# AROUND THE HOTELS

**Mr. Parker, Who Wants to Try and Raise the Ship Adelina a Guest at the Driard.**

**Nelson Delegation Here to Ask the Government Not to Enforce Eight Hour Law.**

R. M. Springer, of Chicago, who spent Sunday last at the Hotel Victoria, en route for Edmonton to San Francisco, is the father of a railway enterprise, the aim of which is to send travellers through to Dawson, not only in comfort but in luxury. He has succeeded in organizing a company under the title of the Chicago and Mackenzie River Valley Transportation, Trading and Mining Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, who promise trips from Chicago to the Klondike in a sleeping car, with a diner attached. The company proposes to run a train of cars from Athabasca Landing, 100 miles north of Edmonton, to Fort McPherson, far above the Arctic circle. The chain of lakes and rivers will furnish a roadbed of ice for seven months in the year. It is expected to make the trip, which is over 1,800 miles in length, in ten days. The cars will be boat shaped, so that they will float if the ice breaks, and so that in summer they may be lifted from the runners and used as boats. The company, it is said, has been granted a site at Edmonton and bonus of $10,000 as an object to build the shops there. The first train of an engine and three cars will be built in Chicago and shipped north. The company expects to have it in readiness when navigation closes next fall. The engine to haul this train will be built with drive wheels eight feet in diameter. They will be but two inches thick at the circumference, growing thicker toward the hub. The wheels will cut down through the snow and a rough face will give them a grip on the ice. The cars will be built like railway coaches, except they will hang in a frame, which will allow them to swing so they will remain level if one side of the roadbed should be higher than the other. The Chicago men who have organized the company are W. H. Bond and Joseph Hopp, and the inventor, R. M. Springer.

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Mr. Henry Parker, of Cardiff, one of the foremost mechanical engineers of the world, the gentleman who built the great Forth bridge and the director of the deepest sea wrecking that has ever been done, is at the Hotel Driard—en route either South to Australia or East to London, just which he will not know until he receives his mail this evening. His business to the Northwest has been in connection with alternative proposals he has made to raise the four-masted iron ship Adelina, which capsized and went to the bottom of Tacoma harbor with seventeen of her crew, in a fierce gale one night three months or so ago. The wreck is now lying in about 35 fathoms, or 200 feet of water, at right angles out from the wharves and about a mile and a quarter from the shore. This is by far the greatest depth from which any ship has ever been lifted, and herein is the attraction in the undertaking for Mr. Parker, who is the inventor of a new deep-diving apparatus greatly reducing the water weight upon the diver and permitting him to work with lessened air at such depths as 400 and even 500 feet, and enabling the worker to bend and crawl—in fact move as freely as in shallow water, whereas present deep diving operations have to be conducted with the diver always standing bolt upright. Whether or not Mr. Parker will have the opportunity of trying his hand upon the Adelina remains to be disclosed, however. In the first place there is a difference of opinion as to present proprietary rights between the owners, Robertson Brothers of Liverpool, and the insurers, a privately organized English club of marine people. This club's interests were incorporated in part with Lloyds, which absorbed them, but it happens that a number of the club members and one of the original owners are also in Lloyds, which presents a series of somewhat bewildering complications. Then again the charterers and agents of the ship, Stephen Bartlett & Co., of Tacoma, have something to say as to the disposition of her submerged remains, and the wreckmaster of the port has entered formal claim for her in his own behalf and in behalf of the government of the United States of America. To cap the climax, the wreck seems to be upon a county line which will bring a rivalry of wreckmasters into the question, so that really the lawyers appear to have as many-sided a conundrum to deal with as could well be imagined. When it shall have been solved by the courts who really has authority as to the disposition of the wreck, this party will have Mr. Parker's among other offers to consider. It, too, is three-cornered: either to buy the wreck for a lump sum and take his chances of floating it; or allow the owners to bear the expenses and take one-fourth of the value of the ship when floated—getting nothing in the event of a failure. Mr. Parker has already demonstrated his ability to light the wreck with electricity so that its every section can be plainly viewed from the surface, and his prime object in endeavoring to get the raising is to prove the practical advantage of his deep diving inventions and thereby facilitate the project he has on foot for raising the Maine from her fourteen foot bed of clay in Havana harbor, and bringing her to New York, just as she is, for exhibition. But that is another story and may be told at another day. The condition operating most against the raising of the Maine is the suction from the fourteen foot bed of clay. Such an obstacle would not have to be contended with in handling the Adelaide, which lies easily on her side on a hard bottom.

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There arrived fro mNelson last night and registered at the Driard a deputation representing the mine owners and citizens generally. The deputation consists of Mayor A. G. Neelands, representing the citizens; Mr. S. S. Fowler, consulting engineer for the London and British Columbia Goldfields; Mr. J. J. Campbell, acting manager of the Hall Mines, and Capt. T. J. Duncan, managing director of the Duncan Mining Company. They are here to interview the government in respect to the law passed at the last session of the legislature establishing the eight hour a day system in the mines. This law cannot be enforced without the consent of the ministry, and the delegates are here to ask the government to withhold their consent. The law, Mr. Campbell said last evening, was carried without the members of the house realizing what the result would be. Even at present although the law has not yet been enforced, development work has been stopped on many mines and should it be enforced others would have to close down, on account of the increased cost of working them. The delegates will see the government to-day.

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George McL. Brown, executive agent of the C. P. R., is at the Driard.

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E. J. Palmer, manager of the Chemainus Mills, returned from the Sound yesterday and registered at the Victoria.

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A. B. Gray, the Nelson representative of R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., arrived by the Charmer last evening and is registered at the Balmoral hotel.

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John W. Goss, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and one of the owners of the Hayes mine and other West Coast properties, is at the Driard, having come over to consult with Col. Hayes.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE.

**Annual Convention to Be Held in New Westminster During May.**

The officers of the British Columbia Epworth League have issued a circular to the members of the Methodist Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues, pointing out that the ninth annual convention of all Methodist leagues and schools in British Columbia will be held at New Westminster, beginning Thursday evening, May 18, and closing the following Sunday. The members of the convention are the members of the British Columbia conference, the officers of the convention and the delegates from the leagues and schools to be elected on the following basis: Each Epworth League in British Columbia is entitled to elect and send one delegate for every 20 or fraction of 20 of all members enrolled. Each Methodist Sunday school is entitled to elect and send one delegate for every 50 or fraction of 50 of all officers, teachers and scholars enrolled.

The programmes, which will be issued in full later, will contain among other things the following:

Metropolitan church, Victoria, two papers—one on Sunday school work and one on league work.

Centennial church, Victoria, one paper on League work.

Homer street church, Vancouver, two papers—one on League work and one on Sunday school work.

Princess street church, Vancouver, one paper on League work.

Mount Pleasant church, one paper on Sunday school work.

Central church, Nanaimo, on paper on League work.

Haliburton street church, Nanaimo, one paper on Sunday school work.

Leagues and schools of Chilliwack valley, two papers—one on League work and one on Sunday school work.

Kamloops church, one paper on Sunday school work.

Rossland church, one paper on League work.

Nelson church, one paper on Sunday school work.

The circular continues: "The subject of the paper in each case to be chosen by the league or school that is to prepare same, and the paper to be read by the delegate or sent to the secretary of the convention before the opening. Each league and Sunday school is requested to take this as notice to prepare paper and send title of same and name of writer to the secretary before April 15 next.

"In the great fire which destroyed the business part of the city of New Westminster on the 10th day of September, 1898, all of the convention records and papers were consumed, together with most of the secretary's private papers. As it will be necessary to purchase new books, files, etc., for the use of the secretary's office, each league and school in the province is asked to contribute as the Lord has prospered them, towards defraying such extra expense, as well as the ordinary expenses incidental to the holding of the conventiion. Please do not let this be overlooked, but send in your contribution, however large or small, at once.

"The object of the convention is to enable our workers to interchange ideas and modes of work, and we are particularly anxious that all our active workers, whether delegates or not, should be present and give the convention the benefit of their experience. Let every leaguer and school worker commence now to make arrangements to attend the convention and make it a season of refreshing.

"The officers of the convention are: President, Mr. J. F. Malkin, Vancouver; first vice-president, Mrs. C. S. Keith, New Westminster; second vice-president, Mr. E. A. Lewis, Victoria; third vice-president, Mr. E. A. Wells, Sardis; fourth vice-president, Mr. J. G. Arthur, Vancouver; secretary, Mr. C. S. Keith, New Westminster; treasurer, Miss Nicholl, Vancouver. District representatives—Bella Bella district, Mrs. E. A. Lewis, Victoria; Victoria district, Mrs. J. E. T. Powers, Nanaimo; Westminster district, Miss Ida Wells, New Westminster; Kamloops district, Rev. W. L. Hall, Enderby; Vancouver district, George Hunter, Vancouver; Kootenay district, Rev. G. H. Morden, Nelson.

"The district officers or representatives are responsible for the representation of their district in the convention, and also for the items in the programme to be prepared by members from their district. In order to do this it will be necessary to correspond freely with each part of their district."


# Do People Die of Catarrh?

**How this Annoying Disease Develops and How It Is Cured by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.**

Because doctors do not often report "death from catarrh," people imagine that this disease is not fatal in its results.

But because catarrh usually reaches the lungs before it is called consumption, when in reality it is catarrh of the lungs.

There is only a difference of names. Catarrh is an ulceration of the mucous lining of the nose and throat, which eats its way along the air passages until it reaches the lungs, and completes its fatal work under the name of consumption.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure heals the ulcers and arrests the disease while yet it can be controlled. It clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and headache, and completely eradicates the disease from the system.

For la grippe there is no treatment to be compared to the combined use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. While the former clears the head, the late cures the throat affection and prevents pneumonia; 25 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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# THE SPRING ASSIZES.

**Special Court at Nanaimo to Inquire Into Union Bridge Disaster.**

**A Change of Venue Granted for the Trial of Sonyer's Case.**

The Victoria session of the Court of Assize, with which the spring circuit opens on the 11th instant, will be chiefly important by reason of a change of venue having been granted, by which the re-trial of the case of Regina v. Sonyer will be brought to this city. Sonyer is an Indian who was arrested for having attempted to murder a resident of Westholme in the culmination of a robbery. He was tried at the Nanaimo assizes last year and sentenced to life imprisonment, this sentence being appealed to the Full court, which ordered a new trial. Mr. H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., who represents the prisoner, desired that Victoria should be the place of trial, and the crown consenting, it has accordingly been set down for the assizes here. The other cases on the docket are three in number, the first being that of W. H. Pennock, charged with the theft of a diamond ring from his brother jeweller, S. A. Stoddart. Regina v. Nunn is a slaughter—at Vernon on the 20th.

The Nanaimo assizes are set for the 18th instant and are remarkable for the fact that there are no criminal cases to be heard, the sitting of the court having been ordered apparently for the purpose of enabling the Attorney-General to present Regina v. The Union Colliery Co., re Union River bridge disaster. This is for the purpose of permitting formal investigation to be made by a court and jury into the measure of responsibility (if any) attaching to the company in question in connection with the lamentable accident on the mine railway last year, by which several lives were lost.

The Nelson docket, for May 30, is the largest in the calendar, and contains two murder cases—Regina v. Bruno and Regina v. Phillips. Besides these there are set for trial: Regina v. McGinty and Regina v. Williams, "assembling to disturb the peace"; Regina v. Bannett, conspiracy to defraud; Regina v. O'Neill and Regina v. Davis, theft; and Regina v. Henager, incest.

At Vancouver on the 18th instant there will be tried: Regina v. Gin Gar Gick, shop breaking; Regina v. Shubsone, unlawful possession of stolen goods; Regina v. Bruno, criminal assault; and Regina v. Coulton, theft.

There will be a session of the court at Kamloops on the 25th instant for the trial of the Richfield case of Regina v. Edward (an Indian)—murder. The circumstances in this case are somewhat peculiar, two Indian boys having—as the story went at first—been sitting on a log to chat and enjoy their lunch, when the gun of one was accidentally discharged and the companion killed. A late story is to the effect that the lads quarrelled and fought, the one being killed. Certain it is that two shots were fired out of Edward's gun, and it was the second shot that did the fatal work. The charge now laid is murder, but this will probably be amended to manslaughter before the case is presented for trial.

Regina v. Perrier—murder—will be tried at New Westminster on the 12th instant; and Regina v. Tilton—manslaughter—at Vernon on the 20th.

## REPUDIATING HERR ROSE.

Berlin, April 4.—Dr. Von Hamman, under secretary of the German foreign office, was asked to-day for a statement regarding Admiral Kautz's charge made against Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia. He said: "That is Admiral Kautz's view; the other view is that the whole trouble came by others in the royal election. We have no official news about Herr Rose having issued a proclamation. We cannot tell what its contents are. Impartial as we have been in Dr. Rafael's case, I can say that if Herr Rose issued a proclamation we shall disavow it. That Herr Rose protested at the consul's meeting we know, but that is a different thing from a proclamation."

When questioned as to the status of the negotiations on the subject of Samoa, Dr. Hamman remarked: "Dr. Von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, has taken his leave and returned to Berlin, because he desires to carry on the negotiations himself. He had a long conference yesterday with the British ambassador, and to-day he conferred with the United States ambassador. It is true that England is thus far holding back against Germany's proposal to send a joint commission to Samoa."

The German press as a rule continue to preserve a moderate tone regarding the Samoan trouble, and the opinion in responsible quarters is that amicable adjustment will be reached. There is little doubt Herr Rose, German consul at Apia, did not have instructions to issue a proclamation supporting the provisional government of Mataafa.

Baron Von Buelow, the foreign secretary, will deliver a speech in the reichstag on the subject next week. The negotiations over the details of the joint commission will probably occupy another ten days.

The principal theme of newspaper comment is Germany's distrust of England. England is accused of doing her utmost to nullify the recent Anglo-German agreement. The Berlin Tageblatt complains that while President McKinley, through the American ambassador, has expressed regret for the bombardment at Apia, England has not given any indication that she disapproves the events at Samoa. Other papers accuse Great Britain of trying to sow distrust between Germany and the United States. The Zeitung, however, defends the government against the attacks of jingoes and the Bismarckian press, saying: "Although Germany's interests predominate in Samoa they certainly do not justify a conflict with England or the United States, which could only gratify France and Russia."

Washington, April 4.—Lord Salisbury has accepted the plan proposed by Germany for the settlement of the Samoan trouble by the appointment of a tripartite commission.

## PETER WHITE FOR BROCKVILLE

Brockville, April 6.—At a convention held here to-day Hon. Peter White, of Pembroke, ex-speaker of the Commons, was unanimously nominated as candidate for the Commons to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. J. F. Wood. Mr. White, after representing North Renfrew from time immemorial, was defeated by a narrow majority at the last general election.

## SIX MILLIONS FOR CHARITY.

**Remarkable Will of a Very Wealthy Greek.**

Andreas Sygros, who died at Athens, Greece, February 14, has left 30,000,000 drachmas, or about $6,000,000, for philanthropic purposes in his own country, it is said, began his mercantile career as a fruit merchant on a small scale in Boston and thus laid the foundation for the great fortune. Sygros was born on the island of Sygros in 1825, and was thus about 71 years old. After attending the public schools of his island, he went elsewhere, rumor says to Boston; certain it is that he later became prominent in Constantinople in connection with a mercantile house having large dealings in America, and that he was especially interested in the cotton manufacturers in Chicopee, and particularly in the traffic in American cotton goods he made his fortune. After a long career as merchant in Constantinople, Andreas Sygros returned to his native land in 1889, and was elected a member of the parliament of Greece. He became famous for his benefactions in his lifetime, and is thought to have given awa yat least $4,000,000 before his death. In 1890 he gave $200,000 to the poor of Thessaly.

The will of Sygros is a voluminous document, written in his own hand, and containing many practical suggestions for the direction of the executors of his will in carrying out his wishes. The introduction is as follows:

To the Athens Institue for the Aged and Infirm he bequeaths $100,000, and the further sum of $100,000 to be used in procuring economical furnaces.

He leaves to the Archbishop of Athens, Germanos, the sum of $100,000, to be used as he may see fit for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. To the infant asylums of Athens is given $75,000. To the National Hope hospital of Athens is given $50,000. To the institution of the poor and aged women of Athens is given $75,000.

To the private orphan asylum of Hatzei Costa is given $50,000. To the Amalia orphan asylum, named afer the lamented queen, wife of King Otto, $75,000. To the National Insane asylum at Athens, $75,000. To the Odelon, the musical and drramatic club of Athens, $75,000.

To the Christian Greek community of the island of Chios is given $125,000, and to the Christian Greek community of the village of Lithe, in the island of Chios, is given $25,000, to be used for the maintenance of the Greek school in the community, in commemoration of his grandfather, who was born in Lithe. To the philanthropic institutions in Constantinople which come under the management of the patriarch of Constantinople, was donated $75,000. To the Greek National school in Constantinople $25,000, and a like sum to the Greek woman's school of Constantinople. Another bequest of $75,000 is directed "to be placed in the treasury of the patriarch of Constantinople, and to be used so there may be built and maintained in some other part of Constantinople, wherever it may be so decided by the patriarch, an orphan asylum for boys and girls, because I believe that the buildings now existing are overcrowded."

The sum of $75,000 is bequeathed "to the patriarch of Constantinople, the interest to be used in ameliorating the condition of the poor of Constantinople, without regard to race or creed."

To Charillaos and Sophia, brother and sister of the great Greek patriot, Tricoupis, are given $50,000 each. "I bequeath to my dear friend, Smaragda Paspake, my former teacher inm y family, the sum of $25,000, and to her lawful descendants, as many as there may be of them, to each and every one, the sum of $25,000." A number of buildings in Thessaly are also given to the former teacher. To the committee of the municipality of Athens is given $175,000 for ameliorating and improving the condition of the poor of Athens. To the athletic club of Athens is given $25,000.

"I bequeath to the Greek nation the sum of 3,000,000 drachmas ($600,000)' to be placed in the national treasury and to be used for the erection of public schools and court houses, and especially for the erection of court houses in the provinces outside of the capital, because the need of said court houses in the provinces is imperative. And I furthermore bequeath 1,500,000 drachmas ($300,000) for the amelioration of the prisons of Athens." To the King of Greece is given the Oropos estate, near Athens, large hunting grounds, with statues and fountains. To Baroness Elizabeth Clauer, of Austria, is given $50,000 for the "wonderful love she has shown to Greece." "As a special gift, I give $250,000 for the improvement and maintenance of the public schools of Athens," To Marietta, wife of Gen. Corouzi, is given $25,000, and to her daughter, his own godchild, he leaves $50,000. To Alemade Damianios of Marseilles, France, $25,000. To Aglaaia Coronios of London, Eng., is given $15,000. "I also request that there may be paid the sum of $25,000 to each and every servant who may be found in my employ at the time of my death and who has been in my service five years preceding. And to those who have been in my service less than five years, that there be paid the sum of $2,500. And especially do I bequest to Constantine Vouros $100,000, in case he is still in my employ at the time of my death." To the Evangelical Church of the Heavenly Host in the island of Tenoses is left $150,000, and for the maintenance of the dispensary attached to the church the further sum of $100,000.

There is a codicil attached, dated May 9, 1897, which revokes the bequests to the royal families, "because I consider it disrespectful (impertinent) on my part that I, a simple citizen, should bequeath anything so lofty and eminent persons as their royal highnesses. For the same reason I revoke and consider null and void the bequest which I made to King George of my estate at Oropos, and I especially ask his royal highness, King George, to pardon me for having dared to bequeath to him anything, and I desire that his royal highness to attribute my mistake to the lively interest which I may have had for him, and to my desire to show him even beyond my grave my respect for him. And I now bequeath my said estate at Oropos, together with all the buildings which I possess in the surrounding villages, to the orphan asylum of Athens call the Amalia. It is my desire that there should be established in connection with the Orphan asylum a sanitarium for the care of convalescing orphans, especially for children not over 12 years of age. And I desire that the dispensary be fashioned after the one at Trieste, Austria, called the Mantinio sanitarium.

"I bequeath the sum of $250,000 for the erection of suitable buildings to be used for soldiers and sailors incapacitated in the service of their country; and also that any man in the employ of the government who, having grown old annd infirm, and who is not pensioned, may also find a home there. I direct that the interest on bonds and stocks standing in my name and placed in the National Bank of Athens be paid to the Municipality of Athens for the maintenance (together with the 3,000,000 drachmas) of the public schools of Athens."

## DIRIGO IN DOCK.

**It Will Require Six Weeks to Complete Repairs—Cannery Tender in Distress.**

Capt. George Roberts, of the disabled steamer Dirigo now in Quartermaster harbor, Tacoma, is here on a visit to his family. Speaking yesterday of the crippled craft, he said, he said he did not expect her to be in dock longer than six weeks. Her machinery is being all taken apart. It has been damaged but to what extent he does not at present know. The bottom is being replanked where punctured.

**OUTGOING AUSTRALIAN LINER.**

The Warrimoo, scheduled to sail for the south seas to-day, has the following passengers: Mrs. Berry, W. D. Birchall, Toronto, for Sydney; H. Whilst, Victoria, for Sydney; O. M. Major, Chicago, for Sydney; H. Waldron, Vancouver, for Honolulu; A. B. Edwards, New York, for Suva; R. R. Kaise, New York, for Suva; H. W. Berry, New York, for Sydney; Mrs. Campion; J. McConlchie, Glasgow, for Honolulu; A. D. Hardy, Vancouver, for Sydney; Rev. R. J. Roberts, Victoria, for Sydney; Dr. S. Ray, wife and two children, San Francisco, for Wellington. The ship will receive here a large shipment of lime.


# How to Get Strong.

Thousands of people, not really ill, need a tonic at this season. Close confinement in badly ventilated houses, shops and school rooms during the winter months makes people feel depressed, languid and "out of sorts".

Nature must be assisted in throwing off the poison that has accumulated in the system during these months, else people fall an easy prey to disease.

A Tonic is needed, and Dr. Williams Pink Pills is the greatest tonic medicine known. These pills make rich, red blood; strengthen tired nerves, and make dull, listless men, women and children feel bright, active and strong.

Mr. Jas. Purtelle, a well known farmer living near Crofton, Ont., says:—"For several years I have been a sufferer from general debility. I believe my troubles originated in over-work, aggravated by a severe cold. I had advice from doctors in Picton and Belleville, but did not get any better. Then I went to Toronto for treatment, and for a time experienced some relief, but it was only temporary, and soon I was worse than before. Some of my neighbors advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before the first box was gone I found relief, and after I had used a few boxes more I was rejoicing in complete recovery, and my health has since been excellent. Words fail to express the value I now place on these little pink messengers of health, and I only hope other sufferers will follow my example."

DR. WILLIAMS PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE — TRADE MARK — REGISTERED

**There are numerous pink colored imitations against which the public is cautioned. The genuine are only sold in boxes with wrapper resembling the engraving on the left, but printed in red ink.**

If your dealer does not have the genuine, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.


# The Outing of the Misses Budd

Outdoors was beautiful and happy, but indoors did not know it. Without, the birds sang in the woodland, the bees hummed over the wayside flowers, the crops ripened on the hillside; within was the staid tick-tock of the clock, the whirr of the sewing machine. In the mature beauty of August, as in the heartening freshness of April the gracious serenity of October, the icy isolation of January, life kept for the Misses Dudd the even tenor of its way.

The Misses Dudd sat silent in the little front room which did double duty as parlor and chamber. What, indeed, was there to say? If Miss Ria put out her hand Miss Malvina handed the thread; if Miss Malvina left her seat Miss Ria made room at the machine. And so on through the daily routine. But to-day there was a suppressed excitement in Miss Ria's handling of the needed and snipping of bastings. At last she spoke.

"Them tickets for the excursion to the springs Sa-day are mighty cheap. Just a dollar for the round trip. Mrs. Green says we ought to go by all means in the world."

"That's just what Cousin Luella says," rejoined Miss Malvina. "She means both her girls to go. She ran over while you was at the store to get our recipe for mixed pickles."

"It's early to make them pickles. I always like to do it late so's to save my green tomatoes from the frost."

"Cousin Luella never did have much economy about her. Now she'll take that two dollars out of her purse Sa'day morning and give it to them girls, and Sa'day night them girls will be back at home same as ever and the two dollars gone."

"That's a fact," assented Miss Ria.

The machine rattled along, one seam after another.

"There!" said Miss Ria, as she measured off a facing; "it's well under way. This is just Monday. If we work peart and steady we c'n finish these dresses by Thursday—or Friday anyway. And there's the money in hand. What with our eggs and butter, we might go to the springs, too, if we'ye a mind to."

"Yes," said Miss Malvina, "only it would look like a pity to spent so much money in a lump that way."

"That's so," agreed Miss Ria.

There was silence again. The machine needle sped across facing breadths.

"Would you cut this ruffle straight or bias, sister?" asked Miss Ria.

"The bias hangs better, but it's more wasteful. That goods won't more'n allow for it straight. Miss Norah always buys a skimpty pattern. Yours on your plaid skirt hangs well. Now that would look nice for you to wear to the springs Sa'day, and if you didn't choose to put on your silk waist like you could wear your pink and tan."

Miss Ria nodded. "And you could put on your brown skirt with that light blue waist." A quarter of a century before Miss Malvina had had a peach bloom complexion, and she still adhered to the delicate hues which had then been her prerogative. "But it looks extravagant to be traipsing round the country in our best fixings."

"That's the truth," admitted Miss Malvina, and the machine started again.

The clock struck ten. Miss Malvina drew her scissors from the breadth of dress goods into which she was about to plunge them, and carefully folding her work, laid it on the foot of the bed.

"You'll need to scrape the ashes out before you start the fire, sister," said Miss Ria; "and when you feed the chickens count the grey hens. I saw a hawk round this morning. They're all going to take snacks. There's the young dominecky rooster we've laid off not to keep. We might fry one of them. And we could make sponge cake. I don't know as we could spare for a butter cake."

"It would look like a pity to eat our chickens when they're selling so well now."

"So 'twould," said Miss Ria, and Miss Malvina set about dinner.

As they ate their midday meal Miss Malvina spoke meditatively. "The train leaves before seven, and it's two good miles to the depot. We couldn't foot it of a morning through the heavy dew. Now, we might have Aza take us over in the cart and at night we could turn out skirts up and walk back with just Lucindy Ann."

"Yes, but it's mighty unsatisfactory getting Aza and Lucindy Ann to do for us. They won't trade; they want cash down for everything."

"That's the way of it," said Miss Malvina.

It was Miss Ria who picked up the thread of discourse some hours later as if it had been dropped no longer than the spool of cotton she stooped to catch.

"I reckon we'd better see Lucindy Ann and Aza this evening," she said, "and let Mrs. Green know we want our tickets with the others."

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Ten o'clock Saturday morning found the guests at the springs straggling from the dining rooms. Feeble old gentlemen and handsome ladies turned their steps according to custom toward the springs; trim, shirt-waisted girls grouped picturesquely under the trees; young men, immaculate in white duck, gravitated toward feminine attractions; some young folk sought the bowling alley, the tennis court claimed others, and a few enthusiastic wheelmen defied the August sun. A little later the guests would take wing for mountain or seashore, but now fashion and pleasure held undisputed sway at this old aristocratic resort. But upon the day fell a shadow.

"O," said a girl, dolorously, "there is another picnic crowd from the country! I wonder Major Lightford allows them to come here."

Painfully conscious of themselves and their spectators, the picnickers wandered on. They halted first at the far-famed spring, whose virtues lured wealth and fashion to this out-of-the-way corner. The two or three loiterers drew aside, a trifle scornfully it is to be feared, as the rustic procession filed up and each member of them, eyes set in the cup, drained its contents.

"H'm!" ejaculated Miss Ria, pursing distasteful lips, "it's got a kinder queer taste to it. For all people talk so much about it, the water right here at our back door is better."

"Yes," said Miss Malvina, "that's prime water. Whew! how this does smell!"

They strolled on till a tennis game gave them pause. There was a fascination in the swift play of the balls, but the phraseology of the game was sorely puzzling. "Did you ever hear anything like the way they call each other 'love?'" whispered Miss Malvina. "They can't all be married, neithermore engaged to each other; why, it's plum scan'lous the way they talk!" A stray ball threatening Miss Ria's hat urged them away, and they straggled on behind their party, which was now losing its compactness. Two or three young couples had strayed off to the public privacy of benches on the lawn; mothers had taken their children aside to give them bread and butter; a crowd of giggling girls were making the rounds of the grounds; the older women settled themselves with their lunch baskets in the shade and gossiped comfortably. And yet—the minutes were long, the hours were slow.

On the air fell the sound of piano, the harmony of violin, flute, cornet. Miss Ria and Miss Malvina brightened. The music was a cord drawing them to the ball room window. There they stood and listened all entranced. Some guests seated near discussed them in undertones—not unkindly, but merely as a different order of beings. The sisters did not hear; if they had heard they would scarcely have heeded. Shut out as they were from the world of fashion and society, the beautiful world of music was open to them, and there they lingered, rapt, rejoicing, for an hour's space. But the last notes died away, and Miss Ria and Miss Malvina came back to consciousness of their hands and feet. Again they wandered; tired, purposeless, still they wandered until noon.

Lunch, spread in a secluded, shady corner, being disposed of, the picnickers lounged sleepy for a while till they mustered energy to go again to the spring, to tennis court and bowling alley now deserted, and so on and over the old round, till the welcome hour came for departure. Down the dusty road to the station they trudged, only to find the train an hour behind time. Wearily they seated themselves on the rough platform, and their voices, some sweet, some harsh, all untrained, joined in the favorite songs, "Good-by, My Lover, Good-By," "Ole Black Joe." Wearily they seated themselves on the rough platform, and their voices, some sweet, some harsh, all untrained, joined in the favorite songs, "Good-by, My Lover, Good-By," "Ole Black behind time. Wearily they seated themters alighted and made their way home. Few words were spoken. The day's dissipation had left them no superfluous energy. As they made ready for bed, Miss Ria broke the silence. She sighed heavily.

"Well, 'twas a pleasant day. Wa'n't everything nice? Did you see that Mrs. Barnes take two slices of our blackberry cake? She told that lady sitting next to me to try it—it was mighty good."

"Did she?" said Miss Malvina, delightedly. "No, I didn't hear. But Mrs. Green told them young ladies about our crocheting, and one of 'em asked to examine my collar, and she said it was prettier than boughten ones she'd seen. O, yes, we had a splendid time, and I'm mighty glad we went," and she sighed wearily.

"And I'm mighty glad we're home again," said Miss Ria.

And in a short space they were at rest from their pleasure day.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## SCHOOL FUND RAID.

**Manitoba Wants Full Control for the Future as Well as Present Accumulation.**

Winnipeg, April 6.—(Special)—The bill providing for the withdrawal of $300,000 from the school lands fund passed its third reading in the Manitoba legislature to-day. At Premier Greenway's suggestion, Attorney-General Cameron offered an amendment to the proposed memorial, which will ask for the handing over to the Manitoba government of the whole amount already realized from the sales of school lands, and the transfer of full control and management of lands not yet disposed of. This proposition will be considered on Monday.

## CHECKER CHAMPION DEAD.

Glasgow, April 5.—James Willie, the former champion amateur checker player, is dead.