The Colonist

PRIUAY, APRIL 19, 1896.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Captain P. E. Younghusband on the 12th of March last read at the fifth ordinary general meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute a very interesting paper "On the Kashmir bably knows more about Northern India and the regions adjacent than any living Englishman. The parts of India through which he

You must all of you, the lecturer said, be aware that our Indian Empire is hedged in on the north by a gigantic range of moun tains—the Kimalayas and the Hindu Kush At the foot of these are the great plains of the Punjab, and up to thirty years ago our influence extended very little beyond these plains. On their immediate borders we had few stations in the hills, and a political officer used to visit Kashmir for the summer months every year, but beyond the actual valley we interfered but little, and in the remote states of Chitral, Hunza and Gilgit not at all. We had no object in extending our influence, and consequently our responsibilities, to these distant inaccessible regions, and, therefore, we did not do so.

the men that inhabit it than was then known. | number. So the Government of India unobtrusively but perseveringly took measures to extend its influence northwards. This does not appear to have been very difficult. The British influence, and through him the out again in Europe and perhaps cross the and benches on each side, and believing it British soon came to exercise control over Atlantic. It has during the winter been possible to work the same to advantage if the whole region. They did not interfere to lingering in Russia, Galicia and Turkey. any great extent in local matters, but the There have been, too, during the winter, relations of the Maharajah with neighboring cases in Germany, Holland and Belgium ; little war, is nominally at any rate under season:

men hated work and it was found hard to convince them that it was worth their while to exert themselves for the sake of getting a country this disease may have found a new few pieces of white metal, which, as far as home. they knew, could be used only as ornaments. As the British had to construct roads and to build bridges in this wild country they 11 to Feb. 18, there were 230 cases and 127 adorn their persons.

The aversion of the natives to work is thus described by the lecturer :

When I first came through these countries five years ago the people fought against doing any work whatever. There was such difficulty in getting them to carry loads, even though they were paid well for doing so, that it seemed to me we never would be able to get them to regard us as anything else than tyrants forcing them to do what they disliked more than anything elsework. But the great schemes for the construction of roads and irrigation channels and the establishment of hospitals and dis pensaries which Colonel Durand initiated are gradually revolutionizing this feeling We do seem to come hard on the people of a new country at first. We rather hard on Kashmir and on those frontier states. The intrusion of an energetic and hard working power into their midst must, of course, be at first a strain on people who have hitherto lived indolent lives; but the worst comes at the commencement, and I hope in this furthest limit our empire is likely to attain to in the

It may readily be supposed that these ignorant mountaineers are not very well skilled in the art of war, and that no matter how brave they may be, they are not a match for well trained and well officered soldiers? The Maharajah's troops were a These countries are, in fact, its breeding force of men and worked them throughout paid." But under an effective administration and better instruction they have been greatly improved. It does not appear that there are any of these soldiers in General

Law's little army. It can be easily seen that carrying on war in such a country as this is no child's play, even if the enemy in possession of the When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoris. strongholds is inferior in numbers and discipline.

HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION.

There must be something in the atmosphere of Kansas favorable to ultra radicalism. In pelitics advanced views are eagerly accepted by its inhabitants, and attempts have been made to carry them out. Financial doctrines are popular there which are but coldly received everywhere else. We do ground in plain colors, such as were not know anything about the religious opinions of the people of the state, but we would be surprised to learn that the donumina tions generally regarded, as orthodox flourish among them. Considering the receptiveness of the citizens of Kansas the news that one of the courts of the state deoided that evidence in favor of hypnotic suggestion in the commission of orime can be received and that a conviction was obtained on such evidence is not surprising.

The case was a very serious one. Thomas McDonald was arraigned for killing Thomas Patton. The murder was wholly unprovoked. McDonald's defence was that he was not responsible, for he committed the crime while under hypnotic influence. The lars of the evidence in support of this plea are not given in the telegram before us, but the jury were satisfied that McDonald did a very interesting paper "On the Kashmir the jury were satisfied that McDonald did chann I a large number of the stock notices." Captain Younghusband has not know what he was doing when he killed in B. C., of the facts in regard to the Harper earned the reputation of being a very courage. Patton, that he was nothing more than a leasehold and the true position of the jump they therefore acquitted him.

Anderson Gray, the alleged hypnotist, has travelled, were, until lately, but little murder in the first degree, although he was in a bar on the Horsefly river, the Water known in Europe. The mountain region did not bempt the traveller. To explore it is a work of very great difficulty and the races work of very great difficulty and the races that the murder was committed through by which it is inhabited have had very little hypnotic influences exercised on McDonald within a few days after this discovery. by Anderson Gray. The most surprising part of the story is that an appeal was taken the verdict of the lower court.

not hard to imagine how difficult it might for the season. In 1879 the company again ions, and, therefore, we did not do so.

But the time came when Great Britain felt innocence. The ways of the hypnotist are during the season when the water was at it necessary to pay some attention to the various. It is said that he can enslave a such a stage as to permit them, they mined northern frontier of India. The Russians susceptible subject who has been brought were approaching the northern side of the under his influence by a word or a look, and dams were washed out, the ground occupied Himalayas steadily if not rapidly. They then the hypnotist can make any suggestion by at least one hundred free minera had were acquiring territory, building railroads he pleases without the subject being conand making highways to very nearly India's scious of acting under any other influence northern boundary. Some little time ago than that of his own mind. When once movements that were considered to be threat- evidence of hypnotic influence is admitted ening were made in the region of the Pamirs, into the courts of law a new avenue is opened and it was thought well to find out some- for the escape of the guilty and the door is thing more of the mountainous region and opened wide for false accusations without

THE CHOLERA.

There is a well-grounded fear that the Maharajah of Kashmir was amenable to cholera will, when the summer comes, break

states were regulated by the Government of India. Some of the tribes did not submit very willingly to the new authority but the new very willingly to the new authority, but a the following from the list, with dates which way was found to bring them under subjection how the disease and the germs of it tion. Chitral, which is now the seat of the have defied the low temperature of the past

the suserainty of the Maharajah. A political agent, Dr. Robertson, was sent there, and with him a small force.

Captain Younghusband describes the people of this remote region and the work which the British had to do in it. So secluded were these mountain people that they did not know the use of money. The men hated work and it was found hard to the suserance of the suserance o2,031

The record in Russia for the last two of civilization on the wagon road 40

In various parts of Turkey-both in Asia and in Europe—cholera has prevailed for several months past. In Adalia, from D-c found it necessary to teach these people that deaths. During the second and third weeks money was good for something else than to of January, 48 cases and 31 deaths were reported in Siverek. From Jan. 9 to Feb 19, there were 181 cases and 91 deaths in Constantinople. The first case in that city occurred in September, and the Sanitary Commissioner of our Government reports that the considerable number of cases re cently occurring there "are scattered all around the city, among civilians as well as among the troops, among the poor as well as among the rich." Constantinople is in a deplorable condition. In the three months ending on Feb. 12, there were reported to the authorities 421 deaths from smallpox.

in the winter. The cold weather evidently prevented its spread, if it did not kill it altogether. If it is only dormant in those countries it will be sure to show itself again familiar with the experiments previously tried, believed in the proposition and put in it seems, made Russia and Turkey its permanent abode. If in the coming summer property. In 1890 I was prevented from the conditions are favorable to its spread it may find its way across the Atlantic. It behoves the Governments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada to be vigilant, and until the injunction was dissolved by

once gets a foothold. The cholera, it should be remembered, is just as likely to come to this Pacific Coast fully worked with a large force of men from the West as from the East. It is never grounds. We trust that the quarantine at William Head is in an efficient condition, and that the regulations will be in every case rigidly enforced.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Small checks will be worn, all differing greatly, yet all commendable. Fancy alpacas appear again, and the fancy spots interwoven on a woolen worn in the early Victorian era.

Her Name In search from A to Z they par And "Marguerita" chose at last, But thought it sounded far more swe To call the baby "Marguerite." When grandma saw the little pet, She called her "darling Margaret." Next Uncle Jack and Consin Aggle Sent cup and spoon to "little Maggie,' And grandpa the right must beg To call the lassie "bonny Meg." From "Marguerita" down to "Maggie From "Marguerita" down to "Meg! And now she's simply "little Peg."

THE HORNE FLY MINE

To zan Epiron: - Through your column hypnotiser was Anderson Gray. The partionpassive instrument in the hands of Gray, and ers who have caused the company much trouble and forcibly taken possession regard-less of law, of a portion of this leasehold Anderson Gray, the alleged hypnotist, was then arrested, tried and found guilty of 1878 gold was found in paying quantities aside. to the "Supreme Court," which sustained three quarter interests in those claims, pay New Eldorado" and purchased two and ing therefor \$3,500 cash. That season many This, we believe, is the first case in which miners located claims covering hundreds of hypnotism has been recognized by courts of down to bedrock, ran tunnels, etcetera, law. There can be no doubt that there in all of which gold was found, but there will soon be other cases. Nothing is easier being no water available, except as above than for a criminal caught red-handed to

> mostly been abandoned, they finding it impossible to work it at a profit. In 1880 little work was done and Harper still having faith in the Horsefly acquired

the ground, taking out \$7,500 at an expense

Harper, realizing from the work done that gold in paying quantities was exten-sively distributed not only in the bed of the Horsefly river at this point but in the flats handled by improved machinery on an extensive scale, which would cost a large amount of money, decided to take the risk if the government would give him a lease for twenty years to a tract of land of 360 acres, sufficiently large to enable him to prospect for the channel, which at that time was uncertain and not located. The channel was not expected to run under the whole 360 acres, but was thought to cross it at a place which was undetermined. The executive connoil, after considering the application and the recommendation of the gold commissioner, passed an order instructing the gold commissioner to make the lease as recommended. The gold commissioner made it for ten years with the covenant for renewal of the same lease for ten years more from Oct. 23, 1894, subject to the conditions contained in the lease. Harper immediately commenced constructing a road from the 150-Mile House—the nearest point of civilization on the wagon road 40 miles ds to support the theory which we distant from the mine—over a rough, mounadvanced some months ago that in that tainous, timber and swampy country, so as to get in such machinery as would be required to prepare the ground for mining. A forty horse power engine and boiler, steam pumps, saw mill and several thousand dollars' worth of tools, to fully equip such a mine, were sent in as soon as the road was passable for teams, and an average of fifty or more men were kept at work on the pro perty till the fall of 1888 This work cost Harper over \$40,000 without any returns At this time the well known business difficulties in which Harper became involved as the result of a serious injury to his person, caused his vast estate to go into the hands of the court's receivers.

During 1889 the receivers worked this property and could not make it pay; they then sub-leased to Vieth & Borland, who did considerable work but could not make it pay, nevertheless their results only proved to my mind that Harper was right and that The cases in Western Europe were early the mine was a good one as a hydraulic recorder, who is about sixty miles scene of operations, to record claim Horsefly was sold by order of the court to had staked, he not knowing they were on the highest bidder. I having been one of the original locators of the ground and being a tender at the receivers' sale, which proved to be the highest and consequently got the working the claim by an injunction of the Supreme court, during the whole season, but kept my men getting out timber, etc., Kashmir direction, an era of progress for the people is slowly coming into being.

Sometimes to be vignant, dismissal of the action under which it had been obtained.

A deed to the leasehold was made to me in 1891 approved by an order of the Chief throughout the season at an expense of over ably by drifting and sluicing; but could be profitably hydrauliced by using the improved gravel elevator. After having hydraulic examined several mines with ground similarly situated to ours, working successfully by means of this process, and handling gravel and water and piping the same to an elevation of ninety feet—all turned into the sluices at that elevation, at an expense of where water was plentiful and at a sufficient elevation under such conditions as we had at Horsefly-I immediately surveyed and commenced the excavation of a ditch to carry 2,000 inches of water from Moffitt creek, a distance of eight miles, and did much work on the same, the season's outlay being over \$8,000 and no returns.

During the season of 1891 we got some good pay in the bed of the river that caused me excitement throughout the country and the attention of mining men was drawn was so favorably impressed with the value ministry and the consequent time necessary of the country for hydraulic mining that he to grasp the reins of government, and prereported his views to certain officials of the

to them in sight. Immediately upon their discovering the value of the ground and the necessity for a large amount of water to hydraulic the same, and the only available water was covered by the Harper lease, they commanced steep in March 1802. they commenced steps in March, 1893, be-fore the Gold Commissioner in Cariboo, without due notice to me, to limit my water right under the lease from Moffito Creek. They were successful in having the Gold Commissioner make an order purporting to limit my water right to one hundred limit my water right to one numerous inches, an amount perfectly useless for the purpose of hydraulicing this leasehold, which order quice effectually consent." I have shown that this

Within a few days after this discovery T ditch and laying a pipe line at a cost of Harper and R. T. Ward went into the \$25,000 until the water right was deterdeclare that he is unconscious of having done anything wrong and to charge someone with whom he is intimately associated one without regard to the written protection is and local company. During all this time, 1893 and 1894. I had workmen on the promises who were in possession of the gold commissioner, and also after an injunction is and expended \$9 000, only to be washed and in connection therewith, while leave of a suit for trespass had been instituted imbalance was granted by the Gold Commissioner. absence was granted by the Gold Commis mediately, they refused to vacate the lease sioner, was over \$6,000 with no returns. In January, 1894, being anxious to proceed with the development of my mine, and tains an exorbitant amount of ground, we that grant still remains to be de ermit ed.

sible for me alone to overcome the many of stacks placed in the way of developing the property, I sold the leasehold right to the From the foregoing statement I think it and achieve an honor and glory which in his own poor Canada is denied him. poses), after first getting the written consent of the Gold Commissioner to assign the sible by the government to have any imagin same, the company having been duly organized and registered with the registrar of ing before Mr. Justice Drake. Have we joint stock companies in Victoria, and having been sinning or are we sinned against, or is prior to the transfer procured for itself a our treatment caused by a conspiracy to free miner's certificate according to the placer mining act. Deeds of transfer were have expended (on the faith of the governproperly recorded in Cariboo and the comment title) nearly one hundred thousand

the property.

Application for a renewal of the lease, according to the covenant therein contained, was made to the government some time before the first ten years of the lease would amount we have expended in developing the fore the first ten years of the lease would expire; but about the 23rd of October a Horsefly country. Respectfully yours, R. T. WARD. be signed by a number of people, and it was claimed that some were free miners, protesting against the renewal and assigning as cause that the ground could hydrauliced; that it was available to be worked by free miners, that the lease had been abandoned for nearly two years, and that by latest that the present owner only wanted a renewal to enable him to sell out to a foreign corporation composed of innocent mining operators, who knew nothing of the charcter of the ground. Upon investigation it was found that the petitioners were a few irresponsible men and such sympathisers as they found among the foreign element who were employed as laborers on the ditch of the Horsefly Hydraulic Mining Co. (not a settler or business man in the country having attached his name), who had during the summer and while the claim was laid over by the gold commissioner taken forcible ession of the works, tools, rockers, etc., belonging to the leasehold property, and were working on the banks of the river, and taking out some gold against the protests of the company's agent, who was in possession, and who notified them in writing to vacate the premises, being physically unable to oust an armed force of such characters. Instead of vacating they succeeded in getting the

scene of operations, to record claims they leasehold ground. Application was immediately made to the gold commissioner to order them to vacate the leasehold and he notified them that if they located on the leasehold any rights they might acquire would be subject to the lease then existing, and wrote me that it was the duty of the recorder to record all claims handed into his office, either on occupied ground or otherwise. The government, desiring time to investigate, ex ended the lease by various orders in council till May 24, 1895, in the meantime referring the matter to a justice of the Supreme court for his consideration and report.

After many delays the case came up for hearing January 11, wh n testimony was taken to show that the terms of the lease had been complied with. Up to the time the assignment was made to me there had been expended under the lease nearly \$40, 000, and since that time the evidence showed an expenditure of over \$29,000. The hearing was then postponed at the request of the attorneys for the petitioners and also for the Crown till February 11, to give them time to produce witnesses from Cariboo. On February 11 all the parties appeared, repre-sented by counsel, before Justice Drake and five witnesses that the government had brought from Horsefly at considerable expense. Messrs Eberts & Taylor, attorneys for the other side, had only one witness sworn after all this delay, and did not put the others three cents per cubic yard for the gravel, is the box. The learned justice rendered his opinion in writing finding that the terms of the lease had been complied with and that we were entitled to a renewal for ten years as provided in the lease. Soon after we were notified by the government that the court's decision was in our favor and the lease would be renewed; but at present writing we have not received our renewal to nable us to go on with our operations for

which we have the capital ready. We have had a few men on the ground and the attention of mining men was drawn towards Horseffy. Among others interested was John Spaulding, a well known mining man of California, who went into Horseffy and remained on this ground prosting for account days. When he less he matter is partly due to the change in the who have been there all the fall and winter matter is partly due to the change in the C P.R., who immediately sent to California for a mining expert, and were fortunate in securing the services of J. B. Hobson, who wing dam at a cost of \$15,000, and sume the government will act in due time so in 1892 visited the Horsefly in the interest of the gentlemen hereinbefore mentioned, immediately located them and commenced part of the dam, it is barely possible that at once the usual course pursued by wealthy one or two acres of ground may be uncov-

perporations—to acquire all of the interest ered as a result of our labor, so that it may company procured a license before purchasing the property, and it is still in existence unexpired, while the former owner has always been possessed of a free miner's license since holding the property. He then quotes repealed section (117) of the Placer Mining act of 1891, which states that

tied up the property and compelled a stop-page of ditch work and mining till the order individual miners from 1878 to 1884 who An action to do this was at once com the lessee, who has spent thousands of dol either abandoned it or sold their rights to menced in the Supreme court by me; the lars to determine and put it in such a condition maissioner upon application realizing tion that it may be worked at a profit, and the impossibility of working the ground to now some of the very parties who sold out advantage without a large quantity of and got their money for portions of this water, and the uselessness of excavating a property are among the petitioners who ditch and laying a pipe line at a cost of want it back with all the improvements. \$25,000 until the water right was determined, granted a "lay over" and leave of worked there was good cause shown to the absence for the leasehold until the case could be properly tried, or till September 1, and no agent of the leasee ever disposed of 1894 The various stages of the action were tools or machinery connected with the prop nt shafts hotly contested, and on the 27th of September, or told any miners that the ground ber last a satisfactory compromise settlement of the water question between the manufactured out of whole cloth. Any parties was made by a division of the water labor done on the property by the jumpers

seeing little prospects of having the water question early determined, I applied to the Mining Co., "limited," have on Horsefly Gold Commissioner for a grant of water 1,800 acres, and no objection was made to sufficient to enable me to hydraulic my claim, I paid the statutory fee of \$25, and "injured" so called "miners." The Placer that amount being leased to them, by those their beliefs. He could tell those who lost their beliefs beliefs to eviating the statutory fee of \$25, and "injured" so called "miners." The Placer that after all they did not lose their money. asked for the grant subject to existing Mining act authorizes the Gold Commisrights, so that there could be no possible legal obj-coion to the grant being made, and that grant still remains to be de ermined. stoner to grant to a company ten miles of a __they only thought they did; he could tell In August 1892 the Gold Commissioner Horsefly, and we do not expect the channel were; he could tell the farmers that they by purchase all the remaining interests of the Water Witch company, and also all the stream to the other company, and in the in mind that the Horsefly Gold Mining Co. granted 2 000 inches of water from this same to underlie half of that. It should be borne were not poor and impoverished, but only other claims still occupied by miners except same order attempted to limit my water is not asking for a new lease, but asking for a city in the United States in which he the Chinese companies, No claims were worked successfully in this vicinity except crown (to the whole creek if necessary) to crown (to the whole creek if necessary) to lease for a renewal of it. In the trial before the Chinese claim which Harper afterwards 100 inches, to work 360 acres, at the very Justice Dake the crown was represented by purchased in 1887, and it became a part of time I was excavating a ditch to carry 2 000 Mr. Smith; the petitioners or jumpers were inches. In 1894, seeing that it was impossible for me alone to overcome the many ob lor, and the Horsefly Gold Mining Co. by

jumpers had every opportunity extended to them, and were afforded every means posdollars in developing and preparing to work the mine on an extensive scale? We are anxious to be permitted to prosecute our work and have our property protected, that we may receive some return for the large

A QUESTION OF FACT.

To THE EDITOR: -Those who are in the habit of looking at the roay side of life as is
Mr. William Wilson, will be sorry to hear

The commemoration is being wa that by latest reports just received from the up by musicians throughout the country, and all who appreciate the beauties of Pur-Broad street, the business interests of Canada are in a bad way generally, but that the celebrations, which in some case there are some green hills far away, to wit, already commenced. the American republic to the south of us, where an unexampled prosperity has been lately enjoyed, so great a prosperity, in fact, that when a comparison is made with this Dominion, the Americans have ever so much the best of it. From these reports it appears that in the past eighteen months, while a storm of financial panic and disaster swept over the whole world, of all the great nations of the earth, the United States was the only one which stood the shock, and, like the giant oak, but bent its branches to the wind, and came out scatheless, while poor Canada with her scanty, needy five millions of people and that awful bug bear, a protective policy, was well nigh driven to the wall. And it further appears that the reports which from time to ime have reached this Dominion from the United States, of such an alarming character were not only exaggerated but wholly false; and that instead of the United States hav ing been greatly disturbed with financial troubles and beset with difficulties which paralyzed her industries and impoverished her treasury, everything has been lovely over on the other side and plain sailing in mooth water.

Somehow or other well informed men have seen led to believe that, within the past eighteen months, there was a mild sort of a financial panic in the United States; that in one week alone over thirty banks suspended payment; that loan and deposit companies. by the score and banks innumerable ab olutely failed and quit business without paying their depositors or security holders a cent; that factory after factory and workshop after workshop closed its doors; that manufacturing and commercial enterprises went to the wall one after another with monotonous regularity; that millions of workingmen were thrown out of employment and arched through the land shouting for bread; that several great transcontinental railways, and a great many more smaller reads, went into the hands of receivers; that farm produce and cereals became a drug upon the market because the people had not the money wherewith to buy food to eat; that the farmers could not sell their grain because wheat brought less than the cost of production; that the public DR. J. GOLLIS BROWNE'S there was an alarming deficit in the United States treasury, necessitating the floating of loan after loan to keep up the credit of th country; and that, on top of all this and a good deal more, there came over the country

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by sensible people is a mystery, or mere cor. rectly speaking, seems a mystery in view of this latest announcement of the new prophet.

Surely Mr. Wilson has mistaken his voca. He would make a great fortune in the United States if he would go over there that, after all, they did not lose their money the hungry workmen that, after all, they he says is true, and if the people have been misled into believing that dreadful things have happened to them, when in fact none of them have cocurred,

Victoria, April 11, 1895.

HENRY PURCELL'S BICENTENARY

To the Editor :-- Allow me to call your readers' attention to the approaching bicentenary of the death of the greatest of English musicians and the founder of the English school of music, Henry Purcell, who died 21st November, 1695. Henry Purcell has the highest claims to the respect of the English people as the improver of our cathedral music; the originator of English melody as the term is now understood; the estab lisher of a form of English opera which was universally adopted; the introducer of a new and more effective employment of the orchestra in accompaniment; the man who excelled all others in his accurate, vigorous and energetic setting of English words, and the most original and extraordinary musical

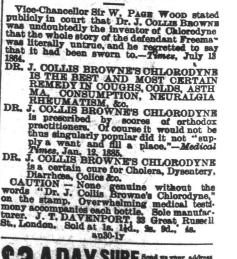
The matter is in the hands of the great mposer's lineal descendant. Dr. Purcell Taylor, who worthily supports his illustrious ancestry by the eminent wealth he has attained as a diplomatist and as an authority on patents; and also has earned he gratitude of the public by his successful efforts in the cause of free technical education, and by his settlement of the dispute between Chili and the United States, which threatened to culminate in a terrible war.

All who would like to take part in the movement, or who have any of Purcell's music, are warmly invited to communicate with Dr. Purcell Taylor (whose address is 2 Powis Place, Queen Square, Lendon), whe is preparing a complete history of the composer's life and times.

THE POLICE AND THEIR WARDS.

To THE EDITOR: - There was a great deal of fuse made by the police late last fall be-cause of the invasion by fast women of certain houses on View street, and they were compelled to move hither and thither, and finally have re occupied the houses from which they fied to View street. These women parade themselves in hacks and at the theatres in a way that is not tolerated in any other city in Canada. The last device of some of these women is to parade through the city streets and park on bicycles in ploomer costume. I do not object to the bloomer bicycle costume for women, but I do think it an outrage on merality and an offence to all respectable women, that the demi-monde should be permitted to advertise themselves as they do. Many ladies will not ride in a public hack because they are chiefly used by fast women. They will now be compelled to refrain from bicycling because these fallen women are, ander the rotection of the police, allowed to use them in as glaringly attractive a style as possible. The police commissioners and their shief officer are altogether to blame in this mat-PATERFAMILIAS.

CHLORODYNE



I think humanity woman ' tainable must me eause she ful things as are d know tha





agines here her her pir thing of to and I wish ety to prov nets free o making on small that metic to f so large for price large is bought. teenth str sharp, a bo or Broadwa Today an

fore I gave my eyes are There are le leghorn and will run a c rough stray turned up or the hats hav er shape-th is larger arc are some "s borders of these in blace and appear turned up each side. quantities foliage on quite low o there were one cherry hat was of The sailo

riety of stra calling the showing son In bonnet The straw doll bats, ar the most pro these are aff may be flo dance, or the velvet or lac by the way. most usual sew them form of bu wings, drag These are sp low than his ployed to grace to alm gles are in j colors, some

still a favor

liant and all One lovel burnt straw coral velvet edges. On e terfly wings burnished o stood two bl frosting on



Was a model. worn with eq or an old we probably add Today I sa communion of long from no streets will be walking alon downcast eyes mothers may peaceful day ceremony of o does. The sis Provide the W