The Colonist.

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WOMEN'S TRADE FEDERATION.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Delegates from nearly 80 women's societies in different parts of the country assembled yesterday in national convention at the Holborn town hall in response to a call issued by the Women's Trade Union Association for the purpose of considering the feasibility of a federation on the lines of the Men's Trade Congress of this country and the American Federation of Labor.

Miss Frances Hicks, who delivered the opening address, criticized the well meaning and benevolent women who were wasting energy in endeavoring to direct female labor into channels already overflowing, while continuing to patronize high-toned stores in which gross scandals and hardships, as well as open defiance of the law were permitted. She scored the so-called philanthropic ladies who patronized the milliners and dry goods shops and bought their bonnets and mantles from jaded girls in their teens and who were compelled to stand on their feet from twelve to fifteen hours a day, not daring to protest as the result would be their dismissal to the street at an hour's notice. A committee appointed to draw up a programme reported this morning on the basis upon which such federation should be organized, and it was unanimously adopted. This basis is as follows:

A central council, composed of representatives of various societies, and possibly of individuals possessing special experience. A finance committee, to obtain funds for work approved for the central council; to inspect accounts periodically and to report. An investigation committee, to obtain and schedule information concerning condition of women's employments. Among the subjects which this committee might investigate are women's and children's employment in shops, in season trades, in unhealthy trades, in trades where women compete with men, the sanitation of workshops, etc. An educational committee, to arrange debates, discussions and lectures to workingwomen's clubs and societies, and to draft leaflets and pamphlets embodying information on special legal and industrial points. A statistical committee, to collect and tabulate information already existing in government blue books, foreign publications and the local press. An organization committee, to assist and promote trade organizations, technical and other classes, social clubs, etc. A parliamentary and legal committee, to watch parliamentary proceedings, to note special and test cases in the law courts, and to promote such legislative action as the central council may consider desirable. This committee should also take an active part in the election of women to various public bodies, and in securing their appointment to public bodies. An executive committee was appointed to perfect the legal details connected with the incorporation of the new federation under the laws relating thereto.

FUTURE OF CATHOLICISM.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Morning Post has this dispatch from Rome: "The Pope is in excellent health and spirits. He is busy just now preparing several documents with the object of showing that the church not only may share in the progress of society, keeping pace with the most sweeping changes, but also may find in this progress the elements of a great development. The documents are calculated to show the pope's immense faith in the future of Catholicism."

VICTORIA'S WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR:—It appears to me that our city council are about to perpetrate a most silly act in making the purchase of the Elk lake watershed. It is very doubtful if there will be funds sufficient to acquire the area desired, and after that the city will have a white elephant on its hands, costing annually several thousand dollars in the form of taxes.

I have read Mr. Gray's suggestions, and plan No. 2 especially, proposing to cut off Beaver lake, commends itself to my understanding of that basin, and it would have been much more satisfactory if the scheme submitted by that gentleman had been referred to the water committee and city engineer to report upon, instead of being shelved in so summary a manner.

Why all this haste in making the purchase of the watershed? What betterment of our water supply as now in force does it promise? By all means push the constructions of the filter beds, but the expenditure of the residue acquired under the by-law should be carefully considered from all points of view. RATEPAYER.

Dyspepsia causes Dizziness, Headache, Constipation, Variable appetite, Rising and Scouring of Food, Palpitation of the Heart, Distress after Eating. Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia if faithfully used according to directions.

FRASER VALLEY PROTECTION

Scope of the Joint Commission of Inquiry Proposed to Be Appointed.

Practical Suggestions by the Provincial Executive—A Lookout for Future Overflows.

The proposition of the Dominion government with respect to the protection of the Fraser river valley from floods is contained in a return of the correspondence on the subject between the two governments laid before the legislature yesterday. It is embraced in an extract from an approved report of a committee of the privy council of the Dominion, transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia under date the 10th inst., and reading as follows:

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a dispatch, hereto attached, dated 19th October, 1894, from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, transmitting a report of the executive council of that province, having reference to the situation in the Fraser valley as affected by the periodical overflowing of the Fraser river, the loss effected by abnormal inundations, and the possibility of adopting some comprehensive system of protection or prevention for the safety of the general interests involved.

The Minister of Public Works, to whom the matter was referred, observes that the report in question reviews at some length, and quotes the several opinions expressed since the recurrence of the floods on the Fraser river by various bodies and persons of British Columbia, all having reference to the best possible means to be taken for the prevention of said floods, those proposals having all in view the dyking or embanking of the lands along the Fraser, and the necessity that exists to do the work as quickly and as permanently as it is possible.

The minister adds that the committee of the executive council, in that report, express the opinion that an investigation by trained and experienced engineers is necessary before any definite conclusion can be formed, and that such engineers should be appointed to make a complete and thorough examination of the basin of the Fraser river, taking levels and generally acquiring all physical and other data necessary to found conclusions as regards the cost of such works, their nature, and the best mode of constructing them.

The committee of the executive council further recommends that the Dominion government be invited to join in the appointment of a commission to examine, ascertain and report on the following points:

1. Giving area of country necessary to be protected, length of dyking to be built in each locality, extent of country where irrigation would be possible, and facilities for such protection and irrigation.

2. All physical data bearing on matters connected with dyking and irrigation in the Fraser, Thompson and other river basins, where improvements are desirable.

3. Particulars of snow and rain falls, temperature and meteorological data relating to the rising and falling of the Fraser, especially during the freshet of 1894.

4. Ascertaining of highest flood level, rate of rising of waters, and duration of maximum flood level.

5. Notes on character of lands affected, values, &c.

6. Approximate estimate of cost.

7. Plans and maps showing mechanical operations involved.

The minister concurs in the opinion expressed in the said report, and he recommends that the government of Canada do send one or more engineers of the department of public works to act in conjunction with any officers of the British Columbia government in making the proposed investigation, and further, that the Dominion government do defray one-half of the cost of the operations of the said commission, the total expenses not to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

The report of the British Columbia executive, to which the above is an answer, reads thus:

The committee of council having had under consideration the situation in the Fraser valley as affected by the periodic overflowing of the Fraser river, and the loss effected by abnormal inundations, and having taken into consideration the conditions out of which such circumstances arise, and the possibility of adopting some comprehensive system of protection or prevention for the safety of the general interests involved:

The committee observe that their attention was called to the more serious aspects of the occurrence of these floods by the unusual volume of water in the Fraser and its tributaries in the early part of the summer of the present year, and the loss then occasioned by an overflow which proved to be unprecedented in the history of this province so far as may be determined by authentic and recorded observations. While prompt action was taken for the protection of life and property and the temporary relief of all requiring aid and in distress, preliminary steps were also taken with a view to an investigation of the future requirements of the localities affected by the flood so as to safeguard their respective interests.

At the same time, the committee also observe, suggestions were made by various persons in the press, discussions arose in the boards of trade of the province, and the matter became more or less one of general interest.

The following is an extract from a letter bearing date June 11, 1894, from the Honorable Theodore Davie, Attorney-General and Premier of the Province, to the Right Honorable Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister of Canada, calling his attention to the serious state of affairs occasioned by the flood:

"We have had several steamers at work and have succeeded in providing shelter and food for all, animals as well as men. We are now arranging for a supply of seed, so that when the floods subside the farmers may be in a position to renew as far as possible the crops destroyed. So far, therefore, while the people of this province appreciate the spirit which prompted the offer of generous aid, not only on behalf of your government, but on the part of the people of Eastern Canada generally, it is not considered desirable to appeal for such assistance, considerable as the loss is.

"The most serious and important aspect of the case affects the future. Bridges have been washed away, roads and trails obliterated, dyke walls broken down, and a large area of district covered with debris which will involve great labor and expense to remove. To restore all the facilities of communication, to remove the debris, and provide greater protection in the future, are matters involving extraordinary outlay.

"What is plainly the lesson of the floods is the necessity of a comprehensive system of dyking which will include the whole inundated area of the Fraser valley. The magnitude of the task places it beyond, more particularly at the present time, the ability of private enterprise, and makes it clearly the duty of the state to undertake. While we may not have such floods again, as we have not had before, for many years, yet the danger exists and they are liable to occur at any time. As a state duty, and as affecting a district in which the Dominion government owns a very large amount of public land, I would suggest that your government co-operate with us in carrying it out, either in the way of conveying to the province for its benefit unalienated lands within the district, or acting conjointly with the province, or both. Of course without further consideration I am not prepared to state the exact lines upon which such agreement should be based, but that some effective and comprehensive scheme is necessary to be undertaken has been decided upon, and to what extent the Dominion government should, if willing, co-operate, would be a matter for arrangement. The undertaking is one which has a most important bearing upon the interests of this province for all time to come, and must be faced sooner or later. We propose to act with as little delay as possible.

"There is another matter which has been previously and frequently brought to the attention of your government, and that is the necessity of protecting the banks of the Fraser from erosion by the current, which in the course of years has carried away much valuable land, and which even threatens during some extraordinary freshet to entirely divert the course of the Fraser by providing a new outlet. I feel the necessity of urging most strongly that your government should begin at once a comprehensive survey of the Fraser, with a view to permanent protection of the banks.

"There is still another matter to which I beg to direct your attention. I refer to the establishment of meteorological stations at convenient points in the interior, from which conditions such as have produced the present disaster could be observed in time to give the government and the people information in advance. Approximately, by this means it would be possible each year to foretell the volume of water that might be expected in the Fraser a week or two ahead, and in case of an inundation such as we have had, and which came entirely without warning, preparations could be made whereby much of the loss suffered would be avoided. This is a matter which might be mutually arranged. With instruments supplied, the provincial government agents or other officials could act as agents of the meteorological service, and apart altogether from the purpose to which I now refer, their reports would be useful in a variety of ways and very valuable.

"I have, since commencing this letter, received a telegram from Revelstoke pointing out an alarming state of things there. Revelstoke is, as you are aware, situate on the Columbia river. The matter of protection works at Revelstoke has been already urged by this Government. It is stated in the telegram that an expenditure of from $5,000 to $10,000 would be sufficient for the purpose, and operate to save the town from destruction.

"Trusting that these matters will have, at an early date, your careful and favorable consideration, I have the honor to remain,

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "THEODORE DAVIE."

"OTTAWA, June 21st, 1894.

"DEAR MR. DAVIE.—I have just received your letter of the 11th, and am much obliged for the information it contains in reference to the unfortunate Fraser inundation. The prompt manner in which your government have come to the assistance of the settlers is highly creditable. As to the suggestions which you make regarding co-operation to prevent future trouble of this kind, I shall bring your views to the attention of my colleagues, in order that they may be very carefully considered. Believe me,

"Yours sincerely,

"JNO. S. D. THOMPSON."

[Here follow extracts from the provincial press, including a letter signed "R. W." appearing in the COLONIST on June 6, with the editorial comment thereon; the COLONIST report of the discussion on the floods at meetings of the B. C. Board of Trade on June 5 and June 11; the resolution of the New Westminster Board of Trade of June 6, with the Columbian's editorial comment; report of the joint meeting of the boards of trade; Columbian editorials of June 5 and 9; World correspondence of June 6; and the News-Advertiser's editorial on the paper read by Mr. Palmer at the Agassiz agricultural convention. The report then proceeds as below.]

The committee observe that the undertaking of any comprehensive scheme, such as has been indicated in a general way, involves considerations regarding which only competent engineering knowledge and thorough investigation can fully and definitely determine. In involves, too, they further point out, a careful consideration of and inquiry into the various corporate interests affected, and a business-like understanding of the extent to which co-operation would be possible.

The conditions which produce the freshets are in an indefinite way generally understood. The causes, however, are more or less remote, and the practicability of overcoming the physical difficulties which may present themselves is extremely uncertain, if not entirely an unknown quantity. The main body of the Fraser and its numerous tributaries extend far into the interior, including within the basin drained a great variety and extent of country. They all have their source of supply in the mountain streams fed by melting snows, the waters of which, ever augmenting, enter the main stream at various points, and are finally embouched in the sea in great volume and with great force. On account of the heavy snowfall in the mountains in the winter of 1893-94, and the long late season ensuing before spring opened, and the sudden advent of fine weather and a powerful sun, the melting of snow was unusually rapid, and the great quantity of waters suddenly let loose precipitated the unparalleled freshet experienced. It has been suggested as an engineering possibility to regulate the downflow of water by constructing, at points determined to be most suitable, immense mountain reservoirs to be emptied as safety dictates, thus avoiding the sudden rush of waters into the main channel. To this has been added the suggestion of the utilization of these reservoirs at other seasons for the economic purposes of producing motive power for the generation of electricity for mining uses and for irrigation.

Regarding these matters the committee observe, as before alluded to, that they require investigation in all their details by specially trained and experienced engineers before any opinion can be formed, or any recommendation as to action or undertaking can be made, and for the purpose of such a preliminary examination ample time and a considerable appropriation are necessary.

The committee remark that what seems to be necessary in the first instance is the appointment of engineers of good standing and experienced in such work to make a complete and thorough examination of the basin of the Fraser river, taking levels, ascertaining areas of available lands to be benefited and protected, making rough estimate of cost, acquiring meteorological information, and generally obtaining all physical and other data necessary upon which to found conclusions; and in the second instance to refer the notes, maps, and all data collected and compiled by the commissioners to some eminent engineer, especially an authority upon works of such character, for report.

The committee therefore recommend that the Dominion government be invited to join in the appointment of a commission to examine, ascertain, and report upon the following particulars:—

1. The area of country necessary to be protected, or that would be affected in any way by floods, and the length of dyking to be carried out in each locality; and also the extent of country in which irrigation would be possible by means of mountain reservoirs; and further, to ascertain the facilities for and the practicability of this means of protection and irrigation.

2. All physical data available regarding the various localities immediately concerned, or having a bearing generally on all matters connected with dyking and irrigation in the Fraser, Thompson and other river basins where improvements are desirable to be carried out.

3. Particulars of snow and rainfalls, ranges of temperature, maximum and minimum, available throughout each drainage basin, and particularly of the upper portions of the same, or in any other localities that may have a bearing on the improvements under consideration; and generally all meteorological data available having a relation to the rising and falling of the Fraser, and more particularly relating to the freshet of 1894.

4. Highest known flood levels, rate of rising of waters and duration of maximum flood level, so far as is available, along the main streams and principal tributaries of the Fraser.

5. Notes on the physical character of the lands affected and present value, etc.

6. An approximate estimate of carrying out the work as a whole.

7. Plans and maps necessary to show fully the mechanical operations involved.

8. And, generally, all data of whatsoever nature and from whatsoever source that may be required for thoroughly comprehending the nature of the undertaking.

The committee also recommend urging upon the Dominion government the great desirability of carrying out the suggestion contained in Mr. Davie's letter to Sir John Thompson in regard to the establishment of meteorological stations throughout the interior of British Columbia.

GOLF IN CHINA.

Great Excitement Caused by Mysterious Circles and Holes—Supposed Plot to Cause a Dynamite Explosion.

The game of golf is not booming in Newchwang just now. The Newchwang correspondent of the North China Daily News writes: A diabolical plot to blow up the town has been discovered by the native authorities. Foreign devils were seen measuring ground a mile in circumference just close to the town, in level spots. They drew mysterius circles; in the centre of each circle they dug a small hole, and in each hole sunk a sinister-looking canister. Fortunately information of these proceedings reached the general in charge of the defences of this port, and when on the next day four foreigners appeared on the ground and placed a small flag on each level spot, General Gyiang rode out with his officers, and halting about two hundred yards from the nearest foreigner, sent out the officers to see what what the foreigners were doing. As the officers could speak nothing but Chinese no explanation followed. The officers made the following report to their general: "The foreign devils are armed with huge clubs, some of which have iron heads; with these clubs they are propelling a curious round object of some kind over the ground, doubtless a shell of some kind. Each dynamite canister was marked with a small flag over the spots where the infernal machine was sunk. That night soldiers proceeded to the spot with lanterns and dug up the canisters and placed them in the hands of the town magistrate, where they remain as proof of the evil design of the foreigners, who have not yet been arrested.

"Later—The British consul having been notified of the supposed plot to blow up the town of Newchwang, examined the alleged dynamite canisters, and pronounces them empty jam tins with the bottoms knocked out. He explains that they were used to keep the 'putting' holes clear of the mud. He says that the suspected parties were only marking out golf links to play a game in vogue in Scotland; he says the level spots of brown mud were 'putting greens.'" In spite of this explanation the population and the soldiers are greatly excited, and crowds visit the spot where the subterranean mines were discovered.

A DEPUTY CORONER.

TO THE EDITOR:—The inquest trouble that has arisen from the city coroner's being away on the Mainland should open the eyes of the provincial legislature now sitting to the need of bestowing on that judicial office-holder the power of naming a deputy. The judicial bench of the Supreme court have enough on their hands as it is. This could be done by a provincial statute embodied from 6 and 7 William IV, C. 105, and 6 and 7 Victoria, C. 83 (Imperial). An allowance could also be therein made for the coroner's daily attendance on juries in the sheriff's stead. It cannot be thought that Dr. Hasell or any other holder of the post will never leave the capital for any while, however short, and steps should be taken that he and all others could appoint a deputy.

As it is the business of a coroner of our Lady the Queen to "go to the places where any be slain or suddenly dead or wounded, or where houses are broken or where treasure is said to be found" to hold his inquest (for fires also it was once thought and so laid down by Mirrant, now overruled on the authority of Sir Edward Coke—though from the reading of our local statute as to fire inquests one would be led to think otherwise), and the present holder comes from the third learned profession, that of medicine, it would be as well that any statute as to deputies should make it clear that either the coroner or his deputy should be a lawyer, having knowledge of the common law of England. QUILL.

Everybody likes candy. Nobody likes nauseous pills. Try Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. *

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Some people laugh to show their pretty teeth. The use of Ivory White Tooth Powder makes people laugh more than ever. It's so nice. Price 25c. Sold by druggists.

EMMA MOFFETT TYNG.

Sketch of a Helpful Writer For Young Women.

Emma Moffett Tyng holds a valued place in social, artistic and literary circles in both her own native section of Georgia and in New York city. Her ancestors came to Virginia from Scotland after the fatal battle of Worcester, when so many royalists fled for refuge to the new world. Born and reared upon a cotton plantation, she acquired a robust physique, which has lent her endurance and brilliancy through the varied experience of subsequent years. Her first marriage with Major Waleria Wynne, a young lawyer of promise and the son of a widely famed middle Tennessee stock raiser, and the young husband's untimely death brought this talented woman to the use of her pen for sustenance for herself and child. "Cragfont," a novel, and "Crown Jewels" appeared in rapid succession, published by

EMMA MOFFETT TYNG.

Carleton of New York. "Crown Jewels" is a historical romance centering around Maximilian and the days of the empire in Mexico.

While attending to the publication of these books the writer met and subsequently married a son of the late Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.

While living in the metropolis this fortunate woman enjoyed the society and friendship of eminent literary people. Of late years she has traveled much in England and on the continent.

She has written a series of valuable papers on "University Life" and on "English Cathedrals." She has delivered a set of lectures in fashionable homes and schools upon "Greek Art." These brought her in close relation with art students, who dearly love her for her sympathy and inspiration in their work. "Exercise For Women," "Southern Homes," "Unwritten Social Laws," her latest papers, have met with deserved success. "The Wedding Gowns," a gift book for a bride, has proved a practical and happy thought in which the writer's fancy has blossomed a lovely flower. At the present time fruit raising, vineyard growing, beekeeping and the developing of a mine are all being investigated with a view to profitable industry for working women by this ever thinking and helping woman, who has taken up her abode in Colorado for the purpose. In her own words:

"I want to pass the word of courage and cheer and practical advice to my sisters. I always question my work. Does it carry a message?"

FLORENCE WYNNE ELLIS.

A Nice Gift.

All wise women will soon be busy making preparation for the more hurried winter season. The foolish among us may idle the hours away, but the knowing ones will soon be making all sorts of pretty trifles for use at the coming Christmastide or upon the many anniversaries that arise. The charming little gift shown here is copied from one made by a young matron who declares the summer her only leisure time.

To copy it first select a handsome pair of scissors; then cut two pieces of cardboard in the shape the drawing shows and of similar proportion to one another and to the scissors. Cut two pieces of heavy silk or of soft gray suede

and embroider on them a design like or similar to the one given; then with them cover the two pieces of board and line the under side with plain silk.

Place the smaller piece upon the larger and overhand the edges firmly together; then run the points of the scissors into the pocket so formed.

The model given is of gray suede cut from the tops of discarded long gloves, and all the embroidery is done in silver thread, but as both material and color are matters of taste you will meet with equal success whatever you may choose. CLARE BUNCE.

In Chicago there are three women deputy collectors in the internal revenue office. They are Miss Nellie S. Weber, Miss Martha Williams and Miss L. S. Spangler.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Woman Architect to Plan a Building For the Atlanta Exposition.

A good number of women architects ought to respond to the generous offer of a prize to the lady who shall design the best plan for the Woman's building at the Atlanta exposition. The ladies of Atlanta and the adjoining southern states have taken hold of the matter with characteristic enthusiasm. They believe that the women, especially southern women, have never been properly represented yet at an exposition, and they are on their mettle. The intention is to make the new building a dream of beauty, artistically perfect in every detail. The lucky woman who shall win the prize will be made for life professionally. To my mind the best part of the feature of women sharing in the preparation for the International and Cotton States exposition is that it will bring together women from all parts of the country. Architects from east, west, north and south will compete for the prize. New England women will prepare an exhibit of Yankee cooking, housekeeping, manual school training for girls, kindergartening, etc., with as much enthusiasm as if the show were in Boston. From California the beautiful women workers will come, laden with the honey, the roses, the oranges, grapes and apricots that they have grown in their golden land. A southern woman, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon of Atlanta, has said, "To love one another the women of the north and south need only to know one another." In her own graceful, warm hearted way Mrs. Gordon herself has been working for years to bring about this union between northern and southern women. When they stand to one another as sisters, the men of the north and south will be as brothers, and there will no more be any sectional division. To this end let all the women of the country work. Wherever in any part of the Union a lady has samples of women's work that would add to the attractiveness of the exposition, let her offer it for display. Mrs. Joseph Thompson of Atlanta is president of the women's board of the Atlanta and Cotton States exposition. Let the women of the whole country help the southern ladies in their patriotic effort.

Iowa women vote on municipal matters. At Sigourney the ladies cast their first vote in favor of establishing a waterworks plant in the town and carried the measure. Miss Ida Robison, a Presbyterian woman, voted, in consequence of her religious conviction, that, as there were no men to represent her home, it was her duty to represent it herself. Miss Robison is a typesetter.

Nearly as many women as men registered in Denver this fall. Yet women don't want to vote, do they?

A minister in Saginaw, Mich., has been rousing up the women there to do a strange thing. If anything does make me more weary than another, it is to see a preacher standing like a ringmaster and cracking his whip over a lot of women who dance at his bidding like so many little trick ponies. But that is what the Saginaw women are doing. A preacher delivered himself of a sermon about the badness of "servant girls" and their going out nights. The society ladies immediately thereafter formed a union whose object was to make "servant girls" be indoors every night as early as 10 o'clock. Now let the Saginaw kitchen girls form a union whose object shall be to look after the morals of the ministers and ladies. Let one of the first rules of the union be that no preacher or housekeeper in Saginaw shall be allowed out on the street after 10 o'clock at night.

It is a matter of satisfaction to women, who are, properly enough, worshipers of beauty that the movement for the emancipation of woman has among its advocates so many handsome and cultured ladies. Lillie Devereux Blake is conspicuously a handsome woman; so are Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Emma Beckwith. Susan B. Anthony dotes on good looks and refined womanliness and has herself a noble face, with something in it better than beauty. Rachel Foster Avery has a delicate, thoroughly attractive face, and Mrs. Emily E. B. Coues of Washington is one of the most beautiful women in any company in which she appears. Lady Henry Somerset is noted for her good looks. And they all wear pretty clothes, too, bless them, every one of them!

Mrs. Paul is ward inspector of garbage in Chicago. A woman's association, the Municipal Order league, pays her salary. Mrs. Paul wears the regular policeman's star to show that she is clothed with authority. This is how women can make themselves felt on the side of cleanliness and righteousness in municipal government.

If society's fashionable preachers and women were all as honest and upright in their lives as a majority of the kitchen girls are, then some of them would be a good deal better than they now are.

Mrs. Farrington of Rock Run, Wis., took the prize for the best butter at the last Wisconsin dairy convention.

New York Republicans in the state constitutional convention voted down the amendment to submit a woman suffrage clause to the voters of the state in November. Now the Republicans are just tearing their hair to get the women to help them beat Tammany.

There are five licensed women pilots on the Mississippi.

Ladies, think for yourselves. Don't let even your beloved pastors run you.

Miss Elizabeth Polhemus is one of the pilots licensed to bring ocean vessels into port at San Diego, Cal.

The corset is the symbol of repression and conventionalism. ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.