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SURREY TIMES.

No. 10. CLOVERDALE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, JUNE 7, 1895. Vol. 1.

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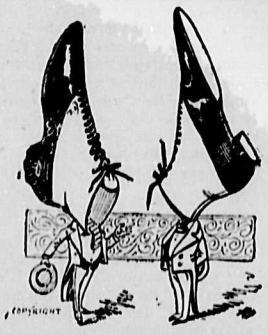

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R. JARDINE, Local Manager.

TO INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

The regular subscription price of this paper is one dollar per year in advance, but inasmuch as many people in this part of the Province have suffered loss by paying in advance for papers that shortly ceased to exist, we will send SURREY TIMES to any settler in Delta Riding *and take our pay at the end of the year.* Or, we will send it to any address in the Province from now till 1st January, 1896, for 50 cts. in advance.

LOCAL NEWS.

SUBSCRIBE for SURREY TIMES.

PIC-NIC at Blackie's Spit a week from to-morrow.

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

CONCERT and dance in the Oddfellow's Hall here this evening. Don't forget it.

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

MRS. ARTHUR MILTON and child, of Vancouver, arrived at Cloverdale by Monday's train, and will remain a few weeks, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Milton.

READ the new advertisement of Parnell & Gunn, the well-known and highly popular grocers of Westminster. Give them a call at once, and you will be certain to go again.

The season for working statute labor is now on, and all qualified residents may expect notification from the respective pathmasters at any time. A few have already got their work done.

THE boys at the Cloverdale school have organized a foot ball club. The ball arrived on Wednesday, and the youngsters are as happy as clams. Practice is now in order, and is being faithfully attended to.

A CENTRAL CREAMERY, to be located at Westminster and to handle the milk product of the District, is talked of. It is not likely it will get any farther than talk on that basis, although a creamery on a more modest footing ought to be a success at Westminster.

THE building for the Delta Creamery will, it is expected be completed next week, when also the machinery outfit will probably be to hand. Mr. A. A. King, the manager, has arrived and is well pleased with the prospect in every way.

THERE is nothing new in Fraser Bridge matters. At the last meeting of Westminster Council the matter was barely mentioned, though an addition of two members to the Finance committee was made, with the implied intention of strengthing those who are in favor of putting the bonds upon the market.

IN another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. J. Henry, nurseryman of Vancouver, which we commend to the perusal of our readers. Mr. Henry is well known throught the Province as a reliable GROWER of fruit trees, etc., *and parties who send him orders* can rely on geting everything exactly as represented. A well-arranged catalogue and price-list is mailed free to everyone who sends his address, and is a good thing to have for reference.

A REPORTER of this paper was over to the Oddfellows Hall last evening inspecting the arrangements for the concert to-night. Mr. Chas. McKenzie had the business in hand and acquitted himself with excellent taste and judgment. The stage is roomy, admirably proportioned, and well equipped with dressing conveniences, foot-lights, curtain, etc., placed with a skill that indicates Mr. McKenzie's acquaintance with dramatic paraphernalia. The body of the hall is seated to accommodate 250 spectators.

THE Victoria Colonist says: Although no official information has been received, the Colonist has information on indisputable authority that the next Bishop of New Westminster, chosen by the Bishops of Columbia, Caledonia, and their three Episcopal associates, by authority from the Synod, will be Rev. John Dart. M. A., D. D., formerly principal of King's College, Windsor, N. S. The Bishop-elect has, consequently, had a large Canadian experience. He is English born, graduated at Oxford, is a moderate High Churchman, his views being held by a majority of the New Westminster diocese. The Archbishop of Canterbury, as the former metropolitan of British Columbia, has fully approved the choice.

SOME time ago, in our correspondence, reference was made to the excellence of the nursery stock put out by the B. C. Nursery, of Vancouver. Later Mr. Brandrith, of that city, published a letter in this paper discrediting the very existence of the B. C. Nursery. Since then other information has been received at this office, showing conclusively that the B. C. Nursery exists only on paper. It follows that the agents who sell stock representing it to be grown by the B. C. Nursery, are doing business on false pretences, and ranchers should beware of them. The trees sold may be good enough, or they may not be. They have so far been purchased partly from B. C. nurseries and partly in Oregon. Parties who deal in trees merely as merchandise naturally drive close bargains with the nurseries, and as the nurseries are not responsible to the ranchers either for the quality of trees or misrepresentation of agents, and as they are obliged to cut prices very low, it follows that they do not supply their best stock to transient dealers. Our home nurseries are well deserving of support, and the stock from them is most likely to suit the local conditions. By buying from them direct, the ranchers are dealing with responsible men, who are in the business to stay, and who have to make and keep a reputation for straight dealing.

A SPECIAL TRAIN passed over the B. C. branch of the Great Northern on Monday. It was a flyer, and passed through Cloverdale like a whirlwind, on to Liverpool and then back in less than an hour at the same high speed. The passengers were President Hill, General Manager Warren, General Superintendent Barr, Mr. V. A. Riton, the Superintendent of the Pacific Division, and a couple of others whose names we did not learn.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Johnson & McKenzie in this issue. This firm is so well known to Surrey people that they need no commendation from us. Ed. McKenzie is a Surrey "boy," and has heaps of friends all through this district. The firm handles goods that everybody needs, and customers are always well pleased with their treatment.

A STORY has been circulated that one day last week, at Hall's Prairie, a horse belonging to Mr. H. T. Thrift came home with a cut in the neck, and a pig owned by Mr. Verett returned with its tongue cut out. Inquiry confirms the story. It was a brutal business, and the perpetrators should be prosecuted.

DAVID MCKINNEY, a brakesman on the B. C. branch of the Great Northern Railway, and well known along the line, was crushed between two cars at Whatcom on Tuesday, in the performance of his duty. He received very serious injuries, which may prove fatal.

MISS Roberta and Master John Stevenson, of Chilliwack, are visiting with the family of Rev. Mr. Bowell.

Cream Separator.

A CREAM SEPARATOR lately set up by Messrs. Light and Whittaker, who operate the Shannon townsite farm here, has excited quite a little interest amongst residents here, and as others of our readers may be equally curious, the following brief description may be in order. The machine was made by Lister & Co., England, and cost $125, besides freight from Ontario. It is the largest size for hand power, and at a glance has much the appearance of a grocer's coffee-mill. It is not materially larger but is much heavier. It requires a little pull to start it going, but when motion is up it runs easily, and will continue going of its own momentum several minutes after the operator lets go the crank. The milk, fresh from the cows, is strained into a large dish or "hopper" placed over the machine, from which a tap regulates the flow into a heavy metal bowl inside, which is the actual place of separation, and which revolves at the rate of 7,500 revolutions a minute. The milk comes out in two spouts set over pails to catch it. One spout runs pure cream, and the other skimmed milk, which may be "set" in pans for days without showing a particle of cream. It is clear, therefore, that the separation is thorough. The milk from a dozen cows may be put through in about ten minutes. The principle seems to be exactly the same as that upon which gold is washed from sand. Cream (oil) is lighter than skimmed milk (water), and if the two are mixed and let quietly settle, the cream will come to the top, as under the old milk pan process. The same result may be obtained by motion, without the necessity of the long wait, and it is upon this principle that the cream separator works. The rapid and even revolution of the bowl containing the particles of cream and water, causes the lighter atoms to separate from the heavier and rise to the top, where they overflow and pass along the tube provided, to the cream pail. So with the skimmed milk. There is nothing about the material or cost of construction to require a cream separator such as we have been describing to cost $125, and the charge probably includes heavy fees for the pantentee. The machine, to amateur eyes, could be manufactured at a profit for $50.

Langley Township.

Correspondence SURREY TIMES.

The winners of prizes in the sports and pastimes here on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday celebration were as under:

Horse racing—1st class race, W. Holmes' Fire Fly, 1; J. Munch's Langley Maid, 2. 2nd class, Isaac's Paul Peter, 1; Louis Strobel's Duster, 2. Ladies competition, Mrs. J. M. Drummond for most graceful lady rider. The several races were contested with much spirit and were much enjoyed by the numerous spectators.

Foot racing—100 yards, seven entries— Indian Dan, 1; A. G. Beck, 2. Hurdle race,—150 yards, three entrants—George Filladoo 1; Alexander Morrison 2. Half-mile race, seven entrants—Alexander Morrison, 1; J. Elkins, 2. Three legged race—100 yards, eight engaged—Henry Roberts and G. Filladoo 1; Beck and McLellan 2. Sack Race—100 yards, three contestants—A Morrison 1; Henry Roberts 2. Obstacle race—440 yards, three entrants—A. Morrison 1; J. McLellan, 2. Boys' sack race—100 yards, 15 years and under—Guy Johnston 1; Kenneth Morrison 2. Girls' race, 12 years and under—50 yards, four racing—Lizzie Maxwell 1; Annie Simpson 2. Mens' race, 50 years and upwards—100 yards, six entrants—Major Bland 1; John Knox 2. Boys' race, 11 years and under—five entrants—Henry Munch 1; S. Garner 2.

Jumping—running high jump, three entrants—A. Morrison and George Filladoo, prize divided Standing long jump—three entrants—G. Filladoo 1. Henry Roberts 2. Running long leap—four contestants—G. Filladoo 1; Indian Dan 2.

Boat racing—Double scull fishing boats, half mile and turn, four entrants—Chief Cassimer 1; Harrey 2. Single scull, one mile and turn—J. Elkins 1; Frank Roberts 2. Canoe races—five men in each, four entered—Felix Langley 1; Joe Chilliwack 2.

Putting stone—three entrants—T. Bains 1; G. Simpson 2; W. McLellan 3.

Throwing hammer—six contestants—G. Simpson 1; T. Bains 2.

Tug of war—Langley won from all comers.

Notwithstanding the rain, sustained interest was felt all through the day in the different amusements, the attendance at which would have been much larger but for the wet, and it is hoped, if arrangements can be made, that a similar programme of sports can be given on Dominion Day.

The following notice appears in The Times (England) of the 17th instant: "British Columbian Government—£420,000 in 3 per cent. inscribed stock at 95. The stock is secured upon the consolidated revenues of the Province, and will be redeemed by annual purchase out of a sinking fund. The money is to provide for public works. The net funded debt will now amount to about £1,029,000. The Bank of British Columbia closed the subscription list on Tuesday last."

Mr. N. S. Dalgleish and bride (nee Miss Aggie Ross, of Moosomin, N. W. T.) are spending a few weeks here, at the residence of W. J. McIntosh. Mr. Dalgleish is of the firm of Dalgleish & Everett, wholesale and retail hardware and furniture merchants, of Lebanon, Oregon, and a brother of Mrs. W. J. McIntosh of this place. The newly married couple leave in a few days for their home at Lebanon.

Langley, 1st June, 1895.

It is said that Lord Aberdeen has suggested the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the Manitoba school question.

Tinehead School Matters.

Communicated.

Mr. Wilson, Inspector of schools, held an inquiry regarding certain alleged irregularities in connection with the above school on Friday afternoon. The teacher it appears has been breaking the rules as laid down by the Educational Department. Mr. Wilson explained matters and the teacher expressed regret and promised that the rules would be attended to in future.

The complaint as to the wretched state of school buildings having been enquired into, the trustees were ordered to get the necessary repairs executed without delay.

The gentleman who has pushed matters in this case has to be congratulated, having won his case against a majority of the trustees who have now to put things in proper shape.

The Columbian says: The antitoxine cure for diphtheria has been used in three cases of diphtheria in Westminster, and has given the most perfect satisfaction. Each of the three cases was of a malignant type, but two doses effected a complete cure. Within twelve hours after administering the remedy, a change for the better was noticeable in the patient, and the improvement continuing, in three days recovery was complete. The new cure therefore, is a thorough success so far as it has been tried in Westminster. The terrors of diphtheria should now be greatly diminished.

Ottawa, June 5.—The plans for the New Westminster drill hall were forwarded by the Department to-day. At Mr. Corbould's request a large supply of white fish will be sent to the Fraser River hatchery, in order that the young fish may be deposited in the British Columbia lakes.

Winnipeg, June 6.—A company is being organized here to establish a canning factory. It is calculated that the local demand is sufficient to maintain a profitable business in canned vegetables.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The columns of this paper are free to all for the discussion of public matters. Of course we are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Deer Hunting with Hounds.

To the Editor of SURREY TIMES.

Your timely paragraph re. deer hunting with dogs should be appreciated not only in Langley and Surrey but throughout the whole province. In several munnicipalities the deer are sure to be killed out sooner or later, then why reserve them for a few to the detriment of the many. Again no man has the right to shoot a dog simply because it is caught running a deer, if bear or any other wild animal was the object of pursuit, and steps should be taken at once to punish such a dastardly act, unworthy of any one calling himself a man. You may as well attempt to make water run up hill as to stop a dog running a deer if he comes across the scent. In the meantime the bears, &c., are to be allowed to roam at large doing all the damage they possibly can.

The act against running deer with dogs was to last four years and will expire soon, and it is to be hoped that it will not be renewed.

VENISON.

Practicing Medicine.

To the Editor of SURREY TIMES.

SIR,—I observe from your last week's issue that some pessimist is kicking against your esteemed townsman the Rev. Mr. Bowell for having used his medical knowledge in cases of emergency. It is simply *theold story, Mr. Editor,* "use a friend as long as you require him and then when you imagine you can be better served, cast him off." I have never met Mr. Bowell, but I have over and over again heard of the immense good his medical knowledge has been to Surrey residents, even so far, I think I am *justified in saying, as to the saving* of life.

I am pleased to hear that Mr. Bowell is to be another year amongst us and that he has no intention of receding from the position he has taken up. Any community ought to be very thankful that they have such a man amongst *them and I hope that Surrey* settlers will continue to go to him just as long as they think fit, and no power in B. C., medical or legal, can stop them. On the other hand it would be a crime in many cases to interfere with him in his good work Yours truly,

NOSTREBOR.

Tinehead, June 3, 1895.

SURREY TIMES

CLOVERDALE.....B. C.

WHY THE MAMMOTHS FROZE.

Howorth's Theory With Regard to the Remains Found In Siberia.

In Howorth's book, entitled "The Mammoth and the Flood," the author advances a unique theory with regard to the remains of the mammoth, or hairy elephant, which is found in such immense numbers in Siberia. These creatures were so plentiful at one time in that country that ivory hunters found it more profitable to go there in search of that valuable article than to South Africa, where elephants are supposed to be as numerous as boodlers in New York city. Howorth says that they are invariably found under conditions which make it certain that they could not have lived unless the surroundings and climate had been entirely different from those existing at present. The remains of plants upon which they fed and the southern contemporary shells which are also frequently found with the remains point to a sudden and wonderful change of climatic conditions.

If Professor Howorth's argument is to be given any weight, the Siberian plateau is one of the most recent features in the known physical geography of the world. He figures that the plateau was suddenly raised to its present height, and that, prior to its sudden elevation, it was a warm stretch of lowland furnishing pasturage to thousands of mammoth brutes. The rapid elevation, according to his deductions, suddenly congealed the waters and froze the gigantic animal bodies through and through, thus preserving them intact until the present day. He says that unless these animals had been frozen immediately after death they would certainly have decayed and disappeared.

In some places, far to the east in Siberia, as well as in the mountainous regions of Alaska on our continent, the remains of the mammoth and other great extinct animals have been found at a height of 17,000 feet above sea level. Howorth and Falcony both declare this to be incompatible with their mode of life.—St. Louis Republic.

CONFIDENCES OF CLIENTS.

A Noted English Precedent Which Stamps Them as Inviolable.

"The matter of confidences between counsel and client is one of great interest and importance," said a well known jurist and ex-judge the other day.

"As to the duty of a lawyer on the trial of a case where he has been informed by his client that he is guilty, the best and most controlling example is that of Charles James Phillips, the eminent British barrister who in many directions was rated in his time as second only to Lord Erskine.

"He was defending Courvoisier, who was indicted for the murder of Lord Russell. During the trial, on the examination of a very important witness for the people, the accused was much overcome, and in the intensity of his emotion communicated either to Mr. Phillips or to his solicitor the fact that he was guilty of the crime.

"Mr. Phillips immediately asked for an adjournment of the case and for a consultation with the judges. The consultation was granted, and Mr. Phillips stated to the bench that the accused had confessed his guilt and requested the judges to point out to him his path of duty. The judges, after deliberation, stated that he would have a perfect right to make such legal and logical deductions from the evidence as he thought tended to the exculpation of the accused, but it would be unprofessional to state to the jury any personal belief of his innocence.

"In his argument to the jury Mr. Phillips, carried away by his emotions and imagination, did state to the jury his own personal belief in the innocence of his client, and this statement of his occasioned much criticism afterward."—New York Herald.

A Distinction With a Difference.

The young man had failed in securing the girl as his own for life, owing principally to the violent opposition of her paternal ancestor, and a friend of his was consoling him on his loss.

"By George," he said, "I don't see what you wanted to marry that girl for."

"That's because you don't know her."

"I know her father."

"But I wasn't marrying him."

"Perhaps not, but you would have to become a member of the family."

"I could have stood that for the girl's sake."

"Well, I couldn't. Why, I had some dealings with him in a business way, and I found that he was a regular robber."

The disappointed lover sighed profoundly.

"I don't know but that you may be pretty near right on the old man," he said. "I had some dealings with him and found him a free booter."—Detroit Free Press.

Ella Wheeler's Little Joke.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has among her collection of photographs one which she always hands to visitors to her pleasant "flat" without any explanation. It is a picture of a man with his back turned, and so his face partially concealed, kissing a woman who is evidently herself. If the visitor does not make any comment, Mrs. Wilcox asks, "Why don't you exclaim, 'But who is the man?' Most people do. It is my husband, of course, but I like to surprise my acquaintances by not telling them that at first." Any one who knows the ardent affection existing between the poetess of passion and Mr. Wilcox would not be at all afraid that the kisser was not he, so long as the kissee was his wife.—Philadelphia Press.

THE FAIRY STONE.

It Is Found In Virginia and Is Supposed to Be a Talisman.

The "Mother of Statesmen" has produced a number of good things from first to last—chivalrous men; fascinating, soft voiced women; fine horses and the like, but that a popular fad should originate with her is an altogether new departure. Everything must have a beginning, however, and who knows, now that the fairy stone has found such favor in the world of fashion, what possibilities she may develop in this direction? These queer bits of petrified earth are indigenous to Patrick, a southern border county of Virginia, cut off from Henry, and called, like the latter, in honor of the statesman and orator, Patrick Henry. They are not excavated for, but lie loose upon the surface of the soil, and though restricted to two or three parts of the county exist in great numbers and various sizes.

Upon each stone a representation of the cross is distinctly though delicately traced, and a legend concerning them states that a band of fairies, dwelling at Jerusalem during the life of our Saviour and witnessing the awful scene on Calvary, were so horrified by it that they fled to this remote region and transformed themselves into these petrified emblems. The legend has given rise to innumerable superstitions, and from time immemorial the stones have been worn as amulets by those living in the vicinity in which they are found.

The reputation was local, however, until that era in Virginia's history known as "the boom." Then her superstitions and sacred traditions, along with her other commodities, became objects of barter. Speculation fixed its calculating eye upon the fairy stone, and it was taken from its native bed and experimented with in order that it might be rendered marketable. It was soon discovered that no tedious process was necessary for its development. A sharp instrument passed along the outline stamped upon its surface converted the jagged stone into a symmetrical cross and a little polishing and a plunge into a bath of boiling oil gave the requisite smoothness and the rich mahogany color one sees in the stone of commerce. A tip of gold at the four extremities and a ring to which a chain might be attached gave the finishing touch to it, and when thus simply mounted fairy stones sold for $1 apiece.

The traditions concerning their wonder working power are as inexhaustible as the beds from which they are taken and would furnish endless themes to writers of fairy tales and folklore stories. They are supposed to ward off evil and bring good luck to their possessors, but in order to do this must be worn around the neck and next to the person.—Philadelphia Times.

See a Nail, Don't Pick It Up.

Mr. William Garrett made recently the statement that wire nails are now sold so cheaply that if a carpenter drops a nail it is cheaper to let it lie than to stoop and pick it up, and it is claimed that one keg out of five is never used, but goes to waste. A statistician figuring this out, and assuming that it takes a carpenter ten seconds to pick up a nail, and that his time is worth 30 cents an hour, remarks that the recovery of the nail he has dropped would cost .083 cents. The money value of the nail is .0077 cents—that is, it would not pay to pick up ten nails if it took ten seconds of time worth 30 cents an hour. Ordinary men who are not very quick can, however, pick up a nail on a moderately clean floor in five seconds. Assuming that this is a better average than the ten seconds, and that we are paying the carpenter only 25 cents an hour, it will still cost to recover the nail .0347 cents, which is nearly five times the value of an individual nail. There is therefore a considerable factor of safety in the original calculation, and we are bound to believe that it will not pay to pick up nails. Such a calculation brings out clearly the marvelous reduction in prices due to inventive genius. The lurking fallacy is that while it may not pay to stoop for each nail it still may be worth while for an economical man at the end of his work to stoop down once and sweep up in a single handful the nails he has been dropping all day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Blank Verse.

Blank or unrhymed is that form of heroic verse which is commonly employed in English dramatic and epic poetry. It was introduced by the Earl of Surrey, who died in 1547, in his translation of the second and fourth books of "Æneid." It was first employed in the drama in Sackville and Norton's tragedy of "Ferrex and Porrex," which was printed in 1565, but it was not till Marlowe adopted it in his play of "Tamburlaine the Great" that it became the form regularly employed in the metrical drama, which it has since, with only occasional intervals, remained. After Milton's use of it in "Paradise Lost" it was widely extended to many other classes of composition.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Secret Told.

It is often a difficult task to remove soft solder from gold jewelry requiring to be repaired. Scraping and subsequent treatment with acid are commonly used, but are often dangerous to some articles. A hitherto secret method of treatment employed at a large establishment in London is as follows: To 8 ounces of muriatic acid add an ounce of crocus and shake well. To an ounce of this mixture add 4 ounces of hot water, place in an earthen dish and keep up the heat by means of a gas flame. Upon introducing the soft soldered article into the solution the result is said to be all that could be wished.

Between 1870 and 1890 over 7,000 patents were granted in Europe and America for various devices connected with electric lighting.

Lynn, Mass., was named from Lynn, England. The name means a pool.

WHITTIER'S SECRET.

THE TRUE STORY OF HIS COURTSHIP OF CORNELIA RUSS.

Though She Did Not Marry Him, She Remained Single and Never Told—A Love Episode In the Poet's Life That Made a Deep Impression Upon Him.

The residence of 18 months in Hartford introduced him to a vigorous antislavery circle of higher culture and a more delicate refinement than any he had known, and within that circle incarnated in a most lovely woman he was to find his fate.

Among the friends the biographer has mentioned Judge Russ, a man well known in that day for brilliant parts and a handsome person. The family was distinguished for beauty and brightness. Of those members whom Whittier knew, Mary, the oldest, married Silas E. Burrowes. Mrs. Burrowes died of consumption in New York in 1841, at the age of 34. There survived only an unmarried daughter, Cornelia, and one son, Charles James Russ, who 20 years later was a prominent lawyer in Hartford.

Cornelia, the youngest child, born in 1814, was but 17 years old when she parted from Whittier in 1831. He was 24. The strong antislavery zeal of the family threw the two young people much together, and the clear brain and tender heart of the poet yielded to very uncommon charms. One who saw her during the last year of her life describes her in this way:

"At 28 Cornelia was a most beautiful woman. She had dark blue eyes, like pansies, with long, dark lashes, black hair and the most exquisite color. If she was like the rest of her family, she was a very brilliant woman."

Judge Russ, who was a member of congress in 1820, had died in 1832. Of this Whittier probably heard through his friend Law, but that he ever heard of the death of Mary Burrowes or Cornelia there is no evidence. When he was writing his letter of sympathy to the friends of Lucy Hooper, Cornelia was lying on her deathbed. She had nursed her sister through her fatal illness, had imbibed the poison and followed her in the April of 1842.

The poem called "Memories," to which Whittier attributed a special significance, was written during Cornelia's last illness. He thinks of her as still bright and living, and when in 1888 he desired the poem to be placed at the head of his "Subjective" verse, his heart was still true to her, but gave no token that he knew hers had ceased to beat.

After Cornelia's death her papers passed into the hands of the only surviving member of her family, Charles James Russ, who died in 1861. At that time her private letters came into the hands of his widow, who destroyed most of them, but kept from pure love of the poet the precious pages in which Whittier had offered himself to her kinswoman. I have not myself read the letter, which is still in existence, but one who has read it, the present possessor, writes me as follows: "The letter was short, simple and manly, as you would know. He evidently expected to call next day and learn his fate." Another who has seen the letter writes: "It was somewhat stiff—such a letter as a shy Quaker lad would be likely to write, for that he was in spite of his genius. He begged her, if she felt unable to return his affection, to keep his secret, for he said, 'My respect and affection for you are so great that I could not survive the mortification, if your refusal were known.'"

Cornelia Russ was sought in marriage by several distinguished persons, but she died unmarried, and she kept Whittier's secret. His poem suggests that the stern creed of Calvin held them apart—a thing very likely to happen in Connecticut half a century ago, but if he had known that she had changed her early connections for the more liberal associations of the Church of England he would have seen yet more distinctly that "shadow of himself in her," of which the poem speaks.

Those who are familiar with "Memories" will recall the "hazel eyes" and "light brown hair" which it commemorates, and fancy perhaps that there is some mistake. It is not likely that Whittier forgot the color of Cornelia's eyes or hair. In some effusive moment he had shown the poem to James T. Field and Edwin P. Whipple. In 1850, when Cornelia had been dead eight years, they wished to publish it, and he was very reluctant. He had not outgrown his early passion, and before it was printed undoubtedly changed a few descriptive words to screen the truth, it may be from Cornelia herself. She never saw it, but I think he died believing that she had.

Rumors of this story reached me long ago, but I would not print a mere surmise and by long and devious ways—leading through probate offices and town registers, through church records and private papers, in a varied correspondence that has occupied two months, have I followed the story as I tell it.—Springfield Republican.

Gently Said.

"Really, Mr. Stalate," she persisted, "you have given me four hours of your time this evening."

"Why—er—upon my word! So I have. The hours pass like minutes when I am with you."

"You were telling me that since your promotion your time is valuable."

"Yes."

"Well, papa doesn't allow me to receive expensive presents from young men."—Washington Star.

Spotted.

Mr. Lightweight (airily, to conductor)—I wonder what that shabby old codger finds so attractive in this direction. He's been eying me for ten minutes.

Conductor (thoughtfully)—I guess he's wondering how you happen to be traveling on a pass. He's the president of the road.—New York Advertiser.

SLATIN PASHA'S ESCAPE.

Captured Before Khartum's Fall and Kept a Prisoner Twelve Long Years.

After 12 years of captivity in the Sudan, Slatin Pasha, an Austrian officer, has succeeded in escaping from the Mahdists. Slatin was appointed governor general of the province of Darfur by Rouf Pasha in 1882, and when the mahdi announced himself as the "directed of God" to reform Islam and annihilated the Egyptian army under Hicks Pasha, Darfur was infected with the Mahdist's fanaticism. Slatin's ammunition was nearly exhausted, and his troops were unreliable, and when summoned to surrender by the mahdi he laid down his arms. In June, 1884, Slatin was compelled to accompany the mahdi in his descent upon Khartum. During the siege he was discovered to be in correspondence with Gordon and was thrown into prison and half starved.

SLATIN PASHA.

He witnessed the fall of Khartum and was one of numerous Europeans carried into captivity when Khartum was destroyed by the mahdi and Omdurman was made the new capital of the Sudan. When the mahdi was poisoned in 1885 by a Sudanese woman he had compelled to enter his harem, Slatin became a member of the bodyguard of the khalifa, the mahdi's successor. He was very closely watched and nine attempts to secure his escape failed. The tenth was destined to be more successful. Several months ago Major Wingate, the English officer who has succeeded in effecting the release of so many European captives, and Baron Heidler von Egeregg, Austrian consul general at Cairo, sent guides to Slatin and made elaborate plans for his escape.

On the night of Feb. 20 Slatin found an opportunity to slip away from Omdurman unobserved. He was mounted on a fleet camel and with him were the two faithful Arab guides. After a hard ride of 24 hours the camels became exhausted and new ones were obtained after a soul torturing delay of six days, during which Slatin hid among the hills. With two fresh camels the party started again, swimming a river with the aid of waterskins placed beneath the necks of the camels. Troops were in pursuit of him, but they passed by without discovering his whereabouts. On one occasion he was recognized by a man who was captured by the guides and who fortunately proved to be a cousin of one of them. On several occasions searching parties nearly captured the fugitives, and they finally risked a four days' journey through the desert to elude their pursuers. At length, after weeks of hardships and narrow escapes from capture, Slatin arrived in safety at Cairo. Several Europeans are still held captive at Omdurman.

THOUGHT IS QUICK.

But Professor Scripture's Invention Is Able to Measure It.

Professor Edward W. Scripture of Yale has invented a sort of stop watch by which he can indicate the start and finish of a thought along the cerebral race track. To the lay mind thought is generally considered a record breaker for speed, and the idea of measuring it at first seems impossible. The feat can be done, however, with the aid of Professor Scripture's pendulum chronoscope or pendulum timer. In describing the apparatus the professor says:

"A very accurately swinging pendulum is so arranged that to a person sitting just behind a cloth banner hung on the instrument a color is suddenly shown as a pendulum swings along. The person presses a button, and this catches a light pointer attached to the pendulum. On a scale in front the exact distance traveled by the pendulum from the moment the color was shown to the moment the person pressed the button can be read off in thousandths of a second. This gives the time of the simple reactions for sight by using two colors, for only one of which the person presses the button. The mental processes of discrimination and choice are added to

PROFESSOR E. W. SCRIPTURE.

the simple reaction. The time becomes longer. Subtract the simple reaction time, and you get the time occupied by those two mental processes, discrimination and choice. When three colors are used the time is still longer. So on for more. Or you can use letters, figures, words. Thus we have a direct measurement of the time of thought.

"The apparatus was constructed particularly for psychological purposes, but it is readily available for all cases where intervals of time less than a second are to be measured, such as the speed of a rifle ball or of a cannon ball."

The ordinary piano player when told to do so believes he can press two keys of a piano with his right and left hand at exactly the same instant, but Professor Scripture has shown by an instrument resembling his pendulum timer that the left hand is 15-100th of a second behind the right. The player is also told to press a key the instant he hears a bass tone in a telephone at his ear. He thinks he does so, but between the time when the tone sounds in the telephone and the striking of the key nearly a fifth of a second elapses, showing that the thinking the player did consumed that length of time.

An Anticat Society.

The town of Munster, in Westphalia, has a club of an unusual kind. Its object, which is strongly hinted in its name, "Antekatzenverein," may excite the indignation of lovers of the feline species, and to learn that the club's rooms are ornamented with the tails of some 1,500 cats will surely have that effect.

WOMEN DETECTIVES.

IT IS SAID THEY SURPASS MEN IN CATCHING SHOPLIFTERS.

Less Apt to Be Recognized by Those Who Visit the Big Stores to Steal—A System Much In Favor With the Big Boston Business Houses.

An admirable female detective system is in vogue in a number of the leading dry goods houses of this city.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that the female thief catcher is more effective in the unveiling of shoplifters than the most sagacious sleuth in the secret service department of the city of Boston. Thief catchers like the veteran Joe Knox, for instance, cannot ply their vocation with any degree of success for any length of time in a large and flourishing dry goods house. This is because of the fact that their identities become known to the dry goods thief after a time, and it goes without saying that the shoplifter will not begin operations until all danger of discovery from that quarter has passed away. The professional shoplifter is as familiar with the figure of the inspector as she is with her own likeness. For this reason unassuming and unsophisticated maidens are put on the qui vive to ferret out wily shoplifters and bring them to speedy retribution. The girls assigned to prosecute detective labor are well adapted for the work mapped out for them. The superintendent or chief floor walker is pretty certain to select a girl with accomplishments befitting the detective. If she is lacking in acuteness and fails to perform her work satisfactorily, another is substituted in her stead and the benighted one is given a position in the store.

Nor does the competent detective depend entirely upon her wits in determining who is a shoplifter and who is not. She is generally a reader of character and is very apt to ascertain by a study of a face whether its owner is a designing person or not. The shoplifter often excites the suspicion of the spotter the moment she enters the store. There are certain airs of uneasiness in her deportment that catch the practiced eye of the young sleuth at once. Women who invade dry goods houses for the purpose of larceny have not the fullest confidence in their dexterity to purloin an article from the counter without exciting suspicion. The "professional" never attempts a theft without first feeling certain that she is not watched, yet it frequently happens that when she is convinced that there is no danger of detection the eyes of the female spotter are upon her, and she is trapped in the act.

Miss Fannie Leahey and Miss Kittie McNamee are the young detectives who are employed to keep a vigilant lookout for evildoers at a big concern in Pemberton square, and very watchful and conscientious detectives they are, as their efficient services distinctly show. Miss McNamee is a modest little girl of 17 years, with jet black hair and cheeks like a blush rose, and is considered the most prepossessing girl in the business. Her partner, Miss Leahey, is an attractive blond, with a natty figure. Each has her own district to patrol daily, but sometimes both can be seen in deep conversation in the little office on the Pemberton square side. The most cautious shoplifter would fail to detect in the demeanor of the twain the nature of their calling, and thus it is they are able to expose more wrongdoing in the store than any of the inspectors at police headquarters.

When a shoplifter is caught dead to rights, she is asked if she will not "pay for the articles" stolen. This interrogatory is merely made in order to elicit an admission of guilt from the thief. She is then taken to the office to await the arrival of an inspector from police headquarters. If she has the appearance of a woman of means, she can easily procure bail and thus escape the pain and dejection of a night in prison.

In speaking of her experience, Miss McNamee says that a large percentage of shoplifters are women of good families and comparatively well off in worldly goods.

"We have to watch pretty carefully to catch the professional shoplifter," she began. "You see, they are up to all sorts of chicanery and can easily hoodwink the salesgirl, who may be busy with half a dozen customers at the same time. You would never believe, to see those women on the street in all their finery, that they would steal. Some of the shoplifters are born thieves. They haunt the dry goods houses and steal every time they get a chance. You may not believe it, but I can tell at first glance the woman who comes here to steal deliberately.

"Her eyes are a sure index to her thoughts, and when you see a woman glancing searchingly about her you can depend upon it that she means to steal. Women with an untroubled conscience do not act in this way."

There are three detectives in one store, and still the pilfering of the firm's property goes on from day to day. There is the woman who carries off articles in a closed umbrella, and there is the woman who manages to convey property to a neatly arranged receptacle in her underdress lining. To be on to these tricks the female detective must be ever on the alert and nip the thief on the fly. There are a thousand and one devices performed by shoplifters, but not one is unknown to the cunning spotter. Then, again, the female detective officiates as a sort of forewoman over the employees. They are certainly looked upon as superiors by the girls, yet it is not known that they ever reported any inattention on the part of employees to customers. It has been always their policy to prefer charges only when the evidence is very strong, for if their claim is not sustained trouble follows. It is claimed that it has never occurred that the detectives were in fault in accusing a person of theft.—Boston Traveller.

INFANT PRODIGIES.

Some Famous Men Whose Childhood Was as Remarkable as Their Maturity.

Sir Christopher Wren was a prodigy in youth, as in maturity. Oughtred, the first mathematician of his day, declares in the preface to his great book that an "ingenious boy, gentleman commoner at Wadham," had enlarged the sciences of astronomy, gnomonics, statics and mechanics by most brilliant discoveries, "praeclaris inventis." This was Wren at the age of 15. A year before that he had taken out a patent for an instrument to write with two pens at the same time. In the same year he was appointed demonstrating assistant on anatomy at Surgeons' hall.

Wren lived to justify his early promise, but Dugal Stewart tells us of a boy who, as he hoped, "would rival the fame of Sir Isaac Newton." This was the son of Count Pusgstall. "I cannot help considering him," wrote the Scotch professor, "as the most extraordinary prodigy of intellectual endowment that has ever fallen under my knowledge." This is a great saying indeed from Dugal Stewart, who was not given to enthusiasm nor careless expression.

Unfortunately we have no detailed information about the youth's acquirements in later years. He died at 19 of general decay apparently. But Mr. Lemaistre met him in his travels and published an account in 1806, the boy being then 5 years old. "He sits on a carpet, surrounded by his books, and when the gravest and most acute remarks fall from the lips of this little person a spirit seems to speak rather than child, and the fine expression which sparkles on his countenance tends to strengthen the idea."

Among other tests, Mr. Lemaistre asked him to make a map of the Venetian empire, which he did with accuracy. Those competent to judge the fact will readily believe that the child of 5 years who performed it was an animated miracle. The French armies barred nearly every road in Europe to an English traveler at that date. Mr. Lemaistre asked how he could get home without touching Hanoverian, French or Dutch territory. The child "instantly traced on the globe the single road remaining open." It is well for this gentleman's credit that Dugal Stewart's evidence, long afterward, makes the story possible.—Chicago Times.

INCREASING LENGTH OF LIFE.

Modern Heroines at Least Are Longer Lived Than Jane Austen's Were.

Is the human race becoming longer lived despite the fret and fever of modern civilization? It is an interesting question, and it may very probably be answered some day by science in the affirmative. The longevity of professional men is now generally considered to be greater than that of farmers or mechanics. In other words, intellectual activity, although in many respects more exhausting than physical, has in the main a salutary effect upon the human frame. It may be the nerves rather than the muscles upon which we mainly depend, after all. It is a commonplace of observation that the big, hearty men are constantly dropping out of the world, while those of far more fragile organizations apparently live on to a ripe old age.

As to the increasing longevity of the race generally, there is no little incidental testimony on this head to be gathered from various sources. Some of the early heroes and heroines of romance are old before they reach what we should call middle life. And at the beginning of our own century Jane Austen, whose testimony is always unimpeachable, speaks of the healthy and contented woman of 40 as having a good prospect of 20 years of life yet. Twenty years! What woman of today thinks of herself as falling into decrepitude at 60? Elsewhere in Miss Austen's pages we run across people who are old with the passage of half a century of life. But now we have Gladstones at 80 and over and think nothing of it.—Providence Journal.

Liquid Compensation.

As illustrating the great value placed on a little whisky by some folks in rural Maine, where "prohibition prohibits," this story is told: "A big red faced fellow, who was suffering from a long spell of enforced abstinence as well as from an injured toe, was brought into the office of a well known physician of central Maine to have the toe amputated. The sufferer objected to the use of ether or chloroform, but when the doctor turned out a tumbler of whisky for him to drink he no longer opposed the proceedings, and the toe was cut off without trouble. Reviving after the operation, he looked at the foot meditatively for a moment, and then cocked his eye shrewdly at the doctor. 'Say, doc,' he remarked, 'gi' me another tumberful of that whisky, an you may cut off another toe if you wanter.'"—Lewiston Journal.

It Was In Inverse Ratio.

"You don't want that $25 hat, Mary," said Mr. Muggins, who was with his wife in the milliner's store. "It's too big anyhow. Now, if the milliner could only take off four or five feathers it would be all right."

"That's easy," interposed the milliner sweetly, suiting the action to the word. "And there you have a love of a little bonnet." And then, as Mr. Muggins felt for his pocketbook smilingly, thinking of the economy he had effected, she added, "Now it's only $50."—Chicago Record.

Solonesses.

"Have you been able to catch the speaker's eye?" asked the first lady legislator.

"Have I?" rejoined the second legislator. "Well, rather. I wore my navy blue bengaline, with the heliotrope sleeves, and the speaker couldn't keep his eyes off me."

Upon the call of the house they separated.—Detroit Tribune.

One Grocer has been found who says he will not handle

Royal Baking Powder!

And the reason he gives is of interest to every housekeeper. It is that he can make more money selling the other baking powders! He says he can buy all other powders at from 20 to 50 per cent. lower price than Royal, while he sells them at the same price. That means when the housekeeper buys some powder other than the Royal she pays the same price, but gets a powder costing to make and worth only half as much.

It is a fact that the Royal Baking Powder is made from more highly refined, purer, and more wholesome ingredients than any other baking powder. Most of the others are made from alum. All of them contain adulterants or impurities. Absolutely pure cream of tartar and soda, as used in the Royal, cost more than impure cream of tartar and alum; hence the greater cost, as well as greater value, of the Royal.

The grocer who says he will not handle Royal Baking Powder because he can make more profit upon other powders proves to the consumer, most conclusively, the superior value of the Royal over all other brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Prices do not seem to justify farming to make money this year. Does not that give a good chance to carry out plans for farming to live comfortably.

A TERRIBLE VISITANT.

Pain is always a terrible visitant, and often domiciles itself with one for life. This infliction is preventible, in cases of rheumatism by a timely resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checks the encroachments of this obstinate and dangerous malady at the outset. The term "dangerous" is used advisedly, for rheumatism is always liable to attack the vital organs and terminate life. No testimony is more conclusive and concurrent than that of physicians who testify to the excellent effect of the Bitters in this disease. Persons incur a wetting in rainy or snowy weather, and who are exposed to draughts, should use the Bitters as a preventive of ill effects. Malaria, dyspepsia, liver and kidney trouble, nervousness and debility are also among the ailments to which this popular medicine is adapted. For the infirmities of oldness and stiffness of the aged it is highly beneficial.

On the Japanese warship: First Officer—There's a cruiser reported a little ahead. Second Officer—Chinese? First Officer—No, sir; she's headed this way.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by all Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

NEW WAY EAST—NO DUST.

Go East from Portland, Pendleton, Walla Walla via O. R. & N. to Spokane and Great Northern Railway to Montana, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, East and South. Rock-ballast track; fine scenery; new equipment Great Northern Palace Sleepers and Diners; Family Tourist Cars; Buffet-Library Cars. Write C. C. Donovan, General Agent, Portland, Oregon, or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for printed matter and information about rates, routes, etc.

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS AHEAD

when pimples, eruptions, boils, and like manifestations of impure blood appear. They wouldn't appear if your blood were pure and your system in the right condition. They show you what you need—a good blood-purifier; that's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It carries health with it. All Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. It invigorates the liver and rouses every organ into healthful action. In the most stubborn forms of Skin Diseases, such as Salt-rheum, Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Boils and kindred ailments, and Scrofula, it is an unequaled remedy.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Ch., Helena, Mont.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents at Druggists' or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching Piles known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to

DR. BO-GAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY,

which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philada., Pa.

BY PHILLIPS BROOKS.

[The following poem, never before published, was found in one of Phillips Brooks' early notebooks, in which he jotted down thoughts and memoranda.—Boston Transcript.]

Along the noisy city ways
And in this rattling city car,
On this the dreariest of days,
Perplexed with business fret and jar,

When suddenly a young, sweet face
Looked on my petulance and pain
And lent it something of its grace
And charmed it into peace again.

The day was just as bleak without,
My neighbors just as cold within,
And truth was just as full of doubt,
The world was just as full of sin.

But in the light of that young smile
The world grew pure, the heart grew warm,
And sunshine gleamed a little while
Across the darkness of the storm.

I did not care to seek her name.
I only said "God bless thy life,
Thy sweet young grace be still the same,
Or happy maid or happy wife."

1858. —P. B.

GRANDMOTHER.

She Does Not Keep Pace With the Advance of Medical Science.

We all know just what adorable creatures all grandmothers are, and how they cannot do enough for the little ones belonging to their sons and daughters. Now, without wishing to appear ungrateful for these attentions, there are some mothers who think themselves quite capable of caring for their own babies, and the continual and persistent contrary opinion of grandma becomes after a time vexatious rather than helpful.

Even though grandma has brought up a dozen children, and this is her daughter's very first experience in that line, it is just as well not to give overliberal doses of advice, nor is it good policy to empty out the medicine the doctor prescribes for baby's cough and substitute sirup of squills, because sirup of squills was all that the youngsters of another generation were dosed with.

The latter medicine may be regarded by grandma as the most perfect cough remedy in existence, but the prescribed drops or pellets may be quite as effective, and it is but natural that the young mother and the physician in charge should feel a bit annoyed at the assumption of superior knowledge, however well founded it may be.

Babies need as varied treatment as plants do. What may have answered splendidly for grandma's dozen might prove quite the reverse of beneficial for the fin de siecle youngster, and even though a baby is a novelty to the young mother nature will be her best teacher as to its wants and cares. Grandma must remember that she had to be initiated in her superior baby training before she could pose as an oracle, and would she have been pleased to have had her authority wrenched from her by a wiser somebody who scorned her methods and ridiculed her lack of wisdom?

When the young mother asks for advice, it is time enough to give it to her. She is certain to do so and will appreciate most kindly the valuable hints the more experienced mother can give her, but her feelings will be quite the reverse if advice is thrust upon her and the care of her own precious baby taken peremptorily out of her hands.—Louisville Post.

How the Money Goes.

It is unsafe to allow any ordinary woman to enter a store with money. She has such a craving for luxuries, such a contempt for mere necessities, that she almost invariably purchases the former and is constantly in need of the latter. She goes forth to purchase an opera bonnet because she is going to the opera that very night, but her eye is caught by a tea gown, a bargain tea gown, and she buys it. That night some man seated behind a Gainesborough with many plumes swears. She goes out to buy a jacket, needing one sorely, but her erratic fancy is caught by lace trimmed underwear, and before she realizes it she is reveling in new nightgowns and corset covers. She has even been known to go out to buy writing paper and to return with nothing but a blue and white cup and saucer.—Philadelphia Times.

TO MEET AT THE HUB

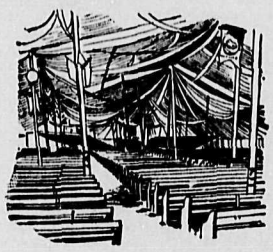
THIS YEAR'S CONVENTION OF THE SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The Historic Old City Is Preparing to Receive Its Guests In Great Style—Some of the Innovations That Will Characterize the Gathering.

The Society of Christian Endeavor will this year meet in Boston, Mechanics' hall and two immense tents being used for the gatherings. The convention proper will be held in Mechanics' hall, which has all the regular features of a convention auditorium and possesses the further advantage of connecting directly with Machinery hall, in which there will be established during the convention an immense restaurant capable of seating nearly 2,000 persons at one time.

The convention will begin on Wednesday, July 10, and will conclude on Monday, July 15, and it is believed, both by the local authorities in Boston and the general officers of the organization, that the gathering will be one of the largest and generally most successful in the history of the society. Not all the arrangements have yet been completed, but enough has been done to fully warrant this statement. Some of the features to be first introduced at this convention are here enumerated.

There will be disposed throughout the central portion of Machinery hall a large number of tables for the sale and distribution of missionary literature and religious



INTERIOR OF THE ENDEAVOR TENT.

papers, and all the denominational boards will be asked to furnish their missionary publications for that purpose. The space in Machinery hall to be devoted to the special state headquarters will be portioned off among the various state unions, and each will be asked to decorate and fit up its own space in some characteristic and individual fashion. Undoubtedly this innovation will add greatly to the attractiveness of the state headquarters, since if the plan is well realized it will be possible for any delegate to spend an entire day in Machinery hall with profit and pleasure.

In addition to these state headquarters in the hall, each state will have some one of the Boston churches for a rendezvous, and as soon as the delegates arrive in Boston they will register at these churches and be billeted without delay. As far as possible, the delegates from each state will be located in the immediate vicinity of their church headquarters, and no assignments of individuals will be made in advance of their reaching Boston. Some of the state delegations will be sent into the beautiful suburbs of the city. This has been decided upon, because it will be impossible to comfortably locate all in attendance within the city limits, but no doubt those located outside will consider themselves very fortunate, since the suburbs of Boston are among the most desirable surroundings of any city in America.

The observances of the occasion will begin on Wednesday evening with meetings at a score or more of the city churches. The next morning, and every morning during the sessions of the convention, there will be sunrise prayer meetings, at the same churches at half past 6 o'clock. The list of speakers who will take part in the morning and evening meetings will include the names of many of the most widely known clergymen in the country, among them being Dwight L. Moody, Dr. Harper, Dr. Talmage and others. Among the speakers who will be heard in Mechanics' hall are Dr. P. S. Henson of Chicago, who will also preside at the Saturday meeting, beginning at 9:30 a. m., for the purpose of inculcating patriotic sentiments. This meeting and two others for the same purpose, to be held at the same time in the two tents, will together form one of the most important features of the entire gathering. Hon. Elijah Morse, one of the representatives in congress from Massachusetts, will be among the prominent speakers at the Mechanics' hall meeting, and he will be followed by Bishop Walters of the A. M. E. Zion church, whose topic will be "The Responsibility of the African Church in America." At this meeting also good citizenship banners and diplomas will be presented to the societies and local unions that have done most work for good citizenship. Rev. William Patterson of Toronto will make the presentation address. An open parliament on the subject, "What Are You Doing For America?" will be led by Rev. William C. Clarke of Chicago, who was at the forefront of the crusade against the gambling dens of that city.

President Clark of the society will preside at the patriotic meeting in tent No. 1, where a feature will be the hearing of "voices" from different sections of America. Thus a prominent representative of the west will give a "voice from the west," one from the east will give "a voice from the east," one from the south "a voice from the south," one from the Dominion "a voice from Canada," and so on. The principal address will be delivered by Bishop Arnett of Mississippi. In tent No. 2 Dr. Burrell of the city of New York will preside, and there, too, will be heard five "voices" from different parts of the continent. Hon. Neal Dow, the veteran temperance man, will also speak.

At the close of the session in the main auditoriums, the delegates will gather on Huntington avenue and march with flying banners and streaming flags through the streets to historic Boston Common, where a monster open air demonstration will be made. The mayor of the city, the governor of the state, Dr. Donald McLauren of Detroit and other leading men will deliver addresses of a patriotic nature, and Dr. S. F. Smith, the venerable author of "America," will read the words of his noted ode, which will be sung by the multitude, led by a chorus of 3,000 voices and an immense orchestra. As a souvenir, each delegate will be presented with a handsomely illuminated copy of "America" from Miss Helen Gould, who has made the committee of 1895 a gift of 50,000 copies for this purpose. Nothing so important as this demonstration has occurred on Boston Common since the days of the Revolution. On Saturday evening there will be receptions and rallies by the state unions, in which the patriotic idea will have a prominent place.

On Monday there will be pilgrimages to a number of places made famous in the early history of Boston.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES.

If one were to attempt to enumerate and classify the sports of summer, he would have a large job on hand, but at a glance we know that thousands are engaged in these pastimes of land and water. The use of physical and muscular exertion is immense, and as a result the rough usage brings about sprains, hurts, bruises, wounds and cuts, for which the greatest and surest cure is St. Jacobs Oil. All sportsmen know and acknowledge this, as also raisers and trainers of fine horses, and breeders of fine cattle. It is the sportsmen's best reliance and is kept on hand accordingly.

Manager—What is the character of the play you have written? Playwright—Very bad. I made it to meet the taste of the times.

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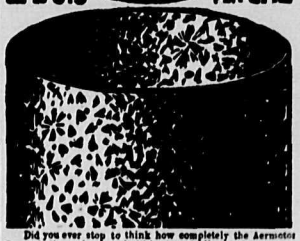

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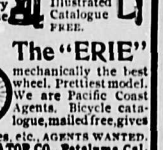

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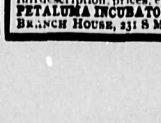

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Cloverdale, B. C.

CLOVERDALE, JUNE 7, 1895.

B. C. FINANCES.

Premier Turner has succeeded in negotiating upon advantageous terms the new Provincial loan of two million dollars. The Hon. gentleman, it is easy for those acquainted with his temper to imagine, will return home swelling with complacency and guileless pride at this fresh manifestation of the high pedestal of foreign favor upon which the credit of British Columbia has been placed all because of the lofty administrative talents possessed by the little coterie of Victorians into whose hands the Government of this Province has been placed by a wise and beneficent Providence. It is true that that exquisite financier, Mr. H. G. Vernon, to whom the people of this country are under lasting obligations for his transcendent services so generously bestowed in the important office of Administrator of Lands and Works, and who has now banished himself to England, there to continue his benefits to this public as Financial Agent Abroad, for the trifling pension of $6,000, freely given by an admiring people—it is true we say, that this talented Financial Agent was not able to place the last little bagatelle of a loan, and strangely enough, it became necessary to call in the aid of Premier Turner, who, as is well known, is a very Nimrod in Finances. Thus the loan was brilliantly negotiated, and it hardly need be stated that no one will begrudge the capable Turner his trifling traveling expenses or the incapable Vernon the small stipend that he perhaps would not object to earning if he could. Any meanness of that kind might cause these gifted men to drop the public service in dudgeon, and a calamity of that kind may not be contemplated without alarm. Certainly British Columbia is naturally blessed with wonderful resources in agriculture, minerals, fish, and timber, but the stupid people in Europe who lend money by the million cannot be expected to consider side matters of this kind. Their confidence, as is abundantly manifest, is pinned to the men of genius who are building a million dollar Parliament House for a new settlement of 65,000 people, and who even aspire to bridge the sea with a railway ferry boat for the benefit of some certain Victorian business men, who every one knows, cut a much larger figure than the remainder of the people of the Province, by whom the philantrophists of Victoria are idolized. No indeed, we must retain our Turner and our Baker, etc., at any cost, for without the credit that these illustrious men throw off like an emanation, B. C. could hope for no favors from the whimsical money lenders across the Atlantic. Indeed, it almost seems as though, in this last financing trip, Premier Turner made a mistake in not bringing his confidence-inspiring colleagues along with him, for it seems the wealthy men of England are perversely inclining to an idea that the Government has already borrowed quite generously, considering the monuments that represent the loans, and oddly enough these humdrum British capitalists so little appreciate the brilliancy of the railway-ferry scheme, that it is even said they snapped their purses shut at the very thought of it. Then again, there is in that country a newspaper, printed for the special information and edification of rich men who buy Government bonds and such like, and this paper is usually so shrewd that wealthy people are much disposed to pay attention to its sayings, so that it really is annoying for it to go prying into B. C. affairs and exposing little details of Government management of a kind that Provincial bond-holders do not like to hear. Happily the illustrious Premier is on the ground. The paper referred to is called "The London Financial Times," and in a recent issue it published the article below, which we reclip from the Vancouver News-Advertiser:

"It is a pity that investors have not had more time to look into the financial position of British Columbia. The list of applications for the new issue of £420,000 three per cent stock opened yesterday morning, and closed the same day for town, and will close this morning for the country. If applicants for this loan have gone in for it with their eyes open as to the position of the Province, they have only themselves to thank if their investment should not turn out satisfactory; but for the outsider in search of a British Government or provincial security, we do not consider Columbian three per cents, at 95 an advisable investment. When the Hon. J. H. Turner, the premier and Finance Minister left for London on March 30th to negotiate the present loan, it was stated that it would raise the funded indebtedness of the Province to over $6,000,000. Of the present issue, it is understood that two-thirds will be required to meet liabilities already incurred. If from this be deducted the cost of floatng the loan, interest, discounts, etc., the balance left will be small, probably not much more than £100,000. For the year ending June 30th, 1893, there was a Budget deficit of over $400,000, and for last year the deficit was estimated at upwards of $700,000—a very large percentage of the gross revenue. For about six years there has been a chronic deficit of over $200,000. Besides the debt of $6,000,000—which is a heavy one, having regard to the sparsity of the white population—there is the question of the Railway guarantees. Moreover, the prospectus itself is vague. For instance, the loan is stated to be required for the construction of public works. Why are not these specified? It is known that some time ago $600,000 was voted for Parliament Buildings at Victoria. These are now in course of construction, and we hear that they will exceed the estimate by a considerable sum. At any rate, it cannot be claimed that they are remunerative public works, and it would appear to be difficult to justify such an expenditure in the circumstances of the Province at the present time. Apart from the Provincial debt, it would have been satisfactory to have known something as to the state of the Provincial guarantees for public works, such as those of the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway, the Nakusp and Slocan Railway, etc. Has the working of any of these railways justified the guarantee? We certainly have the promise that no new debt will be incurred for at least three years, but is this assurance to be taken to mean that there will be no further guarantee on unremunerative works, such as the Canada Western Railway, of which we have heard so much and which we are told the present Government is pledged to carry through? The broad fact remains that the revenue has actually decreased during the last two years, and since 1887 there has been a considerable annual deficit. We offer these remarks with the best feelings towards British Columbia. Retrenchment and economy may well be studied by other of our Colonial cousins than the Australians."

THIS journal has purposely refrained from commenting upon the Fitzsimmons re-appointment, any further than to say at the start that even though his record could be cleared of the discredit resting upon it, he should not be replaced in a community that had lost confidence in him, an opinion which we still hold. Apparently there was no justification for the appointment, and yet the very fact that it was made, was itself an indication that there was more to be told than the public was advised of. So we held our peace, awaiting fuller information, which is likely to be soon available from two sources. First, on May 22, returns were brought down in the Dominion Parliament covering a copy of the instructions to Mr. Justice Drake relative to the inquiry into the management of the B. C. Penitentiary, a copy of the evidence given, and a copy of Justice Drake's report. The Minister of Justice has intimated that these returns will be the subject of debate, and as there must be two sides to a debate, it may reasonably be expected that full details will be brought out. The other source of likely information is in the libel suit of Fitzsimmons vs. the Columbian newspaper for $10,000 damages, which will shortly come up for trial, and will almost certainly thresh the matter out very thoroughly. In view of these facts nothing can be gained by forming hasty conclusions.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Smith's Falls, June 5.—At yesterday's session of the Montreal Methodist Conference, there was a spirited discussion on the Manitoba school question. Dr. Shaw endeavored by various means to shelve the subject, but the Conference was almost unanimous in declaring against Federal interference.

Reading the above telegram suggests that if opinion was almost unanimous there could not have been much room for a spirited discussion. The probability is that Dr. Shaw was of opinion that Federal interference could not be avoided under the judgment of the Privy Council, and that he had a good measure of support in that view. It is hard to read the official documents in any other light than that Federal interference is imperative, either by the Executive or by Parliament. Following are the closing sentences of the judgment:

"Their Lordships have decided that the Governor-Ceneral in Council has jurisdiction, and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the statute. It is not for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the 3rd subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act. It is certainly not essential that the Statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890 no doubt commends itself to, and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the Province. All legitimate grounds of complaints would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions. Their Lordships will humbly advise Her Majesty that the questions submitted should be answered in the manner indicated by the views which they have expressed."

These words are not words of advice or opinion, but of judgment. Taken in conjunction with the whole tenor of the judgment the only meaning that can be attached to them is that there is a grievance, that the Federal authorities have power to correct that grievance, and that they are required to do so.

IT will be remembered that at the late general elections, East Lillooet, theretofore a strong Government constituency, returned Mr. Prentice, Opposition, by a small majority. Mr. Stoddart, the defeated Government candidate, decided to protest the election. In the meantime, an unusually early session of the Legislature was called and Mr. Prentice took his seat. By a compromise it was agreed that Mr. Prentice should sit out the session and then surrender the seat, and a new election be called. Legislation was passed to that effect. The new election was held last week, and resulted in the return of Mr. Stoddart by twelve votes. Possibly Mr. Prentice may now determine to enter protest, although it is hardly likely he will. Times are hard, and the Government so boldly and lavishly offers patronage in return for support, that the settlers of East Lillooet may well be excused for accepting some of the "pie," seeing that under present conditions they would gain nothing by refusing it. When another general election is called, and it may not be so far away as may seem, there is little doubt East Lillooet will be found in line with her sister constituencies of the Mainland, and it will then be Mr. Prentice's time to balance accounts in approved form.

SURREY TIMES till the end of 1895 for 50 cents cash in advance.

According to the Victoria Times some of the inmates of the Old Men's Home in that city, who are being taken care of by the public in their declining days, have been enjoying themselves in a way to make one admire the kindly benevolence of the management of this benignant institution. With the improved accommodation and increased conveniences that the new Home at Kamloops will likely afford, coupled with the entertainment now enjoyed, it is easy to believe that the institution will be duly appreciated by all the old and worn-out "bummers" in the Province. Says last Friday's Times: "Several of the old men at the Old Men's Home have been having a hilarous time during the last 24 hours. One of them was gloriously drunk yesterday afternoon, and the spree was continued this morning. As one alderman put it, "The Opposition are celebrating the dismissal of the caretaker and the resignation of the chairman of the committee.' It is supposed that liquor was smuggled into the house by some outsider. It has been suspected for some time that one of the men has been regularly supplied."

Trouble with Bedouin Arabs.

Constantinople, June 5.—Advices received here from Djeddah, the Arabian seaport town of Mecca, where the Consular officers of Great Britain, Russia, and France were recently murderously assaulted, announce that a panic prevails there and it is feared the Bedouins will attack the town. The latter are held responsible for the attack upon the Consuls which resulted in the death of the British Vice-Consul. A number of them were arrested in consequence. This has caused an angry feeling among the Bedouins, who demand their release and also threaten to use force if the demands are not complied with. The situation is so serious that the Europeans of Djeddah are hastily seeking refuge on board merchant vessels in the harbor, taking with them all they possibly can of their belongings. It is also said in advices from Djeddah that the arrival of the British Mediterranean squadron, numbering 17 warships of various classes, is anxiously expected even by the Turkish authoriiies, as the garrison is very weak. In addition to the excitement caused among the Bedouins by the arrest of those supposed to have been connected with the assault upon the foreign Consuls the Bedouins are dissatisfied with the quarantine measures which the Turkish Government has been compelled to take at Mecca, at the instance of the Powers, in order te prevent the introduction of cholera in northern ports by the return of infected pilgrims from Mecca.

Ottawa, May 29.—Dr. Selwyn, chief of the Dominion Geological Survey, has received from the survey party working near the head water of the Saskatchewan, word of the finding of valuable deposits of alluvial gold in a minor stream tributary to the river. For the past two years Indians have been washing gold out of the river sand, and the chief of the survey, Mr. D. B. McTavish, has sent word to Controller White of the Canadian mounted police to prohibit any more gold working until Government action has been taken. The particulars are meagre.

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