

Ship and Last
 The marvelous
EXCURSIONS
 World for \$600.00
ESS to CHINA
 Liverpool June 15, 1891
 will have an opportunity of sea
 Egypt, Ceylon, China, Japan
 meals and berths on rail
EMPERESS OF INDIA,
 Vancouver, May 9th,
 and intermediate ports.
 full information regard
 apply to
W. H. CAMERON, Agent,
 Government St.,
 Victoria.
 Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
COAST S. S. CO.
 A STRAMER EVERY FIVE
 San Francisco, Seattle, Har
 is, from Outer Wharf at 11 a.m.
 May 4
 R. P. RIFFET & CO.,
 Agents.
N. Co., Limited.
 Steamer
"RAINBOW,"
 Capt. Marchant,
 regular trips from Victoria to
 Seattle, Burnaby, Nanaimo,
 Esquimalt, and
DAY, APRIL 23rd.
 leaves at 10 o'clock a.m. For
 full particulars apply to office of company
 at any time without notice.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.
COLUMBIA STEAMSHIP CO.
 The fine iron steamship
"ST. INDIAN"
 1800 tons register,
 MASTER,
 OTT,
 leaves for Seattle fortnightly
 from Victoria and San Francisco,
 latter port for Victoria on Sun
 and passage apply to
ROBT. WARD & CO.,
 101 Street, Victoria,
 and San Francisco.
AND NANAIMO RAILWAY
 Steamer
"ISABEL"
 J. E. BUTLER,
 Master,
 leaves for Nanaimo, Tuesdays, 5.00 a.m.
 for Victoria, Wednesdays, 7.00 a.m.
 for Victoria, Saturdays, 7.00 a.m.
 passage apply on board.
C. P. N. CO., LD.
 STEAMER
"MAUDE,"
 CAPT. ROBERTS,
 leaves for Seattle, Thursdays, 5.00 a.m.
 for Victoria, Saturdays, 7.00 a.m.
 passage apply on board.
"MARTHA FISHER"
 CAPT. H. G. LEE,
 responsible for any
 by the crew of
 vessel.
BERT WARD & CO.,
 Consignees.
ADIAN PACIFIC
AVIGATION
ANY, (Limited).
 No. 13, takes effect
 July 17, 1890.
 Route:
 Vancouver—Daily, except Monday
 Victoria—Daily, except Monday
 on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1
Minister Route:
 Victoria—New Westminster and
 and Iona Island—Sunday at
 Wednesdays and Fridays at 7
 day's steamer to New West
 connects with C.P.R. train No. 4
 Monday.
 Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays
 by Island—Friday at 7 o'clock
 WESTMINSTER for Victoria
 at 1.30 o'clock; Thursday
 Pass—Saturday at 7 o'clock.
River Route:
 New Westminster for CHELLY
 and Way Landing every Tuesday
 day and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
Route:
 of this Co. will leave or Port
 and intermediate ports on the
 of FIFTEENTH of each month
 and at any time without notice
 leave by Standard time.
Source Route:
 UDE leaves Victoria for Alberni
 on about April 7th.
Route:
 NBOW leaves every Tuesday at
 from New Westminster, and
 Route inland and way ports.
 any reserves the right of changing
 able at any time without notice
 leave by Standard time.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.
ETON, General Agent.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.
The Race for the Two Thousand—
"Governor," the Favorite,
Finishes Fifth.
The Italian Government's Prepara-
tions for Maintaining Order
on May First.
The P. E. I. Tunnel Scheme Favored
by Lord Salisbury—Russian
Jews for Brazil.
Consul-General at Rome Makes a Dis-
patch.
 LONDON, April 28.—A Rome dispatch
 says that some stir has been created there
 among visitors from the southern part of
 the United States by derogatory remarks
 the United States Consul-General. Being a
 said to have uttered about New
 Bourn. The southerners say that Bourn
 some reason to be prejudiced against
 that city.
The Order of the Garter.
 LONDON, April 28.—The promotion of the
 Duke of Rutland to the coveted order of
 the Garter is the Queen's recognition of
 his ability as a courtier attending during
 Her Majesty's stay at Grasse. The duke is
 a gallant widower about a year younger
 than the Queen, with whom he has been for
 many years on the Continent. Being a
 thorough-going Conservative he has her
 political sympathy as well as personal.
The P. E. I. Tunnel Scheme.
 LONDON, April 29.—Senator Howland,
 Senator from P. E. Island, has submitted
 his scheme for a submarine tunnel
 between New Brunswick and Prince
 Edward Island to Sir Douglas Fox, the con-
 sidered the length of the tunnel, which is to
 run under North Bay Fielding, head
 of New Brunswick, to Augusta Cove, is 11
 miles. Sir Douglas declares the project
 feasible, and is now making an estimate of
 the cost, which, when completed, will be
 forwarded to the Canadian Government.
 Mr. Salisbury takes a deep interest in the
 proposed work, for the prosecution of which
 the assistance of the Imperial and Canadian
 Governments will be invoked.
Winner of the Two Thousand.
 LONDON, April 29.—The race for the
 2,000 guineas, to-day, excited immense
 interest. It was the first opportunity the
 public had of seeing "Common"
 speed, and the colt ran the mile in 1.47.
 "Governor," the favorite, finished fifth,
 and made a very poor showing. It is
 believed that he was reserved for the
 Derby. Nine to one was laid against the
 winner.
Russian Jews for Brazil.
 BAKEN, April 29.—The steamers of the
 North German Lloyd line have left this port
 with 1,700 Russian Jews for Brazil.
Preparing for May Day in Rome.
 ROME, April 29.—The Government is
 making elaborate preparations for May day.
 Seldom have such precautions been taken
 to guard against an outbreak. There will be
 10,000 men in the barracks in Rome, besides
 numerous detachments scattered about the
 city. Two companies of infantry will be
 on the subject and has obtained the hearty
 approval of His Royal Highness to the
 project. The Prince, indeed, promised to use
 his influence to further the Baron's plans,
 and he undertook to sound the Czar as to
 the view Russia would take of the proposed
 project. The Czar assured the Prince that
 no obstacle would be offered on the part of
 the Russian authorities. There seems to be
 no doubt that the Baron and his wealthy
 associates will be able to carry out their
 benevolent desires.
Anarchists in Naples.
 ROME, April 29.—The police have arrested
 many anarchists in Naples and Turin on
 the charge of inciting the military to sedi-
 tion.
Trouble Anticipated.
 LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch to the
 News, from Madrid, says that Valencia,
 Bilbao, Cadix, Barcelona and other centres
 are agitated by the approach of May day.
 The workers threaten a general strike. The
 Socialists have obtained permission to hold
 a monster eight hours demonstration, and
 this plan, it is asserted, is greatly due to the
 fact that the United States is closing her
 ports to destitute persons.
The Pall Mall Gazette adds: This
 decision comes at an opportune moment from
 England, for the United States legisla-
 tion against the immigration of the destitute
 aliens might result in converting the United
 Kingdom into a dumping ground for the
 Hebrew refugees of Europe.
The Flight of the Jews.
 ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—The priests
 and pastors of Moscow are inundated with
 Jewish requests for baptism in order to
 avoid expulsion. The law prohibits such
 conversions, except in the case of Catholics
 and Lutherans. The flight of the Jews
 from Moscow continues. They are cruelly
 treated, many of them being marched out
 about and chained together.
Expulsion for Immoral De Ceblais.
 LONDON, April 28.—A resolution which
 probably is introduced shortly for the ex-
 pulsion of De Ceblais, the Irish Conserva-
 tive member of Parliament, seemed of un-
 usual interest, on the ground that he had fled from
 justice. There is a precedent for such
 action in the case of James Saffier, who,
 upon reports of the crown solicitor and
 officers of constabulary showing that the
 means had been insufficient to bring him
 to trial, was expelled as having fled from
 justice.
Tamases is Dead.
 MELBOURNE, April 28.—Advice received
 from Samoa states that King Tamases is
 dead. He has been suffering from Bright's
 disease of the kidneys for some time.
 [Tamases was the petty chief whom the
 Germans appointed king of Samoa after

King Malietoa had been taken away by a
 German warship. The natives, however,
 chose the great warrior, Mataafa, to rule
 over them. Mataafa repeatedly defeated
 the pretensions of the German army.
 During the war the three American war
 ships in the harbor of Apia were wrecked
 by a terrible storm.]
For a Good Object.
 LONDON, April 28.—While the evicted
 Irish tenants are allowed to shift for them-
 selves, a bazaar was opened to-day at the
 Devonshire house for the benefit of the Irish
 distressed ladies' fund, that is, the women
 of landlords' families ruined by land agri-
 cation. It is liberally patronized by royalty
 and the nobility.
Is Jack the Ripper, No. 1, a Suicide?
 LONDON, April 28.—A report is current
 in this city that an unknown man, who
 some three weeks ago committed suicide at
 Wimbleron, has been identified as Jack the
 Ripper. Not much credence is, however,
 given to the story in well informed circles.
Fewer Taverns in Great Britain.
 LONDON, April 28.—The Commons to-day,
 182 to 111, adopted a Liberal motion reduc-
 ing the number of taverns and giving local
 authorities larger control of licenses, with a
 Conservative amendment providing that
 publicans be compensated.
CANADIAN NEWS.
The Ontario Mining Bill.
 TORONTO, April 29.—In the Legislature,
 last night, the commissioner of crown lands
 announced that the government, in conse-
 quence of the opposition aroused by the
 royalty clause in its mining bill, had de-
 cided to exempt iron ore from a royalty for
 the present, and also not to impose a royalty
 on silver, nickel or copper until four
 years after the issue of the patents. He
 considered the present time most opportune
 for making regulations. If the opportunity
 were allowed to slip now, it might never
 come again, and these valuable lands would
 get into the hands of speculators, as had
 been the case in the United States.
Teacher and Pupils Drowned.
 TREBONNE, Que., April 29.—Yester-
 day, Rev. Father Larose, director of
 the college, left in a boat, with two schol-
 ars, to cross the river. The boat was car-
 ried over the dam by the swift current, and
 the director and one of the scholars, named
 Courtenay, of Trebonne, Mass., were
 drowned. The other scholar managed to
 hang on to the boat, and was rescued.
Desirable Immigrants.
 MONTREAL, April 29.—The steamship
 Sardinian, which arrived here yesterday,
 brought out nearly six hundred intending
 settlers. Some of them, who seemed to be
 in comfortable circumstances, went to the
 Northwest and British Columbia, but large
 numbers remain in Montreal, to be given
 work for the province. Farm hands are in
 great demand at present.
CANADIAN NOTES.
Lieut.-Col. Baker Looking After a
Subsidy for the Crow's
Nest Railway.
 Laroque, the Rape Fiend, Sentenced
 to be Hanged on the
 4th of June.
 (From Our Own Correspondent.)
 OTTAWA, April 29.—Capt. Walbran
 arrived this morning. He goes to England
 for the marine department to bring out the
 new government steamer for the British
 Columbia service.
 Col. Baker, M.P.P., of Kootenay, is here
 to request the government to grant a subsidy
 to the Crow's Nest railway.
 One hundred and ninety-six members
 signed the roll to-day, out of 213.
 Laroque, who outraged two little girls
 near here last October, was to-day sentenced
 to be hanged June 4.
A PLACE FOR JEWS.
 Baron Hirsch Gives \$1,500,000 Toward a
 Colony for Russia's Outcasts.
 LONDON, April 28.—The Pall Mall Gaz-
 ette gives great prominence to the scheme
 which is said to have been drafted in order
 to transport Hebrews from Poland and from
 Southeast Europe to an immense tract of
 uninhabited land in Australia or Brazil.
 Baron Hirsch is credited with having origi-
 nated this idea, and is said to have had a
 long conference in Paris this week with the
 prominent labor leaders. The Baron, ac-
 cording to reports, has decided to give \$1,
 500,000 himself, with which to start the
 project. The full details as to his plan for
 wholesale Hebrew immigration are not
 given, but it is understood that he will be
 supported in this undertaking by other
 English Hebrews. The adoption of this
 plan, it is asserted, is greatly due to the
 fact that the United States is closing her
 ports to destitute persons.
The Pall Mall Gazette adds: This
 decision comes at an opportune moment from
 England, for the United States legisla-
 tion against the immigration of the destitute
 aliens might result in converting the United
 Kingdom into a dumping ground for the
 Hebrew refugees of Europe.

IN SESSION ASSEMBLED.
The Usual Formalities Incident to
the Opening of a New
Parliament.
No Opposition to Peter White's Elec-
tion as Speaker of the
Commons.
Outline of the Speech From the
Throne to be Delivered
To-day.
 (From our own Correspondent.)
 OTTAWA, Ont., April 29.—The seventh
 Parliament of the Dominion opened to-day,
 at noon. There was a great gathering of
 members. When the task of swearing in
 and signing the roll was gone through, Sir
 John and Hugh John, father and son, took
 the oath together. It was a proud moment
 for the old man.
 The Senate met at 2:30. Senators Car-
 ling, Tasse and Montclair took their seats.
 When the Deputy-Governor arrived, Black
 Red summoned the Commons, and the latter
 were informed they must elect a Speaker.
 The Governor-General would inform them to-
 morrow of the causes why Parliament was
 summoned.
 Returning to the lower House, the
 Premier nominated Mr. Peter White for
 Speaker. He paid a warm tribute to that
 gentleman for the ability with which he
 had discharged his duties during the
 fourteen years he had been in parliament.
 Sir H. Langford seconded the motion.
 Hon. Wilfrid Laurier said it might have
 been expected that a party which professed
 so much love for British precedents and
 British practices, would have proposed the
 late speaker for re-election. But it seemed
 that they were only observant at election
 time. He agreed with the Premier re-
 specting Mr. White's qualifications for the
 speakership, and the loyal Opposition
 always accepted the good propositions made
 by the majority.
 Mr. White was then conducted to the
 chair by Sir John and Sir Hector, and re-
 turned thanks for his election.
 Both parties held caucuses to-morrow.
 Taylor is to be the chief ministerial whip,
 succeeding Ross. Either Ross or Daly
 will be the whip for the Western constitu-
 ent.
 The Canadian Pacific hustled the British
 Columbia and Northwest members into
 Ottawa as express speed, this morning.
 Owing to the delays in the Rockies, a
 special train brought the members from
 Winnipeg.
 Hazen and Corbould will move and second
 the address in the commons.
 The Governor-General in his speech, to-
 morrow, will say the season in which par-
 liament has assembled opened auspiciously
 for the industries of our people, and
 there is hope for fruitful returns
 from land and sea. He will also
 state that the Government are availing
 themselves of the opportunities presented
 in the closing months of last year which
 caused the administration of the United
 States to be reminded of the willingness
 of the Government of Canada to join in making
 an effort for the extension and develop-
 ment of the trade between the Republic and
 the Dominion, as well as for a friendly ad-
 justment of those matters of international
 character which remain unsettled. He will
 state that the assurance has been received
 that the Government of the United States
 is prepared to enter on a conference to con-
 sider the best means of arriving at a prac-
 tical solution of these important questions.
 In the hope that the proposed conference
 may result in arrangements beneficial to
 both countries, the members of the United
 States will be renewed. Speaking of the export cattle
 trade, the Governor-General will say: "Our
 shipping is free from reproach regarding
 improper treatment, but, in order to re-
 store reasonable apprehensions of future
 abuses, a measure dealing with the subject
 will be promised. Among the bills forth-
 coming, is one dealing with the reorganiza-
 tion of the vice-admiralty courts; another
 to codify the criminal law and to amend the
 entire act relating to fore-shores and ex-
 chequer court trade marks.
 Senators Prowse and Tasse will move and
 second the address in the Senate.
BRITISH ENTER MANIPUR.
 The Places Found Deserted.—The Ghastly Sight
 Which Greeted the Troops—Everything
 of Value Taken.
 SIMLA, April 28.—The British columns
 have met and entered Manipur, which they
 found totally deserted. The magazine had
 exploded and the palace had been wrecked
 and stripped of everything of value. A
 ghastly sight witnessed in the enclosure
 where the heads of Manipur, and other
 and other Englishmen were found. General
 Graham's column on Saturday surprised a
 force of 1,000 Manipur entrenched behind
 earthworks. The British first cut off their
 retreat and then charged the Manipur
 a savage hand-to-hand fight, and then fol-
 lowed the enemy, who were completely
 routed, losing 200 men. One British officer
 was killed and four others wounded.
Assaulted and Robbed.
 ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 29.—Israel H.
 Marshall, treasurer of Blue Rock township,
 came to this city yesterday, and drew \$84
 from the bank to turn over to his suc-
 cessor. On his way home, last night, he
 was assaulted and robbed of the entire
 amount, and gagged and thrust into an
 omnibus on an unattended farm. He
 found this morning he was insensible, and
 has remained so all day. His injuries may
 prove fatal.
Serious Fire.
 PALMER, Mass., April 28.—At West
 Brimfield, to-day, some school children
 built a small fire. It got beyond their con-
 trol and a high wind carried it into the
 brush and timber. About 400 acres of land
 have been burned over. A large force of
 men are fighting the fire, but have not as
 yet been able to subdue it.
Freight Rates.
 NEW YORK, April 29.—The joint com-
 mittee of the Trunk Line Association and
 the Central Traffic Association had a long
 session to-day. A number of special rate
 tariffs were adopted. The question of
 freight rates was freely discussed, but no
 definite action was decided upon. The com-
 mittee on an unattended farm. He
 found this morning he was insensible, and
 has remained so all day. His injuries may
 prove fatal.
Bank Robbers Arrested.
 VALPARAISO, Neb., April 29.—The three
 men who attempted to rob the bank here,
 yesterday, and shot banker Johnson, are
 under arrest. The two who escaped were
 caught eleven miles south of here. Banker
 Johnson's wounds are very serious, and if
 he should die, an attempt will be made to
 lynch the prisoners.
IN CHAMBERS.
Morse vs. Sutton.—Application for a com-
 mission to examine Otto Kleis, dismissed
 from the case of R. vs. Sutton, plaintiff, F.
 G. Walker for defendant.
Carson vs. Mortley.—Interpleader sum-
 mons, order made barring the claim.
Drake, Jackson & Helmsken vs. the
 plaintiff, H. G. Hall for the sheriff.

to the speculator's whereabouts was ob-
 tained by a reporter at the depot of the
 Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad this
 afternoon. According to it, Mr. Hutchin-
 son is in the city, on his way to
 Florida. It is fair to presume, on his way to
 Florida. It is fair to presume, on his way to
 Hutchinson, at 11 o'clock last night, in-
 formed him the price of a ticket to Pen-
 sacola. The agent asked, "Round trip?"
 "No," replied Mr. Hutchinson, "I don't
 want to come back." The ticket was \$22.
 Mr. Hutchinson took out a roll of bills,
 handed the agent \$27, took the ticket and
 did not wait for the change. The agent
 said Mr. Hutchinson was slightly under the
 influence of liquor. Late this afternoon
 Mr. Hutchinson, a young son of the veteran
 speculator, admitted that his father had
 suspended business also; but said he would
 be able to pay dollar for dollar. He did not
 think his father would ever resume business.
ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.
 President Balmaceda Escapes Death From a
 Dynamite Bomb as if by a Miracle.
 VALPARAISO, April 29.—President Balmaceda,
 of Chile, escaped death from assassination
 as if by a miracle, to-day. He and his
 family were seated in the parlor of the
 presidential mansion, when a dynamite
 bomb was thrown into one of the rooms
 through a window. The bomb exploded
 and did much damage to the room, but no
 one was hurt. Intense excitement was
 caused by the attempted assassination, and
 the streets in the vicinity of the palace have
 been crowded ever since. There is no clue
 to the perpetrator of the outrage, but the
 authorities are using every effort to estab-
 lish his identity and capture him.
 PARAPARANGA, C. I.—A dispatch from Iqui-
 que says the Chilean parliamentary forces
 have occupied Copiapo, and 500 Balmaceda
 cadets defending the place have fled.
AMERICAN NEWS.
Sale of a Railroad.
 KANSAS CITY, April 28.—A special to
 the Star from Topeka, Kansas, says the
 Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railroad will
 be sold to-morrow by the United States
 marshal to satisfy a \$26,000,000 mortgage in
 favor of the New York Trust Co. The prop-
 erty is appraised at \$25,252,000. It will
 be bid on by the Trust Co., which is closely
 allied with the Chicago, Rock Island and
 Pacific railway. The sale will freeze out
 the stockholders, a large number of whom
 are located in cities and towns along the
 line of road.
Lost at Sea.
 NEW YORK, April 29.—The British ship
 Lansdowne, which sailed from Hakodadi,
 Japan, 109 days ago for this port, has been
 given up as lost. She was commanded by
 Captain Newcomb, and carried a crew of
 about 40 men. She was loaded with iron
 ore. She was never seen after leaving
 Hakodadi, and it is believed she was struck
 by a typhoon in the China sea. Capt.
 Newcomb had his wife on board. The
 Lansdowne registered 1,486 tons.
An International Question.
 WASHINGTON, April 29.—An international
 question has sprung up between the United
 States and Germany, through the action of
 German officials in sending to this country
 an insane German criminal. The matter is
 one of importance, coming on the heels of
 the New Orleans trouble, and indicates an
 intention on the part of the United States
 government to institute a more rigid inspec-
 tion of emigrants. The case that gives rise
 to the action taken is that of Nikolaus Ban-
 der, who recently arrived in New York, in
 an affidavit, on file with the Treasury de-
 partment, Bander states that he is 55 years
 of age, and that he arrived from Germany
 at the port of New York, April 22d, by the
 steamer "Wesland," from Bremen. His
 passage to this country was paid for him by
 the authorities in the town of Stauroica,
 Germany; that he had with him one
 dollar in money; that he has no relatives or
 friends in this country; that in 1894 he
 married a girl with whom he was in love,
 for which crime he was imprisoned one year,
 when he was declared insane and was con-
 fined in an asylum for twenty-four years,
 and from which he was discharged somewhat
 over a year ago; that he requested to be
 sent to America, and the authorities there
 brought him here. Secretary Foster has
 ordered that Bander be returned to Ger-
 many by the steamship company which
 brought him hither, and the fact that he
 is insane, and that the authorities there
 expense of the public authorities in Germany
 has been called to the attention of the State
 department for such action as may be deem-
 ed expedient.
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 plaintiff, H. G. Hall for the sheriff.

THE GRIP WE HAVE TO CARRY.
 For each and all in ways long,
 It matters not if weak or strong,
 Or whether young, or whether old,
 The way we go, or stream with gold,
 There is a grip we have to carry.
 It may be glad, or be worn,
 Or heavy, or it may be borne,
 There's no escape, no use to try,
 The better way is shoulder high
 There is a grip we have to carry.
 Our brother just across the way
 Seems highly favored day by day,
 We murmur at our lot and pine,
 To think he has the best of wine,
 And has no grip to carry.
 But ah! his grip is steel-tipped,
 His wife no better to be dipped;
 We can not lift the weight he bears,
 We can not know another's cares,
 Till we his grip would carry.
 To each and all is stinted out
 The one adopted for the route,
 If large or small, if old or new,
 'Tis ours, our friend, to me, to you,
 The grip we have to carry.
 Then let us march with stout and song,
 'Till we make the way less hard and long,
 The burden borne will lighten grow,
 Till we shall almost cease to carry.
 We have a grip to carry.
 —Inter Ocean.

BROTHER BEN
 The Queer Fancies of a Harmless
 Lunatic.
 He had so much dignity, this old man,
 So much manner that I had been quite
 impressed by him.
 He had walked up together from the
 post-office house, as I boarded
 to meet his house I often saw him
 passing, and thus we struck up an odd
 sort of friendship, for I was twenty
 while he was nearly seventy.
 We used to talk on various subjects—
 politics, religion, the people of the town
 and the geology of the surrounding
 country, and I found him well informed
 and liberal in his views, and better
 than all, tolerant of the opinions of a
 young man.
 I supposed that this tolerance im-
 pressed me the more because, owing to
 my youth, I had been recently rather
 snubbed by some of my male relations,
 and on that account had come to try my
 fortunes among strangers.
 So it was that when this courtly old
 gentleman showed me such marked and
 polite attention, I felt rather flattered
 and greatly comforted thereby. I never
 had met any other of his family, al-
 though I understood from him that he
 had a wife and an elderly daughter
 who lived with him in the great man-
 sion half hidden from the street by a
 growth of trees and shrubs.
 I often stopped to talk with him at
 his gate, and he had invited me in more
 than once, but I always refused, until
 one day he said, abruptly: "Do you
 know, I have taken such a fancy
 to you that I want Ben to see you. Ben
 is my brother, you know; he lives with
 me. He is not quite right at times, a
 little flighty, perhaps, but you won't
 mind that."
 I saw that he was thoroughly in ear-
 nest, and to please him I said that I
 would go in and see Ben.
 As we stepped upon the broad piazza
 my friend hesitated: "Tut, a word,
 please, before we go in. Ben is very
 sensitive about his—his troubles. He
 is just my age; we are twins, in fact,
 and physically he is perfect—yes, per-
 fect—but there is something wrong
 with his head. He is all right on some
 things, you know; but he has some
 queer fancies, poor fellow."
 The tears came into his eyes and he
 cleared his throat with a little cough as
 he opened the door, and led me into a
 parlour handsomely-furnished hall,
 and the way from this into a cheerful
 sitting-room and excused himself for a
 moment.
 While he was gone I looked about the
 room. There were quiet chairs, an
 odd stand or two, a rosewood cabinet
 and an old-fashioned piano with moth-
 er-of-pearl keys; on the walls were a
 few portraits in oil and some good en-
 gravings of an antique character.
 The thing that struck me most, how-
 ever, was a tall pier-glass let into the
 wall between two windows. From the
 bottom of this, up to within a few
 inches of the top, it was painted over
 with a thick coating of dark paint, and
 this was ornamented by a landscape
 stiffly painted in rather crude colors.
 There was another and smaller mirror
 in the frame of the clock, and the two
 were treated in a similar manner, little
 gleams of bright showing here and
 there through the dark paint.
 I reasoned that the surface of the
 quicksilver had been marred either by
 time or by dampness and that this paint
 had been put on to cover up these de-
 fects, and as I was gazing at the ugly
 landscape the old gentleman returned,
 bringing his wife and daughter, to whom
 he introduced me. Every minute he can
 Both ladies had lovely and refined
 faces which differed but little from each
 other. Time had marked the lines
 deeper upon that of the elder woman,
 and her hair was white, but both were
 the same sad, anxious expression, as
 though some great sorrow was hanging
 over them.
 "Mother, I have brought my young
 friend in to see Ben," said the old man,
 and I noticed in that meaning glance
 passed from the ladies as the elder one
 opened in a pleading voice: "Father,
 Ben isn't so well to-day. Hadn't you
 better wait till some other time?" "No
 —no, mother; Ben's all right. All he
 needs is a little cheerful company."
 With these words my friend left the
 room, motioning me to follow him.
 We went across the hall to a small
 room furnished very simply. There
 were some cases of books, a leather
 lounge, and a couple of arm-chairs
 drawn up before a large mirror.
 Walking proudly to the mirror which
 reflected his erect form and handsome
 face the old man introduced me to
 "Brother Ben."
 "Of course I understood it all in a
 moment, the painted looking-glasses,
 the sad-faced women, and their reluct-
 ance to allow a stranger to intrude
 upon their sorrow.
 It was a complete surprise to me, for
 I had never suspected the least thing
 wrong with my friend, and I had be-
 lieved in his brother Ben without a
 shadow of doubt. Luckily the ladies

entered then, and by their tact relieved
 me from my embarrassment.
 The old man told me how much he
 and Ben enjoyed each other's society,
 and he complimented Ben upon his ap-
 pearance. "You are looking well, Ben,
 old boy, and I am pleased to see you in
 such good spirits to-day."
 Soon the daughter suggested that Ben
 might be tired, and I took the hint and
 made my adieu. As I bowed myself
 out the younger lady said: "We see no-
 body now, you know, but father enjoys
 your company, and if you would stop
 in to see him sometimes you would be
 doing us a great favor; and I promised
 that I would come."
 I went quite often and nearly always
 was taken to see Brother Ben, because
 he had taken such a liking to me, the
 old man said.
 I learned from the ladies that Ben
 had been drowned when he was a boy,
 but of late the hallucination that he
 was living and was insane had been
 fixed in his brother's mind.
 One day my friend told me that he
 was worried about Ben. "He seems to
 be failing a little," said he. "I fancy
 that his mind is less clear than it was.
 I have noticed when talking with him
 he loses the thread of the conversation
 oftener than formerly."
 He was right. "Brother Ben" was
 failing. It was pathetic to hear the old
 man say: "Ben, my boy, you are a terrible
 case to-day; or, 'You should take
 better care of yourself, brother; you
 think too much and sleep too little.'"
 I had a private interview with the
 ladies one day, and we decided that
 "Ben" would be better for a little trip
 away—the mirror was removed and
 we told the old man that his brother
 had gone for a change of air. But he
 worried about Ben and missed him so
 that we had the mirror hung again, and
 told him that Ben had come back.
 He was overjoyed; he hastened to the
 mirror. "Ben, dear old Ben, I have
 missed you so. I am so glad that you
 came back," he said brokenly, petting
 the glass gently as he spoke. "And
 you'll stay with me always now, won't
 you, Ben? You won't leave me again,
 for we haven't long to stay now, you
 and I, and something tells me that we
 will both go together, old fellow."
 He talked rapidly after this and soon
 he could only with difficulty get to his
 old seat before the glass.
 "Ben, we're almost there," he would
 say, and then he would ask us if it
 were not pitiful to see Ben looking so
 poorly.
 Indeed it was, and our tears would
 start as we saw the reflection of the
 trembling limbs and vacant, wandering
 gaze.
 The end came at last, peaceful and
 calm. He had been in bed some days
 in a sort of half-stupor. He roused one
 night and called: "Mother." "Yes,
 father, I am here," she said, gently. "I
 am going home now, and Ben's going,
 too. I am glad I can take him with me,
 for he is so feeble and so flighty that he
 wouldn't know how to get along with-
 out me, poor old boy, and then he might
 bother you, mother, if I wasn't here to
 sort of look after him."
 He nestled down among the pillows,
 looking so happy and contented. "Yes,
 Ben, we are going together, just as we
 came," he whispered, and in a few min-
 utes he was home with Ben.—Marie