

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK AND HER BEAUTIFUL HOME.

The Old Woman—Wedding Customs Reform—A Riddle of Twin Sisters—Miss Emily Faithfull—The Progress of Suffrage—Lady Somerset's Address.

I was absorbed in looking at the gracefully shaped chairs and couches, the lovely carpets, the tapestry on the walls and all the countless objects of interest which filled the spacious apartment, when suddenly, without a moment's warning from either official or attendant, the empress, accompanied by her lady in waiting, approached. Her majesty was attired in a well fitting plain black dress, the material of which I could not quite determine, and a becoming garden hat of the same dark hue. I noticed that save for earrings of smoked pearls she was without any ornament of jewelry, though I subsequently learned that when on grand occasions her display of precious stones is something wonderful. I confess I should hardly have re-



EMPEROR FREDERICK.

ognized our former princess royal from the portraits of her usually seen in London, for she looked so much younger than they represent her. No sooner did she begin to converse than I was struck by a certain likeness to the Prince of Wales, especially about the eyes, when she smiled. The empress's manner is charming. One instantly feels at ease in her presence, and her keen appreciation and quick understanding of all that she hears are instantly apparent in the varying and sympathetic tones of her pleasant voice.

At the termination of my interview I was permitted to see something of the castle before I left. The finely proportioned dining room particularly impressed me, with its splendid mantelpiece, over which was a bust of the late emperor, and the music gallery at the end of the room. The table happened to be laid ready for the luncheon, and I had time to notice that its decorations—chiefly masses of roses in silver bowls—looked exquisite. Thence I was taken into a large apartment, in which were glass cases all round the walls, filled with every kind of antique object of art in metal, wood, ivory and china, such as one seen at South Kensington.

The great drawing room pleased me immensely—lighted by lofty windows overlooking the terrace. Green tapestry covered the walls. The furniture was superb—chairs, sofas, tables, etc., of I think, the Louis XV period, being arranged in groups, all in strict harmony with the architecture of the room, while the fine center carpet of a predominant red color set off the upholstery to perfection. I simply walked through the spacious library, but could have spent a week there in closely examining pictures, medals, coins, rare engravings and her majesty's selected collection of well read books. I was then allowed just to peep into the private rooms up stairs—the guest chambers—to be exactly the same, either in shape or color. Her imperial majesty's boudoir and bedroom en suite looked south and commanded lovely views of the distant mountains.

In the nursery garden I had just time to glance at the hothouses, where a fine display of begonias and roses delighted me, and a special house where most tempting looking peaches were flourishing.—St. James Budget.

The Old Woman.

We are surprised that a reverend bishop of the Episcopal church, the Rev. Dr. Cleveland Cox, should speak of "the new woman" as if she were an actual creature of this particular generation. Neither in the diocese of this distinguished clergyman, in the western part of New York, nor anywhere else is there such a woman.

Women are now about the same as they have always been. They still continue to be the mothers of the race, and in spite of reports to the contrary the early impressions of goodness derived from them are yet prevalent. The "new woman" of whom this venerable ecclesiastical speaks is a mere creature of his imagination. Undoubtedly at this time of modern progress women ride on bicycles, and perhaps not always gracefully, but the exercise is useful to them. Very likely, they would present a better appearance to the onlooker if they were less regardful of mere deportment, but as to that matter we shall not venture to offer suggestions. We do not mean to imply even any criticism, though possibly we might hint that young women astride of a vehicle like the bicycle, traveling along open country roads, should be appareled in the costume of horsewomen, or in some array constructed according to its general principles, especially the trousers.

Even as it is, we are not disposed to be captious. These young women are better informed than we as to the proper requirements of a feminine garb. Yet it occurs to us that the usual flowing robes, so admirable in public places, might properly assume other fashions

than those deemed suitable for them under the usual circumstances.

But the bishop of the western diocese of New York need have no fear of the rising of a new woman. The old woman, who sinned in the garden of Eden, under the temptation of the serpent, remains now as she has been always in the past, the mainstay of the church and the parent of the mankind for whose salvation the church was established.—New York Sun.

Wedding Customs Reform.

A writer in an English magazine calls attention to "Some Objectionable Wedding Customs," singling out four for special condemnation. The first is throwing the slipper after the carriage of the bride and groom, which is declared to possess neither the virtue of symbolism nor antiquity. It is supposed to have been derived from a German custom of the bride throwing her own shoe back to the assembled guests, but no one can say what that awkward performance signified.

The second practice with which "An Old Lady" finds fault is the scattering of rice, which she declares to be "a silly, unmeaning, disagreeable and dirty practice, less than 50 years old." The argument that uncooked rice contains many microbes and is therefore particularly unsuitable to shower upon a bride and groom ought to have weight. The third protest is against bay pages, and the fourth against the aggravation of the offense by dressing them in theatrical costumes.

As a substitute for these comparatively modern and questionable features of the wedding festivities the suggestion is made that flowers should always be strewn in the path of the bride, and that slips of rosemary should be given to husband and wife as they leave the church. The significance of this old custom is that rosemary was used at funerals as well as at weddings, and the idea of presenting it to the newly married was that they should live together until one should lay rosemary upon the coffin of the other. In some parts of England in the middle ages the bride was crowned with a wreath of wheat. As this grain is everywhere the symbol of prosperity there would seem to be a poetical fitness in such a garland.

A Riddle of Twin Sisters.

Lily and Rose Hohfeld are twins. They were side by side at the head of the graduating class of the girls' high school. Equal in mental power, they are so like in face, feature and person that it keeps their father and their teachers forever guessing which is which. Their teachers long ago gave up the riddle and now address them as "Lily or Rose, whichever you are." Their father even is often puzzled to distinguish the girls from one another. If he addresses one of them by name, and she declines to answer, he knows he has made a mistake, and the girls sometimes amuse themselves with the puzzle.

The girls were born in Oakland a little over 18 years ago and now live with their parents at 143 Bartlett street. Mrs. Hohfeld, who is a very handsome woman, in speaking of her daughters, said that when they were attending the grammar school one of their teachers sent her a note with the request that she tie their hair with different colored ribbons in order to make their identity a little less perplexing.

Mr. Brooks, principal of the girls' high school, stated that never before in his long experience as a teacher had he met with a case like the Hohfeld sisters. It is most unusual to find twins so mentally and physically equal. As a general rule, one or the other is delicate or disinclined to study. Mr. Brooks said there was only a fraction of 1 per cent difference in their records, and he spoke in most complimentary terms of their deportment as well as their scholarship.—San Francisco Examiner.

Miss Emily Faithfull.

The death of Miss Emily Faithfull is a serious loss to the world at large, as well as to the world of women workers, of which she was so earnest and successful a member. Not the least striking of her characteristics was her versatility.

She was philanthropist, journalist, author, lecturer and thinker, and all with equal success. Her special philanthropic interest was the extension of the field of labor for women. In 1860 she set up a printing establishment, in which all the compositors were women. Three years later she began the publication of a monthly organ called The Victoria Magazine, in which she set forth the claims of women to remunerative employment. This journal enjoyed an 18 years' existence, during which time its columns were chiefly filled with productions from the pen of its founder and editor.

Miss Faithfull's first essay in fiction was a novel entitled "Change Upon Change," which met with immediate favor. She next returned to the lecture field, appearing in the leading literary and philanthropic institutions in England, and later, in 1872, in America. After her third tour in the United States, 1882-3, she published a book entitled "Three Visits to America," which dealt particularly with the condition of woman and woman's work on this side of the Atlantic. Miss Faithfull was a constant contributor to various periodicals. Her likeness shows her to have been not beautiful, but her features possessed the same strong and noble characteristics that marked her soul.—Exchange.

The Progress of Suffrage.

"How little we dreamed," said Henry B. Blackwell, in an address on the progress of suffrage, "when the first suffrage convention was held in New England in 1848 that a quarter of a century would elapse before a single New England state would recognize the political equality of her sons and daughters, and that a majority of all the brave ancestors of the cause would have passed away before this reform would have been accomplished. Since then the colleges, the professions and the industries of New Eng-

land have been opened to women. In New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut we have secured for women the right to vote in school elections. In 1870, when our association made a campaign in Vermont, eloquent speeches were made by Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and Mary A. Livermore, yet we obtained only two votes in the following constitutional convention.

"Since then we have secured majorities in the popular branches of the legislatures of Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine and Massachusetts. Our ranks have been thinned by death, but we have never had a deserter. Our comrades have faded from sight, but we are here with our children and our children's children, without a wound in our faith, without a break in our hope, and stronger than when we began."

Lady Somerset's Address.

Lady Henry Somerset, in her presidential address at the nineteenth annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association in London June 11, said: "The enfranchisement of women has now become a part of the solid rock under our feet. There is no speech nor language in which the voice is not heard of this great controversy. Its gains have never been more marked than in the past two years. The women of New Zealand have the full rights of voters, the women in the great state of Colorado have the same, and in both countries it has been exercised by numbers equal in proportion to the number of men who have voted, and with the strong tendency toward home protection and the destruction of that which disintegrates the home that has always been predicted by its advocates.

"The executive committee of the British Women's Temperance Association recommends the establishment of a department for the enfranchisement of women, with a superintendent at its head. In earlier years we had not reached this vantage ground. Our progress has been slow, but sure. The women of England will not doubt be enfranchised within the next ten years. Blessed are they who shall have a part in this great triumph of the forces of God in government!"

Her Fishing Feats.

"Miss Fly Rod" is the fetching name by which Miss Cordelia Crosby of Maine is known. She is the pride and boast of the Rangely lake region, where her fishing feats have won for her her quaint pseudonym. She began fishing in a quiet enough way as postmistress, but the physicians told her that she would not live long unless she took to the open air. Now there is not a camp in the whole Rangely district where she, her rod and her gun are not known and welcomed. Her sporting attire is modest and sensible, consisting of a loose waist, a plain skirt, which reaches her ankles, a short undershirt and tights. "Miss Fly Rod's" most notable catch was one of 52 fish landed in 44 minutes.

To Hold Her Shirt Studs.

A small leather jewel case, designed for the convenience of the summer girl, is made expressly for holding her cuff buttons, collar and shirt studs, and also her scarf pins in place and is covered on the inside by a piece of fine chamois to prevent the pins from scratching. The box proper is divided into small partitions, chamois lined, for holding the cuff buttons and collar and shirt studs. These cases come in all shades of leather, and many of them have the monogram of the owner in silver on the top. They fasten with a tiny silver padlock and key.

She Wheels and Sells.

A woman drummer for a St. Louis vinegar manufactory is touring the northwest on a bicycle and in stunning Parisian bloomers. She started from St. Louis last January. She sends postal cards ahead of her to the grocers saying she will "wheel into town about next week" and asking them to save their orders for her. She is creating a sensation and selling lots of vinegar.

Knew What She Was About.

The woman who refused to say "obey" at her marriage ceremony, performed by Mayor Strong the other day, was a widow. This fact, says the woman's column in the New York Sun, is significant. It may be taken for granted that at her first marriage ceremony the word "obey" was used. The woman probably knew what she was about.

Mrs. Childs' New Home.

Mrs. George W. Childs, who is the very wealthy widow of the great Philadelphia editor, is building a fine residence of the colonial type in Washington, though with certain Philadelphia modifications, such as the tight, white outside board window blind. The interior is to be finished in the natural woods and furnished most luxuriously.

Changing Heart.

How fast the papers in this state are now turning over and joining the woman suffragists! A short while ago The Freeman was entirely alone in advocating suffrage for women, but it lacks a great deal of being alone today. Thank God!—Sumter (S. C.) Freeman.

Kate Masterson, the writer, says the modern woman knows just how it feels to have her collar button slip down her back and her collar flap up against her ears. And she can't swear—yet.

Over 250 American women are doing missionary work in Japan. They are greatly loved and admired by the people and lead very happy and joyous lives.

Miss Gail Laughlin condensed a world of meaning into the salient sentence: Suffrage means influence plus vote—not vote minus influence.

Not pickers have been abolished from the table. If the man need any further breaking, the waiter is there.

LATEST FASHIONS.

FANCY WAISTS AND GOWNS IN THIN FABRICS.

Batiste Is Popular For Waists as Well as Entire Dresses—Minor Accessories In Gauzy Materials—Swiss Organdie and India Mull Are In Great Demand.

Fortunately for the woman with a limited purse outdoor sports are more fashionable than indoor entertainments, which require elaborate dress, and she can revel all day long in a simple outing suit of the latest cut with the consciousness of having the correct thing, whether she can play the fashionable games or not. Fancy waists, too, are a great boon to the woman with few gowns, and every imaginable variety of blouse and vest, from the daintiest chiffon and embroidered batiste novelty to the simplest shirt waist which is plain enough to bear out its name, is worn morning and afternoon.

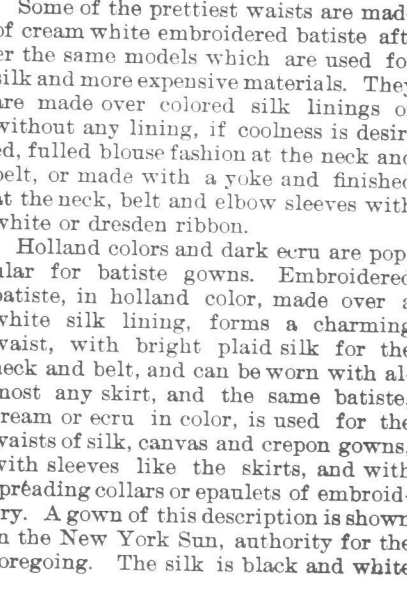


FANCY WAISTS FOR HOT WEATHER.

Fancy waists of every description are still a special feature of fashion, and despite the fact that there is a tendency to discard them will be worn throughout the season. Silk waists of shot glaze, in various colors, of dainty dresden and pompadour patterns, and plaids of every size, from tiny checks to large squares, are worn on the street, for driving and for dress occasions, with black satin and crepon skirts, and when the right colors are chosen the plaid silk waists are an effective combination with tan and brown crepon skirts. A wide double box plait, which almost covers the entire front, is a popular style for making these waists.

Batiste in plain light shades is much used for odd waists, as well as entire dresses. A dainty one of pale blue is trimmed elaborately in front with cream white embroidered insertion and frills of narrow lace. The collar and belt are of blue satin ribbon, and a wide pointed collar of lace and insertion falls over the collar band. The elbow sleeves are striped with insertion and frills of narrow lace. Another very stylish waist is made of oriental silk and shows the wide box plait in front below a yoke of pink satin covered with black chiffon frilled and bunched into narrow puffs, with rows of black silk beading run through with black satin baby ribbon. A deep frill of the chiffon edged with three rows of the ribbon finishes the shoulders.

Some of the prettiest waists are made of cream white embroidered batiste after the same models which are used for silk and more expensive materials. They are made over colored silk linings or without any lining, if coolness is desired, fully blouse fashion at the neck and belt, or made with a yoke and finished at the neck, belt and elbow sleeves with white or dresden ribbon. Holland colors and dark ecru are popular for batiste gowns. Embroidered batiste, in holland color, made over a white silk lining, forms a charming waist, with bright plaid silk for the neck and belt, and can be worn with almost any skirt, and the same batiste, cream or ecru in color, is used for the waists of silk, canvas and crepon gowns, with sleeves like the skirts, and with spreading collars or epaulettes of embroidery. A gown of this description is shown in the New York Sun, authority for the foregoing. The silk is black and white.



CHECKED GOWNS WITH BATISTE WAIST.

check, and the batiste is made over a blue silk lining. Besides the batiste gowns and separate waists there are no end of minor accessories of dress made of this transparent material, tucked and lace trimmed, which give a dainty touch to a gown, yet are inexpensive. Chemises, turnover collars, cuffs, tiny points and squares are displayed in all the shops, and wide collars of batiste and lace are so generally used for the decoration of summer gowns that they have become a familiar feature of fashion.

An economical way to have variety in the thin waists which require lining is to have one well fitted silk underbodice from batiste there are three other fabrics which have been exalted to a high place on the list of fashionable materials for thin gowns, and these are swiss, organdie and india mull, which, made up over colored taffeta silks, form very elegant gowns.

CLUBS AND BUSINESS WOMEN.

A Phase of the Subject Which Is Not Often Considered.

Mrs. Barbara N. Galpin, the assistant business manager of the Somerville Journal, in a recent paper before the Georgia State Federation of Women's Clubs, presented some sensible views upon the value of a woman's club to a business woman, a subject that has not been heretofore much considered. Mrs. Galpin assumes that the woman's club should be both educational and social, and then asks how it affects the business woman.

To her benefit generally, she replies; to her detriment sometimes. The old saying that time is money is pertinent. If she be in business for herself, she will know how much of this coin she can invest in club life. If she is employed by another, she must consider another's interests. A business woman connected with a club or two will make not only friends, but business patronage. The wider circle of friends she has the more successful financially she is likely to be. This mercenary view, however, is not the most beneficial. The greater part of her time is spent in a struggle with bad bills, exacting customers, close bargains and financial anxiety. She gets into a groove of worry out of which she is rarely jostled, and here is where the club proves a blessing. It takes her into a different atmosphere. The lighter vein of life is touched, and she is rested, cheered and made stronger.

An enthusiastic club woman can seldom see any bad effects from club association, but a business woman often finds them. There is an almost irresistible fascination about club life, and sometimes she is led to give time to meetings at the expense of her regular duties. The fascination increases, and her best thought goes to her club, and so before she realizes it her business interests are jeopardized.

Another point of injury is the amount of time and attention a business woman is often called upon to give to her club friends whose own time seems to be comparatively worthless. These friends go into her office or store and talk for an hour or more on any subject under the sun, except that connected with her business, never realizing that this, to her, pleasant call means hurried work the rest of the day for the woman already short of time. I know at least one woman who lost her position as assistant business manager of a good concern because club associates made her office a sort of meeting ground and she was too careful of their feelings to tell them that their friendliness was jeopardizing her position.

The advantages of club life to a business woman are many. A woman with good business ability and a clear head is not a useless member of a club; the benefit is mutual. The business woman is valuable to the club; the club is more so to her, for it gives not only financial benefit, intellectual advancement and social privilege, but the loving companionship and tender sympathy of the real rulers of the world—true women.

An Out of Door at Home.

A garden party fashionably conducted is an out of door "at home," with ameliorations. The stuffy, overcrowded rooms are absent at the summer function, and the time between coming and going is so brief and guests arrive so nearly at the same time that the hostess is on duty a much shorter time than when receiving under the house roof. Light refreshments only are served—ices, cakes, punches or lemonade, cafe au lait and the like. Salads and froids are often times not excluded from the menu. The host is expected to be in evidence, his absence being less excusable at the garden party than at the indoor "at home."

How Mrs. Carlisle Keeps Cool.

Mrs. Carlisle's prescription for enduring the heat is first of all not to worry or fret. Do all your work early in the day and try to find some light employment, either physical or mental, to keep your thoughts from the thermometer and how "awfully hot it is."

The wife of the secretary enjoys her home to the utmost. She has the house rid of many of the heavier hangings and thicker rugs as soon as the weather becomes oppressive. The large, airy rooms are clad as far as possible in cool summer attire, and the intense heat of the midday is shut out.—Washington Letter.

Her Heart Upon Her Sleeve.

The up to date girl, says the New York Sun, wears her heart upon her sleeve. It's a gold or silver heart, to be sure, and it dangles about her neck from a long, slender chain, but it is of locket pattern, and within it are a likeness and the lock of hair—presumably of her sweetheart. The hearts are about an inch and a half long and appear in all grades of expensiveness. Sometimes they are of richly chased gold set with precious stones, but again they are simply of frosted silver. They are known as "tribly hearts."

Mrs. McClurg.

Mrs. Virginia Donaghe McClurg of Colorado, the well known lecturer, is visiting the east for the benefit of her son's health, which will probably oblige her to stay here for some months. Mrs. McClurg organized the first party, aside from government expeditions, which explored the ruins of the cliff dwellers in the southwest. For ten years she has made a specialty of these studies and explorations. Mrs. McClurg is not only an archaeologist, but a poet of merit and a warm advocate of equal suffrage.

Women as Sculptors.

Clio Hinton Humecker, who has been awarded the \$10,000 prize for her statue of Fremont, says of St. Gaudens, whose pupil she is: "He believes in the future of women, especially as sculptors. I have frequently heard him say that the truest artists in his class are women, and that his principal object in taking the class is to afford women an opportunity to prove their genius."

BATHS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

The Tepid Bath—The Hot Shampoo—For Sallow Complexions—Salt Bath.

Abtution in water may be made to accomplish much besides keeping the skin clean. The fresh coloring of the skin may be prolonged by a simple thing—the tepid bath in which bran has been stirred. Dry with a coarse Turkish towel and follow by a long friction. This keeps the flesh fairly glowing and shines. This keeps the blood at the surface in an active condition and wards off a flabby, weak condition of the flesh which is apt to result in wrinkles.

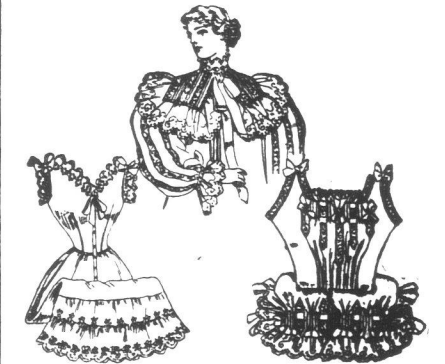
A hot shampoo bath once or twice a week is beneficial to people with moist or oily skins. Have the water as hot as can be comfortably borne, and with a large bristle brush and a cake of white soap (castile perfumed) cover your body with lather, then with a washrag of Turkish toweling rub and bathe the body thoroughly. Hot water used alone is enervating, so a rapid hand bath of cold water containing cologne should follow. Dry rapidly, and after a short but vigorous exercise resume your apparel.

A daily bath is almost a necessity for those who aspire to beautiful complexions. For those inclined to sallowness of skin, a half teaspoonful of vinegar or the juice of a lemon may with benefit be added to a washbowlful of water. On the other hand, if the trouble is sordid to that described, a teaspoonful of soda added to the water will be beneficial.

A salt sea bath, followed by an oil rub, is an excellent thing for delicate women who need vitalizing. Sea salt may be bought in five pound boxes at the druggist's. Half a cupful dissolved in boiling water and added to a basin of lukewarm water is sufficient. Sponge the body from head to foot, dry and then rub cocoon oil into the skin till no trace remains on the surface. It is the most beneficial to have the bath and the oil rub just before going to bed. If that is not convenient, a siesta, including a nap, is the next best. The above is written by a correspondent of Good Housekeeping, who adds: None but the most robust persons should ever take baths in cold rooms. The bathroom should be arranged so that it may be heated in a few minutes. A bath with a cold afterward is worse than no bath at all.

New Designs In Underlinen.

Fashionable women pay more attention than ever to underlinen. Many nightgowns are now made with large capes and full or hanging sleeves elab-



NIGHTDRESS AND COMBINATIONS.

orately trimmed with lace. Batiste, linen lawn and white and colored silks are employed in the making of these gowns.

China muslin is much used for negligee jackets, and petticoats have deep silk flounces and lace flounces, headed by narrow ribbons. The tops of chemises are frequently made perfectly transparent by means of Valenciennes insertion and lace, and it is almost impossible to have the legs of drawers too wide. Combinations of chemise and drawers and slip bodice and skirts are as popular as ever. Knickerbockers are in many instances taking the place of drawers and undershirts. These are made in wash silks, nainsook, French cambric and long cloth.

Cherry Rolly Poly.

Make a dough of a quart of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, 2 heaping ones of baking powder, 2 tablespoonfuls of cold butter (chopped in), and enough sweet milk to make a soft dough. Handle as little as possible, and roll into an oblong sheet one-quarter of an inch thick. Drain 2 teaspoonfuls of tart cherries that have been stoned in a colander; spread them over the dough, but not within an inch of the edge on either side; spread a cupful of sugar over, dredge with a tablespoonful of flour, and roll up like a jelly cake. Wrap a piece of muslin over of hot water, rub one side with flour, wrap it around the fruit roll, sewing it up tightly and allowing room for it to rise. Lay on a plate, placed in a kettle of boiling water, and boil continuously for an hour and a half. Serve with any sauce preferred; one to which cherry juice is added will be found very appetizing. A huckleberry roly poly can be made by this same recipe.

Cheese Sandwiches.

Cut up fine any bits of cheese that cannot well be used any other way, add a little cream or melted butter and let it heat slowly till the cheese is melted and the whole becomes a paste. Season with salt, cayenne pepper and mustard. Spread this mixture on thin slices of bread and put together.

Things Women Want to Know.

The box plait is likely to endure throughout this season.

The craze for outdoor sports continues.

The 1895 summer girl has a frock for every occasion.

Golf stockings are the accepted thing this summer for the bicycle, hunting and tennis, as well as a protection to the ankles of the fair golfer as she speeds over the links on a damp morning.

White costumes were never more popular than at the present time.

Plain white organdie is a favorite material for thin gowns.

White alpaca dresses are very stylish.

Dresden muslins are somewhat affected by young girls.

it of all proportion. think, and the loss which he puts forward to anything

ages are spoken of, wards of \$250,000, the majority being subjects who seek arrest and im-

Darrell was not although he makes on San Francisco, enger to that city, the same ground as ler and Cranston, instituted by these Canadian-Australian backed by the gov- Dole, is naturally terest by the people

ho is known to fame cess Kaiulani, is on New York, and will adon. There future settled owing to the political affairs at the ent their return to te period. Naturally tied with the pre- wallian affairs He States wholly the establishment ary despotism," and of Hawaiian royalty tates to undo the done and clear from reproach. Ifon, believe that if a free aken of the entire s, one-tenth, if that re in favor of the t. The latter are the law of force and consequence grow- an Queen and peo- the former from her is still held fast as would endanger the land, the land over d.

ouse is returning to Miss Wodehouse, from the diplomatic king years. His son, Howe, who also holds oner, has already as Wodehouse remained enough to see the late running prop- erative head. His omatic experience in importance, von high distinction etion at most criti- herepublic was ne- er he was d, yet when he was d requested permis- leave of the im- at permission was ch. The reason as- Wodehouse had in his government displayed mpt, and that when e of his diplomatic arded as above in- ex-Queen's behalf. e Hawaiian govern- representative at y's government was that Major Wode- rmal visit of fare- reign office and in to President. It is vey evident that poor opinion of the islands to is departure. It ained relations that ment upon him to be present at the e British vice-con- onor of the retiring

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