

Young Folks.

CHARACTER.

Every young boy should take into consideration that much of his future life will depend on how the first fifteen years were spent.

We have in mind a young man who a few years ago went to a strange city to attend a medical school. A few weeks after he had entered upon his studies as a student he was arrested, charged with committing a grave offense. As all the circumstances in the case pointed to him as the offender, his chance for acquittal seemed very discouraging. A stranger and without friends in the city, what defense could he offer?

He knew that two men in the place had the past of an influential church who had formerly been his teachers; the other, an old shoemaker, once a neighbor to his father. They were called and both bore witness of his excellent reputation as a boy. The pastor had not forgotten his scholar whose word was as good as his oath any day, and the old shoemaker remembered the young man as the boy who was always about doing a mean or cowardly act.

With all this evidence before him, the judge conducted a most thorough investigation of the damaging circumstances, with the surprising result of discovering the young man's innocence. After dismissing the case, he shook the young student's hand in a hearty fashion and assured him that he owed the quick disposal of the case and his own acquittal to his unspotted life in boyhood.

Said he: "I was so firmly convinced of your guilt that I considered further evidence superfluous, until I heard the testimony of the honest men who had known you as a boy. Such evidence as you produced was not to be set lightly aside. I could not think that a boy who would not do a mean thing, a youth whose word was as good as gold, could develop into a criminal in early manhood; hence I determined to leave no stone unturned to arrive at the truth, and you know the result. Ah, my young friend there is nothing like a clean record back of you when you are falsely accused by an enemy."

CYCLONE IN A BOTTLE.

Would you like to see in miniature an illustration of a ship foundering in mid-ocean when struck by a cyclone? If so, try the following amusing experiment.

Take a piece of cork, cut it in half and bore a good sized hole through its centre. Place it in a bottle that has been half filled with water. To the cork stopper of the bottle fasten a wire, the end of which is about two inches above the surface of the vessel.

Penetrated by the wire, the bit of cork floats freely on the surface of the water. The problem proposed is how to free the piece of cork from the wire without removing the stopper from the bottle.

It is a very simple matter. All one has to do is to give the bottle a quick circular movement on the surface of a table four or five times in succession. By the application of this centrifugal force a cone shaped hollow will form in the water pointing downward.

Sinking on its wire stem, the piece of cork descends the cone and is freed. That is how a cyclone operates in mid-ocean.

A PRETTY WALK.

To be thoroughly graceful long steps and quick, short steps should be equally avoided, remarks a French woman. A stiff walk is also very ungraceful, and that is the great fault of English girls. They walk too stiffly and take too long strides.

Spanish women have a very pretty walk, naturally, as also have Italian country girls and all accustomed to carry weights on their heads.

To exercise walking a weight on the head is a very good lesson. You must not be content, however, to walk straight before you without letting the weight fall from your head.

Turn backward and forward and from side to side, as Italian country girls do when they carry their water jars from the well and can turn in all directions without a drop of water being spilled from the jar on their head. More marriages are made up at the well in Italy than at any other public place. Young rustic fellows stand by the well to watch the girls fill their jars and carry them away on their heads with a grace given only to them; and the most graceful among them has the greatest admirers from whom to choose her husband.

The French are also very graceful walkers. Study your walk girls. Take dancing lessons to begin with and then repeat your lessons before your long toilet glass. A pretty walk is a beauty in itself, and every one who will acquire this beauty. Do it, then, at once—now—without losing another day.

HOW TO BE DAINTY.

Daintiness is that undefinable quality in a girl which causes her to appear more charming than those around her; it is an attribute that is seldom inborn, but the result of culture. She is certain of making a good impression where others ignominiously fail to do so, a fact which causes jealousy and makes those who are not dainty look on with envious admiration and wish that they too possessed the subtle charm. Daintiness, however, though not inherited, is the outcome of habit. A girl is dainty because she has been accustomed to give thought and time

to being agreeable to others. Thus it comes natural to her. Her wealth of hair, always so glossy and carefully trained, owes its satiny appearance to the fact that she brushes it regularly and frequently, and not solely when she feels in a mood to do so, or when she desires to look extra nice. Her pretty, soft hands, with their shell-like pink-nails, are always in an immaculate condition, for it is her habit and pride to keep them spotlessly clean. Her person appears to shed around her a fragrant perfume, delicate, yet quite perceptible. This subtle fragrance comes from her dainty way of putting her dresses into drawers which contain sachets of sweetly smelling powder, the scent from which seems to be a part of herself.

JEWELS FOR MERMAIDS.

Gold and Diamonds at the Bottom of the Sea.

On the Cornish coast, about five miles from the Lizard, it is quite common to pick up Spanish dollars which have been washed ashore from the wreck of a galleon that went down in 1785 with a large amount of bullion on board.

It is surprising that with all the modern appliances for diving, systematic attempts are not more frequently made to recover treasure from the deep.

As early as 1598 a great deal of treasure was recovered, including the historical golden cup which once belonged to Frederick, king of Sicily, from the wreck of one of the ships of the "Invincible Armada."

In 1680 an American named William Phipps came over from Virginia to this country and craved for the assistance of Charles II. toward recovering some wrecked treasures on the coast of Hispaniola. Charles provided him with a ship and the necessary funds, but the first attempt proved unsuccessful.

In a second effort he was financed by the Duke of Ardenmarie, and this time he succeeded in recovering specie to the value of £200,000, and after paying all expenses he was able to give the duke the sum of £80,000 as his share in the venture.

The specie on board H.M.S. Lutine, wrecked in 1799, off the coast of Holland, amounted to £120,000 and the whole of this still remains at the bottom of the sea, with the exception of £299,859 recovered in the year 1859. Attempts to recover the remainder are still being made.

Diving operations resulted in the recovery of £200,000 in gold from the wreck of the ill-fated Royal Charter, which took place close to Mosfira, off the Angles coast, but a vast number of diamonds are still lying about the wreck.

Forty thousand pounds in specie was recovered from the wreck of the Hamilla Mitchell, in the Chinese sea, after lying in twenty-three fathoms of water for upward of twenty years, and £90,000 in gold, was saved from the wreck of the Alfonso XII, which was sunk in twenty-six fathoms and one-half fathoms of water off the Canary Islands in 1885.

Some of the French ships sunk at Trafalgar contained vast treasure. Five tons of silver plate, including the famous silver gates of St. John's cathedral, Malta, and a ton and a half of gold plate, mostly studded with jewels, the plunder of the Maltese churches, were on board one of these ships.

Not an ounce of this treasure has been recovered.

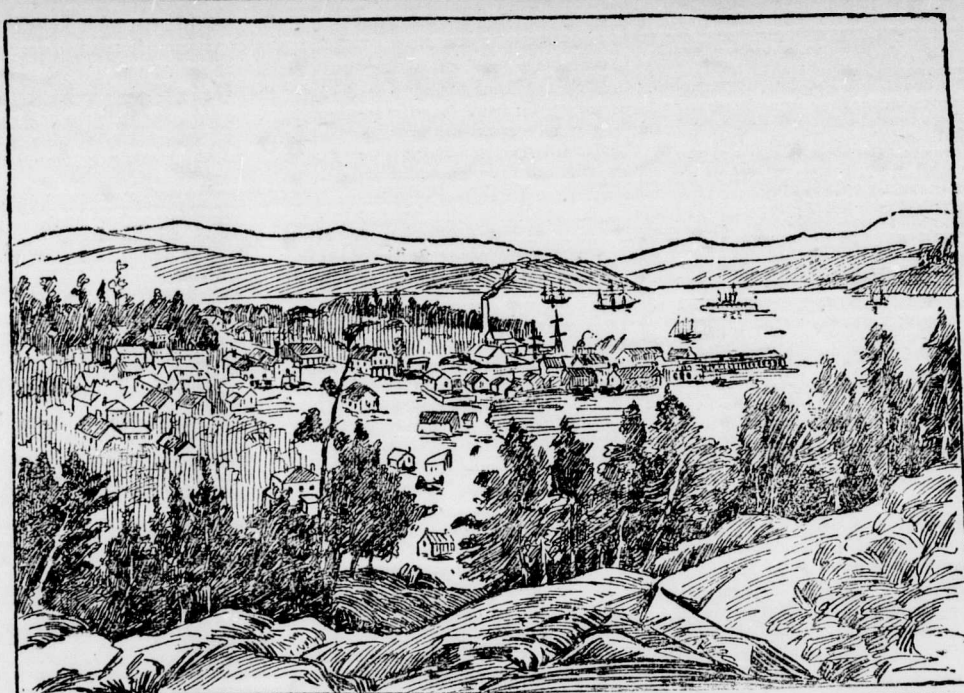
OPEN TO THE FAIR SEX.

Only about 20 foreign orders are open to women. In England, if the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem be excluded, only three honors may be conferred on women. These are the Crown of India, the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert and the Royal Red Cross. The total membership of women in these orders is about 200, of whom 700 are of royal blood, 33 are relatives of the British Governors of India or Indian Princesses, 61 are nurses and the remainder are of high distinction. The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert was the first order open to women established in the British Empire. The Order of the Royal Red Cross was instituted on St. George's day, 1880, for zeal and devotion in providing for and nursing the sick and wounded soldiers, sailors, and others with the army in the field, on board ship or in hospitals. There are eight royalties at the top of the list, and foreigners, as well as British subjects, are eligible, of whom there are over 60 on the roll, about 10 of them being religious.

The Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem is very like the Order of the Red Cross. The Queen is the sovereign of the Order and the Prince of Wales Grand Prior. This order confers medals for gallantry in saving life on land, and several of those who have received it have been women.

The Albert medal was instituted in 1868 for gallantry in saving, or attempting to save, life at sea, and since 1877 for similar acts ashore. The only woman who has ever received this decoration is Miss Hannah Rosbotham—now Mrs. Farr—who was given the medal in 1882 by the Queen. There are now 52 French women who belong to the great National Order of the Legion of Honor, and eight other legionaries have been removed by death. At the head of the list is Rosa Bonheur. French women may also receive the distinction of becoming Officers de l'Instruction Publique, or of being, elected Officers de l'Academie. Orders are given women also in Bavaria, Hesse, Turkey, Japan, Saxony, Prussia, Wurtemberg, Russia and Spain.

A blue silk undershirt worn by King Charles I. at the time of his execution, stained with several blood spots, is to be sold at auction in London soon. The certificate attached states that the shirt was obtained by Dr. Hobbie, the physician who attended the King on the scaffold, and passed by the marriage of his daughter into the possession of the family which is about to sell it.



ESQUIMALT HARBOR, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE NEW BRITISH NAVAL STATION

Esquimalt harbor, the new British naval station on the Pacific coast, is to be made an impregnable fortress, and will be when completed, the Gibraltar of the Pacific. The accompanying illustration of Esquimalt as it is today will soon be obsolete, for the British Government has just taken the whole place over, town and all, to turn into

Agricultural

WATERING AND GROOMING HORSES.

In watering and grooming horses, a man must study the individuality of his animal. With few exceptions in my opinion, says a writer in Farming, a horse should have water in sufficient quantities to satisfy his thirst whenever he is thirsty.

Theoretically speaking a horse should first be given drink, then hay, and lastly oats. The capacity of his stomach is limited, and if fed oats, then hay, and then watered, some of the oats may be forced out of the stomach, especially if he is a heavy feeder, before they have been sufficiently acted upon by the digestive juices, and consequently will pass off in the faeces only partially digested.

A horse should always be given a drink before a meal. It requires a little training to get him to drink before breakfast, especially in cold weather, but in such weather he is not very likely to drink much even after his meals. In all cases, except when he has been a long time without water and is very warm, he should be allowed all he will drink before the mid-day and evening meals, and also a drink after he has finished his meal. Where it is at all possible he should have water between his meals, especially in warm weather.

Working from 6.30 or 7 o'clock in the morning, from 6.30 or 7 o'clock in the morning until noon without water may truly be called cruelty to animals, and the same time this is the usual custom on the farm. Let the driver try going without a drink at hard work on a hot day, and he will have a good idea of the cravings of his team for water. He will probably answer, "the horses are accustomed to it," but the fact that an animal is used to suffering does not justify his causing a continuance of the agony, but rather condemns him for allowing that state of affairs to exist. There are, of course, times when the horse should be allowed only a limited amount of water, for instance, when he is excessively warm and has been for a considerable time without drink. In such cases large quantities of cold water are apt to cause digestive trouble. The digestive apparatus of some animals is such that water given after meals will cause indigestion; but animals of this description are fortunately rare and must be used in watering accordingly. Regularity in feeding and watering horses is very essential.

A common mistake made by farmers and one that causes many cases of acute indigestion, a disease that frequently proves fatal, is this, a horse or a pair that has been getting little or no grain and have been doing slow work on the farm, is required to go to market or some other place that necessitates a long drive, is given a large feed of grain in order to fortify for the journey, and then finished off with a meal. The animal, not being used to either the grain or the road work, is very likely to suffer from indigestion. The better way is to let the animal do his work on his usual food, and then, after the journey has been gone and the horse is in his own stable and about to have some hours' rest, give him some grain. When possible, horses should not be put to hard or fast work soon after performing excessively hard or fast work.

As to grooming, a horse should be well groomed at least twice daily, not merely the dirt and sweat washed off the surface, but the whole surface of the hair thoroughly agitated with a brush or dull curry-comb right into the skin. The collar and all harness should fit well and be kept thoroughly clean, the stable well ventilated and kept clean, and of course the food and water should be of the best quality.

The feet well cared for; if shod, the horse's shoes should be removed at least every five weeks, and if not shod the feet should be kept in as natural shape as possible by the use of the rasp and knife. If the weather be dry and the feet be soaked in water two or three hours daily, they will become very dry and hard and liable to disease. Horses that are turned out to pasture at night will not require the soaking. For horses kept in the stable, regular exercise is necessary, and when an idle time comes unless they get exercise the grain allowance should be materially reduced or else disease is very likely to follow.

PREPARING BUTTER FOR MARKET

In cool weather, if one has customers near at hand, butter made into rolls or pats is acceptable, but many people like it packed in jars. The five pound jars are very popular in small families, and in packing butter in these, make the top look as nice as possible. Use the regular butter paper to cover the upper surface, as it looks better, excludes the air better, and is superior in every way to a cloth. The paper may now be bought by the thousand sheets and in convenient sizes to fit certain sizes of jars and butter tubs. In shipping butter one must depend entirely upon those to whom he ships. Commission men handle large quantities of butter in certain ways. Some prefer their shipments in crates holding eight five-pound jars, while others will not handle the crated butter at all. It is never economy to ship butter in jars unless these are crated, as the freight or express charges are very greatly augmented in the first case. Twenty-five pounds of butter packed in a tub may be sent for little more than half the expense of the same amount in jars. It is better if one ships butter regularly in good quantities, to buy, to pack in large numbers. In some cases the outside and inside of the covers are rough and untidy looking, the covers not fitting as they should at all, but there are tubs on the market almost as smooth as outside a tin in as though made from pressed paper instead of wood.

It is always well to line a butter tub with parchment paper, so that so difficult a matter as it might seem at first attempt. The paper should first be wet, and then laid upon a smooth board kept for this purpose. A wooden roller something like a pastry roller, which is about an inch and a half at one end and tapers down to one inch at the other end, is then used to roll the paper from the board. This motion should be in the direction of right to left. A little practice will enable one to do it neatly and so that the paper is on the pin, place in the tub. It will take but a few moments to line a tub and then the butter will have no chance to taste of the wood, as it will be apt to do if it is packed directly into the unlined tub. A circle of the paper should never cover the bottom of the tub. Neatness in all its branches is necessary in all dairying, but some good butter is spoiled by the manner of packing, while butter that is not actually prime often brings a fair price if put up in a neat looking package.

A MAN AMONG MEN.

The farmer if entitled to it will eventually make his way among men, not because he is a farmer but because he is a man with the same rights as other men. He certainly should have no desire to usurp or claim a place that he is not fitted for nor one that does not belong to him, says a writer.

But he is hindered from occupying a place that he might by various causes, some from within, some from without. These should be removed. Those from within he can remove himself and this opens the way for those from without to be removed of their own accord or upon demand.

The farmer should cease being a farmer when he goes among men and be a man. He is not that already? Only in one sense. He lacks self-knowledge or self assertion. His overweening modesty begins at once to say: "I am a farmer." "I am only a common farmer." "I am only a poor farmer" and he looks it.

Did you ever hear a doctor or lawyer say, "I am only a poor doctor" or "I am only a common lawyer." No, even if they looked like it. But even if nothing is said he acts, if not the poor farmer, then the rough farmer, far as appearance goes. It is not a question of fine clothes, but of clean, neat appearance. The farmer's work is rough so is that of some other men; the merchant who handles all kinds of household and farm supplies cannot wear broadcloth, neither can the farmer, blacksmith or miller, and when work hours are over or they are mingling with other men, some regard can be paid to personal appearance.

With a willingness to fill any place that he has ability for and a desire to be a helper with his fellow men I have never found the door closed. In this I do not present any reference to political or social positions. His methods should so far as necessary be the same as other business men and the business world; now, without going into the technical meaning of business let us grant that the farmer is a great factor and should be recognized as belonging to the business world and will be when he claims his own.

When the farmer pursues business methods he will have gained much in respect of other business men and eventually will receive the courtesies, favors or concessions due to any one.

QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Queen Amelia of Portugal is an advanced woman, though she is queen of one of the least progressive nations in Europe, and a daughter of the conservative house of Bourbon. When this gay and pretty princess, who had been brought up in England, married Carlos I. of Portugal she did what few royal ladies do—she fell in love with her husband. No humble dandy and Joan ever lived in more peaceful conjugal content than these two young royals. Not only does Queen Amelia think her husband the best of men but she has ever been most proud of his blood, but rather chubbily beauty, and great has been her grief over his yearly increase in weight. Some time ago King Carlos' figure went the way common to most unfortunately stout men, and though he has borne the loss with princely good nature, to Queen Amelia it was a deep source of distress. After travelling about with him to many spas and cures for obesity and seeing no cutting down of the royal waist measure, this plucky woman set to work to achieve a sufficient knowledge of medicine to enable her to conquer her husband's one weakness.

For five years the Queen has studied medicine under the ablest physicians in Portugal, and at length took her degree of M. D. after passing the most rigorous examinations. Since her debut as a full-fledged doctor of medicine she has actually been able to do more for her husband's health than any of the great specialists to whom he resorted. But this good lady does not apply her scientific knowledge to selfish purposes alone. She has established in Lisbon a free clinic, where the poor children of the city receive treatment, often at the queen's own hands, and thus by her noble sympathy and tender regard for the people, she has gained a unique position as a sort of nurse, mother and friend, as well as a sovereign.

LAWS ON EATING.

Philippe le Bel of France in 1294 prohibited any subject from partaking of more than one dish and one entree for an ordinary repast. On a gala occasion two dishes with bacon soup were allowed. Charles I. prohibited the serving of flesh and fish at the same meal, and only at bridal banquets were three courses permitted. Louis XIII. went even further, if an individual dined at a tavern he was not to expend more than a crown, and if at home his service was not to exceed three dishes.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Humor of the Camp-Captain, the new recruit is a fine fencer. Is he? Put him on picket duty.

Married yet, old man? No, but I'm engaged, and that's as good as married. It's better, if you only knew it.

The Limit.—Foreigner.—Parvenu! I will pull your nose! Maybe my nose, Count; but never my leg.

Wearry Watkins.—Don't you wish we didn't haf to eat? Hungry Higgins.—An' have nothin' to live fer? Huh! Congratulations, my boy, you have at last come into an immense sum of money. Thank heaven! I can now go to the Klondike.

Hello, Wakely, cried Smith, I haven't seen you for some time. Married yet? Yes, replied Wakely, sadly; I'm married yet.

When my wife starts in to give me a lecture, I just tell her to keep quiet, I do. And does she? Say! Look here, you are getting altogether too inquisitive.

Is the suburb in which you live a healthful place? I don't know. I don't get there often enough or have a chance to stay there long enough at a time to find out.

Dogs and Women.—Oh, yes, she sheds him a dog's life, said the pretty young woman. Fondles his nose and pines his ears, I suppose, replied the man at her side.

Woman's Progress.—Even in China woman is rapidly supplanting man. How do you make that out? Haven't you noticed that the man behind the throne is a woman?

Did you find the snakes pretty thick down there? Not very thick, but some of them were pretty long. Oh, you know what I mean! Were there many round "Cylindrical" would be a better word.

Wit for the Occasion.—Nora.—Ah, Pat, O! can't you find words to tell yez how much O! am indebted to yez for this lovely watch. Pat.—Sure, Nora, an' it's meself that is in debt for it, it dape enough for both of us.

The Result.—McLuberty.—O! s'pose the twins kape yez awake a good deal wid their cryin'! O'Hogarty.—No; yez see, aitch av'em'ells so loud that yez can't hear d'he other at all; an' the result is dead silence all night long.

Flaws in It.—He says he will stand on his record, said the politician. Well, he won't, replied the man who knew him. Why not, demanded the politician. Because it won't hold him, and he's not a heavy man at that.

From His Point of View.—Did you see the story of that fellow with only \$800 who succeeded in failing for \$80,000? Sure. What do you think of it? Well, I wouldn't like to do it myself, but I would like to be able to do it.

Are there any marks by which he can be identified? asked the chief of police, preparatory to telegraphing. No said the father of the boy who had started to fight Indians, but there will be when I get hold of him again. What! Vote for that man? Never! I would rather cut off my right arm. He told me to tell you that if you supported him and he got there he would see to it that your taxes were cut down \$1.75 a year. Hurrah, for him! Tell him I'll roll up a majority of at least 500 for him in my ward.

SPAIN'S MOURNING STAMP.

Its Color an Appeal to the People—All Mail Matter Must Have One.

As a means of paying off the war debt, which is estimated to be 2,000,000,000 pesetas, \$400,000,000, the Spanish government has issued a stamp of mourning, which is to be used on all the inland mail of Spain and her colonies. The stamp, which is of the denomination of 5 cent de pesetas, 1 cent, is printed in somber black, and must be affixed to all mail matter in addition of the regular postage stamp. It is of ordinary size, with the inscriptions "Impito, de Guerra" and "1898-99" at the top and bottom respectively. The figure "5" and "cent" appear in the center in a vertical oval, with scroll work at the sides. The government has occasionally issued stamps of this character, the use of which was voluntary, but not so with this one. Every piece of mail matter for inland delivery must bear a mourning stamp, otherwise it doesn't go. It is a great tax for the Spanish people, but it would be for Americans, for in Spain they have been taxed year in and year out, and the continued drain is having its inevitable result. The mourning stamp has presumably been issued as a sympathetic appeal to the people for the many lives lost in the late conflict.

The mourning stamp is not the only label issued by Spain since that country met the United States in battle. A short time ago four distinct stamps were issued by the Madrid government in its endeavor to meet the running expenses during the war. Two black stamps of the denomination of 5 cent de pesetas made their appearance recently, but did not accomplish the desired results. They were simply obligatory taxes, and naturally were looked upon with favor by the populace. Two other voluntary tax stamps, pink and blue in color, the latter having been issued by the City of Madrid, were authorized at the same time as the above, making five distinct stamps in the last few months, all of which show to what extent the government has been forced to raise money. Nor have any of these efforts been crowned with success. It is stated as an actual fact that they have resulted in utter failures, the number of letters posted at the Madrid office having fallen off fully one-third since the recent taxes were levied.

NOT WHOLLY PLEASING.

Dickie, what did your mamma say when she saw us coming along the walk. She said, Well, well, who on earth has your father picked up now?

THE CZAR'S RA

Count John Thun of Austria, the Great L

Valuable Informa

the Great L

Vancouver, Nov. 19.

Thun, Austria, came in of China from Yokohama

lets his home at Coblenz, went by way of Vienna

St. Petersburg; thence to oov, and after necessary

started upon the hazardous the Czar's Trans-Siber

From Moscow he pro stages to Irkutsk without

some two hundred versts the journey was full of

it required nine days and traveling, sometimes in

great part foot, to enco sances. Work upon this

had been well advanced a but an era of unprecede in and embankments and

value of about 48,000,000 washed away. The we

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sacks and other pests wh possible to work. Reach

division of road. About Vladivostok and thence

Thun says it is intensely the line of road, and for

barren and utterly desola region some two hundred in each direction north of

China, is undoubtedly fu exhaustible gold fields,

cold will not permit them for more than three mont and that length of time is

The railway will be thin in two years and will be for the movement of soldi

ing east over the C.P.R.

POSTAL NOTE S

The Government's New

creasingly Pop

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—Dur of August, the first mail

total system was in re were sent. In Septem

used, and last month 15, three months there were

cent notes, 146 40-cent 7 cent notes, 3,466 75-cent,

lar, 168 one dollar and two dollars, 3,321 two d

cents, and 5,710 five d denominations remain to

Anyone wishing to s covered by a note may p stamps sufficient to make

example: If one wishes to he will buy a 40-cent

50-cent stamp, and the stamps to its face, and the be paid upon presentation

The value of this system be greatly appreciated. It of than any other, and general use.

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