Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1887.

THE DRY DOCK.

The dry dock at Esquimalt has been at last completed. As announced in our issue of yesterday, water was let into the dock on Friday morning by the contractors in presence of Hon. Jos. Trutch, C.M.G., the government engineer, and several ladies and gentlemen. The caissons were placed in position and found to fit tightly, and all the apparatus performed their different functions admirably. Work on the cofferdam will be begun this week and the official opening will take place in a very short time. Probably H. M. S. Triumph, now on her way to this station, will be the first vessel to enter the dry dock. The completion of this great work is a subject for congratulation. Now that there is a prospect of a trans-Pacific line of steamers plying between this city and the mainland its benefits will be greatly increased, though the exigencies of navigation on this coast long ago demanded it. It is a structure which will compare most favorably with any in America, and is beyond question the finest on the Pacific coast. To Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., the contractors, is largely due the success achieved, and they have proved themselves to be energetic and intelligent workers. There is little wonder after the evidence they have given of their capabilities in this great work, that they rank very high as contractors all over Canada and have the confidence of the department of public works at Ottawa. They are two most genial gentlemen, honorable in all their dealings, and leave behind them a good name in Victoria. Mr. W. Bennett, the resident engineer, is also to be congratulated on the result of his labors. He brought to the work a great fund of experience, and the result his proved far better than words his ability and efficiency. The other officials were equally zealous and a better lot of workmen could not have been brought together. The necessity of extending the dock 100 feet is apparent and ought to receive the attention of parliament during the present session. The premier and Sir Charles Tupper have already expressed themselves as favorable to such an extension, and a sum ought this year to be placed on the estimates in furtherance of this addition. The completion of this great work is a matter for warm congratulation, as well on the part of the government and the contractors and those who will directly feel its benefits, as on the part of the people of this island and British Columbia in general.

POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

Following up our article of yesterday it may be added that in discussing the connection between politics and literature, the feebleness of literary productiveness in Canada and the marked dearth of literary effort in the ranks of our public men, there are, however, men of thought and men of action who believe that the separation of literature from politics is, at least, as much a gain as a loss. Of course, a great deal will depend on the degree of separation recommended or deprecated. The two terms in question would also have to be clearly defined, before a reasonable decision could be arrived at. The age of pamphlets has been succeeded by an age of newspapers. It would be folly to resort to the old method when the new can do its work much more swiftly and effectively. Through the newspapers statesmen can generally address, with despatch and sureness, all whom they wish their words to reach. Politicians seldom care to circulate recollections of themselves until they have retired from public life. Sir Francis Hincks left a fairly full autobiography before he was called away. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie wrote the life of his friend, the late Mr. George Brown. Of some living statesmen (Sir John included) biographies have already appeared, notably that of Edmund Collins. As for the charge that literary aspiration is lacking in our public men, we cannot admit that it is proved. Name after name occurs to us of men who have made their mark in literature as well as politics. Some of these, like the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, have attained eminence as writers, no less than as orators and statesmen. The Hon. Joseph Howe wielded the pen of the ready writer. Haliburton was a politician as well as an author. W. L. Mackenzie made the pen his ally throughout his long and changeful career. McGee was a poet and historian, as well as an orator and a statesman. Christie, the historian, was a member of the Quebec legislature. Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P., is one of our most brilliant essayists and critics. Mr. E. Larsan, M. P. P., has written volumes on both constitutional and literary history. The Hon. Mr. Marchand is an associate of the *Muses Santones* and his poetic and dramatic writings have won praise from some of the highest French authorities. Dr. Frechette, laureate of the French academy, is an ex-M. P. Need we more than mention the names of Lorangier, Trudel, Morris, Faucher de St. Maurice, White, De Boucherville, Dazin, Dessaulles, Macpherson, Huntington and Laugevin, as well as our own Mr. Justice Gray, (whose "Confederation of Canada," is a standard, reliable and able work,) who, in the past or in the present, have served their country with the pen as well as the tribune. A complete enumeration, indeed, of those who, from the days of Cognet and Du Calvet to our own, have rendered this twofold service to their country would be much larger than many of our readers might expect. Directly or indirectly, fully three-fourths of those who venture on the field of Canadian letters, have got there by crossing the fence, so often broken down, which divides it from journalism. And to be connected with journalism without some consciousness of political movement or opinion would be virtually impossible. From the press gallery not a few have stepped down to the floor of federal or local legislature. Others, like Bourinot, Le May, Watson, Lesperance, Griffin and Brymner, have passed from the press to spheres which gave greater scope or special direction to their talents. But we are not aware that they thus lost their interest in the study of political questions.

THE EXPANSION OF FRANCE.

Under this title *Le Petite Journal*, of Paris, the influence of whose utterances may be gauged by the fact that it addresses each day 925,000 subscribers, and at least three times as many readers, publishes an account of the expansion of France in Canada, which is worthy of note. It runs:—

Those who still deny to the French people the aptitude for colonization will do well to study the astonishing increase of our race in Canada, which not only penetrated more and more into the Anglo-Saxon element but even invades in all directions the territories set aside for colonization by the Dominion government, and even spreads itself over the United States. For, feeling themselves confined in the province of Quebec, the French-Canadian people is swarming little by little into the region of the Laurentides. Some explorers have gone beforehand to study the country and to choose locations. The expansion of France—and do not let us forget that in truth the Canadians are of French blood—grows incessantly, approaching even to the English territories of Ontario and the solitudes of Manitoba, though distant some 300 or 400 leagues from Canada properly so called. These Canadians are penetrating into the United States, where their number is no less than 400,000 or 500,000, attracted for the most part in their capacity as workmen by the great manufacturers of those regions where labour is wanted. Here they form themselves into communities over the whole country, and thus has arisen the demand for doctors, lawyers, journalists, Canadian schoolmasters, and builders of churches, schools and clubs. Each community maintains its close relations with its native country, appeals to emigrants, and protects and strengthens them, establishes everywhere its French society and spreads the French language. Little by little this Canadian race is taking stronger root, and thanks to its solidity, to its great moral force, and to the simplicity of its manners, it is conquering gradually, and peacefully the country which it might have appeared should remain the exclusive possession of the British race. In the Plata in the south, and in Canada in the north the Celto-Latin race will—we say it with all due deference to interested calumniators or short-sighted pessimists—be prepared to play its part and hold its place on the new continent as on the old.

There are about 500 women employed in Berlin making rosettes for shoes and slippers. About 1,000,000 of them are exported to other countries each year.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The recent visit of De Lesseps to Berlin and the reported offer of a two-fifth interest in the Panama canal to the German government have caused an impression that the financial outlook for the canal is not bright. When the last loan of nearly $100,000,000 was effected, it was supposed that the company was tided over the crisis and that any subsequent loan that might be called for would be made when the work was so nearly completed that bondholders would be given assurance of final success. It appears, however, that $100,000,000 does not go far in actual work on the Panama canal. To begin with, the nominal loan of $91,000,000 only realized $42,000,000. This may seem incredible, but so far from being so, the fact that $42,000,000 was secured at all is considered remarkable. It was the fourth loan, and completed an indebtedness of $275,000,000. The New York *Times* sums up the financial transactions of the company as follows:

The obligations are in capital shares and bonds. The 500,000 shares of capital stock, $100 each, now reported to be paid up, yielded $50,000,000. The first loan, face value $225,000,000, yielded $211,875,000. The second, face value $60,000,000, at three per cent. issued at forty-three per cent discount, yielded $24,220,000. The third, a four per cent loan of $32,738,700, was issued at thirty-three per cent discount, and from it $25,000,000 was obtained. The fourth, known as the lottery loan, yielded $41,922,180, with an obligation of $81,750,000. These obligations amount to more than $275,000,000 and have yielded less than $423,000,000 in cash for the company's uses. They carry an annual interest charge of more than $11,000,000.

The fourth or lottery loan is now said to be exhausted. The estimate now is that two more loans of the same amount will be needed; $180,000,000 added to $275,000,000 approaches the half billion so closely that the difference is not noticeable. But there is no certainty that the two additional loans will complete the canal. Estimates of the cost of the work have so far been mere guesses. The same men are still guessing. It is as expensive to stand still as to work. In fact standing still consumes most of the proceeds of the several loans. To an annual interest account of $11,000,000 there are two charges to be added—$2,000,000 for annual charges and expenses for service of the debt, and $2,000,000 for the annual administration expenses at Paris and Panama. It is also said that $200,000 is set apart for the annual payment of an American committee. This last item is in the nature of a blind charge, but it is accepted by the *Times* as correct. It costs therefore $15,000,000 a year to stand still. How much is paid out for actual work, purchases of machinery and material may be found in the difference between $15,000,000 and the total expenditures of the last year. These expenditures are not known exactly, but it is less than a year since the fourth loan, from which about $42,000,000 was realized, has been at the disposal of the company. There is probably considerable truth in the report that the German government did not accept M. de Lesseps' offer of a two-fifths interest in the canal. If any government takes any portion of the stock of a company in such a financial condition as the Panama canal, it will clearly be for political purposes. The value of the canal in the hands of a single power in the event of any concentration of naval forces in the Pacific cannot be estimated, but as a purely commercial enterprise it is already overweighted with debt.

Mr. Mercier, it is stated, refuses to amend the Quebec education laws, and will confront himself this session with a consolidation. Both the Protestants and Ultramontanes are asked for changes; the former with a view to lessening the hardships under which they labor, and the latter with a view to increasing them. Mr. Mercier was once favorable to the liberalizing to a slight extent of the educational laws, but he is now governed by the reactionaries, and, as with the legislative council question, so with that of education, he must oppose his own convictions or lose office in an attempt to enforce them.

The relative values of a wife and a husband have been fixed by Her Majesty's petit jurors for the County of Simcoe, Ontario. A wife left her husband and took up her residence with her parents. The husband sued his father-in-law for abducting the lady, claiming damages. The case was ably argued, and the damages were assessed at $100. This was the value of a wife. A young woman who had received and accepted an offer of marriage from one of the honest yeomen of the county, sued the young man for non-fulfilment of his contract. She recovered $25,000. This was the value of a husband. Upon what basis the market prices were fixed does not appear. It is to be borne in mind, though, that the jurors are of the male persuasion; and further, that in all probability they are married. They may, therefore, have been slightly prejudiced against the opposite sex.

General Boulanger's great popularity in France is due not so much to the fact that he has strengthened the army in point of numbers, for other war ministers had as strong an army as he, but to his art in bringing the military system to bear upon European politics. For many years the annual manœuvres of the French army attracted no attention, and military experts spoke with contempt of the impaired prestige of the staff and the country's lack of preparation even for a war of defence. Under General Boulanger's administration the army has regained its prestige. The discipline and morale of the rank and file, the spirit and ambition of the officers and the timely accumulation of vast stores of war materials have been talked about throughout the continent. Germany has been alarmed by the forward state of her rival's preparations for a campaign. These evidences that a military prestige which once set the continent aflame has not burned out please the French people, and General Boulanger is a popular hero.

The slaughter of red deer in the province of Ontario, and of caribou, in the province of Quebec, has during this winter been very great. The snow which fell in January had a crust upon it during the greater part of that month sufficiently strong to carry a man on snow-shoes, but through which the hoofs of the deer broke. All through "the back townships" of Ontario this was taken advantage of by scores of hunters, and in many districts so deep was the snow through which the deer had to plunge that it was possible to run them down and kill them with an axe. The depth of snow, by preventing the deer from getting at their usual food, drove them into the vicinity of the lumbermen's shanties and the outlying settlements for food, and quite a number were actually killed in barnyards. This wholesale slaughter has resulted in a plethora of venison in all the markets, and the price realized for it towards the end of the season was so low that it hardly compensated the hunter for his powder and shot. The same condition of things has prevailed in the caribou country. The game laws, as they at present exist, do not allow of a stop being put to this useless slaughter. What is needed is a law preventing the killing of deer and Caribou during the months of December and January, as well as February and March. As a result of this year's slaughter the deer have been exterminated, it is believed, in several districts in Ontario.

The London Fire Brigade seems a very small one for so large a city. Captain Shaw's last annual report to the metropolitan board of works places its strength at 539 men. Of these 113 do day duty, 244 are on at night, and 182 form a reserve for general work at fires. During the year 1886, without counting false alarms, there were 2,149 calls in cases which resulted in actual damage. The engines attached to the land stations made 32,832 journeys and used ten million gallons of water. The general total gives an average of twelve calls a day. As an air army, however, the fighting is the lightest part of the labor, as the brigade is busily engaged at all times. It is constantly on the alert, and kept in 1886 as many as 130,305 watches of twelve hours each. It is now proposed to increase the strength of the force, and the *Times* recently said of the proposition: "If an extension of the force Captain Shaw leads allowed it to repeat in any degree the positive extinction of fires the success it at present attains in the prohibition of trespasses by the flames on adjoining tenements the gain would balance the charge in a week."

MAINLAND NEWS.

(Columbian.)

The late H. A. Hyde sent a splendid collection of insects, gathered from all parts of the province, to the Colonial and Indian exhibition. A few days ago his friends received a diploma in recognition of this collection, with the information that a medal would be forwarded in a few days. Last night the medal arrived, and a very handsome one it is. The design is similar to Mr. Doane's, having a profile of the Prince of Wales and on the opposite side the inscription "Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886."

The members of the rifles sat down to an oyster supper last evening in Hamilton's restaurant, given on the eve of Capt. Peele's retirement, and the assumption of the duties of the new captain, R. S. Scoullar. Appropriate speeches were made by Capt. Scoullar, Capt. Peele, Lieut. Doane and others.

Three men, charged with breaking open a sealed car on the C. P. R. near Kamloops, were brought down yesterday and lodged in the jail in this city.

Some time ago Miss Masters, of England, sister of the late Dr. Masters of this city, intimated her desire to contribute some stained glass windows to the church as a memento of her interest in British Columbia. The windows arrived the other day, consigned to W. N. Bole, M.P.P., representative of Dr. Masters, and will be placed by Mr. Hay in St. Mary's church, Sapperton, by direction of the bishop. We understand that they are very beautiful, and they will doubtless add a great deal to the attractions of St. Mary's.

Joe Armstrong has received a telegram from D. Chisholm, dated at Calgary, stating that he suffered no delay whatever on his journey through the Selkirks.

The subscription for the proposed church on Langley Prairie, is progressing very favorably, being now upwards of $400.

W. Norman Bole, M. P. P., received to-day a diploma and medal for a deer's head (mounted) sent by him to the Colonial exhibition. W. D. Ferris, J. P., informs us that a diploma and medal have been received by Carter Bros., of the Vancouver brewery, for samples of ale and porter sent.

(News.)

H. Curry, engineer of locomotive No. 365, was in the city yesterday and related his experience of the snowslide that killed six men in the mountains some weeks ago. He was on the locomotive at the time the slide took place and was watching from the cab window as it tore down the opposite hill, across the little valley and finally up the mountain side towards where the train was standing. Before a move could be made to save themselves, the mass of snow had reached and buried them many feet deep, turning over the engines and cars and burying them also. For half an hour Curry was under the snow, during which time he suffered severely from the lack of air which filtered itself through the deep snow in very quantities, and, when taken out, was perfectly black in the face and life was almost extinct. Mr. Curry says the suffering he endured for that half hour is simply indescribable and he never intends again to view a snowslide as a pleasure sight.

In conversation yesterday with an official of the C. P. R. our reporter learned that the permanent workshops, car-shops and round house will be commenced immediately on receipt of the reply to a letter from Mr. Abbott, addressed to the city council asking for certain privileges as to lands and taxes for the Canadian Pacific railroad. The new shops will be built from the same plan as the company's buildings in Winnipeg and will be of the same size and capacity. The building will all be built of stone and will surpass in substantiality any of the company's works. The main repairing and manufacturing departments of the C. P. R. are at present at Montreal and Winnipeg but Vancouver will do all the work for the Pacific division as soon as the works can be got into operation. It is expected an answer will be received from the council on Monday night, if so, a large force of men will be put to work without waste of time.

Twelve carloads of machinery for the new workshops arrived in the city yesterday morning, and will be put in place immediately. Another train load of machinery will arrive early next week.

NANAIMO.

(Free Press.)

John McNeil, a miner working in No. 5 shaft, Wellington colliery, had a very narrow escape from death on Wednesday. While at work a piece of rock fell from the roof inflicting a number of flesh wounds about the head. The injuries, fortunately, are not serious.

Mr. James Bradley, a miner working in No. 1 shaft of the V. C. Co., had his ankle severely injured by a fall of coal from the roof.

A steam sealing schooner arrived at Departure Bay yesterday from the north with a cargo of coal. She left Alaska early in January and has made a long trip. The coal gave out, and they had to change the furnace so as to use wood. She will proceed to Victoria. The trip has been an unprofitable one for her owner who is on board.

Following are the official returns of the Nanaimo custom house for the month ending 31st March, 1887: Import duty, $2,808 58; sick mariner's dues, $222 70; petroleum inspection, $2 50. Total, $3,033 78.

Rev. J. H. White arrived from Hamilton, Ont., on Wednesday afternoon and took part in the religious services the same evening. Rev. J. H. White is the son of the late Rev. E. White, who was the resident Methodist minister in this city several times previous to the year 1876. He is pastor of a Methodist church in Hamilton.

PUNISHING A PRIEST.

Rev. J. Curran, a staunch friend and former assistant of the deposed priest, Dr. McGlynn, appeared with the latter at Jones' Wood, New York, on St. Patrick's Day. For this he was sent to Ellenville, New York, to reflect on his contumacy in appearing in public with a priest in disgrace. Dr. Curran did not profit by the hint, however, and came down on the right of Dr. McGlynn's lecture and appeared on the platform with him. For this Curran has been ordered into the solitary retreat of Hoboken, with fasts and penance for ten days. At the palace of Archbishop Corrigan it was intimated that the parishioners of St. Stephen's would do well to take the hint lest they suffer excommunication. The punishment of Dr. Curran is taken as evidence that Bishop Corrigan's course toward Dr. McGlynn has the approval of Rome. The parishioners of St. Stephen's are excited over the affair and propose to hold meetings in Dr. Curran's support as they have in Dr. McGlynn's.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

The Controversy Between De Lesseps and Lord Alcester.

London, March 27.—The De Lesseps-Alcester controversy is one of the most curious in recent times. Lord Alcester, commanding the English naval forces in 1882, had given him a check for £100,000, as compensation for the damage done to the Suez canal, after which De Lesseps had placed the administration of the canal at the disposal of the English. This Lord Alcester denied, and De Lesseps reaffirmed the receipt of the check or draft for that sum on the Bank of England. Lord Alcester to-day published a long statement with various letters from the official concerned, showing clearly that no such check or draft was ever presented or paid, and denying in express terms that this or any other sum was ever given by him for the alleged or any other purpose. Further explanations are awaited from De Lesseps, but Lord Alcester's word is beyond question.

THE BRIDAL VEIL.

A pretty, dark-eyed girl began to work in a village where she was over the sea. She was a French girl, and came of a good family of lace-makers.

"I'll work my own bridal veil in my leisure time," she said. "So when Walter comes to marry me, I shall be a bride." But she never finished the veil. Walter came too soon. She married her English lover—as poor as herself—and went with him to London, and the half-finished bridal veil went along, carefully

folded away at the bottom of a trunk, and, for the time being, quite forgotten.

It may have been forgotten in earnest during twelve years, for aught I know, certainly it lay that long unnoticed. A lovely ten-year old girl was the fairy that broke its long sleep at last. She had dark eyes, like the little peasant of twelve years ago, but Walter's golden hair.

"Oh, the charming lace!" she cried, clapping her hands and dancing delightedly, as Elise shook it out of the folds.

"Dear mamma, what is it? and who made it? and why is it but half done? Can I have it for a dress for my doll?"

The mamma told her child its history.

"But it shall not lie hidden so long from the light again," she said tenderly. "I will finish it, and when the time comes for my little Adele to be a bride, she will have a veil to be proud of."

"Mamma, teach me to work it," said Adele one day. "My fingers are much finer and tinier than yours."

The facility with which she learned the graceful art was astonishing. At the age of fifteen so expert was she that Elise did not fear to let her take part in the creation of the bridal veil itself.

* * * * * * *

Louis Riviere was from France, like Adele's mother. He was of noble blood and was well to do. He had sought money to five upon in idle luxury, and to secure him a fair start in business life in the English metropolis.

The happy weeks and months grew into years. Adele was now sixteen; it was arranged that when Spring-time came she should be Riviere's bride.

"We must finish the bridal veil," cried Elise, eagerly. "I tell you, Monsieur Louis, no lady of your proud house ever wore a lace more exquisite and rich. Ah, shall I not be proud when I look at my beautiful child in her marriage robes and think of the poor little peasant girl of long ago, who toiled at the lace to earn coarse bread so far away over the sea!"

"What peasant girl, madam?" he questioned, with a look of displeasure.

"Myself!" she answered happily, not marking the look or the tone.

Adele noticed his suddenly downcast air and gloomy eyes. His haughty family pride had received a blow. "A lace maker!" he said to himself. "A peasant girl! If I had but known it!"

He formed a dislike to the bridal veil. "I detest the sight of it!" he cried, one evening, when he and Adele were alone. "If, indeed you love me, never work at it in my presence, Adele; and if I dared ask one special favor of you, it should be——"

"Well," she said. "It should be——"

"Wear any other veil in the world but that one to be married in!"

She was greatly surprised at his manner and request, and also vaguely hurt, she scarce knew now or why.

"You ask a singular favor," she said with forced quietness. "Are you aware that my mother worked this veil?"

"It is for that very reason I hate it."

And then she understood him. The daughter of England had been slow to suspect or comprehend the pride of the French aristocrat, but she saw all clearly

"Never work at it in my presence, Adele."

now, and she would not marry the man who thought he stooped to take her. She folded up the veil, and said:

"You did not know, when first you sought me for a bride, that mamma was a lace-worker in France; if you had, perhaps you would not have loved me. Since you have learned this fact, you have regretted our engagement. You need not speak; I have seen a change in you—I feel that it is so!

"But there is no harm done," she went on, with simple dignity, "since I have learned the truth before it is too late; and so," she held out to him a little trembling hand, which he took mechanically—"and so I will grant you the favor you covet, my friend. Your bride shall not wear my darling mother's bridal veil."—here he kissed the hand, and she drew it quickly away—"but that is because I shall not be your bride."

His prayers, his protestations—humble at first, then angry—his tears had no power in them to change her resolution.

They parted coldly at last, lovers still in heart, for love dies not so easily, but outwardly seeming scarcely friends.

"Go! go!" she cried, when he had gone, dashing away the tears that blinded her. "Go from my eyes, hateful tears, and let me see my love for the last time! My love! my love! And I have lost him!"

She sank down sobbing. Just then the sound of her mother's voice singing merrily an old French song in a room above, came to her ears. Once more she dashed the tears away.

"He despised you, my darling mamma—you! No, no, I will never pardon him!"

Her parents questioned her in vain. She had quarrelled with Louis; that was all they could learn.

Before a chance for reconciliation came, Elise was smitten with mortal illness and died in three days, and Adele, overwhelmed by the awful calamity, was prostrated with brain fever.

At this juncture a summons came to Louis from France, demanding his immediate presence there.

Two of the three lives that stood between him and the title and estates of the Marquis de la Riviere had been suddenly swept away, and the third, a frail and delicate child, lay dying.

The present marquis, himself a feeble old man, was also at the point of death, so they sent in haste for Louis, as the heir of the dying nobleman.

The news bewildered him. His heart swelled with exultation and delight, but it sank again. Adele! Had he lost Adele?

"I care not for rank or wealth, unless she shares them!" cried his heart. "I will go and implore her pardon."

He made the attempt, but in vain. He sought her father and said a few words to him that might have made all well again had she ever heard them, but she never did. When her long and wasting sickness was over at last, and she began slowly and feebly to take hold on life, she found herself an orphan! Walter had followed Elise to heaven.

Not even then had Adele drained the cup of sorrow to the dregs. Her father's affairs had been terribly involved. When all was settled, she was penniless.

And Louis? He would have written her immediately upon his arrival in Paris, but that he felt so blissfully sure that her father would make all well. A few weeks later he did write informing her fully of his strangely altered fortunes, and imploring her to pardon and accept once more as her true love the love of the Marquis de la Riviere.

The letter never reached her. The house to which it came was empty and deserted, the late happy home was broken up, and the little English girl, for whom a husband and a title and fortune were waiting in sunny France, was earning a living as a lace-maker!

So the marquis waited for an answer in vain. Then pride rose up in arms.

"She scorns me," he thought. "She, a poor peasant's child!"

He resolved to drive her from his heart. But after many months his letter to Adele was returned crossed and recrossed with strange addresses.

She had not slighted, she had not scorned him; perhaps she had not ceased to love. Before another day and night had passed, the marquis was on his journey to London.

None could tell him of Adele, beyond the history of her bitter sorrow. And

"I love it now!" said he.

after three months' search he had failed to find her.

"She is dead," he thought, with anguish. "I have come too late—it is in the grave that I shall find my darling. If it be so, and I prove it so indeed, I will live and die single for her sake!"

Many a gay belle and brilliant beauty spread her nets to secure such a titled husband. Foremost among them was Rosalind Hale. She was the fairest and the wealthiest of them all, and her golden hair was not unlike Adele's.

It was this that attracted him toward her more than the others—the memory of an olden love. She never suspected this, however; her vanity made sure that he was in her toils. She arranged charades, tableaux, plays, in which he should sustain a part with her. One was that of a bridal, and Louis was the bridegroom, she the bride.

"He will speak now, surely," she thought, as she blushed and trembled beside him, while the curtain came down.

But no, he only bowed as he left her from the platform. One of the buttons of his coat caught in her bridal veil. As he stopped to disengage the lace, suddenly he uttered a strange cry. It was Adele's bridal veil.

"I borrowed it of a lace-maker," Miss Hale said, in reply to his anxious questioning. "I had ordered one like it; but her health is bad, and she failed to have it finished in time. So then I made her lend me this. She was put out at first, too," she added, "just because it was her mother's work. Such fancies for a poor person!"

"Oh, no! very thin and worn and sad," she said in reply to another question; "with fine eyes, but too dull and pale to be called pretty. But an exquisite lace-maker. I shall be glad to give you her address, if you have any work for her."

Miss Hale never received her veil—the marquis claimed it. In its steal he sent her a complete set of laces that made her the envy of society, and Louis married Adele.

Pale and thin and somewhat careworn still was the bride on her wedding day, but to his eyes it was still the sweetest face in the whole world that smiled and kept beneath Elise's bridal veil.

And he kissed the old lace and blessed it, because through it he had found her.

"I love it now!" said he. "I prize it next to yourself, dearest. It shall be kept as a treasure always."

Where Ignorance Is Bliss.

Teacher: "Can you tell me which is the olfactory organ."

Pupil frankly answers, "No, Sir."

Teacher: "Correct."

Pupil goes off in a brown study.

A FROLICKING COMMITTEE IN ARKANSAS.

In the Arkansas Legislature, Member from Pine Knob—Mr. Speaker. I didn't quite understand that bill, and I wush you'd have the clerk read it over again.

Speaker—It is not a bill.

Member from Pine Knob—What is it, then? Some sort uv 'propriation.

Speaker—No; it is the Governor's message.

Member—Wall, ef that's all it is, you neenter have it read agin. I didn't know at fust but it wuz some sort uv er bill to give money to folk who have already got plenty. I think that the Legislatur' oughter sorter hold up on givin' money away, leastwise to folks that ain't in need of the article. Mr. Speaker my neighborhood is full uv ez good people ez thar is in the State, but they hain't never got no money outen the State yit. Some uv them that air might pore, an' air on the lift have been waitin' a mighty long time, but Legislatur' after Legislatur meets an' never says nothin' erbout them. Thar's ole Francis Powell that lives on the Spencer place. It will be two years an' er half next month since he walked a step, but the Legislatur' ain't done nothin' for him. The pore ole man sets aron' from one day'send to another thinkin' that the Legislatur' must airter while send'er committee to sorter frolic with him, but none hain't come yit. Mr. Speaker, I therefore move you, sir, that a committee be app'inted to sorter frolic with the old man. Sir, how would you like to be lame an' be shut up in the house while all the neighbors are havin' er fine time generally? You would not like it, sir. I see by the 'spression uv your face you wouldn't.

Speaker—I will state to the member from Pine Knob that I deeply sympathize with the old gentleman in question and that nothing would give me more pleasure than to appoint a committee with instructions to sorter frolic with him, but that the State has no jurisdiction in the matter.

Member from Pine Knob—Well, sir, if the State refuses to do anything for a man that had done so much for it, I have no more to say. The old man went into our neighborhood when there wasn't a stick uv timber amiss and chopped down the monarchies uv the forest, an' of there wuz a crippled man around anywhere, he went and frolicked with him. Mr. Speaker, that old man owes me $6, an' if he don't get money from the State or some other source he'll never pay me. I am not so squeamish as some men are. I think that when the Constitution hides in the path for justice to stumble over, why, we oughter box the Constitution's jaws an' make it keep outen justice's way. I have not tried to make any enemies in this house, an' I don't see why any member should have anything agin me to the extent of wantin' to see me beat out uv $6. I didn't know but the committee that you would send to frolic with him would outen charity give him enough money to pay his honest debts. I wanter say right here that sirter this I'm goin' to be as stubborn as the next man.—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

FRESH FASHION NOTES.

Jeweled hoop earrings have returned to favor. Bangles are sold of corresponding designs.

The French importations of white toilets, embroidered and lace trimmed, are marvels of Parisian skill, art and matchless delicacy.

New surahs, with diagonal twill, are shown in rich solid colors and in many fancy plaids and stripes. These are to be made up as entire gowns and not in combination with vest, Stuart collar, and cuffs of velvet. The skirts are laid in extra wide kilts, with folds of the velvet inserted at regular intervals.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

Materials for spring and summer millinery are unusually rich and varied. There are black and tinted silk nets, beaded in pearl, heliotrope yellow, pale-blue, and pale-pink beads in fine new patterns, embroidered velvets in very elegant designs, oriental embroidered nets in great variety, Neapolitan crapes in exquisite summer tints, embroidered *crepe de chine*, plain and embroidered grenadines and an endless variety of silk tissues, laces, surahs, etamines and fancy silk scrims.

DETACHABLE DECORATIONS.

Very rich-looking vests, yokes, collar and cuffs are imported in silk gimp effects in *mot* or heavy raised devices in arabesque patterns, and also in fine scroll and palm devices. These detachable decorations are certain to find a large sale in spite of their rather high price, because they are so transforming in their effect at the cost of a very little work. The simplest and soberest costumes are at once rendered extremely dressy and stylish-looking by the adjustment of these picturesque and novel accessories.

GINGHAMS AND CHAMBREYS.

The Scotch zephyr ginghams and chambreys brought out this season are worthy of special mention. The tufted, striped ginghams have the design woven to closely resemble the silk and wool stripes of last season, and are shown in novel and really beautiful combinations of color. The solid-colored chambreys and ginghams are dyed in lovely shades of pink, lilac blue, corn color, etc., and the embroidered patterns come in various widths of flounciings. These robe suits are put up in boxes, and are among the daintiest of the season's exhibit of novelties in cotton fabrics, and they will be specially favored for morning costumes by those who prefer neat and dressy washable fabrics for home utility wear.

BONNETS.

The new straw bonnets are exquisitely fine and shapely. They are brought out in all the prevailing spring and summer tints, noticeably many shades of golden brown, beige and écru, gray and the natural straw and wood colors. More novel colors are those of English rose, Charles X pink, Japanese red, pale heliotrope or "wisteria," chamois and peachblow. The same tints appear in straw and braid hats as in bonnets. Fancy head coverings show odd effects produced by combining materials; thus, beaded velvet is made into a canvas pattern by a diamond mixture of colored straw or looped in single style one above the other. There are numberless odd conceits in straw gimps, willow and rush bonnets, and in silk scrim and fine straw matting, which are created for the erratic young creatures who sigh for novelty and aim at oddity. Trimmings will still be massed upon the top of the bonnet in front. The quantity of these garnitures will be limited only by the extent of space allowed by the size of the bonnet and the length of the purse of its buyer.

CASHMERES.

French cashmere is a fabric that holds its position in fashionable favor year after year and season after season with unvarying monotony. French grades are shown this season, which are more than ever tempting and desirable—first, from their most beautiful and varied coloring and exquisite finish, and second, from their exceedingly low price by the yard. Very many women prefer French cashmeres to all other dress goods for ordinary wear. The new invoices have some charming features that set them among others in the dainty qualities of figured patterns on pale hued grounds, with fine foulard designs in delicate colors. These fancy cashmeres are especially adapted for watering-place wear for young ladies, and with soft, creamy lace trimmings, with ribbon bows and loops of dark, rich velvet to tone the whole, they prove eminently becoming to youthful forms and faces. The plain cashmeres in monochrome make very dressy and lady-like toilets for elderly women, in deeper and neutral colors: made up in combination with velvet, plain or striped.

FRENCH SILKS.

Among the novelties in French silks from the looms at Lyons are ribbed silks, bengalines and *failles*, covered with minute floral devices woven into the main portion of the fabric. these textiles show by reflection that there will be a decided preference for relief effects. There are also manufactured Watteau and Pompadour summer silks and fine satin brocades flowered over with half-blown roses and buds, pansies, four o'clocks, sweet-pea blossoms, sprays of pink and white hawthorne, azalea blooms and apple blossoms and foliage. Cashmeres of the most exquisitely fine texture have also small designs upon them, woven in tinted silks, pink roses on cream-white grounds, purple pansies in silk and velvet on pale heliotrope surfaces, jasmine and jonquil blooms on a background of palest chamois, and pure snow-white roses and buds on ivory. These charming textiles are to be used very largely for the rare and luxurious tea-gowns which are to reach a still higher point of popularity the coming season. They are now the absolute rage abroad, and French and English modistes are vying with each other in attempts to produce the most unique and beautiful novelties in that direction.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Since time is not a person we can overtake when he is past, let us honor him with mirth and cheerfulness of heart while he is passing.

If there is one lesson that experience teaches surely it is this—to make plans that are strictly limited, and to arrange our work in a practical way within the limits that we must accept.

Women accomplish their best work in the quiet seclusion of the home and family by sustained effort and patient perseverance in the path of duty. The influence they exercise, even though to be unrecorded, lives after them, and in its consequences for ever.

The silent pressure of the hand is often of more vital good than a whole volume of good counsel; and one tear, one kiss, one bright encouraging smile, can help the broken heart, the sinking spirit, where words of advice would fall unheeded, or be an aggravation to present pain.

The good man who is reflective will find that as his views on various points change with increasing knowledge, his standard of action changes also. Some things which he once regarded with the utmost leniency he now looks upon as grave wrongs, and as fast as he discovers the best path in any direction it becomes for him the path of duty.

Every breath of faith, every mean advantage taken, however small and trifling each may appear, helps to build up the dishonesty which at some time, and by some one, wrecks the happiness of multitudes and drags down the sinning one to degradation and ruin. The honor of the country and the integrity of the nation are in the hands of every citizen; each is responsible for his share in making or in marring them.

A copy of the famous "Breeches Bible" was picked up at a Boston sale a few days ago. This Bible, which was printed in 1594, takes its name from the following rendering of Genesis iii. 7: "And they sewed fig leaves together and made them breeches." It is also known as the "Barker" edition, and is exceedingly rare now.

When a Grand Rapids society belle marries, the papers of that city publish her portrait and that of her dog. The groom cuts no figure in the report.

LATEST CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The Ottawa liberals will protest the election of Perley and Robillard. A considerable portion of the necessary $2,000 has been subscribed.

The government has been in possession of Blake's letter of resignation for over two weeks. The reason the ministers did not mention it outside the council room till after its publication was because it was marked "most secret and confidential."

In October last about a dozen Salvation army officers left Toronto for missionary work in India. One of them was a young woman whose parents are in comfortable circumstances in Toronto and who did everything in their power to persuade her from going. Her father has received a letter from Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, harbor chaplain of Bombay, informing him that she and her companions had been left stranded by the army on the inhospitable shores of India, and had been saved from an early and very fearful death by the doctor of the steamship Clem Nugger. A public subscription was raised on their behalf and the necessary funds were procured to send the girls back to Canada.

A fire occurred at Rat Portage on the 28th inst. which completely destroyed the residence of Mr. F. Dulmage, Crown Timber Inspector. The residences of Mr. D. Ferguson and Mr. J. K. Brydon had a narrow escape for the second time lately.

J. Martin was instantly killed in Hullet township by a limb falling from a tree he was cutting.

The Algoma figures are: Algoma east, Dawson 760; Burke 865; Algoma west, Dawson 658; Burke 542. Total, Dawson 1,418; Burke 1,407. Majority for Dawson, 11.

Attorney-General Mowat received a large deputation of municipal representatives from portions of the counties of Grey, Simcoe, Wellington and Bruce, who asked that a new county be formed, as the present counties are too large and unwieldly. Several scheme were presented, and Mr. Mowat promised to give the matter consideration.

There is a great row in the liberal camp over the appointment of Mr. P. J. Coffey to the registrarship of the County of Carleton over the heads of such other applicants for the position as Dr. St. Jean, ex-M.P., Mr. G. O'Keefe, Mr. J. K. Stewart and a host of others, whose claims upon the party were something more than having a brother a priest and proprietor of an Irish Roman Catholic newspaper. Mr. Wallar, son of the late Registrar, was also an applicant. Since his father's death, some two years ago, he has filled the position honorably and to the satisfaction of everyone. There has been little also talked of since the appointment, and everyone, liberal and conservative alike, is outspoken in denouncing the