BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting of the Council-Business Dis-

posed of.

The board of trade council met this

morning in the board of trade rooms,

n sending telegrams. There was a grea

deal of time lost in the delivery of tele-

grams. He had written to the authoriies and had obtained an apology. His

telegrams were coming more regularly now. Mr. Christie and Mr. Wilson had

both apologized. Mr. Forrester often

complained that day rates were charged

not right for the C. P. R. telegraph com-

pany to charge day rates because the lines

fault of the sender. Mr. Hosmer had

written agreeing with him, but Mr. Wil-

son told him, in a personal interview, that

Mr. Leiser said the council should draw

Mr. Gray thought that the board should

President Flumerfelt suggested that the

The council concurred in the sugges-

The special committee in the alleged

liscrimination of freight rates asked for

further time to report. Agreed to.

D. Clifford of New South Wales, asked for data regarding exports and imports of British Columbia. Particular

he Tasmania exhibition and requested

Secretary Elworthy read a letter sent

Mr. Andrewartha, saying that the pro-

and he did not know that the Canadian

A letter was received asking that the

board take action regarding the taking off

of timber lands royalty in the case where

Mr. Gray said the legislature was the

roper place for the discussion. President Flumerfelt thought it was

not within the province of the board.

Mr. Renouf argued that the purchasers

government had taken up the affair.

not make any complaint unless they had good grounds to work upon.

Mr. Hosmer must be mistaken.

natter be left in abeyance.

be cheaply supplied by him.

Mr. Clifford. "Adopted."

he lands are pre-empted.

November 14.

attention to the facts.

President Flumerfelt in the chair.

## HAVING SEALERS' LUCK.

Several of the Fleet in Japan Have Been Lost While Others Have Big Catches.

Henry Deanis-How She Was Wrecked.

From Tuesday's Daily. By the Empress of India which arrived from Japan this morning came a big batch of interesting sealing news. Many of the Victoria schooners are doing very well and all have fortunately escaped without serious damage from the terrible storms. Not so with the American and Japanese vessels. The Mascotte, Rosa Sparks and Matthew Turner of San Francisco and the Charlotte, a British. vessel sealing out of one of the Japanese ports, are reported lost with all on came ashore here. The vessel brought board. The news is pretty positive, too, except as to the Matthew Turner. Captain Miner, of the wrecked schooner Han ry Dennis, arrived on the Empress. He is on his way home to Seattle, for which place he will leave to-night.

First as to catches. A letter to R. P. Rithet & Co., written at Hakodate on May 7, reports the following: Dora Sieward, 1321; Brenda, 1200; Casco, 1000; Mary Ellen, 1000; Beatrice, 936; Sophie Sutherland, 900: Henry Dennis, 861; Agnes Macdonald, 800; May Belle, 750; Oscar and Hattle, 630; E. B. Marvin, 600; Annie E. Paint, 600; Winchester, Ainsworth, 330; Emma Louise, 300; Penelope, 290; Alexander, 270; Herman, 262: Anna Mathide, 174. The Dora Sieward was in Hakodate May 10 for stores. She kohama for her boats. The letter to leaves pipe. Only two men from each leaves pipe. Only two men from each team to compete. When seen Captain Miner said:

know that the Mascotte of San Francisco and the English schooner Charlotte are lost and believe that the Rosa Sparks is gone but I do not know anything about the Matthew Turner. I was alongside of the Mascotte myself, and a Japanese man-of-war was by the side of the Charlotte. I know nothing definite about the Ross Sparks but it was generally believed she had gone down. There had been some pretty bad weather over there. By the way, Captain Snow, of the Retriever, was not lost. He reached land, as did all the boats except one. In that were a white man and two Chinese and they were lost. The name of the white man I have forgotten. The Henry Dennis was lost on April 14 at Sabatsu island. We were trying to make a harbor in the fog and ran on a reef. We got away in out boats and later rescued the vessel's catch of 861 skins and the personal effects of the crew. The sea and wind later drove the vessel upon the reef and her keel was pounded out of place. virtually split in two although when I sold her she was still clinging together. We were 800 miles from Yokohama and had a very hard time getting to that port. The Japanese transportation tried by every means in their power to beat us, and with our baggage and sealskins had a pretty tough time of it. None of the crew came back with me but remained to ship on other schooners. I left my scalskins in Hakodate to there await our orders from Seattle. I hated to see the Dennis go. She was a good vessel, and I had sailed her for many a mile."

Letters received by E. B. Marvin reand dollars had been spent in obtaining aptain J. G. Cox was to have The schooner left, there on May 19.

Henry Dennis. Later reports give the E. B. Marvin a catch of 800 skins and mention the llowing additional catches; 300; Arietas, 800; Umbrina, 800.

shipped a number of the crew of the

FROM THE ORIENT.

Empress of India Arrives With a Large Number of Passengers.

The steamship Empress of India arrived in from Japan and China at 5 o'clock this morning. She was reporte 20 miles west of Carmanah at shortly after midnight and made a good run up the straits. She was off the outer wharf 10 hours ahead of her scheduled time. She brought a large number of passengers who were unanimous in pronouncing the voyage a most pleasant one; Fair weather prevailed throughout the entire

The cabin passenger list was

as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore, Master At wood, G. C. Austin, Hen. A. H. Baring, Miss H. Barkley, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, Major Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bland, Pierre de Bagnenx, Mr. and Mrs. de Bernieres, Miss de Bernieres, J. B. Mr. Bland. Mr. and Mrs. Brower, Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Burgoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Cadby and child, Mr. and Mrs. Carment and child, Miss Carment, Miss Carrick, Dr. and Mrs. Clappe, E. J. Colthurst, Mrs. Coutts, Miss Coutts, Dr. Cox. Dr. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. James Dick and child, Mrs. Drew and children, Mr. and Mrs. Layard and child, Lieut. Leake, RN., Rev. and Mrs. Leaman and child, the Misses Leaman, Hon. Miss Lister, Hon. Mr. Lister, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Liddell and children. Mr. Lemke, P. M. Lortet, Mr. Lyall, Mrs. Lyle, Mr. Matsuki, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McClusky, Capt. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. William McQuade, Mrs. Milne, Capt, Nils Moller, Mr. Mollison, John Myer, Mrs. Munson and child, Miss A. Naess, Miss Parkes, John Payne, Mr. Percival, Mr. Pierce, W. Rentsche, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Mr. Dumelin, the Earl of Dunmore, Mr. and Mrs. Ede, Mrs. Evans and children, J. F. Favernay, Mr. Garland, Mr. Gray, W. M. Hallgarton, Miss Hargrave, Mr. Hargreaves, Rev. C. K. Harington, Miss L. Hart, Mr. Harada, Mr. Helm, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. T. Hewetson, Miss Amelia Hill, Miss Louisa Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mrs. W. E. Hoy and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Hulton, Hugh Inglis, Sir William Jardine Bart, Mrs. the coast wrecked, but very much alive. Jellison and children, Mrs. Kellar, Dr Pearson, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Ritchie, Joseph Rock, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Rogers, Rev. J. J. Roussielle, Mr. Rowand, Col. W. D. Samuells, Miss Schofield, Miss G. Schofield, Mr. Schomberg, Lord Henry Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoulaudi, Mr. Statchburry, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Swann and children, Mr. and Mrs. Swift and children, Mr. and Mrs. Swift and child, Wmi Tebb, Miss Tebb, Miss J. Kirkbride, G. G. Lancaster,

Twing, the Misses Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Gardener and children, W. Whitley, C. W. Whish, Mr. Wilkin-

son. Mr. Wolter. Lord Herbert Scott, who with the Earl of Dunmore, Hon. A. H. Baring and partry has been making a tour of the world, was joined here by his brother, Lord Henry Scott. The latter with Hoa. Return Home of Capt. Miner of the H. Dalrymple, and Hon. N. W. Elphinstone has been at the Driard. All the stone has been at the Driard. All the latter want to Vancouver on the Empress. The Scotts are sons of the Earl of Elden. Other distinguished passengers were Maj. Bennet, Lieut. Leake, R.N., Col. W. D. Samuells, and Sir William Jardine, who are on their way home to England. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McClusky, son-in-law and daughter of Judge G. Struve, of Seattle, arrived home from a trip to Japan. W. Ritchie, of Assam, left the ship here and is at the Hotel Victoria. There were 250 Chinese and 50 Japanese on the ship, and 57 of the former

1,800 tons of general cargo.

FIREMEN'S PROGRAMME. The Sports to be Engaged in on Saturday Morning.

The following are the events in the firemen's sports on Yates street Saturday morning next. The sports commence a

Ten a.m., wet test-Twelve men; distance, 500 feet to hydrant; lay 250 feet hose; uncouple and screw on pipe; hose cart to carry not less than 300 feet hose 550; Carlotta G. Cox, 544; Mary Taylor, and all couplings made three threads. 500; Allie I. Algar, 500; Louis D., 500; Time to be taken when water leaves the Theresa, 481; Rosa Sparks, 400; Willard pipe. First prize, \$100 and challenge cup presented by J. Kingham & Co., second prize, \$25.

Eleven a.m., coupling contest-Two men, couple 250 feet of hose; place pipe did not land her catch but carried it with on last coupling; connect to hydran; turn The Carlotta G. Cox called at Yo- on water; time to be taken when water

schooners Matthew Turner, Mascotte and Charlotte were lost with all on board.

When seen Captain Miner said: "I feet of hose; time to be called when cart crosses score. First prize, \$100 and cup presented by Challoner, Mitchell & Co. second prize, \$25.

1:30 p.m., recling contest—Six men; make couplings and reel 300 feet of hose

on cart. First prize, silver trumpet pre sented by Chief Deasy; second prize, \$15. 2 p.m., foot race—One hundred yards, firemen only. First prize, gold medal presented by Messrs. Pennock & Lowe; second prize, silver medal presented by C. E. Redfern.

William C. Ward, treasurer; T. R. Smith, secretary; Robert Ward, Ven.

Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. Canon Bean-

lands, Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Messrs. T. C. Sorby, Evers,

Keith, J. B. Gordon and twenty or thirty

The treasurer reported that \$10,000

sum of \$2500 had been taken from the

After a long and earnest debate, which

was freely participated in by the major-

ity of the gentlemen present, it was de-

cided that in consequence of the present

financial outlook and the duliness pervad-

ing the commercial world it was be bet-

ter to postpone the active prosecution of

THE COAL CAPITAL.

The Speedy Montsetrat-Lost George

Madachlan-An Interesting Case.

James Work of Wellington has gone

down to San Francisco to superintend

the erection of new coal yards and bun-

kers for the Dunsmuirs, which, it is

stated, will represent an outlay of \$250,-

By the 24th inst, there should be quite

a spare sprinkling of shipping in the har-

bor and at Departure Bay. The steam-

er Crown of England is due on Wednes-

and others may be expected any time.

The record breaking steamer Montser-

rat arrived from San Francisco yester-

hard bricks, to be used in the construc-tion of a new gas holder tank.

"How's your auntie?"

A case of unusual interest will come

C. E. Wynn Johnson started out again

resterday morning in search of his miss-

ing partner, George Maclachlan. Mr.

and will prosecute a most thorough

search before returning. He is confident

that Maclachian has not been drowned

and expects to find him somewhere along

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

son chartered the steamer Esperanza

others.

the work.

000.

the Cape of Good Hope from Halifax. Evers and Keith, authors of the success-arrived at Yokohama on May 17. She ful design. Florence M. Smith, which went around \$4000 mentioned and paid to Messrs.

new on what conditions they were buying land, and then afterwards they want CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL A resolution was carried to the effect Active Work on the New Building Postthat the matter was receiving the attenponed. tion of the board and urging the writer. to submit his case to the legislative au-Last evening a numerously attended thorities in whose sphere the matter

meeting of the congregation of Christ properly was. Church Cathedral was held in the Christ Letters were received regarding the Church school room under the presidency non-dispatch of the Quadra at the time of Right Rev. Bishop Perrin, to consider whether it would be desirable under the of the loss of the Estelle. The question of communicating direct present circumstances to proceed with the with the government or through the parerection of the new cathedral. liamentary members was brought up. Among those present and who part in the discussion were the Hon. Wr. Justice Crease, Hon. Mr. Justice Drake,

Secretary Elworthy read the copy of the letter sent to the department of marine and fisheries regarding the wreck of the Estelle. The communications were received, filed and acknowledged.

that they had seen the minister of mar- enters ine regarding lighthouses on the coast. cloaks, the making of children's muffs, Mr. Davies thought the Quadra should mufflers, and such articles. It is really be kept in commission throughout the a fine, soft, long fur and rather costly.

Mr. Futcher said the Quadra could be put in commission in a day or two.

Communication filed and acknowledged. the board was discussed. President Flumerfelt suggested that a committee be appointed. Mr. Davies thought that a \$1.50, while those striped with white sell more extended report should be given this year. It would require six weeks at can be dyed, and is dyed, but the trap east to compile the mining report.

Mr. Renouf suggested that the report be printed in smaller type.

The board nominated the chairmen he various committees as revisers of re-

Council adjourned at 12:30 INSOLVENT ESTATES.

How They are Wound Up in Ontario-Majority Rule.

Green, Worlock & Co. failure, the fol- animal's previous exposure to the blasts lowing from the Waterford, Ont., Star will be interesting: As will be seen by an advertisement in

day and the ship Seargant has arrived, another column the assignee of this estate and ships J. B. Brown, Sea King, Glory has called a meeting of the creditors to of the Seas, Highland Light, Yosemite be held in the opera house, Waterford, on Wednesday next, May 9th, at 10 a.m. The skins were bales and sent to New A statement of the affairs of the business will be distributed at once so that day afternoon, only three days and 12 the depositors and other creditors may hours out. Captain Blackburn claims be fully informed of the condition of to have made more trips between this things in good time before the meeting, port and San Francisco during the past An impression sems to have got abroad year and three days than any other that the Bank of Commerce holds a lien afternoon he completed his thirty-first voyage for that period. The Montserpartners which was given years ago and rat will be loaded and off again to-mor which happily need not be resorted to. the bank holds only a portion of the bills The Nanaimo Gas company is inviting discounted by L. Becker & Co., some \$31,000 out of \$85,000, the greater part enders for the supply of 125,000 good of the remainder of these bills and all things are indispensable; first, that he the real estate and mortgages being free sympathetically assimilates what constiand unencumbered in the hands of the up in the police court in a few days, assignee for the benefit of the other crediwhen a mam named Freeman will be assignee for the benefit of the other credi-called upon to answer to a charge of tors. Besides these, no doubt the Bank of Commerce will have a considerable grossly insulting a Miss Dickenson. A ection of the public is already familiar surplus of its securities to hand over to the assignee after its own claim is satiswith the alleged facts of the case, which have given rise to the vulgar query of

fied. It is the desire of the assignee that the of the real estate, etc., shall be made ing, what has previously been felt to ure which nature has denied man. the general body of depositors and he proposes, we understand, to suggest at terpretation, too, is the most effective ence in the shape and size of the names, the meeting next week, that the deposition mode of cultivating in students a susception of skin, strength and use of cultivating in students a susception of skin, strength and use of cultivating in students a susception of skin, strength and use of cultivating in students a susception of skin, strength and use of cultivating in students a susception of skin, strength and use of cultivating in students a susception of skin, strength and use of cultivating in students as susceptions. the statements and value the securities, spiritualified thought depends. including the real estate, and determine with him and the inspectors as to the leaders of the elecutionary world of what best mode of disposing of the estate so vocal culture, worthy of the hame, costs; of the feet are covered with two totally that the depositors may get the very ut- and the kind encouragement which it remost that may be made out of it.

QUARANTINE PROTECTION. (7) To the Editor-I had my attention call- er of varied intonation should be espe ed the other day to the fact that Messrs | ally cultivated, as it is through intona-Prior and Earle were applying to the Dominion government for \$4000, to be ex- ducted and the hearer's sympathes are pended in repairing the Earle, and this circumstance immediately recalled to my much, and as systematic and scientific mind the purchase of the above boat cultivation for the interpretation of the

When the government officials here were offered the Earle as a quarantine tories of music, for the training of the the sights seen from the trains boat, a gentleman who is considered one singing voice.—The Dial. when the messages were handed in for of the best shipping authorities in the night rates. He contended that it was province immediately called upon those in charge and urged them not to purchase the vessel in question, saying she Some Methods of Warfare that Were were down in the night. This was no would prove a most unsatisfactory purchase and totally unfit for the service required of her. Another gentleman, who had very carefully inspected the steamer during her construction through curiosity to see what kind of a job a nmon bridge carpenter had made of ship-building, also interviewed the officials and told them that it was most unwise for them to have anything to do with the steamer, as she was nothing but a "basket," and would take more money for repairs than she was worth, Strange to say, however, the officials

knew more than either of the practical | British flag generally do know more than anyone else—and so the representatives of the Dominion government closed the orts of British Columbia. Particular deal. Immediately thereafter the sum neution was made of butter which could of \$6000 was expended in repairs and a e cheaply supplied by him.

disinfecting apparatus. After two mosths time, however, the "noble Ear'e" referred reported in full, stating that a had to be put on the docks for further recopy of the report had been forwarded to pairs, and a short time after site had again to be attended to. It is now over W. C. Andrewartha wrote regarding seven months since she was laid up with that very insignificant inconvenience a that the board of trade take action in se-curing exhibits from the province of oxide blast" about which the Colonist was British Columbia. The exhibition opens | never tired of prating, is now as worthless as regards protecting us from small-pox or such like diseases as if it were at the bottom of the harbor, and is unite vince had made no advance in the matter | incapable of destroying "even the most powerful germs."

In view of the above facts, is it any wonder that the city authorities have to resort to extra precautions when Chinese or other possibly infected persons are being landed here, or that the Dominion government officials are kicking at an acion of the city's which indirectly reflects considerable discredit upon their man-

agement? For the benefit of those who don't know, I might add that not even the high and mighty authorities at Ottawa, though they waste twice the sum asked, can ever make the Earle anything but what she was, is, and always will be a worthless article and a monument of their bad judgment. ANTI-BLUNDERER

SKUNK OR BLACK MARTIN.

Furs of Malodorous Origin Worn by Pashionable Women.

"Do you know what is one of the most important fur animals that we have?" said a Fifth avenue fur dealer to a writer for the New York Tribune. "Well, it is the common, maledorous skunk, but you never heard of skunk fur in a retail Messrs. Earle and Prior wrote saying store. We sell it as black martin and it hat they had seen the minister of marine regarding lighthouses on the coast. cloaks, the making of children's muffs, Mr. Renouf agreed with Mr. Davies.
The United States government did not keep their boats tied up.

Mr. Renouf agreed with Mr. Davies.
The United States government did not keep their boats tied up.

Mr. Renouf agreed with Mr. Davies.

The dealth of the state of the state of their boats tied up. able word, simply because the animal is capable of making an extremely disagrae-Mr. Conson remarked that it was a able odor. But if a skunk is not molestcase of hours not days in the saving of ed he will not use his powerful and unique means of defence. It is a fact that some trappers have successfully The compiling of the annual report of started skunk stock farms. The wholly black animals are most valuable, as a as low as 25 cents. Of course the fur pers have generally lost this difference in the price of the striped skins. Lately, however, some of the country boys have taken to fooling the fur buyers by dye ing the furs themselves with moustach dye or other concections. Great is the wrath of the dealers when they detect such tricks. There is a story up in Connecticut that one trapper passed off a lot of imitation skunk skins on a buyer who was too tipsy to see the deception until it was too late to trace it. The trapper had the skin of a jet black Holstein cow In view of the proceedings in the that had grown fine, long for by the of winter. This cow hide he carefully cut up to imitate skunk skins, talls and all, and counting them out rapidly to the dealer, along with the genuine skins, he made them pass the befuddled inspection of the buyer and got \$20 for the cow's hide, all the whole animal was worth. York. After that this dealer never

READING ALOUT

System of Training for the Reading Voice Suggested.

bought skunk skins when he was tight."

How is the best response to the esser tial life of a poem to be secured by the teacher from the pupil? I answer, by the fullest interpretative vocal rendering of it. On the part of the teacher, two tutes the real life of a poem; second, that we have that vocal cultivation de mitted to several generations. What is n anded for an effective rendering of justly allowed to chirognomy is true of what he has assimilated. Lecturing a every other part of the body, in its probout poetry does not of itself avail more portionate relation to the skin of human for poetical cultivation than lecturing activity. With these rational conclusions about music avails, of itself, for musical the votary of palmistry will not be conrealization of all these securities, the sale | the way of giving shape to, or organis | power to read the past, present and futwith the full knowledge and approval of some extent; but they cannot take the place of inward experience. Vocal in ent lines in different persons is the differors appoint a committee from among tibility to form-that unification of mat- muscles, and external pressure. Therethemselves of two or three good men in ter and manner upon which so much of fore, hands of different persons are not whom they have confidence, to go through the vitality and effectiveness of expressed alike, nor both hands of the same per-

ceives from them is in keeping with their Becker may make an offer for the estate. compass of the voice, and render it quent flexure and nothing more.

smooth, powerful and melodious. A pow As these facts may not be public property, I take the liberty of placing them before your readers, allowing them to draw their own inferences and to judge whether they redeat credit upon the Original contents of the methods usually employed for the rendering of the methods usually employed for the rendering of the methods usually employed for the training of the reading stow the ground is baked under the product of the reading that the product of the p ployed for the training of the reading sun, and the strangest phen voice and those employed, as in conserva-

> BEES IN THE BREACH. Used in Old Times.

The part played by bees on a certain occasion was, if the Abbe della Rocca is to be believed, equally effective. "Amurath, the Turkish emperor," says our authority, "during one of the sieges had made a breach in the wall, and was about to storm the town, when he found that about the breach the inhabitants had placed numerous hives of bees. The Janissaries, brave as they were, dared not face the insects, and refused to advanice.'

There is also a story, which we canmen above named officials under the not bring ourselves to believe, of a privateer's crew of forty to fifty men cap-turing a Turkish galley with 500 sea-men and soldiers aboard by means of a swarm of bees judiciously thrown among the musneakable ones. However this may be, there are enough authentic instances of strange methods of attack to provide amply sufficient material for the casnist in deciding what is fair and what unfair in war.

Burning maptha, boiling lead, birds. carcases of men and horses, Chinese stinkpots, besides the implements already mentioned, have all been used for offensive or defensive purposes in actual warfare. And what with our modern systems of dazzling by electric light, sub-marine attacks, flying machines, and elaborate lethal apparatus, it seems not im- ran for an hour, and then beautiful palm probable that we are on the eve of resorting to some of the more fanciful there pushed into the sand, forming beau methods of Eastern warfare, which, fifty or a hundred years ago, would most distinctly have been regarded as so many attempts to hit below the belt.—The Saturday Review.

COLOR HEARING

Sound Equivalents of Various Colors Distinguished.

John Locke's blind man, who hazarded the guess that the color scarlet was probably something like the sound of a trumpet, is generally thought to have simply spoken according to his lights; but Dr. W. S. Coleman's articles on the subject have now laid the foundation of a science of color hearing. The term is defined by him as applying to the special case in which a color sensation is excited by some auditor stimulus as, for example, by the pronunciation of the vowel sounds. It is not a matter of association, as in the case of the "shrill squeak" evoked by the filing of a saw or the drawing of a slate pencil down a slate. Dr. Coleman estimates the number of people who possess the faculty of color hearing as under 12 per cent., and mentions a case described by Flournoy, in which the vowel "i" awakened the impression of an orange circle with an of men and women have been seen by 'fi' in black in the centre. Theophile Gautier, under the influence of baschich, road men have talked about seeing them heard the sound equivalents, whatever they may have been, of various colors. month ago there was a little lake on The notion is, at all events, of respecle antiquity. Dr. Coleman cites as believers in color hearing Hoffman, Goethe and Hans Sachs, and refers to the case of St. Catherine of Siena, who had "a bright red color sensation whenever she saw or thought of the Host." Lancet, which comments learnedly on Dr. Coleman's theories, feels disposed to think that the red ribbon which adorns the black blue bonnet of the female members of the Salvation Army is a parallel case, and not difficult to explain on the principles of conventional metaphor.

WITHOUT SCIENTIFIC BASIS Palmistry Declared to Be a Humbug by

a Magazine Writer. After many experiments with those considered most successful, and a study of the subject in the light of anatomy, physicles, and natural coincidences, says a writer in the Century, I regard palmistry without basis in science or sense. That no two hands have ever been absolutely similar is indisputable. When critically examined no two leaves or flowers, though of the same species, appear exactly alike, much less would such complex, organizations as human hands be found without difference. General conclusions can, therefore be drawn rived in California, their final destiny, from the shape and size of the hands, as to strength, suppleness, circulation of blood, temperament and size of the form | Ananheim. Another company, the Am to which they belong. But even here a large margin must be allowed for departures from general rules. Huge hands are sometimes the mortification of small and otherwise beautiful women, while giants are found with small feet and diminutive hands. Sometimes large feet and hands are possessed by the same persons. Walker and Darwin observed that the hands of the children of laboring men are larger by birth than those of persons whose ancestors have lived idle lives or have been engaged in vocations not re

quiring the use of the hands. Though such children might become 1enowned for intellectuality or proficiency in art, the large hand might be trans cultivation. Both may be valuable in tent. It is mystery he seeks and all stocked with more than 200 ostriches

The sole and sufficient cause of differ son. Francis Galton's remarks in his There is no true estimate among the work "Finger Prints," are to the point: The palms of the hands and the soles

distinct clases of marks. The most conspicuous are the creases or folds of Information also on any other matter can be founded in the lower schools which be furnished at the meeting. We under stand there is a probability that Mr. The muscles of articulation, extend the clothes; they show the lines of most free control one hundred feathers go to the pound. The value of one hundred feathers go to the pound. The value of one pound is at Port Elizabeth that the creases in old clothes; they show the lines of most free control of the feathers from South Africa

PHANTASMS OF THE DESERT Mysterious Mirages Seen on a Journey Through Colorado's Plains.

The strange mirages of the the neighborhood of Barstow, are causing unusual interest stow the ground is baked under tition to the lakes bordered trees, grass and flowers, which, spell of the phenomena, appea these plains, the passengers queer figures of men and women and sometimes floating in the

"I don't know what to queer condition of things, Forsyth, a brakeman on the Pacific to a correspondent of York Sun. "I am not super the sights which I have beheld past two weeks have made me very much as to what the mirages were. Last Thursday morning pulled out of Barstow for the The night had cooled the parche but in a few hours, when the climbed high, it grew hot again. 50 miles east of Barstow we saw that we shall remember to the l A great sheet of water loomed plain, a few miles away from looked like a long straggling lake sand plain, and several passengers up their windows and began to the air was already cooler, and would soon be very pleasant. them that it was nothing but They couldn't believe it, and when the road curved toward the great lake that we would soon be running along its borders. They waited, of course, and what hap-

pened to them has happened to passengers

day in and day out for weeks bef

They never got any nearer. But

length a strange thing happened. trees skirted the lake, which here singularly pretty bay, on which the a fantastic way. The figures grew plainer, and it was to be seen that they were to all appearances human beings. Some were in white and others in much the ordinary garb of the plains. Suddenly some queer patches grew in the desert air above the lake. They assumed shape and then it was seen that they bore bodies of men, but they looked unca and ghostlike. Strange antics were but no sound could be heard. The moved about as though borne on a wind that now and anon changed its course, but no wind was blowing. There were seven or eight figures in the air and more than a dozen on the take. Like a flash the figures in the air and those on the lake and the green trees disappeared and the lake itself was gone. Everybod gave a cry of relief. They had been bound as if by a spell. Several thought it was an actual lake, but the figures in boats were too uncanny to be real, then there were those that had been in the sky! That was too much, apparently, for anyone to believe them gannine. Yet some had an idea that through some strange hocus-pocus of nature they might have been men. These strange figures of men and women have been seen by hitherto. Near The Needles about a which there were three of them. I would some of the scientists tak hold of the matter and make some in-

OSTRICH FARMING.

The Industry as it is Carried on in South Africa

vestigations."

The feathers of the ostrich have been in use for centuries in South Africa; they have especially been used as fans to drive away mosquitos. Fashion, however, has brought them into much use in Europe and thus raised their value. A new industry has consequently arisen, and the breeding of these birds for their feathers has become a branch of farming unique in character. In Cape Colony several millions of pounds are invested in

The ostrich was first introduced into the United States for breeding purposes in 1882. Years ago the attention of the then commissioner of agriculture was called to this industry, and though he tried to interest the government in enterprise, nothing came of such efforts. In 1882, a troop of 200 picked ostriches were started on their way from Cape Town to North America. Only 22 and were at once located on the ranch of the California Ostrich company erican Octrich company, was organized in Maine about the same time. company succeded in bringing 23 birds to the valley San Luis Rey in California where they established the second ostric farm in the United States. There at now several ostrich farms in California and four of them are breeding campe. The imported birds have suffered much from the acclimation process, but the have survived, and the success of pioneer enterprise was such as to courage similar ventures at other points. It is yet too early to say whether ostrical farming will be a pronounced success the United States or not.

In 1865 there were no more than tame ostriches in South Africa. years later there were 32,000. The ing ostrich farm in Cape Colony is Heat town Towers. This extensive and well managed farm extends over 3,000 acres and is surrounded by wire fences. It is

The two essential points in ostrici farming are free spaces and good fences. The soil must be rich in alkalies. Shed are needed for shelter from cold an wet, also for hatching. A female trich lays eggs on alternate days, about 14 in all but if one is taker of the nest, she will continue laying til she has produced twenty or thirly eggs before she thinks of hatching them Artificial hatching is largely carried at Cape Town.

The feathers are cut three tim two years. A full grown ostrich yiel about one pound of feathers; ninety amounts to £2,000,000.

Lhasa, the Home Grand Lama-

White Man Therein for or M

It is easy to see wh It is easy to see their doors against their doors against this any priest-ridden pris Tibet. The major class of the young melass of the young mela ust priesthood. L. f Buddhism, contain inhabitants, but 20,0 crowd the lamaser These monasteries ar a large part of the co them contain thousan et we know of only ith a population of six others from one thousand inhabitants ople, tending their thinly over the vast imes densely in the The lamas or priests acy would vanish we admitted. They loo as the certain pre this is the basis of T But Buddhists are arms, and Lhasa, be incarnate Buddha visited by many pilg. all over Eastern As has set foot in Lha Fathers Huc and skins and in the gar

spent many weeks of the literature of Huc's delightful eventful journey fro he forbidden city. savagely attacked, ubstantiated by the Since other Europ the summit of the almost invariably 1 their ambition. nteresting discover, Lhasa was the c they hoped for. failed, and had it xplorers who stol oly city we shou of Lhasa to-day th century ago. As ears in these later A. K. lived a who made a survey o which is even more than when Huc saw Buddhism is the m f Buddha, where who is not merely but who is looked the incarnation of ing, surmounted b sparkling in the dazzling and gorge isible for miles Travelling along Lhasa a dozen or jevalsky to Rockh ound themselves difficult to conc heigths. Lhasa h ley, but if anothe

ame to an altitu the summit of Mo Tibetan mountains one of the Catskil rest upon the lot great altitudes v most of the time, geologist Bogdano diggers make the air do the work from dirt. Bask and gold-dust are and then slowly The gold being hea vertically, while th o one side, and well cleaned. Th some of those disc North Tibet, which 12,000 in altitud the plateau as th their summits riv Himalayas in ele Nature shows

were piled above t

top would not be

Tibetan capital. Fo

tern Tibet Captair

than the stone a

and mysteries h base of the plate Nor, a lake knows nese maps, but no man, in modern saw it in 1876-7 four great journ water of the Tari hundreds of miles and though Lob let, its waters are one of the most without any know are not impregna been suggested by geographers that a subterranean Some distance

plateau is a s 1890 by Grum Gr according to the nearly two hund of the sea. ession, a little Turfan, and not gion in the worl to geographers, uestion the accu tific skepties, ho wrong themselv Several explore

ed from the hei them are Rockh tain Bower and the English mis were inexorably proached the L are working th are eager to be city, and the F Rhins, who, bef journey, wrote th on Central Asia We have no rea explorer now in fortunate than turned back thr who was twice r Bower or Tay the goal only to Many Tibetans would be friendly Bower was final natives told him heads if we w You may kill u well for us as to

Among the m northwest bulwa man opposes fev is more pitiless