comes along about the same time; it is a strong grower and fully as prolific as the one it rivals. In quality it ranks with the best.

From a single season's experience I am inclined to name the Heroine as the next medium early pea. It is a strong grower and fairly prolific, but what it lacks in number of pods it surely makes up in size, the pods often being over four inches long, bearing 10 to 12 peas. This is a green wrinkled pea, grows about 2½ feet high and is of a rich marrow-like flavor.

Bliss's Abundance comes next in my plans this year, although some might prefer to omit this for the Champion of England, an old and good sort when the vines do not mildew.

The three last named varieties of peas may best occupy the ground exclusively, but with the dwarf Wonder and Excelsior I have found it convenient to alternate the rows with strawberry plants, making the strawberry rows 2½ feet apart with two rows of peas intervening. By the middle of July the pea haulm is raked off the ground and the strawberry plants will begin to put out runners. Thus there is no great loss of ground in waiting for the first year's development of the strawberry plants.

Heating Greenhouses.

Under the above heading the Cornell station has issued a bulletin. The first subject considered is the heat of forcing houses. It has summarized the results of the former experiment as follows:

1. The temperatures of steam pipes average higher than those of hot water pipes, under common conditions.

2. When the risers or flow pipes are overhead the steam spends relatively more of its heat in the returns, as bottom heat, than the water does.

3. The heat from steam distributes itself over a great length of pipe more readily than that of hot water, and steam, therefore, has a distinct advantage for heating long runs.

4. Steam is preferable to hot water for long and crooked circuits.

5. Unfavorable conditions can be more favorably overcome with steam than with water.

It finds that the addition of crooks and angles operates against hot water more than against steam. Hot water begins to warm first, but will not heat a house to a desirable temperature as soon as steam. Long pipes operate more against water than steam on account of friction. The pipes have to be graded in their flow toward the boiler more nicely than steam pipes. One hundred pounds of hard coal gave more heat when applied to steam than when applied to water, and on the whole in its experience the station finds steam more efficient and economical.

The bulletin considers the hothouse growth of lettuce, of winter cress, of winter peas and methods of controlling greenhouse pests. It says that for lettuce the night temperature should not rise above 45 degrees and that the day temperature should be 55 to 65 degrees.

While light is required, yet they do not suffer if some distance from the glass. Solid earth is preferred to benches. The famous head lettuce, of Boston gardeners requires soil to contain much sand and very little clay and silt. It must be loose at all times, nor must it puddle when worked. A soil made of two parts drift sand and one of greenhouse soil was used successfully. It advises those interested that no plant is easier grown under benches in greenhouses than cress in winter.

It furthermore, in its presentation of miscellaneous subjects, relates its experience in winter peas. But as from a financial point it does not advise the growth of this crop in the winter, we refer the curious to the bulletin.

Culture of Berries.

Under the heading of one thousand dollars an acre for blackberries, Mr. C. E. Chapman, before the Western New York Horticultural Society, says that his neighbor sold $500 worth of blackberries from one half acre of ground. He tells how he fitted a piece for himself. Rotted manure was applied to deeply plowed land, trenches eight inches deep and seven feet apart were made, into which 200 pounds of potash per acre were scattered and mixed with the soil. Plants were set two and one-half feet apart with great care. When the new growth was 18 inches high the first year and two feet the second, the shoots were nipped off, causing the laterals to start. Frequent clippings kept the growth down and caused fruitfulness. The loss from breakage is lessened and the fruit gathered faster, besides being larger. The weak canes are cut out and only strong, healthy, vigorous ones are allowed. Plants must have a generous supply of fresh air and sunshine in spring to reach great vigor. The yield was double where proper pruning was practised. In spring a light dressing of commercial fertilizer is worked in among the canes, and if cane growth is satisfactory only potash and phosphoric acid are used. No weeds should be allowed, and frequent shallow cultivation conserves the moisture. After fruiting, immediately cut out all old canes and burn.

Most Excellent Advice.

The art of advertising is making long and powerful strides, and the man who fails to keep up with it—well, the sheriff "will get him if he don't watch out." Two things are certain: Spasmodic newspaper advertising doesn't pay, and experimenting with all kinds and styles of newspaper advertising fails to bring the best results.

Have an unvarying style of your own, a distinctive, characteristic style. Have an exclusive border or exclusive type, if possible. Let the people learn where to look for your ads, and have some feature about them that will make people read them. Describe your goods in a brief, breezy, catchy way.

Then let others wrangle about what constitutes good advertising, while you make money.—Brains.

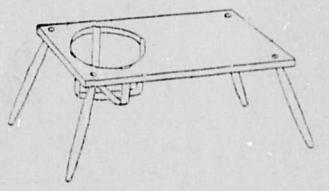
TREATMENT OF DAIRY COWS.

Some Stables No Better Than the Black Hole of Calcutta.

From all my observation I am prepared to say that there is no animal on the farm from which we expect so much and furnish such inadequate accommodations. As a rule, to which there are exceptions, I am glad to say these are becoming yearly more numerous, the stables are low, dark, damp, illy ventilated, and many are so cold that a pick or crowbar has to be used in winter mornings to clean out the manure, and into these cows are crowded so closely that they have no more air space comparatively than a man would have if confined in his coffin. For fear the reader may think this a fancy sketch, let me give a few instances taken from actual measurement. Last spring I was in a stable 30 feet wide, 105 feet long and 7½ feet between floor and ceiling, and in this stable 70 cows were confined. Yes, confined is the word, for they were kept in rigid stanchions. Not very long ago I was in the stable of a noted Holstein-Friesian breeder where the cows would average more than 1,200 pounds in weight, and that stable was only 26 feet wide, 50 feet long and only 7 feet in the clear, and in that stable he kept in swing stanchions 27 cows and a bull. In the first of these the cows would average between 700 and 800 pounds, and had only 337½ cubic feet of air space, and without a single ventilator, except the two doors through which fodder was thrown from the loft. In the latter they had only 318½ cubic feet, and only a small ventilator 15 inches square. I have in mind several stables fully as faulty as these in other states, but will not fill space by mentioning their data. As a rule, the dairymen with such stables are great sticklers for "a breath of fresh air, a bit of sunshine and a little daily exercise," and no wonder. If my cows had to occupy such quarters I would leave them out all the time. Better by far have pure air, all the sunshine there is and a chance to run around to keep warm than to be shut up in the "black hole of Calcutta." But no one must expect their cows to do their best or to make dairying pay, with cows treated in that way. Milk is a by-product. It comes from the consumption of food beyond the necessities of the animal, and in order to get the largest production from minimum of food, the cow must be made just as comfortable as possible, be kept warm and quiet, and have all the pure water she wants to drink, and have it just when she needs it.—J. S. Woodward, in Prairie Farmer.

A Milking Stool.

The dimensions are as follows: Take a pine board: 3 feet by 1 foot 3 inches by 1 or 1¼ inches. About 2 inches from one end cut a round hole about 1 foot in diameter which will let a wooden pail down about to the ears. Take a strap about 2 feet long, tack the ends in the grooves at AA; take another strap the same length and tack the ends in the grooves at BB;



by means of these straps almost any sized pail may be used. Bore a hole near each corner of the board for the legs, the holes to be slanted, which enables the stool to stand more firmly. A cleat across each end of the seat where the legs are inserted will keep it from splitting. Make the legs about 1 foot long. People should use their own judgment about the length of the legs, as hardly two persons require the same length.

Buying Cows by Tests.

The North Carolina Experiment Station proposes a plan for buying and selling cows based on the yield of their milk, together with the quality of the same, as determined by tests of milk. The rule is to pay for the cow at the rate of $12 per gallon of milk given per day that is rich enough to show 3½ per cent. of fat. To this price add or subtract one dollar for every one-fourth of one per cent. of fat which is above or below the 3½ per cent. By this rule, a cow is bought entirely upon her merits. It is believed to be a conservative plan and one if adopted (or one upon a similar plan) will raise the standard of cows and increase their milk and butter production, for if they cannot be sold easily for milch cows they will soon be turned over to the butcher, and a better animal be kept, or a willing purchaser be found. The result cannot fail to be beneficial to all parties.

The above illy digested plan is going the rounds of the press. We wonder that any one of good business sense and having any knowledge of dairying should propose it, and that it should be considered meritorious by any reputable paper. Cows underfed or overfed at the time of test would make or lose money for either buyer or seller. Again, some cows give heavy amounts of milk when first dropping their calves, and then after a month or two drop sharply off, falling beneath the yield of others that start with a small yield and hold up close down to the drying time. But, again, age would much modify the value of a cow, while it is more than doubtful whether a Holstein giving six gallons and on the plan bringing $72 would not bring too much compared with a Jersey starting out with three and one-half gallons and 6 per cent. of fat, and bringing in the rule $52. For 125 pounds extra of fat on a yield of 5,000 pounds of milk, 150 pounds extra of butter would result, worth not $10 but $37.50 yearly at 25 cents per pound in a given yield for each cow. Now an increase of 71.4 per cent. fat from 3½ per cent. increases the sale value of a cow but $10, while an increase of 71.4 per cent. in milk flow from 3½ gallons increases the sale value $30. Other objections might be enumerated that would cause practical men to reject the scheme.

For Brides and Babies.

Last year the Syracuse (N. Y) Post inaugurated the novel outsom of making a present to all the babies born in Syracuse during the week between Christmas and New Year. This year the Post presented a souvenir spoon to every baby born in Syracuse between Christmas and New Year, and also a six months' subscription to the Post to every couple married in Syracuse during Christmas week. With souvenir spoons for the Christmas babies and the Daily Post for six months for the Christmas brides, Christmas week was far from dull in Syracuse.

One Reason.

May—Why is football so popular here in America?

Bilby—Ah, think what a generation of kickers the next one will be!

May—Reformers, eh?

NESTS FOR TURKEYS.

All the Hens Want is a Place That Looks Somewhat Secluded.

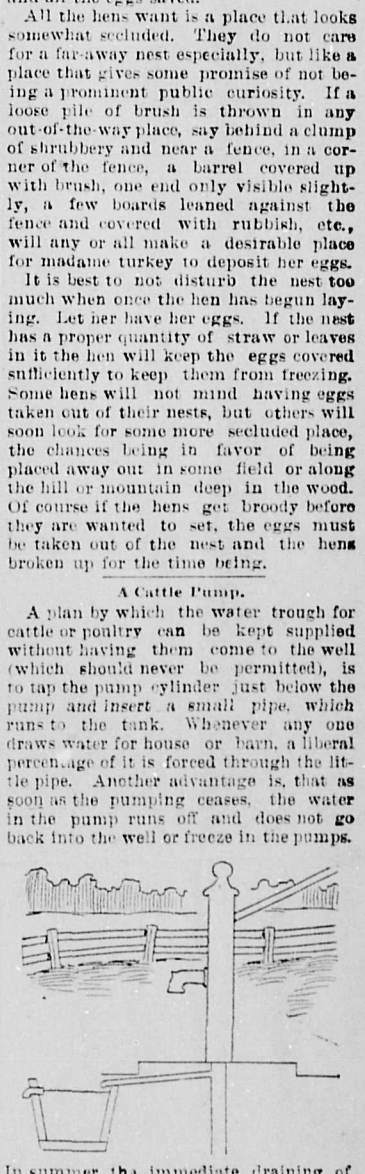
If turkeys are kept at all they should be kept properly. Instead, however, they frequently get no attention worthy the name. A writer in the American Poultry Advocate calls attention to one serious neglect. He says that much time is annually lost and not a few turkey eggs by hens making their nests in far away isolated places, where they are not readily found, except by the wily crow, skunk or other sharp-eyed marauders. And this loss is all the more inexcusable as it can readily be avoided by a little ingenuity and judgment on the owner's part. He claims to know a breeder of quite a strain of Bronze turkeys who seldom got more than half the eggs laid by his ten or twelve Bronze hens. There was a large wood near his house into which his hens regularly each spring plunged and sought for nests. He complained of his loss from crows and other vermin, and when told how easily it could be prevented, he expressed surprise, and was willing to make the attempt to save more of his turkeys' nests. According to our instructions he placed some rough piles of brush about the corners of the fence near the house and barn, and in the orchard. He also laid some empty barrels about in out-of-the-way places, putting straw and leaves in them, and some brush on and about them. This was done in February and again in April, and all his hens were laying and all the nests were inside his own ground. The work of finding the nests was reduced about three-fourths and all the eggs saved.

All the hens want is a place that looks somewhat secluded. They do not care for a far-away nest especially, but like a place that gives some promise of not being a prominent public curiosity. If a loose pile of brush is thrown in any out-of-the-way place, say behind a clump of shrubbery and near a fence, in a corner of the fence, a barrel covered up with brush, one end only visible slightly, a few boards leaned against the fence and covered with rubbish, etc., will any or all make a desirable place for madame turkey to deposit her eggs.

It is best to not disturb the nest too much when once the hen has begun laying. Let her have her eggs. If the nest has a proper quantity of straw or leaves in it the hen will keep the eggs covered sufficiently to keep them from freezing. Some hens will not mind having eggs taken out of their nests, but others will soon look for some more secluded place, the chances being in favor of being placed away out in some field or along the hill or mountain deep in the wood. Of course if the hens get broody before they are wanted to set, the eggs must be taken out of the nest and the hens broken up for the time being.

A Cattle Pump.

A plan by which the water trough for cattle or poultry can be kept supplied without having them come to the well (which should never be permitted), is to tap the pump cylinder just below the pump and insert a small pipe, which runs to the tank. Whenever any one draws water for house or barn, a liberal percentage of it is forced through the little pipe. Another advantage is, that as soon as the pumping ceases, the water in the pump runs off and does not go back into the well or freeze in the pumps.



In summer, the immediate draining of the pump does not allow it to soak, sour or decay, and its life is thus lengthened. The connection between pipe and cylinder must be tight, and a little higher than the top of the tub. At the tub an overflow pipe must be fixed to carry off surplus water under ground, if a muddy place about it is not desired. A combination force and lifting pump would force water to the tub up almost any grade.—Country Gentleman.

Fat of Milk.

What if Prof. Collier proves, as he evidently seems to hope to prove, that the fat of foods is the measure of the fat of milk, and since the fat of milk is an approximately fixed percentage, really the measure of milk production? It matters little what he proves, for facts are usually the best for humanity, let them fall where they will. If, however fats are the measure of milk production, the fatty foods are those most friendly to dairymen, among these foods will be found cotton-seed meal, old process linseed meal, gluten meal and palm nut meal. Oats carry a fair ratio of fat, or oats contain more fat than corn, wheat, barley, bran, or than most other foods than those named.

If the fat of food determines the fat of milk, then it is probable that a closer study of the fat of foods will have to be made than has as yet been given them. Would it follow that with foods poor in fat, oils from cheap sources will be added and that a balanced ration for cows will mean in the future one containing a due ratio of fat or a definite number of pounds of fat daily? While we have no expectation that fat of foods will be shown to be in any more than to a very minor degree related to the amount of fat in milk or to the milk flow, yet all problems submitted by reputable investigators should be watched and studied. We have before said that it was formerly held that the fat in foods is the measure of the fat in milk, and that this old view is now very generally regarded as exploded.

Proving His Case.

"But, your honor," said the prisoner, "I am not guilty of this crime. I have three witnesses who will swear that at the hour this man was robbed I was at home in my own chamber taking care of the baby."

"Yes, your honor," glibly answered the prisoner's counsel, "that is strictly true. We can prove a lullaby, your honor."—Exchange.

Atlas.

"Atlas? Atlas?" queried Mr. Hungry Higgins, looking up in a puzzled way from his last month's paper. "Who is Atlas?"

"He was the feller that carried the earth on his back," Mr. Weary Watkins explained.

"Earth on his back? Him! We are them kind of fellers ourselves."—New York Evening Sun.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

Increased Coal Shipments for the Month of April.

Police Returns Maintain the Good Reputation of the City—Commercial Returns, Etc.

Following is the list of foreign coa shipments for the month ending April 30, 1896:

BY THE NEW VANCOUVER COMPANY.

DATE.	NAME AND DESTINATION.	TONS.
4	SS Peter Jebsen, San Diego	4,799
4	SS Willapa, Juneau	16
8	SS City of Everett, San Fran.	3,902
9	SS Sea Lion, Port Townsend	41
9	Sp St. John, San Francisco	2,706
9	SS Wanderer, Port Townsend	62
12	Bk Gen. Fairchild, San Fran	2,280
12	SS Sea Lion, Port Townsend	51
13	SS Willapa, Port Townsend	66
17	SS Willapa, Juneau	20
21	SS City of Everett, San Fran.	3,948
22	SS Peter Jebsen, Los Angeles	4,664
27	SS Willapa, Port Townsend	58
29	SS Pioneer, Port Townsend	45
29	SS Holyoke, Port Townsend	70
29	SS Wanderer, Port Townsend	64
30	SS Willapa, Juneau	25
	Total	22,817

FROM WELLINGTON.

4	SS Umatilla, Seattle	1,150
7	SS Alki, Port Townsend	350
8	SS Costa Rica, San Francisco	2,550
13	SS Wellington, San Francisco	2,600
16	SS Discovery, Vancouver	27
22	SS Progressist, San Francisco	4,000
24	SS City of Puebia, Seattle	800
27	SS Alki, Port Townsend	200
29	SS Willamette, San Francisco	2,450
	Total	19,127

FROM UNION.

4	SS Alice, Alaska	3
4	SS Progressist, Los Angeles	3,820
4	SS Wellington, San Francisco	2,400
11	SS Transit, Seattle	594
11	SS Mineola, Los Angeles	3,100
11	SS San Mateo, San Francisco	4,200
25	SS Rapid Transit, Seattle	247
25	SS Mexico, Sitka	200
25	SS Mineola, San Francisco	3,100
	Total	17,664

RECAPITULATION.

	March.	April.
Nanaimo	14,309	22,817
Wellington	21,106	10,127
Union	21,080	17,664
Grand total	56,495	50,608

Customs and Inland Revenue.

Following are the customs returns for the month of April:

Duty collected	$3,902 42
Miscellaneous	84 32
Total	$3,986 74

IMPORTS.

Goods imported free	$ 6,940.00
Dutiable	9,736.00
Total	$16,676.00

Revenue collected in Nanaimo for the month of April was as follows: Spirits, $223.72; malt, $786.67; cigars, $120. Total, $1,130.39.

Average School Attendance.

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

Central School—W. Hunter, prin.	21.27

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

1st Division—J. Shaw, principal	42.26
2d Division—J. Galloway	44.16
3d Division—Miss Lawson	41.89
4th Division—Miss Mebius	48.05
5th Division—Miss Hartt	47.89
6th Division—Miss Haarer	50.89
7th Division—Miss Muir	70.15
8th Division—Miss Woodman	82..50

SOUTH WARD.

1st Division—Miss Duncan	46.85
2d Division—Miss Marshall	69.20

NORTH WARD.

1st Division—Miss Dobeson	44.55
2d Division—Miss Edwards	53.40

General Statistics.

The vital statistics for April were—Births, 5; marriages, 3; deaths (three months registrations), 12.

There were eight cases in the city police court this month, to wit: Supplying intoxicants to Indians, 1; fighting, 2; drunkenness, 3; liquor in possession, 1; unlawfully disposing of dead body of a child, 1.

The Provincial Police Court returns for the month of April are as follows: Unlawfully permitting stallions to run at large, 2; supplying intoxicants to Indians, 2; violation of Game Act, 1; conniving at supply of intoxicants, 1; assaault, 1; total, 7.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Lacrosse.

The Intermediates will play the Black Diamonds here next Saturday, and the Beavers of Vancouver on the 26th.

The Seniors of Victoria and Westminster have patched up their troubles, and a schedule for a triangular series of games has been arranged for the coming season.

Football.

The last Association match of the season will be played next Monday afternoon at Devril square between the Tar Flats and the Squaw Hill team.

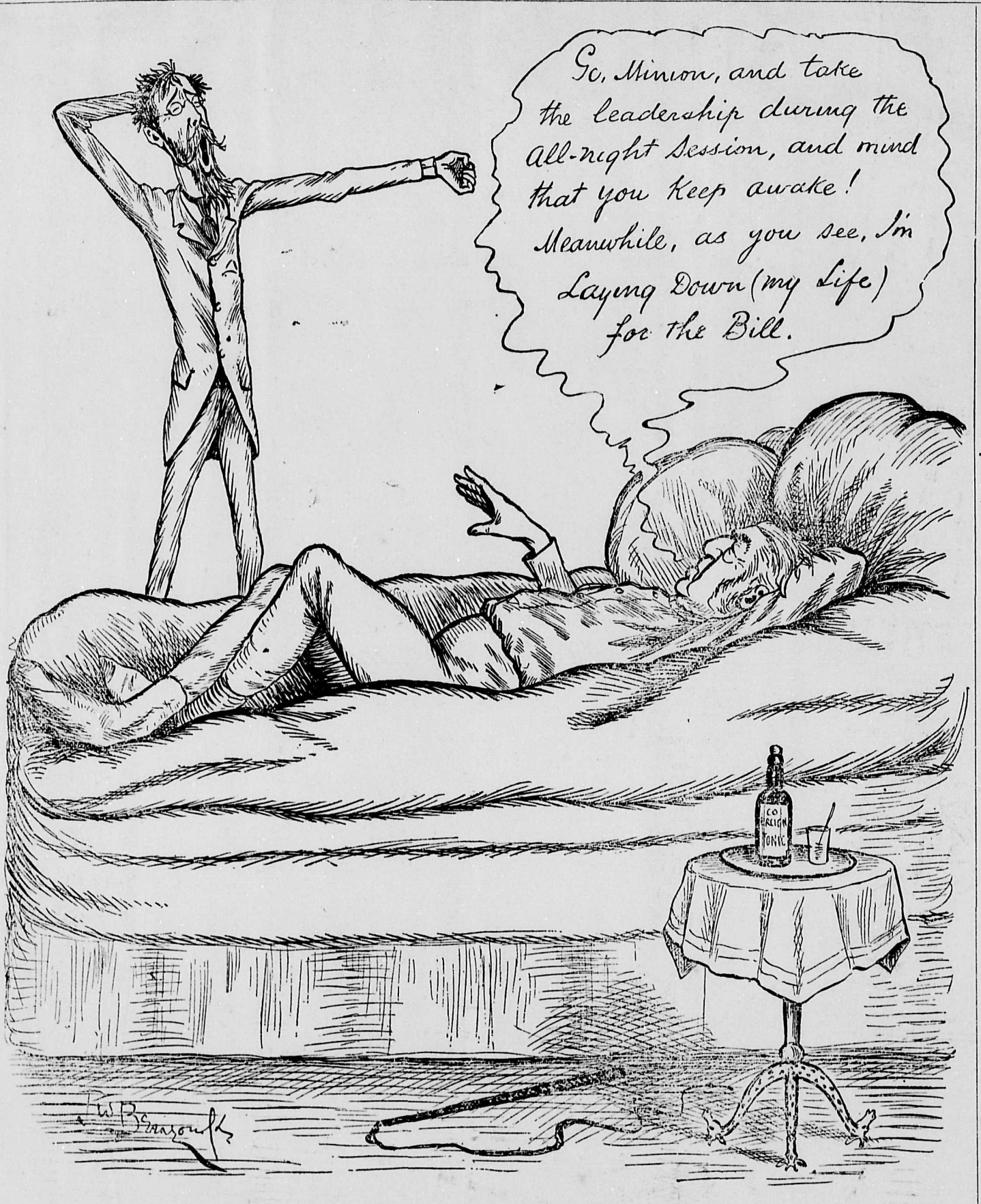
Baseball.

The first game of the professional league series was played at Victoria on Saturday between the home team and the Seattle nine, resulting in a victory for the former by 2 to 1, with only 2 and 3 errors respectively.

The Rifle Shoot.

At Saturday's shoot of the Rifle club the following scores were made: Pittendrigh 76, Wall 83, Barker 74, Jas. McGregor 62, Miller 36, Watson 76, Bittancourt 48, Geo. Thompson 56, Dempsey 47, Leighton 27. The shoot for the Association cup will begin next Saturday.

Ainsworth was destroyed by fire Sunday night. It commenced in McNeil's saloon and swept all the stores and hotels. No lives were lost.



NOBLE SELF-SACRIFICE.

Sir Charles Tupper said he would lay down his life for the cause of the minority—and thus he lies.

Pure

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and Neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and Salt Rheum will disappear. With pure

Blood

Your nerves will be strong, and your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why so many thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health, prevent sickness and suffering. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Watch this Space for Particulars of the

Celebrated White Rimmed Hyslop Bicycles

And why you should get your Wheels repaired at

WENBORN'S.

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.

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Queen's Birthday CELEBRATION.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Celebration Committee up to

Monday, May 11, 1896

for the exclusive privilege of supplying the following on the Caledonian Grounds *on May 25 and 26:*

1. Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
2. Temperance drinks, ice cream, fruits and candies.
3. Eatables.

Tenders may be made separately or collectively.

Each tender must be accompanied by certified cheque for amount of tender.

Cheques returned to unsuccessful bidders.

By order of committee.
B. D. PRESLEY,
Secretary.

Organist Wanted

APPLICATIONS for the position of Organist for the Wallace Street Methodist Church will be received by the undersigned up to 6 p. m. on Thursday, the 7th instant. Applicants to state their terms.

L. MANSON,
Secretary Trustee Board.

RE-OPENING

The Globe Hotel

FRONT STREET,

Has been renovated and re-furnished, and is now conducted as a first-class hotel.

MR. ALBERT RAUCH can be found as mixologist.

Superior accommodation is provided for the public.

THE BEST —:— IS THE CHEAPEST

The Nanaimo Bakery Excels

SMART & THORNE,

The Popular Bakers.

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the year 1896.

Spring Assizes.

Nanaimo	Tuesday	5th May
New Westminster	Tuesday	12th May
Vancouver	Tuesday	19th May
Clinton	Monday	25th May
Victoria	Tuesday	26th May
Kamloops	Monday	1st June
Vernon	Monday	8th June
*Nelson	Monday	15th June
*Donald	Monday	22nd June

*Special Assize.

Court of Revision

The Court of Revision for the City of Nanaimo will be held in the City Council Chambers

Wednesday, May 27, 1896

at 10 o'clock a. m.,

when any appeal from the assessment for 1896 will be heard.

By order,
ADAM THOMPSON,
City Clerk.

Nanaimo Furniture Store,

Johnston Block, Bastion St.

H. McTEIGH, Proprietor,

—Full and Complete Stock of—

Furniture, Mattresses, Lounges,

TENTS AND AWNINGS.

Upholstered Goods of all Kinds Made and Repaired. Furniture of all description bought and sold. Mattresses repaired and delivered the same day. A trial order solicited.

FOR A REFRESHING DRINK

Ask for -:- Lawrence's (Champagne Cider, Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla)

EUREKA SODA WORKS,
Manufacturer of Temperance Drinks, Syrups, &c. Delivered free to all parts of city and vicinity.
☞ Prompt attention paid to shipping orders.
Telephone 24. P. O. Box 79. NANAIMO.

Partnership Notice

SCOTCH BAKERY,

VICTORIA CRESCENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edwin Matthews has been admitted a partner in the above business. In future the business will be carried on by the undersigned under the style and name of WILSON & MATTHEWS, who will assume all liabilities and collect all debts due the said business, and we trust that by careful attention to the needs of our customers, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed in the past.

JEROME WILSON,
EDWIN MATTHEWS,

Nanaimo, B. C., April 7, 1896.

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.

First-class Accommodation. Fire-proof building

Terms: $1.00 Per Day and Upwards.

The Doon Hotel,

JAS. BENNETT, Proprietor.

Commercial St., Nanaimo, B. C.

FISH AND GAME.

MARKET, BASTION STREET.

Steamers and Shipping supplied on short notice at Wholesale Prices.

BEST VALUE IN

PHOTOS

AT BROOKS', 50 VICTORIA CRESCENT
Nanaimo, B. C.

The N.E.P.S.

—FOR—

LADIES' BLOUSES, SHIRT WAISTS,

The attention of the Ladies of Nao is called to our large assortment of

Spring Dry Goods.

In Silks we are showing beautiful Taffetas, Shot, Broches, Surahs, Japanese and China Silks, Velvets, Doras Velvets, Plushes, etc.

DRESS GOODS--For spring and summer service. The rarest and most beautiful to suit the most fastidious.

WASH GOODS--We have the latest in Crinkle, Prints, Muslin, Ducks, Sateens, Ginghams.

This unique and attractive assortment of goods being latest novelties of a reliable kind is calculated to meet the tastes and preferences of every lady likely to enter our store. We are always pleased to show goods.

SAY!

JACK, what made you look so nice last night in church?

JACK—Why Tom, because I had such a clean shirt and collar on and such nice polish on them.

TOM—Where did you get them done?

JACK—At the——

Pioneer Steam Laundry

TOM—No more Chinamen for me. They ruih my shirts.

JACK—Drop a card in Post Office Box 95 or leave word at Imo's Barber Shop and the wagon will call on you at once.

WHITE LABOR ONLY employed.
Terms strictly cash, C. O. D.

D. M. STEWART, Proprietor.