

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1893.

THROWN UP THE CASE.

The Times has given up the defence of the labor delegates for a bad job. It does not in its article of Tuesday evening attempt to justify the extraordinary demands which they made, neither does it venture to find fault with the Government because it could not accede to those demands. Properly read, the article is as severe a condemnation of the course pursued by the delegates as could be written. If the Times could with even the appearance of impartiality defend the course which the delegates saw fit to take, it would have done so eagerly and zealously. But its part article is a tacit admission that the action taken by the delegates is indefensible.

Having nothing to say either in defence of the delegates or in condemnation of the Government, the Times was not wise enough to be silent. It says a number of foolish things, quite regardless of either their reasonableness or their accuracy. It says for instance: "It must have been expected by observers with any degree of intelligence that such demands would have been presented at the conference since the labor organizations had previously pronounced their opinions on several points at issue." When, we would like to know, did the labor organizations intimate that the power to nominate the officials of the Bureau of Labor Statistics should be placed in their hands, and that the officials of that bureau should be taken from the ranks of organized labor? We venture to say that no observer had the remotest idea that the delegates would be authorized to make such demands. More than that, we are very sure that they never received any such authorization. The labor organizations are composed, for the most part, of sensible men who desire to see the interests of Labor promoted in a reasonable and practical way. They would not have expected, and they no doubt did not expect, their delegates to pre-empt demands which both from their nature and the terms in which they were couched no Government that was ever formed could entertain. What the Trades and Labor Council expressed a desire for was representation on the official staff of the Department of Labor Statistics, and such representation the Government had expressed its willingness to grant.

Our contemporary, for the want of something relevant to the subject to say, asks "Why did the Government hold the conference at all?" We are not the secrets of the Government, but we can easily understand that in establishing a new Department the Government would naturally wish to know what the views of those who are interested in its operation respecting the principles on which it is based, and the best way of dealing with the disputes between employers and workmen. It is natural to conclude that practical workmen, who are also members of the Government, would be able to give the Government hints, and suggestions on a subject which, it is reasonable to suppose, some of them had studied deeply. And it is also natural to conclude that the delegates from the labor organizations would be glad to give the Government the benefit of their study and experience. To suppose, as the Times evidently does, that no result practically beneficial to the cause of labor could possibly be produced by such a conference, is by no means complimentary to the men chosen as delegates. We are of a very different opinion. We believe that if the delegates, with a single eye to the advancement of the cause of labor and the interests of labor organizations in the Province, had earnestly conferred and heartily co-operated with the members of the Government, they would have not only helped to make the Department efficient, but they would have raised themselves and the cause they profess to have at heart in the public estimation.

A POOLISH COMPLAINT.

Alderman Bragg complains that the gentlemen who have criticized the acts of the City Council do not publish their names under their criticisms. The worthy Alderman resorts to a subterfuge which public servants who are incapable, or who have been remiss in the performance of their duty, appear to think renders defence unnecessary. But he is greatly mistaken. If the critics of the Council have written the truth, and if the strictures, though severe, are just, what difference does it make whether their names are given to the public or not? Subscribing their names to their letters would neither add to nor subtract from the truth of their statements or the soundness of their reasoning. "Three and three make six" is true, whether the statement is made by a member of the City Council or by the most indignant citizen that wanders his weary way along our dirty streets. Neither the position of the man nor the state of his temper affects the credibility of his assertion in the least. In fact the absence of a name at the end of a criticism is really an advantage, for then the reader, whether friendly or hostile, is obliged to consider the article or letter on its merits. There is nothing to distract the attention from the facts and arguments presented. When the writer's name is appended to his imputation one set of readers is inclined to believe that what such a man writes must be true and worthy of attention, while another set is ready to declare that so-and-so could not tell the truth if he tried, or that he is interested or prejudiced, or too insignificant to be worth minding. In either case it is the person who is considered and discussed rather than what he has written. If Alderman Bragg can think, he will see that it does not make the least difference whether the critics of the Council whom he

mentions (who we may say are all men of standing and ability, having considerable interest in the way in which the affairs of the city are managed) signed their names to the letters or not. If what they assert is true, and if their reasoning is sound the want of names does not affect their statements in any way. Let the Alderman, if he can, prove that they are wrong. This may not be quite so easy as abusing Mr. Brown, or Mr. Jones, or Mr. Robinson, but it will be much more edifying and greatly more satisfactory to the public.

Alderman Bragg must excuse us for saying that the complaint that the men who criticize the acts of the aldermen do not sign their names to their letters, is sheer nonsense, or perhaps a silly and shallow way of trying to make the public think that what they have written is not worth considering.

MR. MARTIN'S RETURN.

There is some difference of opinion as to the significance of the late Winnipeg election. Some say that it is to be understood as meaning that the citizens of Winnipeg are dissatisfied with the trade policy of the Government, and that they believe in the promises and professions with respect to the tariff of the leader of the Opposition. Others say that the Manitoba school question had a good deal to do with the return of Mr. Martin, the champion of secular schools and the introducer of the Manitoba School Act. We are among those who are of the opinion, and have been severely rebuked by our evening contemporary for having given expression to it. We forget exactly what motive it attributes to us—but it does not matter. We have before us the Winnipeg Tribune of the 25th ult. It contains several opinions on the result of the election given by men "on both sides of politics." One of these is by Major Mulvey, who says:

Now it is well for our Reform friends to remember that the election of Mr. Martin cannot under any circumstances be claimed as a Reform victory. I know as a fact that at least 1,000 Conservative voters, supporters and sympathizers of the Dalton McCarthy policy marched silently up to the polls on Wednesday last and voted for Mr. Martin. I do not think that any other reformer in Winnipeg could have controlled so many of the Conservative votes as Mr. Martin, and certainly this is not a triumph for his personal popularity, but rather to his policy on the school and other questions, and his dogged persistence in sticking to his principles until (his end is) accomplished.

Major Mulvey's testimony, if it is true—and we have no doubt of its truth—settles the question. Mr. Martin was not returned as a supporter of Mr. Laurier's trade policy, but as the opponent of denominational schools for Manitoba.

A DISSATISFIED HOME RULER.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., Home Ruler, is not satisfied. He is, in fact, very much dissatisfied. He is indignant because Mr. Gladstone has laid aside the Home Rule Bill for an indefinite period, and he is not pleased that the British nation has taken the rejection of that bill by the House of Lords with such philosophic calmness. He says in his article, "What Next?" in the November number of the Nineteenth Century: "The one thing which is apparent is that the action of the House of Lords has not aroused that wave of indignation public opinion in Great Britain which was predicted. So far, indeed, from this being so, public opinion in England seems to have ignored the matter altogether, and the entire Home Rule question seems to have been set to sleep, instead of being stimulated to more vigorous and vehement life, by the defeat of the bill."

Mr. Redmond is not willing to let the bill enjoy its slumber. He considers that it is not dandled by the Prime Minister and his colleagues before the country. It will surely die of inanition. Perpetual irritation, he believes, is the only thing that can keep the bill alive. The cause of Home Rule, he argues, never attracted general attention, and a measure for granting Home Rule to Ireland was never considered urgent until the Irish members under Mr. Parnell's leadership made it impossible for Parliament to do business. When obstruction had done its perfect work, a Home Rule bill was introduced and considered. Obstruction was for a time a very successful policy. It brought the machinery of legislation to an almost complete standstill. "Ireland blocks the way" was heard on all sides, and it soon became evident that nothing of importance could be done in Parliament until Ireland was taken out of the way.

But Mr. Redmond appears to be blind to one of the results as regards Ireland which Mr. Parnell's policy of coercion was producing on the public mind. He does not see that very many in England, Wales and Scotland deeply resented being bullied and bullied into legislation for Ireland. He does not perceive that this perpetual blocking the way by the Irish Home Rule members cooled the ardor of many of the English people who were inclined to favor Home Rule and prevented hundreds of thousands of others taking an unprejudiced view of the Home Rule question. It also caused the British public, just to get sick and tired of the Irish question, so that when it was rejected by the House of Lords, instead of being indignantly, they felt relieved. This we take to be the secret of the apathy of which Mr. Redmond complains. The people had heard too much of Ireland and her grievances and they were really glad when the Lords acted in such a way as to give them a rest.

The present state of calm as regards Home Rule Mr. Redmond regards as "perilous in the extreme." How does he propose to improve the situation? By reverting to the Parnellian policy of obstruction. "Either," he says, "Ireland blocks the way, or it does not. If it no longer blocks the way the sooner Irishmen take measures

to restore the state of things which existed in 1886, the better." This sounds bad for Mr. Gladstone's peace of mind. The Premier proposes to hang up the Home Rule Bill for the remainder of the present session, and there is reason to conclude that he intends to keep it from "blocking the way" during the whole of 1894. This Mr. Redmond more than suspects, and threatens that "if this Parliament be prolonged by the hanging up of Home Rule and the consideration of the New-castle programme," he will feel under no obligation to remain a supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Government. This is how he expresses his intention and that of his followers.

"For these reasons, those of us who were returned to Parliament from Ireland as Independent members at the last election, and who, during the last session, were naturally counted as forming part of the Government majority, can no longer occupy that position, but will feel bound, on the contrary, to utilize our power in whatever way seems most likely to be effective for the purpose of forcing the reconsideration of the Home Rule Bill or the dissolution of Parliament in the year 1894."

THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

Much is being said in Canada relative to the effect which the proposed changes in the American tariff will have on the trade of the Dominion. Such surmises are, in our opinion, injudicious. The Americans are revising their tariff solely in their own interests. Any change they propose to make is wholly for their own benefit. What effect it may have on the trade of Canada or any other country is not considered by the framers of the tariff, and will not be considered by the members of Congress if their attention is not persistently and inopportunistically directed to the way in which the change will probably affect foreign trade. It seems to us that Congress should be allowed to proceed with the work of tariff revision with the least possible interference, direct or indirect, intentional or unintentional, from other nations.

It can be easily understood that the comments and congratulatory remarks of British and other foreign journalists will be quoted in Congress by the enemies of any proposed change and will arouse the opposition of men who, if the United States were alone considered, would be inclined to vote in its favor. We see clearly that the advocates of some of the changes are repudiated as being the advocates of British trade and the enemies of American interests. Such representations, no matter how unjust they may be, will be certain to have an effect in some constituencies prejudicial to the member or members against whom they are directed, and may have the effect of influencing their action in Congress.

It is well known that a very large proportion of the electors of the United States are very no means liberal or large-minded in matters connected with trade and commerce. Nothing is easier than to excite their jealousy and to convince them that a measure or a policy which is, in a commercial sense, beneficial to any foreign country, must be injurious to theirs. The idea is widely prevalent in the United States that what one country gains in the way of trade the other, with which it deals, loses. It is impossible to make many Americans understand that trade between nations can be mutually beneficial—that both countries can be benefited by a measure which makes commerce freer and more easily carried on. The men, being notoriously slow to consider it, and unnecessarily to awaken national jealousy and to raise emotions to changes in the tariff which, if effected, would operate beneficially to the people of both countries.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

The rapidity with which the production of cheese has increased in the Dominion, and the degree of perfection to which it has arrived, are indeed surprising. The rise and progress of the cheese industry is another proof that a country may have in its valuable resources and great possibilities, of which its inhabitants remain for a long time completely ignorant. If any one, thirty years or so ago, had predicted that there would be a time when living would see before they died the production of cheese become one of the leading industries of Canada, and that Canadian cheese, then almost beneath contempt, would win for itself a reputation second to none in the world, he would have been looked upon as a foolish visionary, or—if the word had been then invented—a hopeless crank. But, this, improbable as it would then have appeared, has come to pass. During the year ending June 30, 1893, there were exported from the port of Montreal the immense number of 1,682,046 boxes of cheese. In 1892 the quantity was 1,645,363 boxes, and in 1891, 1,352,000 boxes. The weight of cheese exported from Canada last year is estimated at 56,000 tons. Canadian cheese brought into the country, in 1893, somewhere about twelve millions of dollars. The greater part of this went into the pockets of the farmers of Ontario. Cheese is produced in considerable quantities in Quebec, and the industry has obtained a foothold in the Eastern Maritime Provinces.

The cheese producing capabilities of the Dominion are as yet nothing like adequately developed. Manitoba and the Northwest Territories present an almost limitless field for the dairying industry, and the day is not far distant, we hope, when British Columbia will produce as much cheese as her inhabitants can consume, with a considerable quantity to spare.

The character of Canadian cheese has risen as rapidly as the quantity exported has increased. In England Canadian cheese is in

great request—and there are no better judges of cheese than the English. Canada now supplies 46 per cent. of the cheese imported into Great Britain. At the Chicago Exhibition Canadian cheese swept the field, the cheese exhibits of no other country coming near it. This is something to be proud of, and it is also most encouraging.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States meets to-morrow. It has work of great importance to do and many surmises are ventured as to whether or not it will do that work well. It is pledged to effect what amounts to a revolution in the commercial policy of the Republic. The majority of its members and the President have promised to replace a tariff of very high protection by one so framed as to produce revenue alone. The opposition which the majority will have to meet, both in the Legislature and in the country, will be most formidable. More than a quarter of a century of protection has created great interests and would not be easily overturned, and the conviction of millions that the prosperity of the nation depends upon the continuation of protection cannot be rooted out in a few months. Protection in the United States, if it does die, will die hard and will die fighting.

It seems to us that the free trade Democrats went into the fight against protection with too little preparation and with too light a heart. They did not measure the difficulties they would have to surmount and the resistance they must overcome, at all carefully. The check which they received last month may have opened the eyes of many of them to the seriousness of the situation.

The peculiarities of the Constitution make such reforms as that which the Democrats have undertaken more difficult in the United States than in Great Britain, or in countries whose constitutions are framed after the British model. It is now more than a year since the people of the United States declared in a very emphatic way in favor of the Democratic policy. In Great Britain after an election, under similar circumstances and with such a result, there would have been an immediate change of ministry, and Parliament would at the earliest possible day have carried out the will of the people into effect. The new tariff would have been enacted last winter, and the new policy would now be in full operation. In the United States the defeated Administration remained in power four months after the election, and the Legislature, whose policy the people had condemned at the polls had another session, in which the discredited majority passed what have been called the tariff bills.

In the thirteen months that have intervened since the election, nothing has been done in the way of obeying the mandate of the sovereign people, and the seal of the men elected to carry out their wishes has had time to cool. It may be that the ardor of many of the people's representatives has been dampened by the result of this year's elections, which were to a very considerable extent a reversal of those of last year. We must say that we very greatly prefer the prompt response given by the Government in British countries to the decision of the people at the polls to the tardy recognition of the sovereignty of the people that obtains in what is called *par excellence* the Great Republic.

The tariff, too, as published, is very far indeed from being what the declaration of the Democratic Convention led the people to believe it would be. It is still to a very great extent a protective tariff. There was a time in the history of the United States when it would be pronounced oppressively protective. The changes proposed, however, are very considerable, and are all in the direction of free trade. But, after all, there is no knowing what the tariff will be like after it has passed through the House of Representatives and the Senate. It may be when it receives the signature of the President, very different indeed from what it was when it passed out of the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means.

It will be interesting to observe how Congress will regard the action of the President with respect to the revolution in the Hawaiian Islands. From the tone of a large proportion of the American press, one would be led to conclude that even the President has been indeed from approving what the President has done and left undone in that matter. But it may be that the portion of the United States press which condemns President Cleveland so bitterly for his action in the Hawaiian matter does not represent the best and most enlightened opinion of the country.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1.—The public debt statement shows a net increase of the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during the month of November of \$8,716,498. The interest bearing debt increased \$180. The debt on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased \$36,190, and the debt bearing no interest decreased \$343,106. The decrease in the cash balance in the treasury was \$7,094,674. The interest bearing debt was \$83,039,220, and the debt bearing no interest \$74,528,116; total debt, \$157,567,336. Certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, amounting to \$69,229,302, an increase of \$11,619,441. The net gold reserve to-day was \$82,959,049, and the net cash balance \$12,940,567. The total available balance was \$83,199,616, a decrease of \$7,094,674, 320,435. The receipts of the Government for the month of November were \$23,979,401; expenditures, \$31,302,026.

The Advertising.
Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always a financial value, for it is accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood's Pills cure liver ill, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

LONG ENGAGEMENTS.

THE COUNTESS NORRAIKOW'S ADVICE TO YOUNG WOMEN.

Most Deplorable of All Matrimonial Conclusions—Result of the Rule of Women in the Household—Hasty Engagements. Increase of "Bachelor Girls."



SO MANY unhappy marriages have resulted from short engagements that a few words, carrying with them the wisdom of experience, may not come amiss. The most deplorable of all matrimonial conclusions is the marriage of a man in his teens, or a girl, in all respects, little more than a child—with all a child's conceit in the extent of her powers. Such marriages must of necessity be the result of short engagements. How much wiser it would be if the youth and maiden consented to the prolongation of the engagement beyond the first feverish heat of love! A young couple becoming engaged on three weeks' or a month's acquaintance should, if the parents be wise, continue so at least a year.

Sober common sense should govern every action of our lives, particularly the linking together of two young hearts. Haste under any condition is a serious factor, and it is especially so in forming the relationship above named. The youth of 21 or 23 years and the maiden of 17 or 18 cannot possibly have formed habits which will characterize their after lives. Youth is the season of change, and the gawky lad just emerging into manhood stands ready to be made or marred.

The same rule holds good in the young girl's case. The union of two tender lives not yet expanded may mean in the near future a pulling apart. It were well if girls would consent to remain single until they had passed at least their twentieth birthday; while the average young man, by the time he has reached 26 or 27, would find that his ideas of life had greatly enlarged from the callow period. In such cases engagements not extending beyond one year are desirable, for by a few meetings each can tell whether he or she is suited to the other.

Where the law of primogeniture obtains, as in England, the younger sons are often relegated to such a position that they are not permitted to display much of the good of character. As a rule, young men of this latter stamp make fairly good husbands, from the fact that the wife becomes the presiding genius of the household. Permit a woman to rule, and peace will reign. It is when two rulers hold sway in one domain that the times become out of joint.

A sensible mother will early instill into her daughter's mind the necessity of making a wise choice of a mate with whom to walk through life. Girls brought up under such jurisdiction seldom marry before they have reached an age at which they may be said to know their own minds. With them the marriage agreement is not hastily entered into, and the heart is not so easily yielded up to an engagement extending over such a period as to permit both parties to become thoroughly acquainted.

Life is not entirely like the summer sea—composed of rosy hues. It is more often like the surface of old ocean, on which storms and sunshine follow in quick succession. The test of love lies in the endurance, and only well balanced minds come out unscathed from life's battle. In the heyday of life its twilight is obscured, and it is the ability to meet both which cements the marriage tie. In these rapidly progressive times, when people rush headlong through life, too little attention is paid to this most holy of rites. It would seem that even the necessity for its existence were in a measure passing away. Men and women, instead of forming conjugal unions, are arrayed against each other in a struggle to secure a living. And so the battle surges on.

"The spirit of the times creates a compulsory independence, and woman in all things considers herself the equal of man. This, in many respects, is not to be doubted, and indeed in certain fields she is his superior. The man, nevertheless, yet stands king, for in this busy world might still makes right and the battle is to the strong. Thus in certain walks of life it is only occasionally that woman rises to man's dignity. It is these exceptional cases that are held up as laudable and worthy of emulation. Where man, the king, can be counted as tens of thousands strong, the greatest woman appears as but a beacon light to the members of her sex.

What we want in this busy twofold life of ours is that we stand side by side with man—not seeking favors on the score of womanhood, but determined to rise or fall on our merits alone. Special training is required to fit us for such a task, and the young woman who while still almost a child enters the matrimonial state finds that the ties of home and family bind her more closely than the tire of the wagon's wheel encircles the spokes. Properly to prepare a woman for a life's work as a breadwinner, however, requires years of study on her part. This is possibly accounts for the late marriages among this class.

It sometimes happens also that long engagements become a matter of neces-

sity rather than of choice, for while the affluence may be strong the pockets often are weak. Occasionally such agreements continue for so many years that death carries off one of the parties, and the remaining member plods his or her weary way alone.

Life is at best but a dream, and a feverish one at that. It is composed of hills and valleys with intermittent sunshine. The lives of the rich can be made no criterion for the poor. The loving-making of the one is totally different from that of the other. Wealth gains privileges and concessions which the lack of it denies. The rich can, when she meets what she supposes to be her alter ego, does not stop to probe beneath the surface and bring to light the man's innate characteristics. This with her ceases to become a necessity and she looks only to the flashing manners and gay repartee of her polished suitor. Marriages among this class, therefore, are often hastily entered into and repented of at leisure.

The young girl of poor but no less respectable parents is forced to view the matter in a different light. Having little or no money of her own, she must perform look into the character of the man into whose keeping she contemplates committing herself. In such instances engagements extending over one, two or even three years are to be commended, from the fact that each should be made a character study by the other. Time alone can enable them to arrive at genuine results.

One condition which leads to hasty engagements is the so-called "love at first sight." This rarely happens outside the experiences of very young people and is usually anything but a tribute to their wisdom or powers of discrimination. A pleasant word, a bow, a smile, and the heart is lost. Perhaps after a very short acquaintance the couple will become engaged, and this is quickly followed by marriage. To one of experience all this seems very absurd foolishness. One hour may mean, as I say, "What a charming girl my wife was when I first met her; but, alas, how changed she is now!" And what is the reason for this metamorphosis? Simply that the glamour of infatuation has worn off, and the natural attributes of the life are laid bare. This is generally more apparent in the woman's case, for the man's outside calling tends to hide many of his disagreeable proclivities.

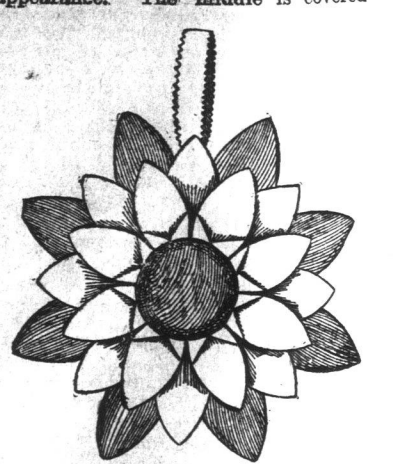
Woman's sphere is the home, and if she shines not there it is useless to look beyond. I am sorry to say that in most cases the wife's path is one of retrogression, while the husband steadily wends his footsteps forward to progress. The woman is not to blame for this, for man has made the condition for her, and oftentimes he steadily enforces it until the spirit that would otherwise soar is at length subdued and made a willing subject. It is possible that if the young couple had taken time to study each other's character this sad conclusion might not have been reached. It is not denied that sensible people may form a mutual liking at first sight, but that is something very different from love.

The women of America, as a rule, are noted for their practical common sense, and they take pride in doing what most conduces to their personal welfare. The hasty engagement and marriage are practiced only by the younger members of society, while to the mature mind deliberation in such matters is considered absolutely necessary. It would seem that, from the rapid rate at which "bachelor girls" are coming to the fore, the young men will ere long have to look to their launch. With this new contingent in the field, the average man will be left but little choice in his amatory aspirations. In all probability the coming man will find himself solitary and alone, while she whom fate had destined to be his mate usurps, pro bono publico, the once dominant place he held.

Courtesy Norraikow.

Sunflower Pin cushion.

This pin cushion is made of felt and velvet. Eight petals shaped pieces of olive-felt, three inches long, are sewed on a circle of the same color two and a half inches in diameter; over these are fastened eight similar petals of yellow felt, a size smaller, so arranged that the yellow and olive petals alternate; a second row of olive-felt yellow petals is placed over the first, with the two lower corners of each petal folded over to give a quilted appearance. The middle is covered



by a small, round black or brown velvet cushion with soft stuffing, which is marked near the edge by two bands of the yellow embroidery chenille, tucked on with sewing silk. The sunflower is suspended by a narrow loop of yellow felt, pinned on the edges. The same idea may be carried out in white felt, cut in narrower petals, with a yellow cushion, to represent a daisy. These flowers are convenient to hang beside a man's dressing case, where a more elaborate pin cushion would be in the way.

KATE CHASE.

MELLO'S M.

The Insurgent Admiral Speculation Where

Rebel Victory—Barraged—Barraged—Barraged

WASHINGTON, Dec.

parture of Admiral

today in the ship

U. S. Minister Thom

lows: "Admiral M

morning on the Aqu

Probably the high ta

from Brazil caused the

his news to this mea

officials are in ignoran

for the rebel admiral

strength of the naval

him. It is, however,

taken his flagship

join forces with

in that vicinity,

siege of Rio to be pro

remaining in that p

supposition entered

mural when he left

was expected by the

cruiser would fall an

and with her headm

that Mello has gone S

story that his ves

dition, and unfitted

cruiser. It is a

hall of the warship is

pounce to the quiet t

Bay, that the comman

lately necessary to

where her bottom was

while the further mov

aban are the object o

official circles here, a

when she next appear

U. S. diplomatic co

promptly report the

Washington, Dec.

awaiting at the Wes

for her consort the

passengers will start

they are expected to

days. Minister Mend

put any confidence in

the left port and is g

believe he has left the

sible some vessels out

to check the advance

America, but as the fa

outside the bay cannot

an hour we do not an

because our ships are

shines not there it is

yond.

I am sorry to say that in most cases

the wife's path is one of retrogression,

while the husband steadily wends his

footsteps forward to progress. The

woman is not to blame for this, for man

has made the condition for her, and oft

times he steadily enforces it until the

spirit that would otherwise soar is at

length subdued and made a willing

subject. It is possible that if the young

couple had taken time to study each

other's character this sad conclusion

might not have been reached. It is not

denied that sensible people may form a

mutual liking at first sight, but that is

something very different from love.

The women of America, as a rule,

are noted for their practical common

sense, and they take pride in doing what

most conduces to their personal welfare.

The hasty engagement and marriage

are practiced only by the younger mem

bers of society, while to the mature mi

nd deliberation in such matters is con

sidered absolutely necessary. It would

seem that, from the rapid rate at whi

ch "bachelor girls" are coming to the

fore, the young men will ere long ha

ve to look to their launch. With this

new contingent in the field, the avera

ge