them and fastened at the back by a safety pin, either at night or during the aft-

the susceptible organs of vision, and sounder sleep is induced. The bandage

will also prove a great relief to aching syeballs, which are liable to become

ne is apt to dream and frown and

change the facial expression so as to in-duce wrinkles, and the surah bandage

prevents this in a great measure. If the

may be lined

scaly skin.

color comes off from the bandage, it

An endless variety of soaps is to be

found in the market, and even of castile, which we have been accustomed to consider reliable in all its forms, there are

now innumerable grades and qualities.

A sensible woman will exercise as much discretion in the selection of soaps and

preparations for her face as she would

in consulting a dentist or an oculist.

Soaps should be carefully made and of the best material. A thoroughly well

made soap of the finest ingredients cannot be sold at a low price. Like every

thing else manufactured quality and labor must be considered and paid for.

Something depends on the season of the

year in which a soap is made, for dur-ing the summer the fats used are some-

times rancid, and skin diseases result

from the impurities applied to the face.

Scented soaps are often deleterious, the

perfume drying the oil and producing a

The best known soap for the complex-

ion and hands is a genuine olive oil soap,

which is almost odorless, but its faint

odor is pleasant. It is a difficult matter

to distinguish this soap from the castile

unless you have them together for com-parison. On account of the high price of

the olive oil soap it is not readily found,

dealers contenting themselves with sell-

ing the several grades of castile which

are apparently so much like it. One

should be as careful about soaps used on

the skin as about diet. With the olive

oil soap and rainwater, which it is quite

worth while to take pains to procure,

Mme. Patti, the beauty and purity of

whose skin are well known, cares for her

complexion in this way: In the morning

she rubs a little genuine olive oil soap on a soft cloth moistened in tepid water,

and upon that she puts a little Patti rose

cream, in order to counteract the natural

effect of injury to the skin from impuri-ties in the water, adding a few drops of

face tonic. Then she washes her face as

any other woman would with a Turkish

toweling wash rag and puts on a little powder to complete her ablution. This she repeats after driving or whenever

her face needs cleansing. At night,

washing in this same manner, she after

anoints her face with cream, which re-

mains on during the night and causes the impurities of the skin to exude. She

never uses a preparation which she has

not had analyzed by a reputable chem-

ist, and when sending an order for any soaps, creams or powder always adds,

while to use care and the best prepara-

tions to be obtained. And she thorough-

ly understands that if she were to take

excellent care of her face for a week and

then neglect it for several days, after the

fashion of her less beautiful sisters, she

Under the delusive and much abused

cialists have treated their patients most

unfairly by rubbing, pinching and

twisting the delicate tissues of the face

with no regard for their natural condi-

tion. Nothing but disappointment and

disaster could follow such treatment,

and while not wishing to arrogate to myself the possession of the only good treatment for complexion that is to be

obtained I would carefully warn ladies

against employing facial specialists

MARY SCOTT ROWLAND

The importance of facial treatment

past. A good woman's influence is in-oreased by an attractive appearance, as

every one knows, and a fine, clear, smooth skin is one of the chiefest beau-

May Scott Royland.

ties of a woman's face.

"facial massage" many spe-

would lose the effect of all her labor.

one need have no fear of impurities.

IN SPOTLESS WHITE.

GOWNS WORN BY PURE YOUNG SOULS AT THE EUCHARIST.

Fashion Suggests What May Be Worn on Such Occasions — Pretty Communion Gowns-Dresses For Girls-Home Dresses and Incroyable Ties.

[Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.]

One would scarcely believe that fashyear sees a change almost as radical as that in every other special costume. One year the girls will all be arrayed in plain swiss muslin, with wide hems or tucks as sole ornamentation, and another will see ornate ruffled and embroidered frocks. Nun's veiling and cashmers o had their devotees.

This season the most of the commu nion dresses are of white crepon silk, wool or cotton, as the case may be or the parents can afford. The Episcopal church requires the children to wear hats or bonnets, trimmed with white, and no veil, while the Catholic church requires them to wear wreaths and veils. These wreaths and veils are usually made by the sisters in different convents, and they must be purchased of them. This season these are two or



COMMUNION AND HOME DRESSES.

made of bows of white satin ribbon and others of white flowers, such as lilies of the valley or some other small white blossom. Some are of expensive French flowers, and others are cheap though not tawdry kinds. The veils are respectively of white tarletan and crepe lisse. Usually white slippers are worn and white lisle gloves, but this season black boots will be worn. Everything else must be white, emblematic of the pure young soul which is for the first time to taste the bread of life eternal.

I saw several of these pretty communion gowns yesterday. One was of white crepon, made with a plain skirt. On the left side it was folded in in such a manner as to suggest an underskirt, and there were three true lover knots set at intervals. There was a plain waist, with a fichu drapery of the same and a belt fastened with a small bow of ribbon. The sleeves were puffed and had a deep fall of the crepon around the wrists. On the neck there was a prelate cape open on the left shoulder and fastened with bows. The wreath was of white ribbon and the veil of fine white tarletan. It was very sweet and girlish and neither expensive nor difficult to make.

There was another made of white swiss, with flat insertions of lace set in between four tucks. The waist had a yoke made of lace and tucks and full bishop sleeves. There was a frill of lace around the yoke in form of a bertha. A white satin ribbon sash was tied in valley and the veil of tulle. Another very pretty communion dress was of and set in three lines down the front of the waist. The sleeves were balloon puffs, drooping over forearms that had three rows of the ruching. With this was shown a white leghorn hat with white ribbon and a twining vine of smilax and valley lilies. The very high church people in the Episcopal church prefer a close little sort of hood shaped connet made of lace and with a veil thrown loosely over it. These look very quaint and pretty.

I should add that girls from 13 to 16

hould wear their communion dresses just to the ankle, though high church Episcopal style is to have the skirt just clear the ground all around. That would mean that they should be four inches

There is not anything among all the new fancies of the season prettier or more stylish than the incroyable bows. Each lady can make hers to suit her taste, her pocket and the possibilities of



INCROYABLE TIES

the odd bits of silk or ribbon she has with lace as the finishing touch. Many ladies do make their own bows, but many buy them. They are very dressy additions to any toilet, either for home or street. Those worn at home are often of bright hued silk, while those for the

on pright nucle sink, while those for the street are generally black, though frequently of something else.

One that was much admired was made of oriental silk, with its barbaric stripes of color and edged with lace. Another

was of open meshed organdie in flax color, edged with a fall of handsome A GOOD COMPLEXION. ing and afternoon and a 15 minutes' nap in the afternoon are highly recommend. lace. Another one, meant more for home, however, was of apple blossom faille tied in an enormous bow, and also having its fall of lace. There is a wrinkle about these incrovable ties that the amateur does not know—that is, to set well there must be a stiff choker collar of velvet, to which the bow is attached. It cannot be made to stand up at the right angle or even to droop in proper shape unless it has this solid foundation behind it. There are several varieties of ion would actually meddle in the dressing of little girls about to take their first communion, but it seems that every year sees a change almost as radical as fringe instead of lace. In whatever manner they are made they are in for a run this spring, but as warm weather approaches the fancy will die a natural

It now looks as if roses were to be the fashionable millinery flower this season, and the moss rosebuds, both white and pink, are almost as beautiful as the real flowers. White, yellow, pink, red and variegated roses are seen in every degree of development from bad to fading flower. Some of them will be passed to the contract of the process of the contract of the process of the proce be massed together and others mingled with other flowers, as one wishes. An odd combination is to have violets and roses together, red and pink roses, not white or yellow. Brown hats with like any other valuable posses quantities of flowers on them will be worn with the brown frocks, which are patient effort and constant care. Worn three styles. Some of the wreaths are to be so much liked this spring, if we en consult the dentist, the manicure can believe the authorities. The shades of brown best liked are fawn, tan, russet and gold as well as snuff, mordore and seal in the darker shades. Pale blues and light greens will be their com-plements. Red will also be used on some of the browns. Cherry, ruby and fuschia are all "new" colors and as a consequence will have their run. The cherry and raby are not of the old kind but verge on the magenta shade, with more or less of that raw and nerve searching HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

HOW TO ATTRACT MEN.

This Will Interest the Stern as Well as the Fair Sex.

Fascination can be explained; magetism cannot. The woman who has been given the birthright of magnetism represents the triumph of matter over mind. The woman who has acquired the art of fascination represents the triumph of mind over matter-men. Man is a mathematical problem that a woman must analyze, measure and weigh.

Men have less imagination than women, and it must be continually catered to by tangible aids. They do not worship an ideal, but a creature possessed of the virtues they have seen in other

The progressive woman who talks of woman's sphere' may get an equal share of the opportunities of this world with man, but when she puts herself on a level with him socially, intellectually and physically he will turn to the wom an who is willing to acknowledge his superiority. He has thought himself 'lord of creation' for so many generations he will turn to the woman who helps prop up his declining monarchy. Men must be worshiped. They want to be loved more than loving; they want notice; they hunger for sympathy and attention. When hearts are trumps, flattery is the right bower. Men are humbugged and want to be because they like it. The majority of men come to women for repose rather than for excitement. They want to be made much of and prefer a good listener to a brilliant

To a man mystery, if he feels confident it is wholesome, has an endless charm. The schoolgirl lays bare her heart; the woman of the world keeps something back. The fire of love may front. The wreath was of lilies of the occasionally be fed by a brand of jealousy. Do not be easily won. Men like the charm of the chase. It is a true white crepon, with a narrow ruche of saying, "The woman who flings herself pinked white silk around the bottom at a man's heart finds herself at his

Stocks and the tariff are taking the sentiment out of men, so help them retain the little they have.

Men like to be asked questions, but feet." pefore you ask be sure they can answer you to their own satisfaction. Do not make the mistake of having them coness they are ignorant of the subject.

You need not be "preachy" to have beneficial effect on a man, but what ort of a creature is he who admires the girl who talks slang, smokes cigarettes, calls him by his first name on short acquaintance and allows a lassitude of tiquette in her presence? Refinement and polish are important factors. Let him feel he is elevated by being in your society. No man will be fascinated by the woman he can bend to his will. Do not let him feel he can absorb your personality. A servile attitude will gain ou nothing but contempt.

To have your favors appreciated be economical in bestowing them. A man will reverence the woman who

has the moral courage to punish him when he deserves it, but he must be punished through his best feelings. Be pretty. A man likes the poetry of nan's attire. He likes sweet scents and laces. Have one mingled with the

other. Wear one odor that would suggest your personality at the other end of the globe—a knot of ribbon in the hair, a filmy handkerchief, a fan, a dainty shoe buckle, a bunch of flowers, a thousand and one of the coquetries of dress which create an impression men can understand and women appreciate.

If women would fascinate, let it be by the brain—the only fascination that lasts. That wandering, intangible something called a man's heart is often won by the turn of a pretty head, the flash of bright eyes, the gleam of white teeth. But if there are no ideas in the pretty head—and women's ideas amuse before ney instruct men-no soul in the bright eyes, no repartee helped into life by the white teeth, it becomes simply the fascination of the eye—a fascination that will die a cold, blind death.

Touch a man's nature on all sides.

MAUDE JAMES CHILTON.

MARY SCOTT ROWLAND TELLS HOW IT MAY BE SECURED

ng the Face, Masks, Glycerin and Rosewater Strongly Condemned - Exhaustive Article by a Lady Who Knows All About It.

[Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.]



good complexion, not to be acquired or retained without teeth, hair, eyes and hands, and no good reason can be brought forward to prove that she should not take at least equally wise care to preserve and improve her complexion, on which to so considerable an extent the general appearance depends. A piece of fine embroidery, a shoice bit of mahogany or a delicate satin is tenderly cared for and quickly loses its beauty if neglected. So with the complexion.

"Beauty is but skin deep" is an old adage whose falsity has long since been proved. "Beauty is muscle deep" is the new aphorism whose truth cannot be denied, because when the muscles of the face become exhausted and shrink then trouble begins.

A great mistake is made in supposing that all complexions are alike and shoud receive the same kind of treatment. A wise woman finds out the nature of her complexion before she begins to improve it, and she begins when she is young to take care of it just, as she begins to take care of her teeth before they are in desperate need of the dentist' manipulations. To be the possessor of a good complexion, unless one's natural ndowment in this particular be unusual, means daily attention and rational care, and after rejuvenating a neglected one you cannot throw away care of it as you throw away the empty bot-

The wise women will discover what preparations are best suited to her need and will devote a few minutes daily to her complexion as willingly as she would to her teeth, finger nails or hair. She should remember that the face is more exposed to the ever changeable climatic conditions than any other portion of the body and consequently should receive greater care than any other.

Many preparations for the face, excelwhen they are not suited to individual requirements. Each complexion has its strong as well as its weak points, and the same method of treatment cannot be universally recommended. Tincture of benzoin, a much lauded preparation, is particularly detrimental to many skins. lent in themselves, should be condemned particularly detrimental to many skins, especially to an oily one. The familiar preparation of glycerin and rosewater is positively harmful in a great majority of instances and will undoubtedly make the skin dry, yellow and leathery. Glycerin is infinitely better for internal than for external use. Many women say, "I never use anything in the nature of a cosmetic on my face, but a little prepared chalk." If they tell the truth, and some don't, the inevitable result is a dry, shriveled and sallow complexion, with the much dreaded so called "crow's

Face masks, especially those made of rubber, are most deleterious in their effects upon the health and also upon the complexion. The face perspires under their influence and becomes so sensitive that on exposure to the outdoor air it is often attacked with neuralgia in its most distressing form. The impurities which exude from the skin while wearing the mask are retained on the rubber for a time and then taken back into the pores.

Steaming the face is a most pernicion and dangerous practice. It invites facial neuralgia and other more serious ailments, robs the skin of its natural oil, which but few can afford to part with, and unquestionably shrivels the skin, causing wrinkles to appear. Observe the hands of a washerwoman for a practical demonstration of this statem

An impatient woman is with difficul-ty restrained from overdoing the matter when she first begins to care for her complexion. She is inclined to exhaust the muscles of the face by working them too much. I have seen a woman in the Turkish bath who rubs and rubs and whose methods and preparations cannot be subjected to the test of reason and rubs her face with cream, then steams analysis. A good complexion may be ruined in a short time by illegitimate and steams it until the vitality of muscular action is threatened, and while it is true that a good complexion cannot methods of treatment; a poor complex-ton has nothing to gain from it. be acquired on relaxed muscles or impoverished tissues it does not necessarily The importance of facial treatment and personal care of the complexion is regarded with increasing favor by ladies of all classes, and the sentiment which once prevailed of a certain contempt for those who, while carefully withstanding the encroachments of time in other directions, feared to merit criticism by attention to the face is largely a thing of the past. A good woman's influence is infollow that a good prescription cannot

follow that a good prescription cannot be abused by too generous application.

Diet and exercise are among the most important factors to be considered in securing a good complexion. Plenty of ripe fruit should be eaten, particularly an orange or grape fruit a half hour before breakfast. There is no better way to eat them than by squeezing out the juice as you would with a lemon. For lunch roast apples, a baked banana, stewed prunes, rhubarb or berries of any kind will be found healthful. Grapes, apples, pears and pine apples are a good pples, pears and pine apples are a good hoice for dinner and can hardly be eaten in too great abundance.

A brisk walk of as long duration as

possible without exhaustion every morn-

NAILED TO THE CROSS. in the afternoon are highly recommended. Even if one cannot sleep in the daytime the recumbent position which induces relaxation and the brief rest ob-

The Terrible Experience of the Late Dr. Bredemeyer in Far tained by closing the eyes are very help-ful. The eyes may further be rested by the use of a narrow bandage of black surah silk of one thickness placed over

A Story Which Reads Like a Chapter of Rudyard Kipernoon nap. By this precaution the changing light is not allowed to affect

A short time ago a genteleman by the name of William Bredemeyer, a Prussian by birth and a mining expert by profession died in Tacoma. He was a quiet, unobsomewhat strained as one gets older in an effort to see clearly. Also in sleep trusive chap and considered by those who knew him to be but an everyday citizen of knew him to be but an everyday citizen of the commonplace type save that he had a fondness for joining secret societies, and at the time of his death belonged to nearly every organization of the kind in existence. He died of paralysis in a most orthodox way, but when the undertakers began to prepare his body for burial they found a most curious soar upon his right hand. At one time there had been a hole made by some sort of sharp instrument in the palm, going in at one side and coming out at the other.

going in at one side and coming out at the other.

There was some speculation in regard to its origin, when suddenly one of the undertaker's assistants uttered an exclamation of astonishment and held up the deceased's left hand. There was a precisely identical easy upon that also. Men do not generally have bullet holes through both hands, and Bredemeyer had also similar soars upon each foot. The right hand scar was not as long as the left hand one by an inch. Both were between the bones of the thumb and forefinger in the thickest part of the palm. The left hand scar was two and one half inches long, and on both sides of the hands the scars set out like mountain ranges, compared with the size of the hands, the serrated top ridges of the ugly marks being white and smooth, like snow capped peaks. They were exactly like the marks of crucifixion, and little wonder, for orucified Bredemeyer had been, although he had never told the story to any one, and the fact was unknown until the record of his own life was found a mong his papers after his death.

Dr. Bredemeyer was a graduate of the university at Bann, and had qualified as a member of the Prussian pioneer engineer corps. That was in 1862. The next year he entered the Dutch-India service as a mining engineer and expert, and advanced step by step in his chosen profession until 1868, when the King of Burmah made him this genineer of the bar and service as a mining engineer and expert, and advanced step by step in his chosen profession until 1868, when the King of Burmah made him third genineer of the fact was and the abscess had when the king of Burmah made him third genineer of the fraction and the land weigh over its province of the university at Bann, and had qualified as a member of the Prussian pioneer engineer corps. That was in 1862. The next year he entered the Dutch-India service as a mining engineer and expert, and advanced step by step in his chosen profession until 1868, when the King of Burmah made him their death of the step of the service and weight o

he entered the Dutch-India service as a mining engineer and expert, and advanced step by step in his chosen profession until 1868, when he King of Burmah made him chief engineer of the famous ruby mines in the northern part of that country. Bredemeyer had headquarters at Medes, in the ruby mine district, where big sapphires are also found. The mines are jealously guarded and all the precious stones belong to the King. From the ruby and sapphire harvest the King realizes from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year.

North of Medea, in the lofty mountains, there were some ruby mines which the King had not had prospected for various reasons. No white man had ever ventured into the mountains of the North among the half-oivilized Singpohs, who, while partially recognizing the authority of the King, were unruly and barbaric. Thither the King sent Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. Mollie Wendth Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. Mollie Wendth Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. Mollie Wendth Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Bredemeyer.
His advent was the signal for great excitement among the Singphos. They had never seen a white man, and notwithstand-ing Bredemeyer announced his mission under ing Bredemeyer announced his mission under authority of the King the Singphos were not satisfied. Their cupidity got the better of their loyalty; they thought more of their rubies and sapphires than they did of the King's mandates. They decided to crucify the white man if he did not flee the country. A handful of soldiers were with Bredemeyer, perhaps fifty all told, but then there were 3 500,000 inhabitants. The Singphos were not afraid of the soldiers. Bredemeyer refused to leave the country until he had

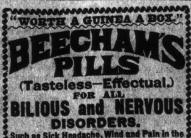
for reinforcements the natives nailed Bredeneyer to a cross made of two pieces of the native oil wood. Crude pieces of iron, with rough edges and slightly sharp at the end, were brought, and using stones for sledges the natives drove the irons through Bredemeyer's hands and feet.

There was great excitement, and the barbarians in their haste mashed the engineer's

barians in their haste mashed the engineer's toes and fingers. Before the brutal work of nailing Bredemeyer to the cross was finished he became partially unconscious. The shock was almost fatal. The last thing he distinctly remembered was the swarming Singphos, looking like devils, with their flat faces, broad skulls, straight black hair, deep brown skins. As a rule the natives wear linen wrapped about their hips. These cloths are called ingies, and as Bredemeyer lapsed into unconsciousness he remembered that the ingies of the masters of the barbaric ceremony were besmeared with his own eremony were besmeared with his own

When Bredemeyer had been nailed to th cross the natives prepared to raise it and fasten the end nearest his feet into the ground. At that instant the soldiers reground. At that instant the soldiers returned with reinforcements and routed the natives. Bredemeyer was carried back to Medea. The crucifixion occurred at about noon; at noon the next day his wounds were dressed. The rainy season had not set in and it was very warm, and under the unfortunate conditions it was feared gangrene would set in. He was cared for tenderly under directions from the King, and being accustomed to great hardships, he speedily recovered, but never again ventured into the land of the Singphos.—S. F. Examiner. [The late Dr. Bredemeyer wrs for some time a resident of this city, whence he removed to Vanonuver. The remarkable story above related, was known to more than one of his lodge friends and associates in Victoria.

MONTREAL, April, 24.—Joe Capron, of Gatt, defeated Max Thomas, of Montreal, last night for the billiard championship of Canada, and \$500 stekes, by 85 points. Score: Capron, 500; Thomas, 415.



DISORDERS.
Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurry, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, All Acrous and Trembling Sensations, and In

red with a Tasteless and Soluble Coa

Saved Her Life

Surgical Operations and **Best Medical Treatment** Failed

An Almost Miraculous Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

hospital. About three weeks previous to this I had noticed an advertisement in the Daily News of a case where Hood's Sarsaparilla had cured a boy somewhat similarly afflicted in Trenton, N. J., and I decided to give it a trial. When the time decided upon for me to go to the hospital arrived I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about two weeks.

I Feel Better Than Ever

I did in my life and weigh over 130 pounds, the heaviest in my life. I do a big day's work and heaviest in my inc. I do a big day's work and am gaining in strength every day. My mother worried and worked herself almost sick in caring for me. She has since taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done her much good. We praise Hood's Sarsaparilla to everybody, for I Know It Saved My Life.

I am 27 years old, and a stranger to look at me

Corroborates the Above. C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: Dear Sirs: - I am a drug clerk and have sold

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, bilsness, sick headache and constination. 25c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browns was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloredyne that the whole story of the defendant Freemawas literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn te.—Times, July 13 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN
REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTH
MA. CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA
RHEUMATISM, &C.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1885.

TOLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery,
Diarrhesa, Colics &c.
CAUTION — None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,"
on the stamp, Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great RusseSt., London, Sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
ap28



They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dys-pepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all dis-eases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

25 CENTS ABOX. Ask Your Druggist For Them.



ICTORIA COLLEGE

BEACON HILL PARK, (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)

The Leading Day and Boarding College for days north of San Francisco. Modern and fully quipped college buildings, fronting on the ark and Stratus.

First-class Teaching Faculty—Pritish University Graduates. University, Professional, Com-nercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, foetball, swim-PRINCIPAL J W CHURCH, M.A.

NOTICE—I give notice that I intend to apply to the Chief of the Lands and Works Department for leave to lease a tract of land for heaveuting purposes, situated on Meldrun Dreck, I miles S. E. of my lot, 109, on Makin's Oreck, according to Land Act Amend Act, 1894. M. G. DRUMMOND ap27.wim

KEEFER & SMITH, CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS Reoms 44 and 45 Five Sisters' Block, Government Street, Victoria, B. C. A. Keefer, M.I.O.E H. B. Smith, M.I.C.E OUR OTTAWA LET

Sealing Industry Sacrificed British Statesmanship— Invariably Gets Le

Constitutional Difficult Department Report-He Hypercritical Observat

Grom Our Own Correspon OTTAWA, April 21.—It would if, once more, Canadian interes sacrificed, owing to the stupidity statesmanship. During the pas four weeks the Dominion Gover been in almost daily communithe Imperial authorities in refere enforcement of the regulations the Paris tribunal, and now that the Imperial measure to regulations has passed both Hor clause included in it which m clause included in it which m active the provisions of the bill words, those British Columbia sels which left port weeks ago, slightest intimation had appear public press that the close season was to be enforced this year, wi comply with the provisions of talthough it may be midsummer learn that such a law has be Rarely has such

A COLOSSAL PIECE OF STUP

been sanctioned by any government this case. It is a principle of E that only under extraordinary of that only under extraordinary comes shall a statute be made retroation a single moment did the Canaserment believe that this partition would be made to apply to vesse before the act was passed, but su case. This is simply another in which there are many on record, Canadian and United States interaction and England has to decide the machanda invariably gets left. It is here that Sir Julian Paunceforts. Canada invariably gets left. It is here that Sir Julian Paunceforte, of the weakest of the series of weakest of the series of weakest of the Britain has Washington, was scared by sou members of the United States go into sending despatches to the It thorities intimating that there we bably be an outbreak of war unless ter was settled on the lines embod. Imperial bill. It makes one's built indignation to think that mith indignation to think that should be represented by man at the United States. This is not the first tin Canada has been worsted throug strumentality of Sir Julian Paunce reference to the arbitration tri Paris was "cribbed, cabined and on account of his lack of back gentleman just arrived from Wa who knows something of the inner of United States politics, says members of the Government the never ceased chuckling at the m

EUCHRED GREAT BRITAIN AND

in regard to the treaty of referer six questions which were submitted arbitrators were all right in their they resulted in only a barren vi Canada, and the great points we country desired to have include reference, namely, the amount of it which the United States should presized Canadian sealers a point seized Canadian sealers, a point Canada all along had insisted an decided by the arbitration was, at the last moment sacrificed Julian Pauncefote without the correference to the Dominion authorit present ambassador for Britain at V ton is deserving of the severest co tion for his action. Little wonder i a while the present premier may we nant at the stupidity of Downing at class and declines to swerve from the course which duty points out to h the Copyright question, for instance is a subject of controversy betw Mother Country and Canada, Sir J put his foot down firmly in favor maintenance of Canadian rights, and cent notification to the Imperial au that the authors' royalty of 12½ per British copyright works will not be after next year is a direct intimat Canada will not deviate from her co will insist upon obtaining home rule A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

The Upper House has this w

wrestling with a knotty constitution, which also came up last Under the rules of the Senate the provision for anyone but the Spropreside otherwise than in committee whole. preside otherwise than in committe whole. The existing arrangemen inconveniences, because if the Spea pens to be away on account of illness no alternative but for the House to The objections taken to the pres which authorizes the selection of a which authorizes the selection of a clear of the time being, during the term absence, through ilmess or otherwise Speaker, are that in passing such a the Senate is exceeding the bound assigned jurisdiction under the Bact, inasmuch as the proposed lichange the terms and conditions of the time providing for the constitution Senate as part of the machinery of tions providing for the constitution Senate as part of the machinery of tion. Your readers are well awaste B. N. A. Act is an Imperial no change can be made in its provision less by an amending act of the Imperial no change can be made in its provision less by an amending act of the tatute taking to rearrange itself by taking thing from the appointing power laid by the statute is an incongruity claimed by some that section 91 of the A. act which gives power to parliame make laws for the peace, order an government of Canada" also confepower TO PASS THIS PARTICULAR BILL but the whole framework of the North America act demonstrates t

North America act demonstrates to organism of government is not to be fered with by Dominion legislation.

91, and subsequent sections give pothe provinces to amend their constitut this is specifically withheld from Dominion. In addition to this of which was urged with consistency. bominion. In addition to this ou which was urged with consist force by the Hon. Judge Cone of the ablest members of Upper House, the further point was that the bill was an invasion of the that the bill was an invasion of the gative and an unlawful interferent the appointing power delegated by Ir enactment to the Queen's representa Canada. Not only that, but it is do that the bill substantially alters the agreed upon as the basis of Confede and it is held that if it goes on the basis of the basis of the same of the basis of th and it is held that if it goes on the book it will be a precedent for oth fringements of the compact which the inces entered into. These objection urged with so much weight that the exament conceded to them by inse-clause providing that the measure a referred to the law officers of the Cro-their opinion before it goes into effe-it can only kecome effective upon the