the whole matter with Mr. Gild the whote matter with Mr. Gli-l as our interest on your account dinary one we have decided to unsiderably more money upon the thout increasing the cost to the

rk will be done therefore as under: white Carara statutary marble instone No. 13. The slab in dark nite. The tomb in stone No. 13. h portions in colored marble, and dry as well as being carved will d and gilt. We thus hope to make worthy of ourselves, of the late and most of all of yourself, the ver. We hope to give you cause to cf your grateful proteges.

PERCY BACON & BROS.

figy is a most striking likehe late Metropolitan in his robes, mitre and pastoral I life size. The hands are cross the breast, showing the ing. This rests upon a slab shire marble, taken from fedley's native place, and is by three panels of white eautifully carved and pierced, k marble behind each panel out the piercings. One panel arms of the bishop, one the the diocese, and the centre sacrd monogram, I. H. S. ument also bears a Latin inwhich may be translated as "John Medley, D. D., first this diocese and founder of hedral, Metropolitan of the tical Province of Canada, who em/ber 9th, 1892."

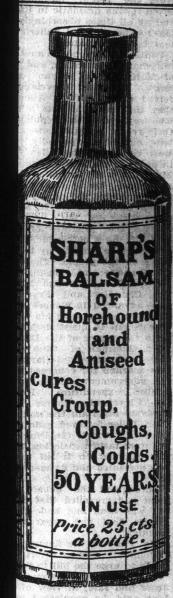
work of art the monument is finished. The carving repthe natural stiffness of the olds of the lawn sleeves. The the tomb is something over was successfully plac inder the direction of Major kwith.

CHRISTMAS. inerva Henderson, nine years old, street, St. John, N. B. ar in heaven shone out its glad tidings told sus Christ our Saviour born in days of old.

the East the wise men went sought that holy child, as born within a manger at Christmas calm and mild. heavenly bells are ringing as sweetly now as then, e angels still are singing on earth, good will to men.

Christmas bells are ringing, ingels' voices sing, ill give praise and honor our Holy King.

ASTORIA.



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WONDERFUL WEST.

Mining Development in British Columbia and Northwestern

Canada's Bright Future—Northwest Settlers naring the Prosperity of the Miners and the Whole Dominton a General Gainer.

"Canada is getting a pretty big county now," remarked Geo. H. Ham, of the C. P. R. advertising bureau, to a Montreal Gazette representative re-cently on returning from his annual

transcontinental tour. "Formerly the trip to the Pacific coast and back could be made in six or seven weeks, with stop overs at all the important points, but the western country is developing so rapidly and so many new districts are being opened up that about three months are now required to visit the different sections even hurriedly and see what is to be seen. The great progress that is being made surprises even those who are familiar with the west, and to those who have not crossed the continent for five or six years it is a marvellous revelation. Canada is evidently just entering upon the most prosperous era in her history, and if the same advance that has been made during the past two years in the development of its illimitable resources is maintained, the dominion will soon be pre-eminently the most prosperous country in the world. All this is not in the future, however, for some of the first fruits of the better times are already being enjoyed in the west.

The revival of mining in northwestern Ontario, where rich finds have recently been made, and the development of Kootenay and Cariboo are not only attracting capital and popuation to those great mining centre but are having a marked beneficial effect upon the vast agricultural empire of the Canadian Northwest lying between the two great gold belts which is happily sharing in the prosperity of the mining regions. The Kootenay country is filling up mar-vellously, and while Rossland alone has risen in two years from an unknown mining camp to a prosperous city of nearly 6,000 people—and in-creasing its population at the rate of 4,000 or 5,000 a year-it is not by any means the only place that is feeling the stimulus of the present wide development. New towns are springing up as new districts are explored, and old towns are reviving under the impulse of the new prosperity. There are large areas in British Columbia still to be explored, the work of prospecting is steadily going on, and in those sections being explored there is every in lication that the Trail Creek country will find many rivals in its production of mineral wealth. Cariboo, too, unprecedentedly large development work during the present year has served to materially advance its interests. Many hundreds of men have found employment, and none have foliate employment, and none have falled to earn good wages if they wished to work, while capitalists are finding it a splendid field for investment. A number of vast mines will be opened up next year.

"The Lake of the Woods, Rainy lake Saine Picture Pictu

Lake, Seine River and Manitou mining

egions in Northwestern Ontario are

today just what the Kootenay was four

years ago, with every prospect of being as rapidly and successfully developed. The scenes in Rossland are in fact being reproduced in Rat Partage, which is filled with miners and mining men, who are equally as enhusiastic and sanguine over the richness of their country as the British Columbians are over their's Indeed it is difficult to say in which region there is the greatest excitement at the present time. While the immense latent wealth of the Cariboo and Kootenay is acknowledged to exist beyond the shadow of a doubt, the full extent of the richness of the northwestern Ontario gold fields is as yet utterly beyond comprehension, but enough has been learned by the discovery of rich finds and developing to hazard the statement that their wealth can scarcely be exaggerated. A couple of mines are turning out \$2,500 gold bricks weekly at an expense of less than \$1,000 on the Lake of the Woods, and other properties in that section and in er and Rainy Lake are in an advanced stage of development, but merely the fringe of the waterways has been prospected, and great tracts of what is known to be valuable mineral lands are yet waiting the arrival of goldseekers. The opinion of a casuvisitor generally amounts to little on mining matters, but experienced mining men like Capt. Byron White, manager of the famed Slocan Star mine in the Kootenay, which has shipped \$800,000 worth of ore during the past two years, and paid \$300,000 in dividends this year on a capitaliza tion of \$500,000, and Captain Thomas Hooper, manager of the well known Beaver mine on Thunder Bay, carry great weight, and they are my authority for the statement that, from what they had seen of the country they were satisfied that some astonish ingly rich finds would be made. Both mien, whose reputations forbids any idea of their being boomsters; were enthusiastic over the mining properties they had visited, and their opinions are the strongest evidence of what the possibilities of northwestern Ontario really are. Of course, in the near east, as in the far west, every claim is not a gold mine, and wild cat nes will naturally induce the unwary to put their money in a rat hole, but there are enough legitimate en-terprises, both in British Columbia and Ontario, if people will only post them-selves half-intelligently, in which judictious investment is bound to reap a

"The effect of this mining development upon Manitoba and the Northwill make the great western praises of Canada even more attractive to intending settlers than they have been in the past. This year while the harvest was not so abundant as last year's, nor the area under crop as large, owing to the sheer inability of the farmers to prepare their land on account of the phenomenal crop they Colemar. had to handle last fall, the settlers more than compensate for this disadvantage by the higher prices they received for their grain. Wheat reached as high as 93 cents, although this was not an ordinary figure, but!

65 and 70 cents freely prevailed, and as the cost of production is less than 30 cents a bushel, it can easily be figured out how profitable the season was. The cattle industry is also gradually expanding, and the average western rancher now commands a market at his own door, getting from 335 to \$45 per head, and is in a posttion independent enough to tell the The Captain and His Men Saved After

tion independent enough to tell the buyer to either take his stock or leave a Hard Battle in the Storm.

Portland, Me., Harbor Filled With Storm

lots of it—there is no reason why the most optimistic predictions of the statesmen of Canada made while the scheme of a great transcontinental railway, which materialized in the construction of the C. P. R., was first promulgated, should not be gradually and completely realized. Already or-ganized efforts are being made by public spirited men in Alberta to secure the Kootenay trade for that district, and with the construction of the Crow's terrible experience.

Nest Pass railway, the whole east would be similarly benefited. The drooping trade of the state of Washdrooping trade of the state of Washington has been revived during the past year or two, simply because food supplies for the Kootenay were not readily obtained elsewhere, but with the efforts of these enterprising Albertans now being made that trade could be easily diverted to Canadian channels, and the operation of the characters of the operation of the characters of t nels, and the operation of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, which would also furnish a priceless boon to the mines in the shape of cheap coke, would re-tain that trade for ever, benefiting the eastern wholesaler and manufacturer as well as the western farmer, and ensure even a greater measure of pros-perity to the whole dominion than the most sanguine enthusiast now dreams

it alone—just as he pleases.

"With the enlarged markets abroad and the new markets created in the

mining regions at home—and these miners want only the best of food and

of. In a word, Canadians now have the ball at their feet. "Law and order! Do you know that in the mining centres of both Northwestern Ontario and British Columbia, life and property are as safe as in the rural districts of the old settled provinces. Naturally, a class of not over desirable citizens join in the first rush to new mining centres, but they fortunately have a wholesome dread of British justice, which is so fear-lessly and capably administered that it has gained the admiration of the Americans who have located in Canada, some of whom intend becoming naturalized, as they expect to reside here permanently. In British Columhis, one man alone, Jack Kirkup, kept the whole of Rossland in subjection by his strict enforcement of the law, and when a tough didn't behave himself he was unceremoniously banished from the camp, with strict injunctions which were never disobeyed, not to return. In the Northwest, the mounted police, of which all Canadians should be proud, has done a great service since its organization 23 years ago, and in the Lake of the Woods region the really tough element has not yet filed an appearance, but when it does the local authorities are fully competent to handle it. Columbia the law is liberally interpreted, and a comparatively free and easy order of things suitable to the conditions exists, and although this might not find favor with the extremely straight-laced, there is no doubt but that it is the wisest policy The rough element, after all, is no greater than we have in our eastern cities, and is overwhelmingly outnumbered by good, honest, law-abiding citizens. They have several churches in Rossland and public and private schools, the public schools having over 200 pupils in attendance,

and the Salvation army is doing good work there. "Living out west is necessarily a little higher than in the east, but the wages are correspondingly better with greater opportunities for active, energetic young men to advance their

interests "The mining regions of British Columbia are more easily reached nowa-days by the C. P. R. and steamers from Revelstoke than Winnipeg was fifteen years ago, and Rat Portage, from which all parts of the gold belt of Northwestern Ontario can be reached by steamer during navigation, is only two days from Montreal. There are no grander waterways in the world than those possessed by these new mining regions—the Lake of the Woods and Rainy lake, both dotted with countless islets, far sur-passing the Thousand islands in their winsomeness and beauty, and the Col-umbia river and Arrow lakes, between two great mountain ranges, double discounting the grandeur of the famed Hudson. Either of them is a trip worth taking-even if one is not afflicted with the gold fever-for they would impress Canadians with the fact that they have wonderfully resourceful regions within the limits of the dominion, and that their's is a grand country, which only requires development to reveal its splendid

## magnificence and illimitable wealth. SALVINI'S FUNERAL.

Florence, Dec. 16.-The funeral of Alexander Salvini, the actor, whose death was announced yesterday, took place today. The ceremony was most imposing. The coffin was buried be-neath floral offerings, and the local authorities and notabilities, as well as delegations from numerous artistic associations, were present. Immense crowds of people lined the route foilowed by the funeral procession. The father of the deceased actor, Tommaso Salvini, has received many message of condolence from Italy and from America and elsewhere.

## MARRIED IN LONDON

London, Dec. 16.—Capt. G. M. Kirk patrick, son of the Hon. George Airey Kirkpatrick, lieutenant governor of Ontario, at St. Peter's church today married Mamie, the daughter of the late J. F. Denniston of Peterboro, Ont. There were many Canadians present, including Lieut. Gov. Kirkpatrick, Sir Donald Smith, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Dobell and Mr. and Mrs

CASTORIA. The fac-

The Captain and His Men Saved After

Bound Vessels—Damage to Shipping.

Hull, Mass., Dec. 16.-The big threemasted schooner Ulrica, which left Hillsboro, N. B., last Friday for Hoboken, N. J., with a cargo of plaster rock, was totally wrecked on Nantas ket beach just before noon today Captain John Patterson and his crew of six men were rescued in an exhausted condition, after undergoing a

A furious northeast gale, accomp A furious northeast gale, accompanied by snow, struck the vessel before daylight this morning, and when off the Boston lightship all her sails were blown away. Captain Patterson let go all his ancors, but the sea was running tremendously high, and they failed to hold. The wind gradually increased to a hurricane and the thick show fall made it improveshible to see a second of the same and the thick show fall made it improveshible to see a second of the same and the thick show fall made it improveshible to see a second of the same and the same and the same and the same same fall made it improveshible to see a same same and the same and snow fall made it impossible to see a vessel's length ahead. The mountainous waves broke over the vessel, thoroughly saturating the clothing of the crew. The temperature was four below the freezing point, and the men were badly frost bitten.

At 11.30 the Ulrica struck on the big

sand bar off the beach and in a short time broke completely in two. Several of the top spars went overboard. The life saving crew of Stony Beach, headed by Captain James, launched a boat, but could do nothing at first in the terrible sea. The second time the boat had made considerable headway when it capsized, letting the crew into the water. They narrowly escaped drowning, but finally they reached the wreck and took off Captain Patterson and all his crew, who were lashed to the after part of the vessel. The men were completely exhausted, the hands of feet of several being frozen. It was late this afternoon before they were able to tell the name of their vessel and of their experience. The life savers themselve were almost exhausted when they reached the land. All the men are beng cared for at Sae Foam House.

The Ulrica was a three masted schooner of 298 tons register, and was built at Apple River, N. S., in 1892, and hailed from Parrsboro, N. S., being owned by C. F. White of that place. Her dimensions were: Length, 131 feet 9 inches; breath, 32 feet 5 inches, and depth, 10 feet 4 inches. Her cargo was consigned by the Albert Manufacturing Co. of Hillsboro to the Rock Plaster company of Hoboken. It is thought both vessel and cargo were

Pontland, Me., Dec. 16.-The north Portland, Me., Dec. 16.—The north-east, gate began to rage at midnight on Tuesday and this forenoon, ac-companied by a blinding snow storm, it gave the railroads running into and about the city all they could attend to in keeping their tracks clear. Not more than two inches of snow fell, but to pursue under the circumstances. it drifted badly. All of the trains were gramme was then carried out: Many vessels arrived here early morning slightly damaged. Some had sails blows to atoms, others had spars carried away and all were covered

with ice from stem to stern. Neither the Boston or New York boats sailed. Three English steamers, the Manitoban, the Lycia, and the Freenona, were scheduled to arrive here today, but are supposed to be riding out the storm off the coast. The waves in the harbor did considerable damage to shipping and to the wharves. Never before has the tide or waves been so high in Portland harbor. The harbor is filled with storm

bound vessels. Lowell, Mass., Dec. 16.-The northaster spent its fury by 6 o'clock this evening, when the snow ceased falling. The street car service, crippled by acaldent at the power station, was practically at the mercy of the storm, and tonight are not running on schedule time. Little trouble has been experi-enced by the telephone and telegraph companiese. The trains were only slightly delayed. The street department has a large force at work learing the streets and seven big electric plows are at work on tracks of the street railroad.

THE MEDLEY MEMORIAL.

A meeting was held in Fredericton Tuesday afternoon, 15th instant, of the general committee from which sprung the special committee that successfully carried out the Bishop Medley memorial project Bishop Kingdon presided, and there was a large attendance of both clergy and laity. All expressed satisfaction with the most the control of the faction with the way the com had performed its work, and all spoke in praise of the beoutiful monument. George A. Schoffeld said he had been instructed by Mrs. Medley to thank the committee for thir work, and to express her entire satisfaction with the monument The following resolution, moved by Archdeacon Brigstock and seconded by Judge Hanington, was carried unanimously: That this general committee, repre

entative as it is of the diocese, gladly takes this early opportunity of expressing on their own behalf, and of the subscribers generally, their entir satisfaction with the monument with ed in the cathedral by their executive committe, and unveiled this day with appropriate service and address, and would express their varm apprecia tion of the skilful and generous ner in which the work has been exe outed by Mesers. Bacon Bros., London

The following resolution regarding the disposition of the funds on hand was adopted:

1. That the synod of the diocese be asked to accept the amount in the hands of this committee upon trust for a fund to be called the "Bishop Med-ley Canonry Fund." The fund to pro-vide for the due maintenance of the services in the cathedral, and also for mission services in the diocese gener-

2. That the synod be asked to ap-

point a committee to manage this fund in the hope that by increased contri-butions it may become sufficient to buttions it may become sufficient to provide the stipend for a canon mis-sioner for the diocese.

3. That until the income of the fund

is sufficient to provide the stipend for a canon mis a canon missioner, it may be appropriated by the synod with the ap proval of the bishop to provide occasional services in vacant missions; and further resolved

That as soon as the synod is pre pared to accept this trust, the treasurer of the committee shall pay over the balance in his hands to the treasurer of the synod, the accounts being first duly audited by the auditor of the synod, the accounts being and maintaining a proper degree of warmth in human dwellings on an economical and effective plan. One of the

The committee will make a detailed report of their labors to the next synod and it is expected it and the account of the proceedings in connection with the unveiling of the monument, including Archdeacon Brigstocke's address, will be published in an appendix to the next synod report.

## UNDER ARMED GUARD.

United States Consulate at Havana Supposed to be in Danger.

Havana, Dec. 14.—The United States ulate in this city is under a special guard of armed policemen. This precaution is taken by the Spanish authorities owing to the fear that the indignation expressed by Spanish sympathizers against the United States would find vent in an attack upon the consulate. There have been fresh signs of the hostile feeling against the United States in view of the news there of the ardent sympathy felt with the insurgents over the death of Antonio Maceo and the allegations made there of the manner in which he was killed. in which he was killed.

In the absence of the consul general,
Fitzhugh Lee, the consulate is in
charge of the vice-consul, Joseph A.

The correspondent of the Associated Press called upon Captain General Weyler at the palace this evening to inquire regarding the rumor circulated in the United States that the crew the American schooner Competitor, on trial for taking part in a filibustering expedition, were to be executed tomorrow.

General Weyler authorized the Associated Press to deny the truth of this rumor. The crew, he said, were not to be executed tomorrow, and the trial of their case will, in fact, continue for a long time yet.

ROTHESAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. An Interesting Programme at the Closing Exercises, Followed by a Dance.

The closing of the Rothesay school for girls took place on the 16th, and in spite of the unpleasant weather upwards of one hundred people were

Miss Ina S. Brown made a short speech, in which she mentioned the fact that the selections were taken from the ordinary term work, and closed her remarks by asking the audience to "still be kind and eke out our performance with your mind." The following interesting pro-

1-Recital-Twelfth Night ... Shakespe (Act 1, Scene 5.)
Olivia ... Miss Lilla Tabor Viola Miss Vera Robinson Maivolio ... Miss Madge Robertson Maria ... Miss Lulu Peters 2-Pianoforto Solo-March Militaire.

Miss Verna McQueen.

Songs—The Dream; Golden Rolls
Beneath Me 4—Songs—The Dream; Golden Rolls
Beneath Me Rubinstein
Robert Seely.

5—Ensemble Recitation—How the Leaves
Came Down
Miss Louise Murray, Miss Gladys Mitchell, Miss Mollie Robinson, Miss
Marjorie Bell.

6—Pianoforte Solo:
(a) An Autumn Leaf... Bambridge
(b) Allegro Moderato .... Heller
Miss Beatrice Armstrong.

7—Recital—Henry V., Act III. Sc. 4
Shakespeare

Katherine Miss Agnes Tabor Alice Miss Bessie Domville
8-Pianoforte Solo Schumann
(a) The Morning Saunter.
(b) The Sicilian
(c) The Joyous Peasant.
Miss Louise Murray.
9-Reading—The Mice at Play. Neil Forest Miss Florence Murray.
10-Pianoforte Dunt-Sonata in F... Weber Miss Agnes Tabor, Miss Lilla Tabor.
11-Song—The Magic Song Meyer-Helmond Mrs. Charles Taylor.
12-Tableau—Studies of Mythology.
Conducted by Miss Ina S. Brown.
1-Somnus, Morpheus, Dream Spirit-Ganymede—Grecian Shepeardess.
2-Toilet of the Bride (from painting found at Herculianeum).
3-Orpheus, Eurydice, Demon—Cupid and

2—Tollet of the Bride (from painting found at Herculaneum).
3—Orpheus, Eurydice, Demon—Cupid and Psyche.

4—Muses—Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Calliope, Polyhymnia.

5—Sirens and Waking Psyche.

6—Bacchanalian Revei.

7—Furles—Narcissus—Waking Ariadne.

8—Train of Noble Maidens.

9—Tribute to the Minotaur.

The first and last pieces on the programme were very good, and although there was no elaborate scenery the characters were well represented. Miss Agnes Tabor's piano solo very well rendered and called forth much applause. Between the fourth and fifth pieces Rev. Mr. Daniel presented Miss Lulu Peters with a prize for reading. The Ensemble recitation by Misses

Murray, Mitchell, Robinson and Bell was very good and took the audience Mrs. Charles Taylor's song, The Magic Song, was splendid, and she was forced to respond to an encore. The school is now closed for the Christmas holidays.

There are three vacancies for the next term, and application for admission should be made at once to the In the evening a dance was held at Netherwood, at which several ladies and gentlemen from this city were present. A most enjoyable evening

QUEENS CO.

(Halmipstead, Dec. 15.-A) big thaw here on Sunday took all the snow off and nearly all of the ice out of the river. It is cold and winter-like today. John W. Slipp was taken very sick on Sunday night after going home from church The doctor in attendance says the trouble is catarrh of the

Slipp Brothers are about the only parties here this winter cutting cord



PROFITABLE HEATING.

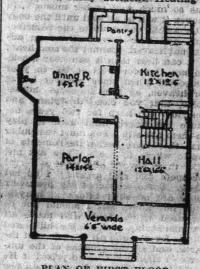
The Subject Discussed From an Architect's Point of View.

acmical and effective plan. One of the most important problems that con-tronts the builder of a home in this atitude is that of heating-to thorbughly inaugurate a healthy system of warming; and at the same time, the saving of fuel must engage his serious attention. It bothers him even if he means to be shut in by four brick walls, with houses on either side, and



rude force of the wind. Even here he must calculate closely and receive expert advice. But if he proposes to suild a suburban house, a frame strucnre, in a more or less exposed situation, the problem becomes one of overnastering importance. If he fails of perfect success (and this is too frequently the fate of the builder) it may mean more than unforeseen expense for fuel. It may render his home wellaigh uninhabitable in the severes!

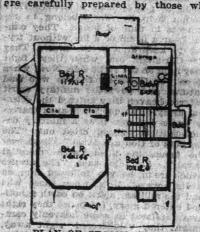
Those who are more likely to experence such troubles as this are, of course, those who dispense with the services of experienced architects, who prefer to build "out of their heads." They hit it right the first time, but in this case they are the benefit aries of a lucky accident. Heating is



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

weak point that gives endless trouble and expense.

It is, of course, impossible to say what proportion of houses that have been standing a few years have only the heat-cost of apparatus, and the cost of attendance. But if the exact facts could be known the results would doubtless be astonishing. Hardly one house in ten but has some added fireplace, grate or stove, or else supplements the results when a couple of young people had to do it alone, and he said it was a matterace, grate or stove, or else supple-ents the regular heater by appliances for burning gas or oil. The reason for this is that the builder will not give the architect his own way or else at-tempts an economy in a line where he thinks it will not show. If plans are carefully prepared by those who



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR. have had wide experience and who always avail themselves of expert advice in every branch of construction, and If they are scrupulously followed by the contractor, there is little chance for failure in the heating line. On the other hand, if a plan for a house in one locality is copied or modified for a different location, or if an inexperienced person draws up a "pretty de-sign" that suits his individual taste and gives it to the builder to work out, there are certain to be many expensive experiments before the house is fit to live in during our severe winters.

Among controllable causes of ill health is the excessively variable or foul indeer atmosphere due to the defects in the mode of warring without considering that of ventilation. The one are modes tarming may be divided into three classes—open fire-places, stoyes (including furnaces) and these various methods must include the cost of apparatus, the cost of attendance, of fuel, and of incidental advantages and disadvantages belonging to each. All buildings being designed to fit the necessities of the situation differ in plantages. fer in plan from each other, and in order to introduce a proper system of heating and ventilation each should be studied by one who is familiar with all kinds. The design accompanying this is heated by hot air furnace, being the est adapted and most econo this style of house.

The house is 34 feet 6 inches wide and 42 feet in depth. The cellar is 7 feet high; first story 9 feet, second story 8 feet. Its foundation is brick; first story clapboards, second story ga-

bles and roofs are shingles.

There is a cemented cellar under the whole house containing the furnace (which is to be placed as near the north (which is to be placed as near the north as possible), fuel bins, vegetable and store rooms. The first floor contains parlor, dining room, reception hall and kitchen, the sizes of which are shown by the floor plans. All of the above rooms are supplied with hot air heat from the furnace, with the exception of the kitchen. of the kitchen. The registers for these rooms on first story are placed in the floor, being made of black saparined fron, bordered with dark slate, so that no walking on them would mar

appearance.
On the second floor there are three bedrooms, bathroom and hall. The two front bedrooms are heated by a combination flue from the cellar, the other room and hall being heated by separators of the second ate flues. The registers of the second floor are placed in the wall about if inches from the floor and are white enameled iron, making a handsome ap-

pearance.
This design can be built facing any point of the compass as long as the furnace is placed as near north as possible; then the cold winds from the north during the winter will not choke up the hot air from the furnace to the rooms. It is a common belief with the inexperienced builder that a house should face the south in order to in-sure warmth. While this is preferable. yet it is not actually needful as long as the winds do not interfere with the

draughts. . Including the heating apparatus, the range in the kitchen and mantels, a careful estimate based on New York prices for materials and labor, shows this house will cost \$2690. In many sections of the country, where lumber is lower or where the price of labor is cheaper, the cost should be much less.

QUAKER MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

How Members of the Society of Friends Wed Each Other.

A young man and woman in this city, belonging to the Society of Friends, who have certified their intention of marriage at the City Hall, are having to undergo the regular form which the society imposes by waiting for the ap-proval of the monthly meeting before they can be married, says the Norcester (Mass.) Gazette: The first stage in the proceedings is for them both to appear at the monthly meeting of the society, which is the only time that any business is done, and make known their intention. They both stand up before the meeting, and the man says:
"With divine permission and Friends' approbation, I declare my intention to take this woman (and he calls her name) to be my wife." name) to be my wife," and the sit down. But the sanction of the so ciety for the marriage requires more than this formality. It is never granta branch of practical science that needs as careful a study as plumbing, as ventilation or sanitation; in fact, it is rather more intricate and important than any of these. The choosing of the mathod of heating, whether by hot air, hot water or steam, is not all that is to be done. The location of the furnaces, the size and number of pipes, the matter of draughts and cold air supply, the placing of registers or radiators to secure the best results, the guarding against loss of heat by radiators—these are all important matters to be taken up—and how often does it happen that when the builder has settled them all, satisfactorily as he believes, there proves to be some weak point that gives endless trouble and expense.

It is, of course, impossible to say ed unless both parties are Friends, and

selyes.

An old Quaker minister, who said he had seen six couples stand up in this way before the congregation, was asked why the young people had to do it alone, and he said it was a matter that did not concern an intermediate person, but rested between themselves and God. Then he described how the young man would stand up in that high-perched place in the meeting house along with his bride and, taking her hand, say: "In the presence of God and this assembly, I take thee, A. B., to be my wife promising to be unto thee an affectionate and loving husband until the hand of the Lond by death shall separate us." The bride then speaks in a similar facilier.

At the end of this ceremony imminister prays or speaks, and then when there is a pause and the spirit moves no one size, the meeting is adjourned. At the close of the meeting the marriage certificate, which is made of parchment, is brought forward, and anyone can sign it a would law sanctions this marriage creamony. This document, which amounts to the legal sanction of the marriage is greatly prized among the descendants of Friends, so much so that the children often have similar marriage certificates Friends, so much so that the children often have similar marriage certificates made for themselves, though they may have been married outside of the so-

Manufacturing France.

An agricultural exhibition which has been opened in Paris, under control of the Government, includes 6000 entries of agricultural implements and machinery. The exhibits very strikingly illustrate the progress made by French manufacturers in the last few years. At one time nearly everything years. At one time nearly everything came from England.

Gratefully Remembered. James Buchapan, a fisherman, living on the Duwamish River, in Washington, has recently been bequeathed \$15,-000 by a Texas cattle raiser. Buchanan was formerly a cowboy on the cattle-man's ranch, and saved the lives of the wife and child of his employer.

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