

successful, and quite a number have been converted. Some of them go so far as to cut off their hair, and a great sacrifice for them, and one which I never demanded."

"My present trip will be for a year. I am leaving on the Parisian for Europe, and will visit Germany, France, Italy and Spain. Mrs. Risley has been an invalid for some time, and is on her account that I am taking the trip."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Facts Disclosed in a Recent Return to the House of Commons.

Ottawa, May 16.—Another batch of correspondence was presented to parliament last evening in regard to irregularities at the Kingston and New Westminister penitentiaries. In reference to the latter the return shows that gross irregularities have been going on at that institution for some time. In a recent return to the House of Commons, a letter to the press, the deputy warden, James Fitzsimmons, writes to Mr. Moylan, inspector of penitentiaries, to say that he had a coffin made at the penitentiary to bury one of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd who died at Sapperton. He paid for the wood and offered the accountant, Mr. Kew, \$3.50 for the time of the convicts who made the coffin, but the latter would not take the money. Mr. Fitzsimmons, one of the employees of the penitentiary, was discharged for acting as a spy on Mr. G. L. Foster, the accountant of the institution, during the visit there, and Sir John Thompson gave orders for Fitzsimmons's discharge. Mr. Fitzsimmons, in charge, who he said was true and false. During the visit of Mr. Foster to the penitentiary he reported that he had difficulty in getting the books to audit them.

Mr. Morgan made a report to the minister of justice pointing out that the latter was a serious breach of duty on the part of the accountant of the penitentiary and the steward who appeared to be in collusion. The books were found hidden in the steward's room by the deputy warden. The warden admits that he and the deputy warden raised hogs at the penitentiary for their own use and kept fowls, chickens, etc.

In regard to this and other matters Mr. Foster, the accountant of the department, reports that the pork of the institution appears to have disappeared in the same mysterious way as at Kingston. The same thing applies to the mutton. The deputy warden, says Mr. Foster, persisted in violating the law until he received orders to the contrary from Mr. Moylan.

The minister, writing to Mr. Moylan, points out these facts, and says that the officers of the penitentiary must pay for the disappearance of provisions at the penitentiary and for the keeping of fowls and pigs at the cost of the institution.

Closing this letter, which is dated 4th November, 1893, Sir John Thompson says: "I regret to see that there is so much confirmation of the statements of the officers of the penitentiary, and to find there is so much need of radical changes. You will observe also Mr. Foster's letter on the suppression of the books, as respects which the deputy warden's conduct seems remarkable."

It appears also from a report of Mr. Foster that Justice McCreight kept his horse at the penitentiary. The convicts looked after the horse. The deputy warden seemed to be doing many acts of kindness in the way of provisions for orphanage near by, and when the warden objected he said he would answer for his actions to the government. Blacksmiths' statements are given by Mr. W. Quilz forwarded to the minister making serious charges of irregularities against the deputy warden.

The warden said his power was limited, and he could do nothing with the deputy, who was in constant quarrelling with the officers and ran things to suit himself.

ABOUT A WATCH.

Screws so Minute They Cannot be Distinguished from Dust.

The watch carried by the average man is composed of 98 pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than two thousand distinct and separate operations. Some of the smaller screws are so minute that the unaided eye cannot distinguish them from steel filings or specks of dirt. Under a powerful magnifying glass a perfect screw is revealed. The inch wide and 27-100,000ths inch thick. It takes 308,000 of these screws to weigh a pound, and a pound is worth \$18.50.

The hair-spring is a strip of the finest steel, about 0.12 inches long, 1-1000th inch wide and 20-100,000ths inch thick. It is coiled up in spiral form and finely tempered. The process of tempering these springs was long held as a secret by the few fortunate ones possessing it, and even now is not generally known. Their manufacture requires great skill and care. The strip is coiled to 28-1000ths of an inch, but no measuring instrument has yet been made of fine enough gauging to determine before-hand by the size of the strip what the strength of the finished spring will be. The 20,000th part of an inch difference in the thickness of the spring will make a difference in the running of the watch of about six minutes an hour.

The value of these springs, when finished, and placed in watches, is enormous in proportion to the material from which they are made. A comparison will give a good idea. A ton of steel made up into hairsprings when in watches is worth more than twelve, and one-half times the value of the same weight in pure gold. Hairspring wire weighs 1-200th of a grain to an inch. One mile of wire weighs less than half a pound.

The balance gives five vibrations every second, 300 every minute, 18,000 every hour, 432,000 every day, and 157,680,000 every year.

"At each rotation it rotates about one and one-fourth times, which makes 107,100,000 rotations every year. In order that we may better understand the stupendous amount of labor performed by these tiny works, let us make a pertinent comparison. Take, for illustration, a locomotive with six-foot driving wheels. Let its wheels be run until they have given one revolution to the axle, and that a watch does in one year and they will have covered a distance equal to 28 complete circuits of the earth. All this a watch does without other attention than winding once every 24 hours.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The China Steamer.

Hong Kong, May 23.—The C. P. R. steamship Empress of Japan left here at noon to-day.

THE WATERWORKS BY-LAW.

Put Through at the Council Meeting Last Night—No Love Lost Between.

Ald. Munn and Ald. Wilson—Words Over Purchase of Electric Light Wiring.

A special meeting of the city council was held last night in the Mayor's room of the city hall.

The finance committee asked the appropriation of \$2000 for the Jubilee Hospital.

Chairman Wilson had not signed the report.

Ald. Vigilius did not believe in voting \$2000 to the Jubilee Hospital. They had advanced \$35,000 by a by-law.

Ald. Wilson did not approve of giving the money.

Ald. Humphrey said the Jubilee Hospital was going to be a tax on the city right along. They would go behind every year.

Ald. Wilson said the council had not the money to spare just now. It was the matter of three months' interest.

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Ald. Ledingham remarked it was the same with wire as with baking powder. One could cook with better bread with one kind of baking powder than of another; it should be left to the cook.

Ald. Munn moved that the report be adopted.

Ald. Wilson moved in amendment that the wire be advertised for.

The amendment was put and lost on division. Ayes—Ald. Wilson and Styles. Nays—Ald. Ledingham, Baker, Humphrey, Vigilius, Dwyer and Munn. Council adjourned at 10:30.

CHINESE MISFORTUNES.

The Ten Great Depredations of the Province of Shensi.

During the last thirty years the following calamities have befallen the province of Shensi, and have made it a desolate waste place once fertile and flourishing. The evidence is history, tradition, and living witnesses.

1.—Mohammedan rebellion.—This is described as: "Murder, arson, robbery, moral abominations, sacrilege; all valuables were destroyed, and the growing grain burned. Villages and hamlets were sacked, leaving only red clay and ash mounds."

2.—Epidemic of influenza.—The refugees from the rebellion were stricken with fever in penniless poverty in caves and temples to which they had fled. The few survivors carried back the bodies of their parents for burial in active soil, but the bones of most were left to bleach in the sun. Wives and children were sold, and the families were scattered and homes destroyed. The orphaned children were like a rudderless vessel in a storm.

3.—Depredations by "long-haired rebels"—The rebels, who were called "long-haired" because they wore their hair long and tied it in a queue, were carried into captivity, leaving their parents like a dragon bound upon the sword. The robber soldiers had no sooner arrived than the peasants' wallings reached unto heaven. Everything had to be transported to Hsian, and there, from the vigilance of watching, many weary hours and sleepless nights were spent in the mountains. The bodies and sorrow filled our breasts.

4.—Invasion of wolves.—These beasts had brazen hearts and iron courage and feared nothing for it would be munched by the children and the old men. The wolves went like lightning. They set their teeth, raised their hair and with one spring the child they seized would be seen no more. They would be munched to atoms in the shortest time. They did not eat the flesh of their victims; simply drank their blood—crunched the life out, and left them dead by the hundreds in every village on the vast plain.

5.—Invasion of locusts.—Next came the locusts—in multitudes countless in numbers for the ravages of wolves were followed by black-bellied locusts among the cattle. This incredible plague was like a catapilect and fatal to the animals. The locusts were with them to fill the air. The locusts were with them to fill the air. The locusts were with them to fill the air.

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THE QUESTION OF SLEEP.

Edison's Theory Leads to Some Thoughts on the Hours Needed.

The discussion aroused by Edison's theory that two hours' sleep is enough for any rational and healthy human being continues vigorously. Opinion is not all with the inventor, for the majority of people insist that eight or nine hours' sleep is necessary to perfect health.

A few instances are recalled by persons who have gone into the subject deeply and who have succeeded in getting along very well with four hours' sleep out of the 24, and isolated cases of extraordinary period of wakefulness in cases of danger and great excitement are quoted. The walking matches which were held at one time in New York City, and the gradual resolution of the question of how long a man could get along without sleep, and in one instance a walker went five days with an average of less than three and a half hours' sleep out of each 24 hours.

Edison's theory is that the practice of sleeping eight or nine hours is a relic of barbarism, which became part of our nature when there was no artificial light, and when darkness came on there was no light to do but sleep. Night editors, night watchmen, night telegraph operators, and other members of the numerous army of laborers who turn night into day, sleep fewer hours than any other people. There are many thousands of men in the city who go to bed at 7 o'clock in the morning, after completing their night's work, and who are awake and stirring at 12 o'clock. They find five hours' sleep enough. So do the men who have to go to market early, such as the purchasing agents of the big cafes, restaurants, clubs and grocery stores. These men rise at 3:30 and 4 o'clock in the morning, although they seldom go to bed before 11:30. Occasionally they take a nap in the afternoon for an hour, but that does not upset Mr. Edison's theory in any way.

Perhaps a more noticeable instance is the life followed by some of the owners, trainers, stablemen and jockeys of the racing stables. While the horses are in training during the season they are nearly always in bed for trial in the early hours of the morning. The names of scores of men could be given who rise at 4:30 every morning during the racing season, repair to the stables, and who never get to bed until the hour of midnight. Some sleep four hours, then they have an eight hours' watch, and so do the officers on the ocean steamers. The second four hours' rest at the expiration of the first eight hours on deck is often spent by the officers and men in reading, writing, or in other pursuits. Sometimes they snatch an hour's rest or so, but seamen assert that five hours' sleep is enough for an able-bodied man.—New York Sun.

THE GLOBE-TROTTER CRAZE.

Another Frank Proposes a Trip Around the World.

Julius de Marcus will start on an extraordinary tour of the world on the first or second day of the coming month. He proposes to leave New York with a party of four, to travel completely around the globe and return here in two years hence with at least \$500, says the New York Morning Journal.

De Marcus was born in Russia. Before coming to this country he travelled over the greater portion of Europe much in the same way as that in which he now proposes to put a globe round about the earth. He speaks, reads and writes fluently three European languages—Russian, German and Polish—and has a tolerable colloquial knowledge of French.

Julius lives with his aged father and mother at 52 East Broadway, in a small but clean and comfortably furnished flat. He is of medium height, dark, with strong square-cut features, an intelligent expression and great personal dignity. His frame seems to have been riveted together with iron bolts.

My idea, said De Marcus, modestly, was seen by a reporter of "Europe much in the same way as that in which he now proposes to put a globe round about the earth. He speaks, reads and writes fluently three European languages—Russian, German and Polish—and has a tolerable colloquial knowledge of French.

I propose to leave this city on the 1st of next month, May, absolutely penniless. I shall strike out for Peking, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha and San Francisco. If available, I shall not stop in smaller towns between those points. I will work in each city long enough to earn money to take me to the next city, as much as possible on the way.

"If by the time I have reached Peking I shall not have saved enough to pay my passage across the Pacific, I will work in each city long enough to earn money to take me to the next city, as much as possible on the way.

He is pretty well equipped in general knowledge to work his way anywhere. By trade he is a furrier, but he is also a good photographer and a clever musician, playing the violin, piano and other instruments quite as well as many men who get from \$3 to \$5 a night for performing in dance and concert halls.

This is really a very remarkable young man. He possesses to a remarkable degree that elusive quality which, for want of a better name, is called force. If you had talked to him for an hour, and had seen him at his work, you would have been so impressed by his force, that you would be very favorably impressed.

De Marcus is confident that he will save \$500 during his tour. In fact, he has named that figure because he wished to avoid the possibility of being looked upon as a crank. His private opinion is that he will bring back a great deal more.

After having left Japan he will sail to Australia, where he will go to the South of Europe and thence to England on his westward way to home and glory.

"One thing that makes me look forward to my journey with delight," he concluded, "is the opportunity it will give me to study the people of the world. I am a lover of nature, but especially to everything relating to the human race. It will be magnificent to see and study all the various habits and customs of different peoples. I think how much I shall learn when I return home."

Julius also intends to master the important tongues of the globe with which he is still unfamiliar. He is a born linguist and learns a language almost as fast as the average schoolboy gets over rudimentary studies.

CUPID AND PROPOSITIONS.

Cases Where Girls Tastes Run to People in the Same Business.

Did you ever notice how some girls seem to have a special taste towards men of a certain one profession? Perhaps you have noticed some young lady who, but it will prove as fascinating a study as any one you could devise if you once try it, says the Chicago News.

Whether it is because each particular girl has a special taste which attracts only men of a certain profession, or whether girls have innate yearnings for companions who betray a peculiar trait of character, I cannot say, but the fact remains that nice cases out of ten, if you can get a girl to settle her chin in your right palm and tell the strict truth, she'll confess all her fondest conquests to have been made over men who follow the same profession.

Can you explain why? Certainly not. But it is a fact. The girl who, in the case of a young woman, who, at 14, wore the ring of a young jeweller's apprentice. By the time the pair had begun to pass beyond their childhood, he was serving off to a dainty little blonde, while she was heart torn for a couple of years, till all at once, one summer morning, as she was bending over her favorite pensive bed, there fell across the purple bloom the shadow of Mr. Gladstone, and the sovereign as to which will preserve the longest their vital power and grasp upon public affairs. To-morrow will be the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Queen's birth, but the official celebration will take place on Saturday.

Human Immortality.

Wherever something like human affections and human fidelity have been displayed, we may fairly look for ultimate participation in human redemption. But we should very much hesitate to assert, with Charles Kingsley, that every "minute insect sucked into the jaws of a whale" has the same share in Christ's life and death and resurrection as beings who have felt the burden and revealed against the galling yoke of moral evil. There is surely a far greater chasm between such an insect and a mortal being than there is between the "corn of wheat" which, when it dies, brings forth a harvest, and the human being who, when he dies, brings forth a harvest of souls.

It seems to us that the reasons which make for human immortality only begin to tell upon the issue after we have reached the level in which the germs of moral and spiritual life show themselves. Beneath that level we see no more explicit evidence of expected continued individuality and growth than there is for expecting a revolution of nature susceptible of such growth. Redemption and restitution imply something to be redeemed and restored. There is no more need for redemption and restitution, so far as we can judge, in a worm or a sea-anemone, than there is in a tulip or a nettle.—London Spectator.

No Condition Powder like Dick's Blood Purifier.

Writing under date of the 7th inst., the Ichang correspondent of the North China Daily News says: A phenomenon that has