

SURREY TIMES.

No. 18.

CLOVERDALE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AUGUST 2, 1895.

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BIRTHS.

HOPKINS—At Kensington Prairie, on the 30th July, the wife of N. R. Hopkins, of a son.

LOCAL NEWS.

SURREY COUNCIL meets to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 p. m.

THE grain fields here are commencing to show harvest colors.

NEW potatoes are now quoted in Westminster at \$14 to \$18 per ton.

MR. G. E. CORBOULD, M. P. for this District, returned home from Ottawa on Wednesday.

TENDERS are asked by Mr. Daniel Johnston, for the construction of a new school house at Mud Bay. See advertisement.

THE dry weather has shortened up the pasturage, but the town cattle are still able to rustle a living along the highways and by-ways.

For all kinds of Seeds, Grain, Chopped Feed, Flour, Meals, &c., go to the Brackman & Ker Milling Company, 543 Front Street, New Westminster.

MISS MABEL STARR and her brother Perry went up the river on Wednesday, to spend the balance of the holidays with relatives at Chilliwack.

IN another week or ten days the trout will commence making their way into the streams here, though it is usually 1st September before an ordinary angler is likely to appreciate his luck.

At the meeting of Westminster Council on Monday evening, the Fraser bridge by-law was read a first time. It is not stated that the \$40,000 deposit has yet been put up by Mr. Rand, which, according to the understanding, was to be a condition of introducing the by-law.

It is expected that Bishop Dart, the newly consecrated Bishop for the Diocese of New Westminster, will arrive in Westminster on the 16th or 17th of August. He will be met and welcomed, informally, at the junction, by the executive committee of the Diocesan Synod. His Lordship's convenience will be consulted regarding the public reception which is to be tendered him in St. Leonard's Hall as soon as possible after his arrival.

AMONG the successful candidates at the late teachers' examinations the following from Surrey are named: First B—A. H. P. Matthew, late teacher here, H. W. H. Laffere, teacher at Surrey Centre, and M. J. Ravey, formerly teacher at Serpentine. Second A—N. R. Hopkins, teacher at Kensington. Second B—Caroline McMillan, Cloverdale. Third B—Chas. S. Richmond, Cloverdale, and D. McLellan, Clayton.

MR. C. C. CAMERON, of Clayton, showed his genial countenance in our sanctum yesterday. The question of fruit came up for discussion and Mr. Cameron said he had a couple of very fair specimens with him. He rolled the samples out on the editor's table, and they certainly were extra fine of their kind. One measured 8½ and the other 7½ inches, longest circumference, which is hard to beat in hen fruit, and indicates thrifty cultivation. The quality, upon being tested at breakfast this morning, proved excellent.

THE Columbian says the first lot of butter from the new Delta creamery was received in the city on Tuesday, being consigned to T. S. Annandale. It is of superior quality, and will rank with the best imported creamery article. The butter is neatly packed in pound blocks, the wrapper on each bearing the Delta creamery stamp. The price is 25 cents per lb. All shipments are made from the creamery in ice chests, consequently, the butter is always firm and in fine condition. The creamery is now turning out 200 lbs. of butter daily.

A good many people here are somewhat acquainted with Locksley Lucas, of Ladner, who was arrested a short time ago for obtaining money on false pretences. He has within the last few days been sent up for trial on a more serious offence, that of betraying his young sister-in-law while residing with him. This is a class of news that we do not readily lend our columns to, and those who want details will need to go to the city papers. Of the merits of this particular case we have nothing to say; but we hold the opinion strongly that a man who dishonors his own roof-tree and uses his position of protector to debauch his relatives should be flogged.

Prof. Saunders, of Ottawa, Superintendent of Dominion Experimental Farms, and Mr. Thos. A. Sharpe, manager of the experimental farm at Agassiz, visited Delta this week. Eight years ago, Prof. Saunders drove over the same road, and the development since then astonished him greatly. Fine farms, highly cultivated, now take the place of what was then a long stretch of uninhabited and unimproved country. The professor says he saw along the road the finest fields of oats he had ever seen, and he estimates the crop at 80 bushels to the acre. All the crops, he says, are looking superb. The Delta creamery was visited by Prof. Saunders, and he pronounces it a thoroughly well fitted establishment and well managed. He found the butter of high quality, and ascertained that about 200 lbs. are being manufactured daily. He sees no reason why the industry should not be a great success.

THE weather during the past week has been very warm, and there has been no rain to worry the haymakers. The hay crop of the district is now under cover or in stack, the conditions all being particularly favorable. A day's rain now would do a lot of good. The indications, however, point to continued dry weather.

Two velocipedists, a lady and gentleman, passed through Cloverdale on Tuesday, on the way to Blaine. They made very good progress over the rough corduroy of the Clover Valley road, though the iron stead of the lady seemed best under control.

ONE peach tree in the orchard of the writer carried fruit this year. The peaches are now ripe, and are of delicious quality—different entirely from the picked-green California article that city dealers handle.

If you want to buy Flour, Grain, Chopped Feeds, Bran, Shorts, Rolled Oats, &c., either wholesale or retail try Yondall & Minciar, Front Street, New Westminster.

THE atmosphere has become smoky during the last few days, as usual at this season when clearing operations are in progress.

Langley Township.

THE farmers all busy, taking advantage of the fine weather, are cutting down the heavy hay crop, and some removing the luxurious growth of weeds from the turnips and vegetables roots which flourish so abundantly in a country of such fertility of soil as this is, with its well watered plains and hillsides sheltered by woods and underbrush.

WE have had amongst other business visitors during the week, a look-in from Mr. J. W. Thompson, of Vancouver, chief officer of the Hudson's Bay Co., who made an inspection of their post, which has been established here for many years.

Capt. McLellan has closed his store and removed to New Westminster, and Long Chong, late Wo Long and Co., of Port Hammond, has opened an establishment for the sale of rice and other commodities chiefly used by his Chinese countrymen, in addition to which he has a nice stock of Japanese and other oriental goods, useful and ornamental which he is disposing of at very moderate prices, and which are being purchased encouragingly. He also deals in farm stock, and being for a long time favorably known as an enterprising and straightforward man, is likely to prove an acquisition to the neighborhood.

THE water is disappearing from the low lands gradually and the outline of the river banks is coming into view. There is now a promise of good pasturage for some months to come on the prairie for the wandering cattle.

THE Rev. McElmon, conducted the services in the Presbyterian Church here last Sabbath, taking for the subject of his sermon, Luke 13c. 24v., "Strive to enter in at the straight gate." There was a full congregation. Afterwards, Sunday school was held in the sacred building.

A boating accident occurred on Union Lake near Comox, Sunday evening, which cost Richard MacLean, a married man with a large family, his life. MacLean and a companion, Walter Wilson, went out fishing early Sunday morning on the lake. Returning home, the boat capsized. MacLean at once sank to the bottom. Wilson managed to climb on to the overturned boat, to which he clung for several hours before he was rescued.

The Holmes' Murders.

LITTLE Rock, Ark., July 27.—It was discovered at Fort Worth, Tex., a few days ago that the Arkansas penitentiary holds a formal pal of H. H. Holmes, the alleged murderer of Pictel and others, and that he is in possession of valuable information. He is John C. Allen, alias John Caldwell, and is serving a fifteen year's sentence for horse stealing. It was learned that he knew Holmes. Last night W. M. Rea, of Fort Worth, arrived in the city and this morning had a long conversation with Allen. The latter, so the sheriff says, declines to give any information except to say that one of the Williams girls is dead, but that the other is alive. Which one is alive and which one is dead he declines to say.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 26.—Lawyer Wm. A. Shoemaker, who represents H. H. Holmes, made a suggestion yesterday; "Did it ever occur to you," he asked an Associated Press reporter, "That Minnie Williams, who was murdered by Theodore Durrant in San Francisco last April, was about the same age as Minnie Williams of this case, that she was not known in that city and had no relatives? Who knows but that the 'Frisco girl might be the missing girl? It is true that the Williams girl left Holmes and said she was going to Europe, but there is no positive knowledge even to him that she did go."

Chicago, July 27.—The police believe the chain of evidence against Pat Quinlan is now complete and Holmes' ex-janitor will be tried for murder here. "I won't allow Quinlan to become a state witness to escape the rope," said Chief of Police Badenoch to-day. "I believe in hanging murderers and I believe Quinlan is a murderer. I shall make every effort to have Holmes brought here for trial, for Chicago was his centre of operations, and most of his killing was done here. I have enough evidence to indict both Holmes and Quinlan and the case will be submitted to the grand jury soon."

Chicago, July 31.—Arrangements were completed to-day for taking the testimony of John Allen, whose testimony is expected by the police to convict H. H. Holmes of murder. State Attorney Kern gave Lawyer Copp, of Fort North, an agreement to-day which promises freedom from prosecution here for Allen provided his story will convict Holmes.

Winnipeg, July 30.—The Northwest exhibition at Regina was formally opened this afternoon by Lord Aberdeen. The Gov.-General's party arrived shortly before noon and were given a hearty welcome at the station. At the exhibition grounds, in the afternoon, addresses were presented to His Excellency by the exhibition association and the Northwest executive. Premier Bowell and Mr. Daly were also tendered addresses of welcome and thanks for the assistance given by the Dominion Government to the exhibition. His Excellency in replying to the address of Welcome, made an extended speech congratulating the promoters on the inauguration of the fair. He made special reference to the advantage of farmers not depending on wheat only, and paid a tribute to the Mounted Police and to Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh for their work in connection with the enterprise.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—A deputation of farmers from Grey county waited on the Ontario Government yesterday to lay before it the distressed condition of the farmers of that county as the result of a plague of grasshoppers during the summer and the continued drought. The deputation dwelt at length on the condition of the different townships, and asked either a cash grant from the Government or leave for the county to pass a by-law granting financial aid. Hon. Mr. Dryden, who represented the Government, promised the matter should be carefully considered.

Winnipeg, July 30.—The latest communication from the Federal Government to the Manitoba Government on the school question, which reached here yesterday, is understood to be substantially the same as wired from Ottawa a few days ago, that is, a request to the Manitoba Government to state what it is prepared to offer in the way of a compromise. It is not expected the reply of Manitoba to this communication will aid the Federal Government in finding a way out of its difficulty.

Halifax, N. S., July 31.—When the sixty-sixth annual session of the Most Worshipful Grand Orange Lodge of British America was called to order yesterday, in the Masonic Hall, there were between 300 and 400 delegates in attendance, the largest in the history of the association. Every Province of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was represented, the most westerly delegate being Mr. Sparling, of British Columbia. Reports of officers showed the order to be in a flourishing condition, numerically and financially. The formal proceedings of the day were followed by a mass meeting at night, at which speeches were made by many prominent members.

Halifax, N. S., July 31.—The committee on the Grand Master's address at the Orange convention to-day, presented its report, which was unanimously adopted. It approved of the utterances on Home Rulp's defeat; declared against separate schools, and approved of Manitoba's stand; expressed utmost confidence in Grand Master Wallace, and expressed further opinion that, whatever the effect would be on his political fortunes, he would stand firm against remedial legislation. The school system in Manitoba prior to 1890 was characterized as "wretched," and it was declared that Orangemen would extend all aid possible to Manitoba.

Winnipeg, July 29.—To-day's weather reports show that showers were general throughout Manitoba this morning. Farmers say they have now enough moisture to ensure a successful crop and are hopeful that the damp weather will not continue. The next crop bulletin of the Provincial Department of Agriculture will be issued during the first week in August. It is understood that the estimated yield of the wheat crop will be between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels. This, judging by reports so far received by the Department, will be a conservative estimate.

Port Hope, Ont., July 31.—The largest petition ever seen in this part of Ontario is the one being circulated by Joseph Hooper, of this town, the object being to obtain a new trial for his son, who is under sentence of 25 years for an attempt to drown his wife. This petition is 65 feet long and the names are written in double columns. It contains 23,000 signatures. Hooper is confined in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary by reason of the sentence imposed upon him in the court of the district of Three Rivers, after he had been acquitted of the charge of poisoning his wife in the district of Joliet.

Columbian: Mr. Wm. Moresby, the newly appointed warden of the B. C. penitentiary, entered upon his new duties to-day, but will not assume the active command of the institution until the arrival of Inspector Stewart, next week, whose presence is required whenever a transfer of this kind is taking place. In the mean time, Mr. Foster is in charge. Deputy Warden Burke is expected from Stony Mountain, Man., early next week, to succeed Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons. Mr. Burke will bring several members of his family with him and the remainder will follow in the fall.

New York, July 31.—For several weeks past, officers and passengers on board boats plying on the Sound have reported seeing a sea serpent. Last night a dead snake, 25 feet long, floated down the Sound through Hell Gate and went ashore at Blackwell's Island, and was hauled out of the water. It is said to greatly resemble a boa constrictor, and is covered with scales. The snake's back is badly torn, and had evidently been killed by the paddle wheel of a steamer.

News has reached Victoria, of the death by drowning at Bute Inlet, on the 7th July, of Harry McDougall, a well-known young logger. The accident occurred while McDougall and a companion were making up a boom, and the body of the unfortunate young man will probably never be recovered, as the current would quickly carry it out. McDougall was a native of Milton, Halton county, Ont., and was in his 28th year. He has relatives living in Victoria.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 30.—On Saturday last, Mrs. Campbell, wife of Alexander Campbell, a well known tailor of this place, gave birth to five children, all of them girls. Mr. Campbell, the happy husband, is 84 years old.

Harriet Beecher Stowe at Eighty-three.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was reported to be 82 years of age on June 14; but, according to the Hartford Times, she was really 83. It explains the matter thus: "The Times has once stated that the biographies and cyclopedias are all in error as to the year of her birth and also concerning the natal year of Henry Ward Beecher. Both are published as having been born one year later than they actually were. A consultation of 'the old family Bible' settles it. Mrs. Stowe was born in 1811 and Henry Ward in 1813."

The world famous authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" keeps her physical vigor to a remarkable degree and is stronger and in better health than she was six months ago. This may be due to the fact that during the summer weather she is almost constantly out doors, wandering about among the trees and flowers of Forest street, Hartford, where her pretty home is situated. Her bent figure, with its crown of white hair, is a familiar sight to her neighbors, as she walks along with a step that belies her years, accompanied by her faithful attendant. The copyright on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" expired a year ago, so that Mrs. Stowe has now no claim on the receipts from her most famous and popular book. Through the courtesy and kindness of her publishers, however, she still receives a bonus from the sales, although of course not an equivalent of the royalties that were hers lawfully before expiration of the copyright.

Feminine Damon and Pythias.

Talk of the days of Damon and Pythias having passed. Not at all! The story of the winning of the Frederic Conder prize of a gold watch for proficiency in French at the recent Normal college examination is almost as good and contains more than one lesson.

This prize was secured by Miss Amy H. Kozly, and the winning was made possible by one of those friendships that are read of, but seldom met.

President Hunter announced that Miss Kozly desired it known she has the unhappiness to have lost her hearing, but she has plenty of pluck. So Martha Adler of her class studied and read with her until she was able to claim the prize. Of course the audience applauded and wanted to see Miss Adler and felt that such unselfishness deserved some reward.

Then President Hunter announced that Miss Adler was to reap fruit for her unselfishness, for the second prize, \$40 in gold, the Joseph Thorton prize, was hers. Then everybody craned their necks to see the girl who had been so successful with her first attempt at teaching that not only her pupil, but herself, captured a prize. There was nothing half hearted about the applause that followed her to and from the platform. These are both academic graduates, and the little story made many a woman in the audience wish that such friendships were more numerous in life.—New York Journal.

Women Students at Cambridge.

The entries from Girton and Newnham colleges for the various tripos examinations at Cambridge this year show a steady increase. Over 80 students have within the last three weeks submitted themselves to the test which secures for a man his degree in honors, whereas all that a woman has to show for the same work is a "parchment fair of gracious seeming"—a document which, however, does not imply any university standing. With the results of the last few years before us, does it not seem strange that women should still be debarred from receiving that recognition of their work which would be fair to them, and which would also be more easily understood by those less closely connected with the university? So far the results are known in two cases only, and they point to the same story of good work with which those acquainted with the colleges and with the class lists are now so familiar.—London Queen.

Will This Discourage Them?

A New York paper, commenting on the suffrage fight now going on in that state, says: "See what women will lose if the word 'male' is stricken out from the state constitution. They can bring no breach of promise suits, all husbands may abandon their wives, and no support will be awarded by the courts. All right of dower will fade away, there will be no difference in the causes of divorce of women and men, as now provided in the code of civil procedure, and no civil or criminal consequence shall accrue. This is the programme of a leading member of the constitutional convention. It is a sequence of woman suffrage, officeholding and participation in politics. She must enjoy no exemption or privilege not held by man. In the new century, if she votes, she will be compelled to perform the same public duties as man."

What Made Them Mad.

The women of Louisiana are mad—at least some of them are. A committee of them went to Baton Rouge to "petition the legislature," route a new departure for southern women. And they told the governor what they wanted very pluckily and very explicitly, only to be told by the governor in response that "women were too good to be dragged into politics." And that is what made them mad. Small blame to them, for whether one is in touch with their demands or not one can recognize that when a woman asks for bread—politically levered—she does not care to be supplied with sugar plums and metaphorically told she is a pretty child. The governor of Louisiana was gallant, but not up to date.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

SHE RUNS A CANALBOAT.

Miss Lizzie Campbell Has Demonstrated Her Ability as a Captain.

Woman is gaining in the industrial pursuits and has invaded nearly every branch of industry in the cities, but it remained for Miss Lizzie C. Campbell to demonstrate the ability of woman to cope with the various and varied difficulties of canal navigation.

Her father, James C. Campbell, was for many years a canal captain and ran his boats from New York to Buffalo with some degree of profit. When he died three years ago, he was the owner of two boats—the Silver Gloss and the James Campbell—both of about 300 tons burden.

This property, he left to his wife, an aged and invalid woman, and to his daughter Lizzie, a young woman of 25.

There was neither brother, uncle nor cousin who could be called upon to undertake the captaincy of the boats when Mr. Campbell died, and for a time the two women were in a quandary.

An old canalboat has very little value intrinsically, but furnishes a most comfortable income when properly managed.

Miss Lizzie decided to keep the boats and ran them herself for three years. She has attended to all the details, hired the men of the crew, bought her own stock and made arrangements with the shipping agents.

Besides all this, she lives aboard the boats, cooks all the meals for her mother, herself and the crew, does the family washing, and withal is cheerful and contented.

Miss Campbell is a large, pleasant faced woman, who looks as though she thoroughly enjoyed her novel business. In a short interview I had with her in her neat but small cabin, while she was preparing the dinner for her crew of four men, she said:

"Yes, I've been in this business for three years for myself, but am an old canal. I was brought up on a canalboat, and of course when it became necessary for me to take hold of the management of our boats I knew a good deal about the way of doing business. Still I had lots to learn, but after a few trips managed to pick up all that was needful.

"Of course when I first went to an agents' office things seemed a little queer, and the agents evidently thought it queer also, but both they and myself have grown accustomed to the conditions and get along with as little friction as do the men folks, though some of them, I believe, claim they do not like to do business with a woman."

All along the canal I found that all the boatmen and shippers were loud in their praises of Miss Campbell's abilities as a boat owner.

She has the reputation of being an exacting captain, demanding full labor from her help, but withal just. She keeps her men to the mark and knows immediately what work has been left undone, or if her mules and horses have not been properly cared for, and if necessary can harness and attend to these adjuncts of a canalboat herself.

The shippers recognize her business capacity, and in appreciation of the active supervision she exercises over her cargo give her the highest rates on freight, both going west or coming east.

There have been many chances for Miss Campbell to change the name in which her property stands, but so far none has been accepted, and the two boats and the snug bank account, from all indications, will remain for some time to come in her maiden name.—New York Herald.

"Vindicating" American Womanhood.

I observe that in a recent letter to a Chicago paper Major Moses P. Handy refers to Mrs. Potter Palmer as "vindicating," by her success at the great fair, "American womanhood."

I esteem Major Handy as an accomplished journalist and vivacious, but when, in the name of Mary, the mother of Washington, did American womanhood become in need of "vindicating?" In the eyes of foreign flunkies, toadies and deprecating eulogists? Every one will join in the finished eulogium pronounced on the estimable president of the "ladies' board of managers, but when the lounging and luxurious major talks of Mrs. Potter Palmer or any one else "vindicating" our peerless American womanhood I think he deserves to be called down. Don't you?—American in New York Sun.

An Economical Creation.

For that light, everyday piazza wear that demands the appearance of a wrap to satisfy the scruples of anxious mamma, and yet must not disarrange or destroy the effect of the dainty toilet, an ingenious young woman has devised an economical creation. She buys the cheap crepon tulle which comes in white and other delicate tints, has it accordion plaited across the width and fitted into a neckband of the same. This fashioned about the throat with either a bow or ribbon is the flaccidest and most becoming sort of de soir that can be fancied, and two or three of them give a harmonizing choice for many toilets. If only two can be had, select a black one and a white one, and if but one keep to the white.—New York Correspondent.

Silver Shirt Buttons.

Babies' buttons, as every mother knows, come on cards—three in a set. Now there are cards of buttons for bachelor girls to wear in their shirt waists, but instead of three chained buttons there are six, seven or eight on a card. There are collar buttons, studs for the front and studs and buttons for the cuffs. They are made in silver and gold, plain, chased and enameled, and cost anywhere from 60 cents to \$20. Some of the designs are very neat, and some are very flashy and inelegant. It is beginning to look as though pins, machines, needles and thread and plain sewing were losing their usefulness. New styles in ladies' furnishing goods have buttonholes, but that's all. For fastenings studs only are recommended.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

MISS TITUS, THE FIRST WOMAN ADMITTED TO THE NEW YORK BAR.

Society Women on Bicycles—The Case of Miss Hicks—Natural Philosophy and the Parasol—Equipped For Accidents—Flower Girls in Uniform.

Miss Mello Stanley Titus of 131 East Eighty-second street, one of 80 applicants for admission to the bar of this state, was present yesterday morning in the general term of the supreme court when it was announced that she had successfully passed the examination held on Saturday, June 16, and that after being sworn in on Tuesday she would be entitled to practice.

The list of successful candidates was read off, and when the name of Miss Titus was reached a great cheer was sent out by the 79 young men who were candidates. It was the first time that a woman had been admitted to the bar in this department. Miss Titus flushed vividly and half rose, bowing. Then she waited until the rest of the names had been announced. After that she was surrounded by her friends with congratulations, and when she left the courtroom she was smiling happily.

Miss Titus is about 23 years old, but she appears older when she talks, because she is so earnest. She is of medium height, has large dark blue eyes and light brown hair, which she brushes from her forehead. When she smiles, she looks very jolly and shows white, even teeth. When she doesn't smile, she looks terribly serious, and there is a suggestion of a frown over her brows. She has a firm mouth and a firm jaw, and she also has an argumentative way of poking her chin out when she talks earnestly.

That is her main superficial indication of a legal habit of mind. Otherwise her manner is marked by extreme womanliness, almost diffidence. It strikes you that she'll keep in the background until the opportune moment, and that then she'll get to the very front row without delay. She is rather quick in her movements and decided, and her speech does not hesitate.

"What first put it into my mind to become a lawyer," Miss Titus said to a San reporter, "was the fact that our family had long been involved in some legal difficulties. Besides the bother there was the expense, and I determined to know some law for myself. That was my first idea. I had a good chance to carry it out then, too, because my father was ill and somebody had to sit up with him. I thought it would be a great thing to do my studying while I was sitting by his bedside at night. So I got some lawbooks, and that's the way I began. I found law interesting, and I soon began to like it very much. After awhile I came to the conclusion that as I had started the thing I might as well go through with it, so I determined to take a regular course. I entered the woman's class at the University of New York in October, 1891, and was graduated in April at the head of the class. In the following October I entered the junior class of the law department of the university. While in that class I won the faculty prize of \$100. The next year, in the senior class, I was taken very ill with the grip and was unable to attend lectures for eight weeks. However, at examination I stood fourth in a class of 105 men and 5 women, and I received my degree of LL.B."

"What do I intend to do now that I'm admitted? Well, I'm going to do the first thing that comes along. I've studied real estate law a good deal, but I'm not going to confine myself to that by any means. I've the promise of a lectureship in a law school, but the only part of a promise I look at is the fulfillment, so that doesn't count. My mother wouldn't like me to go into criminal law, but I think I should like it very much. I think a woman could have no better advocate or defender than a woman."

"I'm a member of the Society of Friends, so of course I'm strongly opposed to capital punishment. Instead of the death penalty I should like to see solitary confinement for life, with no pardon. However, I'm neither judge nor jury."

"I long to see a jury of women. Of course I'm an ardent woman suffragist. I've worked for the cause for years and shall always work for it. I believe that woman should vote and that she should be active in politics."—New York Sun.

Society Women on Bicycles.

Women of fashion are taking up bicycling in earnest, and the men who are looking after money in this world are, as usual, meeting them half way. A school has been started up town which is patronized by women of unquestioned social standing and to which women who are not prominent socially find it impossible to get tickets. It is in a big hall, the instructors are quiet and respectful, and the women are not handled familiarly, but by means of a belt and a long strap and handle.

The handle is perhaps the most curious contrivance the instructor uses. It is about 3 feet long and is attached to the belt which the pupil straps around her waist. The instructor, by means of the handle, which is nearly as long as a cane, and by a strap attached to the handle of the machine, can maintain the rider at an even balance and can keep her moving around in a circle without running rapidly himself. Very low machines are used by beginners, and if the pupil is unusually stout—and the truth is a majority of the society women who are taking up wheeling are fat beyond belief—two instructors are detailed to teach the preliminary rules. It does not make any difference how fat or awkward the pupil may be, it is impossible for her to fall with a man on either side of her with the new gear which has been invented for the purpose of steadying beginners.

A course of 20 lessons is prescribed, but the younger and more athletic women usually venture out in the park after

eight or ten lessons, though several cases are reported of women bearing famous names who are still afraid to venture forth, though they have taken several courses of instruction. The costumes are old gowns of no particular beauty. Men are not admitted to the school.—New York Sun.

The Case of Miss A. M. Hicks.

The case of Miss A. M. Hicks is attracting considerable attention in western Kentucky. For 20 years she had been principal of Clinton college and had made a reputation second to none in that section. In recent years she has become wedded to the faith cure idea, which greatly displeased the trustees. They notified her at the conclusion of the term this year that she would either have to give up the school or cease advocating her new faith. Her choice to quit the college, and of her retirement and the reasons for it the Hickman Courier says:

"During the commencement exercises of Clinton college a few weeks ago Miss A. M. Hicks, who has been principal of that institution for the past 20 years, tendered her resignation, and in doing so made the following remarks: 'I believe in the doctrine of divine healing, by which I mean that the many promises such as "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do," "If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it," mean just what they say; hence we may ask for the healing of the body on the same ground that we ask for any other blessing. It was stated to me that, if I held these doctrines, I must either be silent with reference to them or they would be the destruction of Clinton college. I shall not willingly be the cause of the destruction of the school for which I have for 20 years labored to build up, and I certainly will not be silent in reference to a truth which I believe to be plainly taught in the Scriptures. While I love Clinton college as a mother loves her little child I hold still more loyally to God and his truth. I go out from Clinton college for the sake of liberty of conscience and freedom of speech.' She has been succeeded by Dr. K. Chandler of Boston."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Natural Philosophy and the Parasol.

A bright Washington woman has just made a discovery. For some seasons she has been in the habit of summer carrying a parasol to keep the sunbeams from her head, and she has been wondering of late why it was that she seemed to be just as warm when she raised her shade as when she forgot it and allowed it to remain unopened.

The other day she was walking along Pennsylvania avenue, and acting upon the impulse of her habit she raised her parasol as soon as she emerged from a store. Then she noticed that her breathing was difficult and that her face was burning. Suddenly it dawned upon her she had noticed this before, and she set to work to reason out the cause. For a time she pondered, growing warmer with each step, until she moved in the shade of a tree and snapped her parasol into its folded state. In a moment her face was bathed with fresh, cool air, and she was immensely relieved. It then flashed across her that she had been unconsciously imprisoning all the hot air rising from the sidewalks and asphalt pavements beneath the domelike top of her shade, which, instead of acting as a protector, as intended, was really serving as a hood to surround her face with the hottest atmosphere of the street. As long as she held her parasol up the air had no chance to circulate, and this was the more unendurable because she persisted in holding it quite low. So she experimented, and as a result found that she was really more comfortable when she walked with her parasol folded than when she opened it, and now she has quite tabooed that dainty article except as a means of defense against dogs and cows and other wild beasts.—Washington Star.

Equipped For Accidents.

The summer girl of this season sets out on her travels with something entirely new. Her pet hammock, her tennis racket, her spoon oars and all the other pleasure paraphernalia may be stowed into the baggage wagon, but this "something new" will never be let pass from her keeping any more than her cardcase or her pocketbook. It is the new black tin case of the New York Society For First Aid to the Injured, which has its offices in the United Charities building, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. All the young women who have had lessons during the winter and on examination have won the right to wear the red cross badge of the society are hastening to equip themselves with the tin case to carry them on their travels.

It contains everything necessary to afford relief and avert danger until a doctor can be summoned, and when it is remembered that all its possessors are thoroughly posted in the matter of primary dealing with broken bones or arteries or the distinction between a fainting fit, sunstroke or apoplexy, the sight of that little black case with the red cross on faroff coast or camping ground will often be blessed this summer. Within are lint, triangular and roller bandages, splints, antiseptic tablets and absorbent cotton, with boracic acid, ipecac and ammonia, in bottles fitted in neat leather cases, and all in sufficient quantity to cover more accidents in a small colony than it is to be hoped will happen."—New York Herald.

Flower Girls in Uniform.

In room 28 of 7 Warren street 12 pretty girls stood at a long table at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning up to their ears and eyes in roses, pansies and sweet peas, which they swiftly sorted and formed into buttonhole bouquets. These boutonnières, when finished, were placed in wicker baskets ready to be carried out and sold.

A new idea was put in practice yesterday in New York. The bouquet company, superintended by F. C. Clark and managed by Mr. Hamilton, scored a tri-

umondous success in San Francisco last year, and if things turn out as brightly here we will soon see uniformed flower girls in all parts of the city.

The young girls employed live at home and are to be paid regular salaries, according to their worth as saleswomen. The entire company is run on strictly military principles. At present there are two captains, Misses Wagner and Haine, who will receive \$7.50 a week; the lieutenants' salaries will be \$7, sergeants \$6.50 and the privates \$6 per week. Later will be added inspectors and superintendents, according to the promotion of the young soldiers, which depends entirely on the amount of sales made, conduct and executive ability.

After \$2.50 worth of bouquets are sold the successful ones receive 20 per cent of the amount taken, and this will be added to their regular salaries.—New York Herald.

Matthew Hale Set Right.

The Boston Transcript says: "One of the most excited of the male 'remonstrants' in New York is the lawyer, Mr. Matthew Hale. In the June Forum he attributes to women 'an irrefragable tendency to extreme exaggeration.' As a glaring illustration of the peculiarly feminine tendency he mentions that a New York woman suffragist is reported as saying, 'We have but one slave nowadays, and that slave is woman.' He seems not to be aware that the New York woman was merely quoting a famous saying of a distinguished man—Victor Hugo. The use of the word slavery as synonymous with deprivation of political rights is somewhat rhetorical, no doubt, but masculine literature bristles with it from the day when the Scottish bard wrote:

"Now's the day and now's the hour,
See the front of battle lower,
See approach proud Edward's power—
Edward! Chains and slavery!"

"But it is not necessary to go back to Burns. If Matthew Hale thinks the use of highly colored rhetoric is peculiar to women, let him take a course of modern campaign speeches."

When the Grate Is Closed.

To destroy the sooty smell that often fills a room after an open grate has been closed for the summer I have used newspapers and coffee. Last week I found the library filled with a peculiar odor, as I have described, from the grate. I had the girl make a fire with newspapers, mixing freely ground coffee with kindling wood and paper. There was at first a decided smell of paper, but the coffee soon began to burn and acted as a disinfectant. The whole atmosphere of the room was seemingly purified, and after a half hour's airing it was the most pleasant place in the house. I closed the doors and windows and opened the jar containing the rose potpourri, shook up the leaves, and in another half hour the library was ready for you to enter, and I would have been greatly disappointed had you not made some exclamation of pleasure as you met the delicate perfume.—Housekeeper.

The Monocle.

The monocle has appeared in the shops of New York, and the ultra fashionables are adopting these little fastidious affairs. It has a short handle and a gold or silver rim. Many of the fashionable women who have decided to gaze at the world through a monocle are displaying great originality in the frame which they select for the little round glass. A young woman in be-reavement screws into her left eye a monocle framed in a narrow rim of black enamel, and if she uses one with a handle this will also be in black. A favorite monocle has a silver handle and rim, inlaid with turquoise.

Women Teeth Cleaners.

A firm of London fashionable dentists has introduced the occupation of "dentificure," which, in plain English, "is the art of cleansing the teeth." Young women are sent out from the office to visit customers daily, like manicurers, and properly and personally, as it would seem from the reading of the account, perform the office of brushing the teeth. So sanguine are the introducers of the new scheme that they assert that "many a gentleman who hitherto has been unable to find congenial employment will, in dentificure, secure an occupation at once interesting and remunerative."

A Queen In White.

Not long since Queen Margaret of Italy asked her royal consort for his opinion as to whether she was still young enough to wear her favorite costume of white muslin. His majesty replied, "This matter requires reflection." Two weeks later a box was carried to the queen's apartments. When it was opened, the box was found to be filled with white gowns, which King Humbert had ordered.—Rome Correspondent.

Dr. Amy Castilla has been appointed resident medical officer to the St. Vincent hospital, Melbourne. Miss Castilla is the first Australian woman to become a house doctor in a general hospital. She is one of the three ladies who obtained the M. B. degree at the Melbourne university last year.

Miss Marion Colgate of East Orange, N. J., the index clerk in the register's office, Essex county, has been duly commissioned by the governor as a notary public. She is the third woman in New Jersey to qualify as such.

Mrs. Helen Behrens of New Orleans introduced a bill into the Louisiana legislature empowering educational institutions to grant diplomas in law, medicine and pharmacy to women.

Mrs. Bina A. Otis, wife of ex-Congressman Otis of Kansas, rejoices in the fact that her son will cast his first ballot to aid in enfranchising his mother.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer has been reappointed on the Massachusetts state board of education.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

Holland's Queen at Fifteen.

The young queen of the Netherlands is very rapidly passing out of childhood and becoming a young lady. She will be 15 on the 31st of August, and it will require only three years more to make her so much of a woman that, were she an American, it would be time for her to "come out," have a big tea and meet all her mother's friends, and then start on a round of assemblies and patriarchs. As it is, she will probably have enough to employ all her time.

Queen Wilhelmina is a well grown girl, fair and rosy, with a democratic enthusiasm for sport and romping games. Her regimen of life is as simple as that of many young women whose worldly position is not nearly so high and far simpler than that of the Amer-



ican children of millionaire parents. She will gain every promised virtue that comes to those whose habit is "early to bed and early to rise," for she is at her lessons by half past 8 every morning. After three hours of study comes play with her dogs or pigeons or a drive behind her beloved white ponies. Two more hours of study come after luncheon, and then more play in the open air when the weather is good. Dinner comes at half past 6, when Wilhelmina dines usually along with her mother, and bed is not long after dinner.

Wilhelmina has grown up in the atmosphere of the bourgeois Dutch court to feel thoroughly Dutch in spirit and sympathies, and the costume in which the picture shows her is that of a peasant farmer's wife. One of her favorite costumes in which she has never been photographed, is her uniform as a colonel of the Second regiment of Westphalian cavalry, to which the German emperor appointed her two years ago.

Dorothy at the Wedding.

Little Miss Dorothy Drew, Mr. Gladstone's favorite granddaughter, has been interviewed on her experiences as one of the bridesmaids at Miss Margot Tennant's wedding.

Dorothy, or "Dossie," as she is called, said:

"Yes, I went to Margot's wedding. I was one of Margot's little maids, and I wore a rosy bonnet and a white satin frock, with lace on it."

"Miss Tennant was your godmother, was she not?"

"Was she? Well, she doesn't look like it, does she? She gave me this beautiful brooch for the wedding. You may just look at it, but I cannot have you take it off, because it is my own. After the wedding I went to Margot's house and had strawberries and sponge cake and a slice of peach."

"No," interrupted the nurse, "I do not think you had peach."

"Oh, yes, I am very sure I had. Very likely it was before you came."

"And were you very good at the wedding?"

"Yes, because I had on my pearl cross, and that made me be good."

"Did the church look beautiful, and did you like the singing?"

"They did not give me a paper, so I couldn't sing, but the big bridesmaids had books. I wish they had had 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' because I know that," and here Miss Dorothy started to sing this hymn in the prettiest treble possible.

Sunshine and Rain.

"All sunshine makes the desert" is an old Arab proverb. It would be well to remember this when a downfall of rain prevents some picnic or other enjoyable excursion that you have planned, for the very rain that you for the time find so annoying may help to make some desert place to bloom and be fresh. The sun never goes away for a very long vacation. He only slips behind the clouds to rest, and there are sure to be plenty of bright days before school takes up again. Think of this and smile in spite of postponed picnics.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Two Little Turtles.

Two little turtles on a rock
Watching the sun arise,
Snapping a meager breakfast up
Of drowsy morning flies.



One fly more luscious than the rest
Goes slowly flying past;
One turtle stretches out his neck
And gains the prize at last.

But reaching over in his haste
He makes too hard a dash,
And falling head first in the lake
The turtle goes—kerplunk!

Not Quite Perfect.

Little Dot—I wish my doll didn't have such red cheeks and such a round face.

Mamma—She is very pretty. Little Dot—Yes, but when I play she is awful sick an' mos' dyin'; she always looks so fat an' healthy I can't feel worried over her a bit.—Good News.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Watch Competitions.
Very few people know that there are, in connection with the Geneva watch trade, competitions involving very large sums of money, a goodly proportion of which finds its way into England.

A certain number of watchmakers at Geneva nominate certain dealers in England who shall hold competition watches made by the former, and the names of such dealers are agreed to by the whole of the said makers. Prizes ranging from £100 downward are given to the makers whose particular watches shall keep the best time and remain in the finest condition during 12 months.

The English dealers who hold the watches during the 12 months have to keep a daily record in regard to the loss or gain of time evidenced by their charges, and they are of course in absolute honor bound to keep a correct one and not to tamper with the watches beyond winding them. No given maker's watch in the competition bears any name or distinctive mark other than peculiarities of construction by which the name of the maker can be identified by the holder. The watches are of the usual kind manufactured for trading purposes and not mere "exhibition" watches, and the holder of each prize winner receives one-half of the award.

—London Standard.

A Pine Knot Squirrel Hunt.
"A pine knot squirrel hunt is about the most exciting sport I know," said A. R. McIvane. "In the pine woods of the south there are a great many squirrels, and the ground is covered with knots. These are very hard, and their shape renders them much easier than stones to throw straight. Frequently parties of expert throwers are formed to kill squirrels without guns, and it is remarkable how successful they are. When a squirrel is sighted, the man who discovers him has the first throw, and if the squirrel is not hit it belongs to whoever gets it. About one-half of the throws bring the squirrels down, and the party will often return with 100 of the animals. As the trees are high and the squirrels are generally on the branches, the difficulty of hitting them is very great, but the skill of a great many with these knots is remarkable."

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Comparative Antiquity.
"Mrs. Cashman has ceased to notice Mrs. Jones-Brown. Do you know why?"
"It is because her son-in-law's family is so very much older than the family of Mrs. Jones-Brown's son-in-law."—Life.

THE KEYSTONE OF THE ARCH
In the edifice of health is vigor, which means not mere muscular energy, but an active discharge of the various functions of the body, such as digestion, secretion of the bile, the action of the bowels, the circulation of the blood. No hind more active or thoroughly contributes to the united performance of these functions than the renowned tonic and regulator, **Hood's Sarsaparilla**. The result of its use is a speedy gain in strength, together with the agreeable consciousness that the tenure of life is being secured—that one is laying up a store of vitality against the inevitable attacks which old age brings upon the system. The purifying influence of the Sarsaparilla constitutes a reliable safeguard against malaria, rheumatism and skin troubles. Applied also, it always imparts vigor through its use, and it protects the system against the effects of colds and damp.

Mother—If you wanted to go fishing, why didn't you ask me instead of running off and doing it?
Johnnie (from experience)—Because I wanted to go fishing!

Little you can carry the Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets right in the vest-pocket of your dress suit, and it will not make even a little lump. The "Pellets" are so small that 42 to 44 of them go in a vest scarcely more than an inch long, and as big round as a lead pencil. They cure constipation.
One "Pellet" is a laxative; two a mild cathartic. One taken after dinner will stimulate digestive action and palliate the effects of over-eating. They act with gentle efficiency on stomach, liver and bowels. They don't do the work themselves. They simply stimulate the natural action of the organs themselves.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS A MILD PHYSIC. ONE PILL FOR A DOSE.
A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the eyes, and clear the complexion better than cosmetics. They neither grip nor retch. To convince you, we will mail sample box, or a full box for the. Sold every where. **BOSANQUO MED. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.**

AN UNPRETENTIOUS PRINCE.

Francis Joseph Will Write His Impressions of America.

Francis Joseph of Bettenberg, a real live prince, recently traversed the United States while on a tour of the world and has left America much impressed with Yankee pluck and energy. He is a godson of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and is a brother of Prince Henry of Bettenberg, who married Queen Victoria's favorite daughter, Princess Beatrice, in 1885. He is a stalwart young gentleman, standing 6 feet in his shoes, is unmarried and confesses to only 33 years. Despite the fact that he is not at all well to do, he apparently cherished no designs upon the fortunes of American heiresses during his tour and impressed a great many people with the belief that he is a very sensible, modest and well informed young scion of royalty.

The prince left home eight months ago and has since visited India, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii and the United States. He travels in a modest, unostentatious manner and says that a room costing \$2 a day at a hotel is good



enough for him. He is utterly devoid of any affectation or royal airs and makes numerous notes each day for use in a book on America. He has considerable literary talent and has already brought out a book or two with flattering success. He dresses in ordinary black clothes, looks like a well bred Englishman and speaks excellent English with a German accent. He thinks Niagara falls the grandest spectacle he has ever seen and says that American beer is better than any beer made in England, Germany or Austria.

What impresses him most about America and Americans is the rapidity of the country's development and the energy and perseverance of the people. He will return to the United States next year and make a more extended tour of the country. The prince has a military bearing and for some time served as a lieutenant of infantry on the staff of the Grand Duke of Hesse. He has dropped the sword for the pen, however, and is devoting himself to a literary career.

"Bissell" Postoffice.
There is now a "Bissell" postoffice in nearly every state in the Union. When Mr. Bissell was appointed postmaster general, not a single postoffice in the country was honored by the name of "Bissell." Mr. Bissell has since corrected this singular omission on the part of former postmaster generals, and when The Postal Guide was printed last December had already added an even dozen "Bissells" to the postoffice nomenclature of the country. He has been steadily progressing ever since, and there are now probably between 20 and 25 post-offices so designated. In some cases the name of a postoffice after the postmaster general is pure sycophantry. Often, however, the name is suggested by the department in cases where there is any difficulty over the selection of a proper title for an office. In The Postal Guide printed last December there are 20 "Clevelands" and 10 "Grovers." The "Bissell" offices will eventually outnumber all others.—Indianapolis Journal.

Lambs at the Bargain Counter.
The sale of live lambs at a department store in Lexington street Saturday was a novelty to shoppers. The lambs were not as gentle as the little one that belonged to Mary, and some amusing scenes were caused by the animals struggling to release themselves from their purchasers. Those who bought the lambs were required to take them away themselves. Ladies, who were the principal buyers, managed to do this by grasping the little creatures in both arms. Nearly every one of the lambs, it is said, was bought to be kept as a pet.—Baltimore Sun.

HUMOR

METHODICAL.

She Was All Right in Principle, but Not in Practice.

They had come down town on a shopping trip and had dropped into a restaurant for a cup of tea. While they drank it they explained to each other their various scientific ways of doing the thing. "I go about it systematically," said the methodical woman. "First I find out just what I need and how much, then I make an accurate list and divide my money, for I know just how much I mean to pay for each thing, and I never take along any more than I need."

"But suppose you see some perfectly lovely bargains?" put in the extravagant woman, "but then you can take the money you had intended for something else."

"I never do such things. I buy just what I have originally decided upon."

"And I suppose you go straight to the department where they keep those particular articles," observed the careless woman.

"Of course I do."

"For my part, I think that's just like a man, and I do hate anything unfeminine," put in the widow.

"Stuff and nonsense! Then I always keep my tickets until my purchases arrive in order that I can exchange them if necessary. As for Kate here, she never even takes her tickets home."

"I don't," said the careless woman. "I find that I can always get my things exchanged if I ask prettily enough. Soft words are just as good as those rubbishy tickets of yours."

"I never return anything," said the extravagant woman. "If I don't like my purchases when I get home, I just give them to some deserving object of charity. We are entirely too selfish in this world anyhow, as I always tell my husband when he objects to giving me more money. I like to do a little good."

"Yes; how delighted that poor invalid was with the walking hat you sent her. She said she was really afraid she was losing all idea of the prevailing styles and becoming hopelessly old-fashioned," remarked the careless woman, with a smile in her voice.

The extravagant woman was busy putting sugar in her tea, so the methodical woman took up the conversation, saying:

"Then I always carry a number of cards with my name and address on them. It saves the shop people lots of trouble to have it plainly written out just where to send the goods."

"Yes, but it didn't the time you gave them one of Mrs. Jonesmith's cards in mistake for your own and had all your winter fannels sent to her," observed the careless woman. "If I remember rightly, you almost had pneumonia before the mistake could be set right."

"That was a mere accident," said the methodical woman severely; "the principle is all right."

"Of course, of course," said the widow soothingly. "I think I must be going now. I've lots to do."

"And I, too," said the methodical woman. "Kate does all her matching by eye, and it takes a long time. Just wait a minute, Kate, while I get out my list. After it is once made I dismiss it entirely from my mind, and I don't know where I must go first. Why, where can my list be?"

"At home on your dressing table, dear," said the careless woman blandly. "I saw it as we were starting out, but you were so busy lecturing me about my lack of system that I really hadn't a chance to mention it to you."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Colonial Episode.
"What!" exclaimed Pocahontas in justifiable wrath, when she discovered Captain John Smith making love to the daughter of the oldest settler. "I thought you loved me alone!"

"I love you both," said John dreamily, stepping behind a tree.

"Then I am not your only girl?"

"No, my dear. This is my original; you are my aboriginal."—New York World.

A Treasure.
"There's a fine horse," said the owner of the animal proudly.

"Yes?"

"Most valuable animal on this track."

"Is he fast?"

"Rather. But that isn't what makes him worth so much. It's his intelligence. All you have to do is to whisper 'Whoa' to him, and he comes to a dead standstill."—Washington Post.

Likely to Remember.
Proud Mother—You haven't kissed the baby.

Bachelor Uncle—Um—er—I'll try to remember next time. I'll kiss her when I—er—come back from Europe.

"When will that be?"

"Let-me—see. About 16 years."—New York Weekly.

A Quick Response.
Old Casby (giving his son a check):—Now, be careful, my boy. Remember, a fool and his money are soon parted. Spendall Casby—Yes, sir, and thank you for having obliged me so promptly. —Scrivener's Magazine.

HOITT'S SCHOOL.

Nowhere are boys better cared for and more thoroughly taught than at Hoitt's School, Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal. The school is in charge of Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., and will reopen August 20th. —S. F. Chronicle.

A Unique Coat of Arms.

There was one Philadelphian who not only invented arms for himself, but new and republican arms, after discarding the ancestral arms of his family. This was Peter Brown, at one time an eminent citizen of Philadelphia.

In 1794 William Priest, an English musician, became attached to the theater in Philadelphia in his professional capacity. In 1803 Mr. Priest printed in London a book entitled "Priest's Travels in the United States," which is now exceedingly rare. The frontispiece to this book is a strange and curious design, entitled "Peter Brown's Arms." In explanation of this frontispiece Mr. Priest says: "Peter Brown, a blacksmith of this city, having made his fortune, set up his coach, but so far from being ashamed of the means by which he acquired his riches, he caused a large anvil to be painted on each side of his carriage, with two pairs of naked arms in the act of striking. The motto, 'By this I got ye.'"

Franklin's Tribute to Paul Jones.

From the beginning of his acquaintance with Franklin a mutual respect and a deep affection sprang up between them. The wise Franklin saw at a glance what manner of man Paul Jones was, and in one noble sentence described him better than many volumes could. "For Captain Paul Jones ever loved close fighting."—Molly Elliot Seawell in Century.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials Free.

ARE YOU SICK?

Send for circulars of Radam's Microbe Killer, 360 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

MUSIC STORE—Wiley B. Allen Co., the oldest, largest, 211 First St., Portland. Chickering, Hardman, Fischer, Pianos, Easy Organs. Low prices, easy terms. 10-CENT MUSIC—Send for catalogue.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

Always Tired

Describes a dangerous condition, because it means that the vitality is becoming exhausted by reason of impoverished blood. Give new life to the vital fluid and the nerves and muscles will grow stronger. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength, because it makes pure, rich blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1. 60 for \$5.

Hood's Pills

the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

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BEST IN THE WORLD. Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY OREGON AND WASHINGTON MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

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WILL CURE CATARRH. Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm to each nostril. ELY BROS., 26 Warren St., N. Y.

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Elastic Stookings Trusses . . . Grutches . . . Write for Prices... WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. DRUGGISTS Portland, Oregon

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Relieving Piles known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield as quick to DR. SO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists of mail. Dr. Soosan-Ko, Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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of Bees, Wasps, Hornets, Centipedes or Scorpions—bites of animals, reptiles or insects, are instantly soothed and quickly cured with Pain-Killer. It counteracts the effect of the poison, allays the irritation, reduces the swelling and stops the pain. When you go fishing, on a picnic or on any outing trip, be sure and take a bottle of

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CLOVERDALE, AUGUST 2, 1895.

HON. MR. FOSTER'S SPEECH.

In the recent debate in the House of Commons upon Mr. Laurier's half imbecile and half cunning resolution declaring the Government's action on the school question not in the best interests of the country, the pusillanimous leader of the Liberal party received a thorough and well-merited castigation from the tongue of Hon. Mr. Foster. The speech is pithy, it deals so clearly and vigorously with the great question under debate, while at the same time it is so pointed with wit and satire, that it can hardly fail of being perused with keen interest. We would like to publish the whole address, but failing space for that, we give below a number of extracts, that will no doubt be duly appreciated:

Fault has been found, and would be found, I suppose, by my hon. friend (Mr. Laurier), and perhaps by many others, as to the extent to which the remedial order went. They say in so many words that it went too far. How far did the remedial order go? The remedial order went just so far, and only so far, as the alleged and certified grievance of the minority went. When I say the certified grievance of the minority, I mean the grievance which was considered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and upon which and with reference to which their decision was made. I say that it would have been an assumption of power which I think would have been unwarrantable if the Government had refused to open that door by the width of its remedial order just as wide as the established grievance of the minority, in order that if Parliament wished it should not be shorn of one jot or tittle of its jurisdiction to powerfully and completely right that grievance, if it chose in its wisdom to do so. I believe that the verdict of this House and the verdict of this country hereafter will be that in these actions, and so far as we have gone, the Government has done its simple duty, and only its duty in that regard.

After the answer of the Legislature to the order was received, the government had then but two courses open to it. This Parliament, if that were considered as a refusal to legislate, could proceed at once to remedy the grievance by legislation, or still another attempt could be made and other negotiations entered into, and another space of time left in which the Manitoba Government and legislature could think over the matter, and could make up its mind whether or not it still ought not to come to a reasonable and satisfactory arrangement by virtue of its own legislation. The government, after thinking the matter very carefully over, came to the conclusion that in a matter of this moment it was best that the local government should be given every possible opportunity to make the settlement within its own power and of itself, before jurisdiction should be taken by this parliament and remedial legislation should be introduced into this parliament. Does my hon. friend object to that?

Now let me for a moment contrast the policy and statement of the government with the course of my hon. friend and the party that holds him as its leader and the exponent of its policy. For five years this question has been before the country, for these five years my hon. friend has led that party and been its exponent, and I defy anyone to find in the record of Hansard, the official record of this parliament, or in the records of the press, which chronicles the sayings and doings of our public men, or in the records of the Liberal party convention, over which he has presided, and of which he has been the leading spirit; I defy anyone to point to one single sentiment which will definitely show where my hon. friend (Mr. Laurier) ever has stood or to-day stands upon that question. My hon. friend has made no announcement of his policy in all these years. My hon. friend has not made even a valuable suggestion as to what he thinks should be done.

My hon. friend, the leader of the opposition for five years, is always running for shelter on this question. The first underbrush that he got into was the character and quality of the Manitoba schools, and he kept under that for two years or more, and I am not sure but he is under that yet. He says: "What is the character of those schools? Are they Protestant schools?" "It is a question of fact," he says. For five years he has been asking that question, and for five years he has been taking precious good care not to answer it. Is he to-day misinformed about them, or is he to-day still under the shelter of that cover, and fighting from behind it? He either knows or does not know the question of facts. No man of average intelligence would take more than five years to convince himself as to it. My hon. friend does know or does not know. If he knows why is he not using his knowledge? If he does not know there are only three reasons. One reason is that of incapacity—and you should not mention incapacity and the leader of the opposition in the same breath. The other reason, utter carelessness, and he is not going to take the imputation of carelessness in this great matter. And the third reason, cowardice.

He had another cover. When he was challenged again to give an opinion and to make a statement of his views, he declared that he could not do it because this question was before the courts and that he must not open his mouth upon it while it was sub judice. I beg to inform my hon. friend that the matter has passed through the courts, and has been out of them for the last year nearly, and yet my hon. friend has not opened his mouth. But, sir, he had another cover still. He entrenched himself behind this idea which he put forth again and again: "Let the government find its own policy; it is not my duty to find a policy for the government." Granted that it is not, but I do hope that it is his business to find a policy for his party. It is his duty to the country as the leader of his party and as a statesman to let his voice of truth and information go forth to the people of this country to lead them in an agitation which, he says, is fraught with such danger, to lead them in the right way. But up to the present moment, sir, not even a valuable suggestion, as I have said, has come from my hon. friend.

To-day when he (Mr. Laurier) rose to his feet this house expected something, and what did they hear when it came down to the point of where the hon. gentlemen came to set forth his policy? They listened with attention and the three planks of his policy were uttered. What was the first: "Two years ago I said that the government under the constitution had certain powers—that was my policy." Will any man in the world make out the meaning of a statement like that? But he thinks that is not quite sufficient to stand upon. A little misgiving takes hold of him, and he resuscitates another two-year-old statement. "Two years ago," he says, "I declared that this was a question of fact, and not a question of law. That is my policy." Again one is puzzled to know how such a statement can be tortured to mean a definite policy. But, sir, my hon. friend wants to have a trinity of planks to stand upon. Feeling yet a little insecure, he went a step further and resuscitated another old statement. He said, "Two years ago I declared that if the schools are Protestant, then there is a grievance, and there ought to be a remedy. That is my policy." There you have it, gentlemen of this house, the country has it. Three isolated facts uttered two or three years ago, resuscitated to-day in the face of a great crisis, when the hon. gentleman says Confederation is shaking its foundation, put together and applauded by his followers as the policy of the Liberal party upon this school question. Then he went on to say: "I speak not hastily, but when I have spoken I do not take it back." The hon. gentleman has been so much in love with the first part of that proposition of not speaking hastily that he has forgotten to speak at all, and consequently has nothing to take back.

My hon. friend poses as the savior of his country. He comes filled up with the idea of a crisis, and declares that something must be done, that the country is being disintegrated, and that Confederation is in danger. Against him stands the policy of the government. But this is not sufficient for him. The situation, he cries, is pressing him, the crisis is great; Confederation is in danger, and something must be done at once. What is that something he proposes to do? This time he is on higher ground than

time he has a motion which is going to bring light into the darkness, hope into this despair, and unity and stability out of this disintegration with which Confederation is threatened. He asks this house solemnly but firmly to declare that they regret the failure of the government to deal with the Manitoba school question. How? In a manner demanded by the best interests of the country, and, furthermore, he is of opinion that the ministerial declaration with regard to this question is calculated to promote a dangerous agitation among the Canadian people. Why, Mr. Speaker, what are the two lines of the government's declaration? Give Manitoba six months to settle the question herself. My hon. friend says that that is dangerous? Why he argued for it this afternoon. He blamed us because we had not been practicing conciliation all the time. But there is another branch to the question. The other is that if nothing is done to settle this matter satisfactorily, legislation will be introduced into this parliament. Does my hon. friend say that that is dangerous? I ask him that question now? In this resolution my hon. friend declares that something is dangerous. I want to know what he declares to be dangerous. The delay of six months for Manitoba, or the remedial legislation which, in the event of Manitoba doing nothing, is to be introduced here when parliament meets again? Which does the hon. gentleman say is dangerous? Or is it both? My hon. friend did not deign to explain it in his speech. My hon. friend, when he is asked the question now, remains silent in his seat. How absolutely definite is the government's policy. The government's work for five years is all before him, and yet, when he comes to regret that the government is dealing with the Manitoba question in a manner not demanded by the best interests of the country, he has no suggestion in his resolution or speech as to what would be the manner demanded by the best interests of the country. Not the least. I challenge my hon. friend to put a motion before the house laying down a definite, plain policy in substitution for the policy of this government, and ask this house to support it. My hon. friend says that something must be done, and done at once. He is in a position to do it. Jurisdiction is vested in this house. My hon. friend can introduce his bill, his measure, and submit the case to the house for its adoption, and this house has jurisdiction to make law. If he and his party have any plan, they can put it into the shape of legislation, and this parliament is in a position to pass upon that legislation. Has he done that? Will he do it? Will he give even a suggestion of it? My hon. friend taunted us with being cowardly. Well Mr. Speaker, we have put our position plainly and clearly before this house, and have taken our stand upon it. Has the hon. gentleman done the same?

I ask my hon. friend to abandon this pusillanimous statesmanship of putting governments out on motions of adjournment and colorless catch motions, and to rise to the spirit of the occasion and the importance of the question by giving this house and the country the benefit of a statesmanlike opinion, the benefit of his declaration of what his policy would be, what he thinks would remedy the difficulty, what he thinks would make peace, and would make lasting and durable unity throughout the country. To none of these appeals does he respond. All his hopes, all the hopes of his party, are based upon dissension in the ranks of the government opposed to him. Mr. Speaker, I appeal to my hon. friend to-night, I appeal to him and to his lieutenants; I challenge them again to get up in this house and give their opinions with reference to this question. I challenge them to do it but they will not do it. I said to my hon. friend who sat by my side when the leader of the opposition rose to-day: "He will talk around everything, and commit himself to nothing." And it fell out exactly that way. The hon. gentleman talked around everything; he committed himself to nothing. He ended up by declaring: "I am not going to commit any chivalrous blunder." No, the blunders my hon. friend commits will never be chivalrous. He has made many, and will make many more, but he does not run many risks of making that chivalrous blunder which consists in simply rising and stating plainly and frankly and honestly his position upon the great question of the day. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Ottawa, July 30th.—Thirty officers of the outside customs service were superannuated on July 12th.

Leather Is Very Scarce.
 Leather is so scanty and high of price just now in France that the minister of war is greatly perplexed over the question of how to secure the footwear for the great number of men which that nation keeps continually in readiness for its defence. Not only this, but a sufficient supply of leather for saddles, harness and other furnishings of the cavalry and artillery is lacking.

When the government invited bids recently for the equipment of the troops with shoes and horse furniture, the only contractors who dared to make an offer demanded so high a figure that their propositions were rejected, and those who have contracts to fill for these articles, are seeking every means possible to break them, fearing that ruin will be the result if they are compelled to carry out their agreements.

Hides, says the New York World, have doubled in price since the beginning of the present year. This unusual state of affairs in the leather trade was thought at first to be the result of a corner in the market, but it has since become evident that the remarkable scarcity in that commodity comes from a variety of simple and natural causes.

Three of the principal reasons for the dearth of leather are: The recent war between China and Japan, the many revolutions and bloody conflicts in the South American republics and the scarcity of fodder and pasturage owing to the unfavorable weather last year and the year before in the countries of the world from which the principal supply of hides comes.

As can readily be conceived, the poverty of pasturage is a potent factor in the decrease of the supply of cattle and of hides. The number of cattle this year which will furnish skins for the tanneries of the world has not reached anywhere near that of former years.

It is the war between China and Japan which is more directly responsible for the dearth which now prevails. When war was declared, Japan placed large contracts in the United States for the equipment of its infantry and cavalry with footwear and other furnishings. To fill these promptly, the contractors in this country bought up nearly all the visible supply of leather suitable for that purpose.

Since the war closed Japan has sent new orders of equal importance to the merchants here for fresh supplies of shoes and military trappings, and the markets have been swept bare to fill them. The price of "green" hides has, therefore, risen so high that the tanners are buying as little as they can, and a large percentage of tanneries throughout the world are closed.

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Majesty for the use of the Provincial Home, by instrument in the Form F, according to section 10, chapter 35, 56 Victoria, 1893, and any inmate who acquires any property in any manner howsoever will be required, as a condition of his further maintenance at the home, to assign and transfer such property, by the like instrument, to Her Majesty for the use of the institution.
 12. No person admitted to the Provincial Home shall, so long as he is an inmate of the same, be entitled to vote at any provincial election.
 13. Every inmate of the home shall obey the orders of the superintendent, and in event of any inmate having cause of complaint as to his treatment he shall make the same in writing to the Provincial Secretary.
 14. Any inmate of the Home who disobeys any of the foregoing rules and regulations will be liable to dismissal by the superintendent, subject to the sanction of the Provincial Secretary.
 15. A visitors' book shall be kept in which shall be entered the name of every person visiting the Provincial Home. A register shall also be kept of every inmate of the home, signed by each inmate, and showing his age, state of health on entry, former occupation, number of years residence in the province and date of entry to the Home.
 16. Friends of inmates of the home may be permitted interviews between the hours of noon and four p. m. but any unseemly conduct on the part of any such visitor shall debar him or her from further visits at the discretion of the superintendent.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
 SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of August 10th, 1895, for the construction of a School House at 31st Bay.
 Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of DANIEL JOHNSON, Mud Bay.

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