

LA FRANCE PASSENGERS

Six of Them Come in on the Stage

One Mushed in and the Other Two and the Crew, Will be Here Tomorrow.

Seven of the passengers of the La France came in today and the two others will arrive here Friday, with Captain Smythe and seven of the crew. The rest of the crew will remain with the boat until her cargo is cleared.

Of the seven passengers who got in today six of them came in on the stage and the other, a Mr. Walker, mused in from Eureka, where the rest waited for the stage, and beat the stage into town by several hours. This party of seven left the La France and went to Stewart, up the Stewart to Henderson and then across the divide, the six waiting at Eureka for the stage. The names of the latter are: D. D. Sawyer, Dominick Burns, Miss Gertrude Timm, Miss May Biggs, Mr. Jaekel and Mr. Black. They had a very hard trip, it having taken them four days to reach Eureka.

When the La France left Whitehorse she had five barges in tow. She left two of them at lower Lewis, for the Pacific Cold Storage Company. With her three barges she came along nicely, getting around only once, between Hootalingo and Big Salmon. It appears that the ice formed at the upper end of the river first. They had tied up at a wood pile for the night, and what was their surprise the next morning to find the river full of ice and backed up against the boat.

But they managed to get out and proceeded slowly along until several miles below Selkirk, where it was deemed advisable to leave two of the scows. The river was then chock full of ice, and it seemed impossible to make any headway with all three of the scows. The ice was running so heavy that when the scows were tied to the bank the captain thought they might be broken by the jamming ice, so he ordered them to be unloaded on the bank.

With the one remaining scow the La France plugged along to Ballarat, where she had her quarters, and the steamer made for Dawson with a cargo of about fifty tons of feed, beef and sundries.

In coming down the channel near Kirikham the ice, which was moving slowly, suddenly ceased moving altogether. The water in the two channels fell at the rate of six inches an hour, and both channels ran nearly dry. The ice was so heavy that it was impossible to get a line ashore. In order to get the steamer into a safe place part of the cargo had to be lightered. The steamer was then placed in a snug berth in the eddy. Since then the boat has been snubbed into good quarters for the winter.

Captain Smythe telegraphed this afternoon that he and seven of his crew, and the two remaining passengers, would reach here Friday.

One Hundred Years Ago From the Times of September 24, 1802, reproduced in the Times of September 24, 1902.—

This is the age for experiments. We have lately witnessed M. Garner's flight into the aerial regions—an attempt was yesterday made to plunge into the deep, by means of a Diving Machine, whose object is extremely useful, if it can be brought to fulfil the purposes for which it is intended.

The object of the invention is to enable persons to dive a considerable depth, and faster tackle to hoist them. The apparatus, if properly brought into action, appears capable of success, but it certainly was not shown to any advantage yesterday, as the inventor had been in too much haste to try his experiment, which he did yesterday for the first time; he was evidently not prepared for a public exhibition. About one hundred persons were in the Gardens. It was certainly a very curious spectacle and the inventor has shown considerable ingenuity in the experiment.

It is seriously recommended to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Kingston, to abolish the practice of exposing the remains of such unfortunate persons which have been taken out of the New River, in the public walk that leads through the churchyard. Instead of doing so, public notice should be given of the event, and the deceased be put in a proper place for the purpose of being owned.

Mrs. Startups—Ah, professor! And how is my daughter getting on with her music? Do you think she will ever become a great singer?

Professor—Madam, it is very hard to say. "Do you think perfection is ever actually attained in this life?" asked the serious youth.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "some people become perfect here."

Job Printing at Nugget office.

THE ROSS PLATFORM

Whereas, in the opinion of this convention, the continued prosperity of the Yukon territory depends chiefly on the efforts of individual miners and prospectors, whose work is conducted under most difficult conditions, and the stability of the business of the country will be insured by furnishing regular employment to workmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every effort should be made by the government to secure, and such changes adopted as would secure, the ends desired. That this convention most strongly recommends:

- 1. Reduction of fees for miners' licenses and for recording and renewing claims.
2. The abolition of payment of commutation for assessment work, and compelling the performance of assessment work upon the claim itself, or upon the claims as grouped.
3. The adoption of such regulations as will encourage the working of low grade ground and the development of quartz mining.
4. The amendment of the mining regulations in such way as to provide a mode by which, upon satisfying reasonable conditions holders of mining claims may obtain crown grants of the same.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR SMELTER.

Whereas, Large copper deposits are proven to exist in the vicinity of Whitehorse, and the work already done on the same has demonstrated their immense value; and

Whereas, In order to secure the working of such property, the establishment of a smelter is necessary, and the establishment of such smelter would create large employment for workmen, and create a market for the coal known to exist in the territory, and lead to the large development of the southern portion of the district; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention recommend the encouragement by the Dominion government of the establishment of such smelter, by such aid in the way of bonus, or otherwise, as may be deemed best.

TEST MILL AND ASSAY OFFICE.

Resolved, That the interests of this territory demand the establishment of a quartz test mill by the government for the free testing of ore in order to encourage and develop quartz mining and the establishment of an assay office, to be conducted by the government in connection with the government mint.

CANCEL TREADGOLD CONCESSION.

Whereas, The supply of water and power to the mines on the creeks is one of the most serious questions of the day in the Yukon territory; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this convention, the matter of such supply on fair and reasonable terms should best be dealt with by the government itself, and should not be left to private individuals; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the government be requested immediately to make careful examination and obtain reports upon the subject with a view of cancelling forthwith the Treadgold concession, and undertaking such supply as a national enterprise.

OTHERS HELD BY FRAUD.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention many of the concessions now held were obtained, by fraud and imposition; that it is in the interest of this territory that such concessions should be annulled, and to that end that inquiry should be set on foot to ascertain the circumstances of such fraud and imposition, and action taken by the attorney general of Canada in the premises.

MINING MACHINERY DUTY FREE.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention it would greatly tend to assist in the working and development of mines in the territory, to permit the importation of mining machinery of a class not manufactured in Canada, free from all customs duty.

WHOLLY ELECTIVE COUNCIL.

That the convention views with satisfaction the increase of the number of elective members of the Yukon council, and urgently recommends that the membership of the council be made wholly elective, without delay; and further, that all matters of a purely local character be committed to the council for deliberation and determination.

AGAINST UNNECESSARY CONCESSIONS.

Resolved, That a policy should be adopted which would prevent the obtaining of concessions for hydraulic mining, except in places where the dirt is of such low grade that it could not profitably be worked by other methods, and that before any hydraulic lease should issue, notice should be given by the applicant by publication in the newspapers of his intention of applying for such lease, so as to enable protests to be entered against the granting of the same; and that the owners of hydraulic concessions already granted should be compelled to carry out the strict terms of their leases, and that in default of their so doing, their leases should be cancelled.

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Job Printing at Nugget office.

ALL GOLD GOOD

Pay Struck on the Benches Near Discovery.

Parties arriving from All Gold this morning state that things on that creek are looking more favorable every day. From 50 to 75 men are employed in sinking shafts, cutting out wood and building cabins and those who have reached bedrock are for the most part satisfied with the showing that is in sight. The pay is not large but it is uniform and there appears to be quite a body of it. The greatest amount of activity on the creek is below discovery which seems to increase as the mouth is approached. There is a steam plant at work on a bench adjoining 5 above where judging from the dump that is being taken out the owners must be in good pay. Many men were met on the trail going out and the indications are that the summer season will be the busiest in the history of the creek.

COURT CONVENED FOR A FEW MOMENTS THIS MORNING.

Court convened this morning in Mr. Justice Craig's department and was in session about fifteen minutes. Two cases were for trial, that of Bennett vs. Storry and Sprague vs. Matheson and Brown. The former was set out of court, the defendant withdrawing his counter claim and consenting to judgment, reserving his right to bring a counter suit at a later date.

COLDER WEATHER COMING

For the past twenty-four hours up to nine o'clock this morning the temperature ranged between 7 and 17 below, with indications of more cold and snow. There is a good deal of freighting over the river to the other side, but there is still open water and a slow current in front of the docks.

MAIL FOR EAGLE

The mail for Eagle will leave early tomorrow morning, and any letters for the down-river mail should be posted before eight o'clock this evening.

NOTE

Closing for Winter. All bills and meal tickets against the Louvre Cafe must be presented for payment tomorrow morning, Nov. 13.

JOB PRINTING AT NUGGET OFFICE.

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THE JUDGE'S SEATMATE

Judge Baker was on his way to Chicago to attend a banquet given in his honor by the Legal Light Club, and his whole appearance radiated satisfaction with himself and all the world. He had attained the height of his political ambition, was recently married to the woman of his choice, and enjoying life in the beautiful home he had planned and built. His health and temper were uniformly good, and what more of fortune's favors could he reasonably expect?

The judge was both contented and grateful. Yet that very morning he had received an anonymous letter threatening his life. He knew it was from the "pal" of a criminal he had sent to the penitentiary, and it did not cause him a moment of anxiety, but he had left his wife in tears. She had bought him a silver-mounted revolver and begged him to go armed. And he had laughed at her fears and refused to carry the weapon.

"You would make me a law-breaker, Myrtle," he had said, "by causing me to carry concealed weapons. I am used to threats and am not afraid of them. Those fellows know that they are guilty and deserve all they get, and they know, too, that I am too old a bird to be caught napping, and not one of them dares to look me in the eye. They can only bluster and threaten at a safe distance by mail. Besides, if I am to be marked for sacrifice, I will fall in the track of duty."

So Judge Baker carried with him on his trip neither weapons nor worries. He threw off every care, and was as genial at heart as he was in appearance. As he was speeding along on the Omaha express he gave himself up to the prospect and enjoyment of the next few days. So absorbed was he in his own pleasing thoughts that the man who was sharing his seat between sections had asked him for the correct time twice before he knew that he was addressed. Then the judge pulled out the massive gold watch, which was a present from admiring political friends and had the miniature of a beautiful woman—his wife—painted on the inside of the cover.

"Ten minutes slow, am I? That accounts for my being late at the station. Are you sure?" he compared his watch with the other man's. "Do you lose time going east or gain it?" "That depends on how far west you live or have traveled. Omaha? There is no difference in the time be-

tween Omaha and Chicago. My watch is eccentric, and I cannot depend on it, but I can guess either way within three minutes of the right time.

"An English timepiece?" said the judge, looking at the watch curiously. "Where have I seen that watch before? It resembles one that belonged to my grandfather. The old gentleman left it to me. Permit me?"

The judge held out his hand intending to take the watch for inspection but his request was evidently not heard, as the owner of the timepiece returned it to his pocket in a peremptory fashion.

"I wonder if he takes me for a 'con' man?" thought the judge humorously; then, as his seat mate was not talkative, he leaned his head against the cushions and cogitated on the speech he would make in answer to the toast to which he would be asked to respond. He had reached the point where he would fervently address the brilliant assemblage as "My honored colleagues of the bar," when he felt a touch on his arm and was suddenly addressed by his companion.

"Observe those two men across the aisle! Shameful! shameful! That boy in a cadet's uniform is being confided by that man who has his back turned to us. I have been watching the fellow and am satisfied he has played some skin game on the boy. Hear that?"

The cadet was pleading in a youthful, passionate voice for the return of some object which the man talking to him held in his hand and which was effectually concealed from observation by his position.

"Give it back, I tell you!" whimpered the cadet. "I don't mind losing the money, but give back my mother's watch; you card sharp, you thief!"

"Where is the conductor? Will no one save that poor boy's watch?" demanded the man sitting with the judge, who had no wish to get into any injudicial scrimmage, and was annoyed to find himself in a too familiar-criminal element-out-of-business hours.

Another cry from the boy determined the judge's fellow passenger to take part in the affair. The express was slowing up for a station, and the man who had the cadet's watch in his hand, the chain dangling from his fingers, made a rush for the door, pursued by the cadet bawling "Stop thief!" and close in pursuit, flourishing a revolver, followed the interested passenger, who had drawn the judge's attention to the outrage.

"Stop, thief! Stop, thief!" he shouted as he ran. "stop or I shall fill you with lead! You shall not rob that poor boy of his mother's watch. Give it back or I'll fire down you!"

Through the pandemonium which followed the judge never moved from his seat. Indeed the whole transaction was over in a flash light, and the passengers who had ducked their heads had not lifted them when the train was moving away from the station. No report of a revolver had sounded, and the indignant passenger had not returned when the conductor walked through the car. He was besieged by questions.

"Did the boy get his watch?" "Is there danger of being murdered?" "Why do you allow such a thing to happen?" "Did the man with the revolver shoot?"

"This last question the conductor answered. "No, he didn't shoot. He didn't intend to shoot. It was all a game of bluff."

"What do you mean?" asked the judge, sitting upright and beginning to look interested. "You don't suspect that he was one of the gang?"

"That's just what, Judge Baker," answered the conductor, who was a fellow townsman of the judge. "The best that could be done under the circumstances was done and no application was questioned as to his nationality or religious belief."

At that time as now an indigent seeking admission to the hospitals was a statement as to his being without funds and he was received, the government paying to the hospital \$2.50 a day for his maintenance and treatment, a sum which then was so radically insufficient that it was subsequently increased to \$5 and in many cases to \$10 a day. When deaths occurred as they did at the rate often of ten a day each was given a Christian burial and the grave was marked so that in after years the relatives might recover the remains if they so desired. From September 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, the cost of the funeral was \$58,976.21 to care for its sick, bury its dead and care for the thousands who were stranded on its black but hospitable shores.

The winter of '98 with all its severity and hardships was passed and the spring of the following year found hundreds broken in health and pocket ready to return to their homes but without the means to do so. They had misjudged their strength and

ability to withstand the rigors of the far north, were helpless as far as their being able to do anything for themselves was concerned, and again a generous government came to the rescue and sent hundreds gratuitously to their old homes.

Conditions in the winter of '99 were less hard to bear than in the year before, yet to the end of the year on June 30, 1900, it required \$61,929.01 to care for the unfortunate. The following year quarantine stations and houses of detention for those afflicted with contagious diseases were established—and the amount charged up to charity aggregated \$22,572.49, considerably more than was spent the first year of the camp's existence after the boom was thoroughly on. Last year's charity was depleted to the extent of \$42,622.54 and this year from June 30 to October 31 the amount equals \$28,148.42, making a total to date of \$314,248.67.

When it is considered that four-fifths of those who in the past have been the recipients of charity, at the hands of the Dominion of Canada were not subjects of Great Britain and in no way could claim assistance except through the common bond of humanity, the amount of money that has been expended in such manner is marvellous and has never been equalled by any other country in the universe.

GERMAN TACTICS

London, Oct. 4.—Major-General Samuel B. Young, U. S. A., who has arrived at the Carlton after witnessing the German army manoeuvres, believes that several features he noticed could be applied with profit to the United States army. He confirmed Gen. Corbin's statement with regard to the superiority of German cavalry horses, the good effect of military training upon the people at large and their staff organization, and said:

"I think a good feature of the German regulations is that no officer shall marry until he has attained the rank of captain or shows that he has sufficient means, besides his pay, to properly support a wife. Nothing takes the spirit out of a man so much as getting into debt. Of course, our regulations insist that an officer shall pay his bills promptly, but a lieutenant who has to support a wife on his pay has a difficult lot."

"Then, I think, the longer training of German soldiers is an advantage. The fact that they are trained at their drills with their equipment on their backs seems a good thing. Each man carries about 60 pounds, yet near the end of a 25 or 30 mile march I saw them going along at what seemed to me a very fast pace."

"I was with the Emperor when he did that cavalry charge on the last day, and the way those horses charged over ploughed ground, after going 20 miles or more, was wonderful. Our horses have not their staying power."

"How do you think the German army compares with ours?" was asked. "I cannot answer officially," said the general, "but, as an American, I don't think any army could match ours. There is a gulf between the German officer and the German private. The mixture of races in our country gives us men in our ranks with vigor and intelligence that are equalled in the ranks of no other army in the world. Then, too, our men have a chance, by studying, to rise to commissions, which I do not think possible in Germany."

LYN' IN DE SUN

(The following lines are credited to an editorial contemporary.) "Wouldn't he be a cloud? Wouldn't he be a sky? Wouldn't he be a bird? 'Cause I'd have ter fly. Wouldn't he be a fish? 'Swimm'n' ain't no fun. Raver he 'ud what I is. A-lyin' in de sun."

FOR SALE—Very cheap, interest in creek claim No. 143 below lower on Dominion. Inquire E. C. Stahl, Auditorium—"Under Two Flags."

OTTAWA HAS DONE FOR US

Some Charitable Figures to Ponder Over

Third of a Million Dollars Expended in Caring for the Sick and Destitute.

"If there is one thing that amuses me more than another," said a gentleman last night in company with several others while talking over the present political situation, "it is to hear Clarke and his fellow agitators howling about what the Dominion government has done for the Yukon in one way and another in the past four years. Why, there has been spent in one item alone which people seldom hear of nowadays, though it is still going on, a sum sufficient to have built all the roads in the territory and the only benefit that has been derived from it is the sense of a duty having been performed to suffering humanity. There are few people outside of those immediately connected with the office having such matters in charge who are aware that in the one matter of charity alone there has been expended since September 1, 1898, the colossal sum of \$314,248. A condition existed here during the stampedee in '98 and the winter following that has never before been known in the world during the past century, and something had to be done to prevent the mortality then very large from being double what it was. An emergency arose and though Clarke should howl until the end of time I still think that Ottawa responded nobly in caring for the sick and helpless, and especially so as not ten per cent. of those upon whom charity was bestowed were British subjects and not six per cent. were Canadians. Talk of not having done anything for the country, why, such rot could possibly emanate from no one save those whose brains were no larger than a mustard seed."

The conversation and the figures given were so startling that a representative of the Nugget today made it his business to verify the statements to the fullest extent possible. Through the courtesy of Comptroller Lithgow the precise figures of the various amounts that have been expended by the government during the past four years in the cause of charity were obtained—and they present an amount that is staggering. Those who were here in the memorable days of '98 will recall the frightful typhoid epidemic that raged during the summer and fall and even well into the winter. People who were friendly, homeless and penniless died by the score. Every hospital was full to overflowing, many of the larger cabins that were utilized as boarding houses were turned into places for the sick, undertakers and grave diggers were busy night and day and still the mortality list grew and grew. As the winter approached the ravages of scurvy appeared and police were detached to cover every creek and make a search of every cabin in order to learn of those who were destitute and in need of assistance, bringing such as were found to the city and placing them in the hospitals. It was not a question of whether they had funds to pay their way or not; they were ill, needed medical attention and such was furnished with an openheartedness never before equalled in the world. The best that could be done under the circumstances was done and no application was questioned as to his nationality or religious belief.

At that time as now an indigent seeking admission to the hospitals was a statement as to his being without funds and he was received, the government paying to the hospital \$2.50 a day for his maintenance and treatment, a sum which then was so radically insufficient that it was subsequently increased to \$5 and in many cases to \$10 a day. When deaths occurred as they did at the rate often of ten a day each was given a Christian burial and the grave was marked so that in after years the relatives might recover the remains if they so desired. From September 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, the cost of the funeral was \$58,976.21 to care for its sick, bury its dead and care for the thousands who were stranded on its black but hospitable shores.

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Patent Office for China.

China will have a patent office within two years. That may seem like a long time to wait for the establishment of such a useful and important office, but as the Celestial empire has been able to get along after a fashion for several thousand years without any kind of patent protection for her inventors, it seems lightning-like progress.

The first move in the matter, says the Washington correspondent of the New York World, was made several days ago when a party of Chinamen from the legation here visited the patent office for the avowed purpose of studying the methods. In the party were two lieutenants of the imperial army, Tseng and Fang, who have been designated by the imperial government to make a study of the matter for the purpose of introducing the system of encouraging inventive genius in China. They were given their first ideas on the subject by Commissioner Allen and Chief Clerk Ireland, who showed them every nook and corner of the vast building. The lieutenants will attend lectures in this city this winter to be given by the commissioner, who is a member of the faculty of one of the local colleges. His subject will be patent law and practice.

China is practically driven to this by the example of Japan. The Mikado recently sent a commission to this city for copies of all the laws, decisions and rules for the government of the patent office.

Cities Built on Islands

The Belgian city of Ghent is built on 26 islands, most of which are bordered by magnificent quays. The islands are connected by 80 bridges, having as many canals or waterways as streets. Ghent is the capital of East Flanders, lies on the Scheidt and the Ley, or Lys, as well as on the insignificant Lieve and Moere, which flow through the city in numerous arms.

The Italian city of Venice is built on a still more numerous cluster of small islands, numbering between 70 and 75, in the northwest portion of the Adriatic. Owing to the lowness of the islands the city seems to float upon the sea.

Amsterdam is divided by the small and numerous canals into 100 small islands, connected by more than 300 bridges. Almost the whole city, which extends in the shape of a crescent, is founded on piles driven 40 or 50 feet through soft peat and sand to a firm substratum of clay.—Tit-Bits.

Meaning of Girls' Names

Frances is "unstained and free." Bertha, "pellucid, purely bright." Clara, "clear" as the crystal sea. Lucy, "a star of radiant light." Catherine is "pure as the mountain air."

Henrietta, a soft, sweet "star." Felicia is a "happy girl." Matilda is a "lady true." Constance is "fire and resolute." Grace, delicious, "favor meet." Charlotte, "noble, good repute."

Harriet, a fine, "odor sweet." Isabella is a "lady rare." Lucinda, "constant as the day." Marie means "a lady fair." Abigail, "joyful as May." Adelia, "an oath of trust." Agatha, "nice princess, proud." Letitia, "a joy avowed." Jennina, "a soft sound in the air." Caroline, "a sweet spirit hale." Cordelia, "harmonious and fair." Lydia, "a sweet nightingale." Judith, "a jewel nose excel." Priscilla, "ancient of days."

A Fleeting Story

Once Rogers was showing when his boat happened to have killed a boy and a keeper in the same water, and he asked a boatman whether the matter was settled. The answer was, "Well, no, it didn't care much about the boy, but give his mother five pounds, and we were very vexed about the boat; it didn't go out shovelin' for a week." This in Norfolk was considered an evidence of the finest of human emotion—George Arnold's Temple Bar.—Auditorium.

Under Two Flags

Under Two Flags—Auditorium.

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