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## The Weekin Times

Victoria, Friday, January 5, 1893.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Gladstone is 84 years old to-day and is the recipient of many sincere congratulations on reaching this anniversary. The tribute will not be confined to the people of the United Kingdom; wherever the English tongue by a hair. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupis spoken there will be a general chorus per, who ought to be known best by of praise and admiration for the wonderful veteran whose age but seems to edly rendered, seems determined to win increase his capacity for serving his country. Even political opponents-except those of the most jaundiced kindwill not withhold their congratulations from the Grand Old Man who at the age of 84 remains the giant figure in and it proceeds to define its own posi-British politics. The prayer of all true tion in this way: "Our position on the Liberals will be that Mr. Gladstone may question simply is that the people of live to complete the work on which his Nausimo cannot expect this city to be heart is set, of which there seems to be favorably treated by the government so a fair prospect at present. In any long as they continue to send men to event, the impetus given to the cause of represent them in the provincial as-

COWARDICE AT OFTAWA,

the end prove irresistible.

left vacant because the Ottawa governbye-elections. R. S. White, M. P. for show a disposition to discuss its policy Cardwell, has virtually been appointed in a spirit of impartiality and faircollector of customs at Montreal, but his official appointment must be delayed, for his resignation as member by the Times can. We need not ask would be followed by the defeat of the any decent and honorable man what he government candidate in Cardwell. In thinks of a government that is ready the meantime the public is left to inquire whether a collector at Montreal of that government to the legislature. is not needed, or whether public business suffers because no such officer can be appointed until a suitable time arrives. If a new collector is necessary it is obvious that Mr. White or some other should be selected for the post without delay, and if a collector is not necessary, there is surely good reason for the government to acknowledge the fact openly and announce that the position is not to be filled at all. The present method of treating the office is the plexion given to it under the Mercier most improper that could be adopted. and it is unwise, moreover, as indicating the government's lack of confidence in itself. After the same fashion the postoffice inspectorship of Montreal district is left vacant for the reason that it has been promised to Mr. Bain, M. P. for Soulanges, another constituency in which the government dare not risk a bye-election. Soulanges is a county in which the government candidate should have a sure prospect of victory, for the canal works afford a strong leverage, yet even there the force of public opinion is thought to be so strongly inclined against the Thompson government that a contest would be too risky. If the government is afraid of of dynamite more than by the vibrations Cardwell and Soulanges it can have of passing trains in the lower tunnels of very little hope of holding any rural constituency in Canada! The Manitoba governorship is another thorn in the government's side. A. W. Ross, M. P. for Lisgar, is determined to secure sweep destruction down the mountain this prize, and seems to be in a position to coerce the Ottawa ministers. He threatens if they appoint any other person to the post he will resign his seat an avalanche produced by railway serin parliament, which, of course, would be lost to the government, for Lisgar would most certainly follow the example of Winnipeg. Therefore no man but Mr. Ross can be chosen, and Mr. Ross himself cannot be formally appointed valise full of tracts, persuasively, "have without bringing about another government reverse, so the present incumbent, Dr. Schultz, is left in office. What is to be said of a government that is afraid to allow the electors of any constituency now supporting it to pronounce on its should reckon! policy and conduct? What has be agent come of all the boastful confidence of the Ottawa aggregation? Plainly the other, locking his value again with a result of the Winnipeg contest has shattered the nerves and dispelled the courage of the ministry, or they would not offer so pitiable a confession of weak-Then the people can hardly look hauled.

with tolerance on the readiness of Sir John Thompson and his colleagues to tamper in this way with important public offices and treat them as purely pertizan implements. In these days it is not considered proper to use the public service purely as a means of furthering party interests. If the government fears to appoint the men of its choice because it would be almost certain to lose the seats they should vacate, it ought to substitute others. There is no question as to the iniquity of injuring the public service by following the course which cowardice has suggested. Truly the Conservative party has fallen on evil days when its leaders are found so plentifully lacking in courage and rectitude.

Minister Tupper having notified the council of the city of St. John, N. B., that it would be prosecuted for running a corporation ferry boat without a certificated captain, as per regulations, the Conservative St. John Sun falls foul of him in this fashion: "Counsel for the government have also instructions to prosecute the captains who did not haul up their boats at a day's notice. One would have supposed that the minister of marine had already gone far enough in his absurd and unpractical course in this matter. But if the department chooses to go on and exact a lot of fines, it may have in its favor a statute which, in respect to the ferry and tugboats, has been a dead letter for the ten years of its lifetime. This law may be sufficiently alive to support a prosecution, but the sense of justice in the community is much more vital. The government will do itself a great deal nore injury and injustice by these strained interpretations and peremptory proceedings than it can do the city of St. John, even if it fines all the captains as well as the mayor. Ministers whose general policy has been sound have before now been condemned for their course in trivial matters of regulations and red tape. There are statesmen who meet great emergencies manfully and successfully only to be strangled the great services which he has undoubtfame by finickey enforcement of obsolete regulations."

The Nanaimo Telegram claims that it has been misrepresented by the Times, bome rule by his energy and skill will in sembly who, while pretending to be independent, are in reality enemies of the government, and who are forever seek. ing their overthrow and opposing their policy. It is not reasonable to expect, that the government will treat as favorably its enemies as it would its friends, or at least men that would sometimes ness." If the Telegram and the government can stand this explanation surto punish a city for sending opponents

The Quebec legislative council has now done something to justify its existence, so we may suppose that its existence will be terminated as soon as possible. The Beauport asylum job, to which we made some reference the other day, went through the assembly with a large majority. When it went to the council it failed to pass, the vote being a tie. The council still keeps the comregime, which accounts for its readiness to embarass the Taillon government. Premier Taillon is reported as furious at the council's action, but he is in the happy position of being unable to do anything.

Avalanches Produced by Railways. A correspondent of the London Times records a curious and altogether unexpected result of the tunneling operations in the St. Gothard as a lawsuit instituted by the inhabitants of the adjacent valleys. They sue the federal government for damages caused by the great increase of avalanches which constantly thunder down the mountain side, produced, it is presumed, by the explosions the railway. Many witnesses, who have lived in the neighborhood since the early part of the century, will swear to the greatly augmented number and force of the avalanches that now constantly The first hearing of this novel case was lately heard before the federal judges assembled at Ballinzona. We believe there is no instance in this country of

Hopeless Case.

They met by chance in the waiting room of a railway station. "My friend," began the man with the you ever reflected on the shortness of life, the uncertainty of all things here elow and the fact that death is inevitable?" "Have I?" replied the man in the shag-

gy overcoat, cheerfully. "Well, I I'm a life insurance "Ah-um-looks as if we were going to have more snow, doesn't it?" said the English lexicographer described as the

The dredger Mud Lark was launched from Turpel's ways yesterday. She was on for 18 days and was completely

snap.-Chicago Tribune.

A TRAVELLING CREMATORY. Chicago's Convenient Plan for Dispos-

ing of Garbage. The disposal of garbage and other refuse from the household is the most serious hygienic question that municipal governments have to deal with, as the health of a city depends to a large ex-tent upon the efficiency of the street cleaning department. The most common method of removing garbage is by means of carts that go from house to house gathering whatever refuse there may be until the cart is loaded, then through the street with the foul-smelling and dis- are yet, kale brose and brose pure and ease-breeding load to a distant dump, which in cities on the sea coast may be a scow, but which in most cities is more liable to be a depression in the ground, which is filled with this putrid matter and left to contaminate the whole re-

An effectual way to dispose of garbage is to burn it, and this can be accomplished either by the use of stationary or portable crematories. One great hindrance to a satisfactory and economical system of destroying it is the fact that to the garbage are added ashes, old shoes, old bottles, tin cans, paper and household refuse of all kinds.

of this matter with much vigor and has est meal that ever I ate was fuarag stir tried both stationary and portable cremer red inside my shoe south of the border," atories. Superintendent Wells, of the said an old Highland raider. He must street cleaning department, was not sathave been hungry indeed. is is is determined with the results obtained, so be The introduction of porridge, brochan, isfied with the results obtained, so he devised a crematory of his own. It is a very simple affair and made solely for service, all regard for appearance being thrown aside. This crematory has protistic triumphs of Meg Dods and the duced decidedly satisfactory results, and Glasgow man with the Hundred Sand-Mr. Wells regards it as the most suc- wiches. Porridge has become as truly

all things considered. is drawn by a pair of horses. It com- north of the Tweed from England, inprises a cylinder eight feet long and four eet in diameter, made of ordinary boiler ron covered with asbestos. A tall smokestack in front completes it, the whole thing being mounted on wheels. The Scottish home like a natural incense; its general appearance of this crematory is not unlike a traction engine. The cylinder is divided longitudinally into three | Scot is, as a rule, coerced into eating it compartments, half of the double door in his foolish youth, when he would much of each being open. The upper comparts rather have coffee, bacon and London ment is the furnace proper and the lower buns, and when he is old he does not de one the ash pit. In the forward part of part therefrom. It is taken with sweet the cylinder is a third compartment, the milk or butter milk, with syrup, molasses grate of which is inclined towards the or sugar; and some people do not even front end. On the top is a receiving box | quail to take it with stout. Doubtless into which the garbage is thrown, and which it is subjected to sufficient heat a patriotic duty, with many Scots, but to drive out most of its moisture. When the box is filled a rod attached to the sliding bottom is pulled out and the con- tempt upon the "shilpit, peely-wally" cretents dropped into the furnace, where the intense heat incinerates it instantly. in it. Sowens have a slight vogue in While this burning process is going on an attendant pushes the burning mass into a forward compartment, which contains an inclined grate, in order to keep the consuming capacity of the furnace up to its highest mark. The fire is maintained by the use of crude petroleum. Two cans designed to hold this fuel are used; one is on the rear end, immediately over the furnace doors, and the other is forward. The flow of this fuel is easily regulated by a stopcock, so that if the ire becomes low it can be enkindled almost instantly, making the crematory a roaring furnace. Frequently when in operation the smokestack reaches a white heat, so intense is the heat generated. The capacity of this furnace is enorand ordinary garbage disappears

in it like paper.

Only the garbage proper is fed into the receiving box on the top. All paper and other light, inflammable material is or flat from plate, with them to make the fire. Most of the alleyways in Chicago are paved with wooden blocks, and with a mixture of butter, and indeed there n order to prevent any danger of their eing set on fire by hot coals a sheet ron apron is stretched under the furnace door to gather all falling embers. The crematory is followed by a wagon

which gathers up ashes, bottles, tin cans and other refuse that cannot be consum-Four or five times during the day the ashes are drawn from the crematory in order to give it a good draught, but this little residuum takes a very small fraction of the space that the garbage occupied, and all disease-breeding germs are consumed The ordinary day's work of this travelling crematory and the two refuse carts which follow it is twentythree blocks, although there have been occasions when thirty blocks have been covered. This means a large amount of work in a city like Chicago, where in most cases eight blocks equal a mile. When the crematory and tender have been through an alleyway the transformation is surprising, as the place has been cleaned of lisease-breeding refuse and other litter. It is estimated that this outfit of travelling crematory and wagon will take the place of fifteen to twenty ordinary garbage wagons, and it has a special advantage over them in that everything subject to decay is burned on the spot where it is gathered and | vandals who put raisins into white pudfoul odors are not stirred up and carried through busy streets, risking the spread of disease. Whatever noxious gases arise from the smokestack are soon dissipated, and the crematory, after disposing of the and there is a world of suggestion in the garbage on one block, moves on to the next, so that there is not a constant stream of such gases being poured out from one source as would be the case

in a stationary furnace. No comparison of this system of disposing of garbage over the garbage cart system has been made to a sufficient extent to admit of giving any definite fig those of more delicate taste that a citiures, but enough has been learned to lead the street cleaning department of Chicago to believe that the portable crematory is vastly more efficient than anything that has vet been attempted in that city and is less expensive. It is estimated the cost of the crematory and men to manage it and two teams to cart away the ashes and other refuse is less than \$20 a day.

An English View of Oatmeal, A Scots professor of anatomy many years ago, as may be found in a Scots encyclopoedia, compared the average height veight and phrenological development of his English, Scots and Irish students with the result that the Scots stood easily first, the rest being nowhere. This, says the London Globe, is an incident which is recalled by the Scot who is chaffed about the national devotion to oatmeal. For if the Scot is bigger boned, bigger brained and bigger brawned than his English or his Irish fellow subjects. it can only be credited to that he cereal which the prejudiced and sarcastic food of horses in England and of men in Scotland. Scotland makes her breakfast and her supper of it in the form of porridge, and if she does not dine on it exintervals of the day in some guise or other, either as the crisp and—to the Sax- tion.—Illustrated London News.

on palate-savorless "bannock," or as that delightful "clamjamfry" known as haggis, or in the form of the cheap and succulent white pudding. There are peo-ple who perhaps never heard of the white last May, and among its members are pudding, which is truly sad, beyond words.

Possibly there was a time when even

the Scot knew not the art of pounding oat-grain into meal, and spoiling a healthy appetite with the result, but that is ordering on the primeval. Centuries oatmeal was almost altogether eaten raw by the Scot. He took it in the form of brose-delightfully sonorous and suggestive word. There were then, and there simple. With kale brose even a "pock puddin" Sassenach can place him on fairly good terms; it is an elegant and eminently satisfying composition of oatmeal, soup and green kale, a dish which, according to the lyrist, Fergus, the first of Scots kings, was wont to kill many foes on. Brose-plain brose, or "sojer's brose," as they call it in some districtsno more commends itself to the English palate than does sauerkraut. It is too appallingly simple, being composed soleof oatmeal, hot water and salt, stirred about in a basin. Somewhat of the same primitive quality is "fuarag" or "crowrefuse of all kinds.

The city of Chicago has taken hold liquor that may be handy. "The sweet-

cessful one that has yet been produced, the national dish of Scotland as the roast beef is of England, or potatoes of Ire-The cremator weighs 7,000 pounds and land. Many evil practices have drifted cluding the wearing of "plug" hats and the consumption of "high teas," but Caledonia wisely sticks to her porridge. Its reek ascends from the threshold of every crude monotony (in small basins) makes the toddy less innocuous at night. The the porridge habit is largely a penance, or they cunningly conceal their real sentiments, and pretend to look with conatures who plead guilty to not indulging some quarters as a substitute for por-But they are more suited for in ridge. valids and children than for robust men. They are the siftings of oatmeal, steeped in water till they have acquired a certain acidity, and then boiled to the consistency of starch. Sowens are consumed in a sort of sacred way at Christmas time by the Scot when he is not too energetically preparing for the New Year. Next to porridge come oatmeal cakes bannocks those quaint fragile things which the ironical Saxon said were too rich for his blood. Simplicity in the art of bread baking could not go to a more primitive basis, for the bannock or "farl" of oatmeal is only meal moistened with water, kneaded, and fired on a girdle. Froissart tells that the ancient Scots sol

iers, when they took the field (and every cakes, and cakes are still made in the same manner. Goumands prefer cake is (but for the expense of it) much to be said in its favor in this rich form. There probably never was a time when oatmeal cakes were more popular in Scotland than to-day, for the Scottish dame, though she no longer bakes them on her own Culross girdle, can buy, and does buy them, in great quantities from Midothian manufacturers. These modern 'farles" are got up in trim packets to look like tea biscuits, or such prosaid comestibles, but they are, nevertheless, plain, honest, Scottish bannocks. There s for the people who need not the tooth-

pick worse provand than bannocks with cheese or sardines, and their wholesome ness is beyond dispute. Into the composition of haggis enters oatmeal-much oatmeal; but haggis is not so exclusively made of oatmeal as white uddings, the "marag geal" of the Garl, or the "hasty pudding" of the Low Country guidwife. White puddings are, by reason of their shape, susceptible to artistic arrangement, like sausages, and sometimes it is the privilege of the stranger to see them-sheep intestines, stuffed with oatmeal, suct and seasoning, tied together at the ends-hanging to dry in graceful festoons from the rafters of the country farm-houses. There are dings; but one might as well put prunes into porridge for the incongruity of it.

"We cultivate literature on a little oatmeal," said the old Edinburgh reviewers, statement. What Dr. Buchan and the old medicos would have called "the gross humors" are not excited by such plain living, and high thinking should accordingly ensue. Yet one can, perhaps, purchase high thoughts too dearly. heroes of Lacedaemon lived on a certain black broth, so unsavory and coarse to zen of Sybaris, tasting it, said he ceased to wonder at the Spartan contempt for death, since they were obliged to live on such fare. The Scots have always been cracked up as a martial and fearless nation-have we not the reason for it in the oatmeal!

Getting Up a Dead Sea Boom. Among the few seaside places that are not much advertised in these days are the shores of the Dead Sea. They are not marine "resorts." because nobody ever goes to them. It is now stated however, that the Sultan, who is the proprietor of the locality in question, and an American speculator have laid their heads together and devised a plan for its exploitation. Its waters possess plenty of salt, bitumen and sulphur which will be useful for commercial purposes, and the associations of the neighborhood, it is hoped, will prove attractive to tourists. Two vessels, one large and heavy for local products, and a lighter one for passenger traffic, have accordingly been conveyed to Jerusalem, and thence to the Dead Sea. A pickle manufactory is also to be erected on its shores. thought that every visitor would like to carry away at least one bottle as a souvenir. It is curious, however, that not clusively, she at least patronizes it in the a word is said about preserving the Dead sea fruit which has a world-wide reputa-

To Spank or Not to Spank. The Parents' Association of America held a very interesting meeting in New Wilcox, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, the Rev.

Charles Rollinson Lamb. The meeting last week was opened by Dr. George William Winterburn, who said: "I believe that the time to correct a child begins almost from its birth. It is during the first four years of life, the birth of our Lord in Bethlehem. In which are marked by no great degree of reasoning power, that I think corporal punishment, or more vulgarly speaking, spanking, to be the best form of correction. Even in a very small child fretfulness can be silenced by an admonitory slap. At about four years all ranks going up to be registered for is from that time on that moral sussion should be used. Of course there are many cases where the rod has been indispensable after four years of age, but with proper training it never should be The audible murmur of amusement

which followed Dr. Winterburn's remarks subsided as the Rev. S. S. Seward, the Swedenborgian minister, arose. "I do not agree with all that Dr.

Winterburn has said, for while I do not deny the efficacy at times of what Henry Ward Beecher has called physical advice, I think there is a better mode of correction, only to be described as isolation. I believe that children should be corrected at a very early age. By isolation I mean to punish a child by separating it from the rest of the family. One of the most humiliating things I knew of when my children were small and far more productive of good results than whippings, was to compel them to down to him from the Most High, and eat alone at a separate table. A very are to be rendered up to him from young child, who is crying from irritability and fretfulness, will stop sooner if left totally alone. Isolation is pro- Home, ductive of good results because it causes the child to think. There are no angry, resentful feelings, such as are sometimes created by whipping, and in nine cases out of ten the small offender comes out of seclusion penitent and thoroughly

Several other speakers expressed their pinion as to the truth of Solomon's words that to spare the rod meant to spoil the child, but the climax of the meeting occurred when Mrs. Winterburn took the floor. She is a mite of a woman, with flashing black eyes and a spirited manner, and judging from what she said on the matter of paternal instruction has the most unique ideas on correcting children. As she arose a look of suppressed excitement darted from her flashing eyes, and as she spoke one tiny hand restlessly twirled her

handkerchief. "I have been the last to speak," said Mrs. Winterburn, "because I have waited and hoped in vain to hear one opinion that seemed to have for its real object the welfare of the child-I am the child's champion—and to-night I feel just as a child might who had listened to all these different opinions as to whether it should be whipped or not, them in all ways pertaining to health, but never in correcting them. A child is an individual, and not a thing, and that is something which every one here (with some approach to descriptive accuto-night seems to have forgotten. What ompelling them to walk in certain prescribed conventional lines, because it rins," and its humbler Levites like little puppets whether they will or ologically as coverings for stools. proper thing to say and will amuse or please our friends? Where is the individuality of such a child?" And the tiny speaker cast a look of scorn at her sur-

prised listeners. Mr. Gladstone's Christmas Sermonette.

Speaking at the Chester Music Hall Saturday, Dec. 27th, 1862, Mr. Gladstone, then chancellor of the exchequer, ended his remarks with a brief religious address suitable to the season: "Human life," said Mr. Gladstone, "is

serious and earnest, and when the image

of our duty is placed before us we are pometimes afraid of it and tempted to run away from it. It is no wonder that the feeling is found which makes us think the day no more than sufficient for the burden laid upon it. That which is variously felt among every class is felt, and naturally felt, by the laboring class in its simplest form. When they rise in the morning labor faces them, and when the day closes weariness, following upon toil, depresses them. But this, though it may be true, is not the whole truth. Where there is a prave and gallant spirit in man it commonly, and in the absence of ordinary trials, manages to save something of time, of thought, of energy, from the urgent demands of his outer life and bodily wants. There is the blessed rest of Sunday, a standing and a speaking witness of the truth that "man doth not live by bread alone." And on every day the careful gathering of small fragments of time, some of which well-nigh every man, woman and child has it in their power to gather, will, so it be but steadily and constantly continued, and made a part of the daily habit of our lives, produce in the end not only considerable but surprising results. Yet after all, it must not be forgotten that one central, effectual element in your efforts for civilization is to be found in Christianity. Individual men living under Christianity, and who will-perhaps earing little for Christianity-themselves see no direct connection between the gespel and many useful discoveries of prosperous industries, may think they can fashion for themselves civilization out of the materials which earth affords. without the trouble of taking into view our relation to the world unseen and Him who rules. Far be it from me to bring a railing accusation against them, but I think they are mistaken. This world is God's world by right ours only by gift and suffrance, and it cannot go well with us if we try to shut Him out of it. But in truth wha we have most to fear is not the prevalence of error of this kind, taking the form of philosophy or wisdom; it our own faithlessness, our own selfishness, our own worldliness, ever draw-

ing us downward in spite of affections which ever grow weaker and weaker by neglect, and which are at length wholly stifled by the thorns and briars of evil last May, and among its members are habit growing up into a tangled thicket the Rev. Charles H. Eaton, Ella Wheeler around them and over them. It is not erroneous belief that this is the cause of widespread ruin. It is the fear, the W. S. Rainsford, Mrs. Rainsford and discipline, the pressure, the cares, the desires, the appetites which shut out from the mind of the creature the thought of the Creator. Many of us have read in this solemn season, in the service of the church, the account of that we are told by the evangelist these simple words, There was no room for them in the inn.' What thought do these words awaken in the mind? Perhaps the first may be this, that no wonder is so great a concourse of people of taxes there should be no room in the ina for the poor and unpretending moth of the Saviour to be delivered of her first-born child. But the second thought may be that the world is like that inn. that amidst its pomp, its magnificence, amidst the whirl and hurry of its business, amid the marble edifices of its gigantic triumphs, amidst its enterprises, amidst the crowds and pressure of even its neediest inhabitants, there is no room for the Saviour of mankind. Upon this thought another might follow that that inn, in respect of its bustle and turmoil, is like the world. Man crowds round man, giving himself up without reserve, whether to vicious indulgences or to selfish enjoyments, or to schemes of advancement in this world till he feels himself so full that there is no room in him for the thought that his food and raiment, his gifts and faculties, his hopes and prospects, all that he has and all that he can ever be, came whom they came, in thanks, in praise and in dutiful obedience."-Woman

French Schools.

"Every child in France at this hour," says the complacent minister in a wellknown story, "is studying the same lesson;" and it is practically the same for every undergraduate still. Uniform knowledge and unifrom precision, with uniform justice, for every young citizen are thus secured, and what are common ly reckoned the essential qualities of the French mind" are unquestionably de-

veloped. Not only the symmetry but the working of the system is perfect; the Grande Armee is gone, even the Code has its uncertainties; new governments and principles come and go; but the University of France has sat as it was set, above the reach of time and politics, as became the mighty spiritual institution it was. The body of the nation is in its outer court, the governing classes are in the second and third. We recognize in England how largely the public schoolboy is the father of the man, but we must deepen this impression tenfold to realize the national importance of the lyceen

and his baccalaurest. One might write a good account of modern France in terms of him aloneand if not whipped how should it be the lyceen full-blown as litterateur and corrected. I was much surprised at the critic, as artist and engineer, as journal remarks made by Dr. Winterburn, and ist and politician, as soldler and colonizall that I can say in reply to them is, er, and so on. In all such occupations, that despite his opinion of corporal pun- however, he has too much to do with ishment, he has never whipped a child of the outer court; it is in the inner one, the outer court, it is in the inner o Our duty to our sor or other functionary, for above all children, I think, consists in directing things the ambition of the conventionally well educated Frenchman is to belong

to some bureau or other. The profane call this inner court racy, it must be confessed) that of the right have we to restrain our children, mandarinat," its more erudite and authoritative personages becoming "mandapleases us they shall, to be dressed up de cuir." i.e., civil servants, viewed teleno, to say this or that because it is the upon every mind in France there is laid the dead hand of the great law-giver .-Fortnightly Review.

Petrifaction

A scientist declares that there never was and never can be such a thing as a petrified animal body. Petrifaction is not a transformation of the original animal into stone. It is merely the displacement by mineral substances of cer tain organic tissues as they decay. Bu it is only the bones which are thus af feeted, never the flesh. "Most of the bodies," he says, "reported as found petrified are examples of a phenomenon long familiar. They have been trans formed, not into stone, but into a sub stance called 'adipocere,' or 'gravewax. This is a true soap into which the corpse of a human being will ordinarily be metamorphosed if buried in a graveyard or other place where water has access to it This 'adipocere' is one of the most en during of substances. It is not subject to decay, and the body which has assume this constitution may preserve its form for many years, and even for centuries nay, for ages, since evidence on the poin has been obtained from the orthogeras a mollusk that became extinct million: of years ago, of large size, and built af ter the pattern of the chambered naut ins, but with a straight shell.'-Free



Mrs. Mary Asten of Lewisburg, Pa., suffered untold agony from broken varicose veins, with intense itch-ing and burning. On the recommendation of a physician she took

Hood's Sarsaparilla and used Hood's Olive Ointment. Soon the ulcers began to heal, the inflammation coused She was completely cured, and says, "I adoy health as I have not for many years."

"We are personally acquainted with Irs. Asten and know the above to be true."

"S. GRIFFIN & Son, Lewisburg, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constinu

at Britain's Congr

LIBERALS

ith Equal Hear Achie

evalty Joins in grams and Mes the World - I Health-He At iness as Usual.

London, Dec. Illiam Ewart Gla British Empire, is and he is enjoying grams and messag gratulation are pou all parts of the wo Prince and Princess nent members of tical parties have to tions. Mr. Glad attended as usual nous corresponden ed at a meeting was deeply affects the greetings and colleagues on ente received a perfect the Liberals.

> BRAZIL'S IN Da Gama's Reply

Aquidaban Rio de Janeiro, Gama, who is in surgent fleet in the ro during the abse when asked on grounds the insuri ed, replied: "We ar stitutional grounds against military t stance he cited an zon district of four lative body, all mi lians, because the ite influence in the Cannonading bet forts and the forts is a daily occurrence held by the insurg the fire directed ag spirit. This is s As a result of se on the city last w forces in Fort Cohe son was killed and The government fo the firing, but what the insurgents is a On Dec. 1st sev launches cruised al Saude district and

there through cur Miled the evact certained but it oads were carried Another engage rnment forces ar 4s imminent. Ame der orders to be range of fire at a A dispatch recei nathizers here con that the dynamite left Pernambuco. the island of Fer miles off the easte Her object is to that is expected fi serted in some of board his flagship also gone there, formation obtainal is still far at the s The troops which Rio Grande do Si have not appeared ly their services The defence of attacks is meeting from military at It is reported t gotiated a loan.

against spectators

the bank of emis American naval insurgent ships are that the forces or held by the insur Montevideo, De is that the captai the harbor have bery a petition They censure M Capt. Lang for f sufficient aid in cargoes. The meeting held on grant Admiral S quest that the elligerent rights. New York, Dec the steamer B

amounting to o

morning from B little news of in excitement at ouched. He le and all was qui hao soldiers wer their guns. The their guns. there or at Pars were afraid to the government. and the people thetic. American ly sought after news from Rio pervision of dis ing Para. A Demet

New York, De Lewis, a young S.C., was transf Bellevue hospita asylum. He ha of dementia wh and his pretty b to this city to ialists. Mrs. I ewis was not the delusion ecuted and that rmed to kill ened tearfully rst to unders nanner. When