

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE RING.

CREEDON-CHOYNSKI. Chicago, June 27.—Dan Creedon, who won the middle and heavy-weight championships of England by defeating the "Coffee Cooler" and Jim Smith, and Joe Choynski, now in California, have been virtually matched. Arrangements as made, although no articles of agreement have been signed, call for the men to battle at 162 pounds, for the largest purse that can be secured.

Col. John D. Hopkins and C. E. Davies, their respective managers, have been hobnobbing for some time with regard to bringing the men together. The former held out for 155 pounds for Dan, while Davies was not anxious to have Joe enter the ring below 165. Hopkins was the first to give way by proposing to match his man at 162, which, after nearly a month's bargaining, Davies consented to. When it was known the contest will take place depends entirely on the purse question, but from the present outlook the east will get the fight. Choynski and Creedon met in a six-round bout at Tattersall's over a year ago, in which the former had considerably the best of the argument. Creedon, however, was not in the best condition at the time, and does not hesitate to say that he can defeat Joe, and Col. Hopkins thinks likewise.

FISHING FOR A FIGHT.

San Francisco, June 27.—James Corbett will issue a challenge for the world championship to all comers, Fitzsimmons preferred. If Fitz does not accept the challenge within two weeks then Sharkey will have the preference. Corbett says he believes the fight can be pulled off in Mexico near the scene of Fitzsimmons-Maher battle. Sharkey is also anxious for a finish fight with Corbett. This morning Sharkey received a challenge from Maher offering to fight him for \$20,000 a side.

WHICH WAS WHICH?

San Francisco, June 27.—In discussing the Sharkey fight Corbett said: "Please call it a wrestling match. There was not one round of fighting in the four. Every time I led or landed on Sharkey he clinched with me, and I could not get a blow through the forelock, unable to pull him away." You notice that the referee did all his work on Sharkey, endeavoring to separate us, while I held both hands free and was ready to break the simple hugger-mugger from start to finish and there was no legitimate fight in it. I call it a lugging match."

Here is Sharkey's version: "Well, I fought him as best I knew how. He appeared to me at the time to be separated, while I believe it is a foul. At all events, I did not attempt to retaliate, until I realized that I was getting the worst of it. Corbett hung on my shoulders every time we clinched, and it was he, not I, who was unwilling to break away. I fought from start to finish, and fought fair to protect my own reputation and the money of my friends, and I leave it to the public to decide who had the best of it. Sharkey has challenged Corbett to meet him in a finish fight for \$10,000 a side. Corbett says he wants to go easy-soup, but will fight the sailor if he will secure the backing on one."

THE TURF.

DOMINION DAY RACES. Dominion Day in Victoria generally fails to offer any special attraction to which those who are obliged to remain in the city can go, but this time the running races at the driving park on Wednesday afternoon next will give everyone an opportunity of witnessing a good day's sport. The free for all trotting and pacing race will be itself a great exhibition, as will Traveller, Wilkes, Mink and Snobonish Boy entered, it will certainly take more than three heats to decide the victory, and the long-disputed question of supremacy between Mink and Snobonish Boy will finally be settled. Both horses have put in special preparation for this event, and it will not be a surprise to many if track record is broken. Mink has been a fast goer, but Snobonish has made wonderful improvement in the hands of his present trainer, and a hundred per cent. better horse when he last appeared in public, trotting race for buggy horses, best heats in three, and a half mile run race will complete the programme, everyone who takes an interest in the contests will go to the driving next Wednesday afternoon.

BASEBALL.

TEAMS DISBANDED. The playing a series of exhibition games in Tacoma the Victoria baseball club has been disbanded. Most of the players go to California, and Klop and Ling go east, the latter having been bought by the Wheeling, Va., team. Tacoma has left for the Middle West, where they will play one of the best. On the way they will play a few games. Darby has joined Tacoma and will be their star player.

YACHTING.

Yacht Club opened to-day, in dull weather, and southwest breeze blowing. The race for the big yachts was over the regular fifty-mile course of the club prizes of \$400 and \$100. The Albatross and Britannia started at 10:30 a.m. The former allowed the Satanita 33 seconds, Britannia 3 minutes 5 seconds.

AQUATICS.

Henley-on-Thames, June 27.—All crews indulged in light practice to-day. The Leander and New College were not out. Yale was on the water at 10:30.

INCOME TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

The London Times says: "A return to the House of Commons gives the value of property assessed to income tax under Schedule C from all profits arising from annuities and dividends, distinguishing the amount assessed on dividends from British, Indian, colonial and foreign stocks for the year 1895-96."

together with the duty chargeable thereon for the year. The total amount charged was £38,813,492, yielding £1,125,894 of duty. Of this total £15,101,558, yielding £438,581, representing British securities; £7,856,721, yielding £224,854, Indian securities; £13,437,049, yielding £393,024, colonial securities; and £5,492,524, yielding £157,425, foreign securities. The most remarkable feature in the return is the comparatively small amount charged on foreign securities. No doubt these securities are held by inhabitants of the United Kingdom than was held some years ago, but it is difficult to avoid thinking that a good deal of income from foreign sources escapes taxation. To most people it will be a surprise that for the purpose of this return the Isle of Man is a colony."

HADRIAN'S VILLA.

A drive of half an hour, says a correspondent of the Christian Register, brings you to the fine avenue of cypresses that serves as introduction to the villa of Hadrian. A short afternoon walk might profitably be studied for days. It is, therefore, only a simple and very brief impression that I can offer of the ruins. They lie on a high plateau, now planted with an extensive olive orchard. Peasants, men, women, mounted ladders or nested in the branches. Their laughing faces came out of the leaves as they gathered the fruit and sang a simple melody. The ruins seem more like those of a city than of a country residence. They are simply bewildering in extent and variety. The gorges and conjectures of archaeologists have given them names; and you try and try to reconstruct the splendors of the palace, the guest house, the philosopher's walk, the chapels, the stadium, the natorium, the triclinium, the hospital, the library and many other places.

There are wonderful superstructures, massive heaps of wall, broken columns, great inclosed spaces—circular, square, oblong—beautiful pavements, heaps of broken marble, marvels of all kinds that you puzzle and dream over, vainly trying to get back into that old life, to put up with and replace statues and restore splendors, and people all with men and women, dignitaries, senators, strangers, slaves, sages, poets. At last you sit down at the foot of a crooked olive on the capital of a fallen column, and sigh at the thought of the things that nature is always intelligible, always simple, while the neglected works of man so easily fall into confusion and doubt. All around was that warm, smiling landscape, sunny, genial, friendly, familiar. Hadrian, in comparison, seemed like a cold and obscuring giant, a ruin a curious puzzle, his grandeur a nightmare. He was a good chooser of sights. He knew the pretty lay of the land when he saw it. His villa stood in a lovely spot. Below lay the exquisite little artificial valley of Canopus, the Temple, cut in the tufa rock. Formerly a famous temple of Serapis rose here, and thousands of worshippers came at the time of her festival to worship. During the excavations vast stores of Egyptian treasures were found, which now form part of the collections of the Vatican. Now Serapis and all who did her honor are gone forever; but the lovely little valley with its rock terraces still is there, growing green and flowering under the touch of spring. Here, with white, long-horned oxen, were peacefully plowing its sacred soil. A gentle, sunny silence fell over it. The supreme goddess has resumed her sway these hundreds of years. Man seems to have favored members of the sex. She would wonder how any of his scratches on the earth's surface, his heaped-up pebbles, have survived the tooth of time.

HOBBIES OF BACHELORS.

One woman who writes thinks that men have as many fads as women. She feels convinced that the fancy for the left hind foot of a rabbit, for certain kinds of caramels and soda, for peculiar pets and orchids, for a collection of old pillows and other curious ornaments is shared by the masculine fancy pertaining to their sex or to the individuals among the gentler sex whom they happen to fancy.

The girl with brothers, she declares, is apt to know more about male weaknesses than less favored members of the sex. She knows considerable difficulty in regarding any young man as a hero, and when occasion offers she is by no means averse to speaking her mind freely about the male sex in general. She is a "dove" huncher on the conversation turned on hobbies, one or two of the girls expressing the opinion that the sex to which they belonged ran too much to that sort of thing. Prompt dissent from this view was uttered by a girl who has three brothers. She said: "We girls get credit for an awful lot of faddishness, but I don't believe we are any more given to riding hobbies than men are."

Some one asked: "What kind of fads do you think men foster?" "Oh," answered the sister of three brothers, "real foolish fancies. For instance, I have a college friend who has a pane-hung in one corner of his room, and on it he fastens all the hat worn slippers he can collect from girls. Such a curiosity that slipper book of his. Of course he doesn't label the shoes; that would be altogether too public. But the odds and ends of footgear he has collected would stock a shoe chest. Funniest part of this collection is the man who owns it boasts that he has in turn adored rapturously the various owners of the different slippers."

Similar to this fad is the fad of securing gloves. Several of my brothers' friends have gone systematically to work to get together as many suede, dorkskin, and dressed gloves as they could get, borrow, or steal from the girls of their acquaintance. Handkerchief collections have always been a fad I fancy, with masculinity. "Some young men keep a stock of stick pins on hand, and that reminds me of a pick-a-stickpin collection got up by certain faddish young men into. This particular youth collected college pins from all the girls he knew who were attending 'higher education.' As a result he could display quite an assortment of unadorned stickpins. He placed them over the lapel of his coat. He used to wear them as sentimental trophies, much as an Indian would dance scalps from his belt. One day the stickpin collector was to escort his very best girl to a football game, and the stickpin array confronting him on his coat front he hastily removed all but the one he wore. He had given him, leaving the others underneath his collar. The course of true love runs smoothly that day, until the thoughtless pin collector turned his coat collar up about his ears. Then those many colored college pins told their tale. He and his girl had parted company now, but the youth still collects college stickpins. Talk about fads, though, the slickest one I know of is run for all it is worth by a man who has what he calls a "souvenir hairpin book." He has gotten a common scrap book and bound it with white linen, on which is a water-color sketch of a girl's head, with flowing locks and a lot of loose hairpins scattered about. Inside the book you will find hairpins of every shape and size. They are fastened to the pages by means of little slips of paper pasted across the centre of them. There are initials under each one. Unless you could see this book you have no idea of how much romance can be put into a hairpin. How does he get them? Well, I don't know. I have seen the book, but I don't by any means pretend to know the inside history of its creation."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN AFRICA.

The London Times says: "There can no longer be any doubt that the disease which has attacked the herds of cattle in Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and some portions of the Transvaal is the same as that which has been spreading in the vast wide regions of Eastern and Central Africa north of the Zambesi. The Matabele rising was almost contemporaneous with the measures adopted by the local authorities to stamp out the plague, and the natives have been most probably eluded by the fact that the precautionary measures which the authorities felt called upon to adopt were the main factors in inducing the Matabeles to revolt. It can scarcely be wondered that the natives were unable to appreciate the necessity for the wholesale slaughter of apparently healthy cattle simply because they had been in contact with infected animals, and this to the native mind, without slaughter and the accompanying loss of life, is inevitable. It has given rise to the most alarming and suspicious rumors as to the intentions of the white men. But, apart altogether from the influence which the cattle plague may have had in inducing the natives to revolt, it is itself a matter of the very gravest concern. How real the danger still is has scarcely yet been sufficiently recognized in this country, but a moment's consideration will show that a country without railways, where almost the entire transport system is dependent on oxen, an epidemic among the cattle must rob the inhabitants of much more than one of their principal sources of food and of the means of their livelihood. The Matabele has seen home accounts of the ravages of the disease in the heart of Africa. As far back as November, 1892, Captain Lugard had drawn attention to the immense importance of a scientific inquiry into the nature of the disease, and in attempting to discover a remedy. At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society he stated that 'no such epidemic has visited Africa within the memory of man, though the plague has some thirty years ago visited the region of the Zambesi. Its action appears to have been extremely rapid—a violent purging, debility, death.' And he added, 'As the disease is still spreading, I believe, to the south, it will be a matter of enormous, almost incalculable benefit to the natives were some means discovered to arrest its progress, and would save thousands of lives among the pastoral tribes.' Had the warning been more fully heeded, it is at least probable that the march of the plague southward might be arrested before it had crossed the Zambesi. As it is, every mail brings proof that the area of infection is enlarging, and it is feared that we are not yet in a position to reckon up the full consequences of this disastrous visitation. The foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society has issued an appeal for help to meet the present needs of the starving people in Khama's country."

A SPARROW'S FREAK.

A few years ago a lady living in the Via Voltorno in Rome, had some pet canaries in cages, which she every day hung out on a balcony in front of her kitchen window. She observed a sparrow frequently come and perch on one side of the cages, and one evening when she brought in her birds she unawares brought in also the little visitor, who was perched on its favorite cage. It showed no fear, and pecked the crumbs she offered it. Evening after evening the same bird continued to come in with its imprisoned friend. An empty cage with a few crumbs scattered on it, it made its abode at night, the door always being left open.

Spring came and the sparrow flew away, then the summer passed, and with the shortening days she returned, boldly entering the kitchen, surrounded by a brood of four or five sparrows. She had come, it seemed, to greet her old friend, and introduce her treasures to her. They all confiningly ate the crumbs scattered on the kitchen floor, and on it he fastens all the hat worn slippers he can collect from girls. Such a curiosity that slipper book of his. Of course he doesn't label the shoes; that would be altogether too public. But the odds and ends of footgear he has collected would stock a shoe chest. Funniest part of this collection is the man who owns it boasts that he has in turn adored rapturously the various owners of the different slippers."

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COMMUNICATIONS.

ANOTHER PILE BRIDGE.

To the Editor: The city authorities desire credit for having decided to put a pile bridge at Point Ellice, it is evident that they "being the guardians of the lives of the people," have made a move in the right direction in closing up the other bridges, I would suggest to the city authorities of Victoria that they bring in the following by-laws for our protection and comfort:

1st. No one should be allowed to rise earlier in the morning than 7 o'clock.

2nd. That no business or factory should start before 10 a.m.

3rd. No piano to be played louder than should be heard beyond the line of fence and no one to talk louder than a whisper in the public thoroughfare.

4th. No vehicle should drive faster than a walk in case of too much heart palpitation.

5th. No bicyclist should be allowed to ride faster than two miles per hour, and in no case should he be allowed to ride over a bridge for fear the bridge may tumble down.

6th. Any dogs found crossing a bridge should be impounded.

7th. The tramway company should be allowed to remove their plant to some other city.

8th. Any person giving his opinion or differing with any of the city authorities as to the danger of any of the bridges should be imprisoned for 16 months without the option of a fine.

9th. In case the tramway company refuse to move their plant they also should be sent to "chokey."

10th. Any person attempting to blame the city authorities for any of the 56 deaths, caused by the falling of Point Ellice bridge, should be sentenced to death.

11th. That all the city authorities, taking into consideration their superior knowledge and attention displayed in reference to electric lights, water engineering, and building, etc., should be superannuated at the expiration of six months at \$4,000 per year.

12th. That all the city officials should be discharged with the exception of two, viz. Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Dowler, the latter should be allowed to carry out all duties not carried out by the others and that their salaries should not exceed \$75 per month, and after a week's trial it should be found that one man could do the work of the other be discharged.

THANKFUL RATEPAYER.

POINT ELVICE BRIDGE.

To the Editor:—More than a month has now elapsed since the Point Ellice bridge disaster and, as yet, with the exception of the city council, passing a resolution to build a pile bridge parallel with the present structure at a cost of \$5500 for foot and vehicular traffic only, nothing has been done to restore communication between the city and the district east of Point Ellice. In any other city but this not a day would have been lost, and in a week or so some sort of structure would have been erected whereby ordinary traffic could be resumed. That the contemplated pile bridge will meet the eventual requirements of the case nobody for a moment expects; for a permanent bridge sufficiently strong to be absolutely safe for all purposes will have to be built by somebody, if not the city; but as the city has already committed itself to build such a bridge as was proposed by said. "I think, why should the council spend money on a bridge that may be useless in a few months? As a temporary arrangement I would suggest that the gap between the two bridges be bridged across in a manner similar to that proposed for the pile bridge; and as this would be only one-fifth of the length it could be done for one-fifth the money and in one-fifth the time. There may be objections, legal or otherwise, to this course, that I know nothing about, but to me it seems the most sensible plan. That the strength of the parts of the bridge left standing is ample for all that could be put on them by ordinary (regular) traffic has been abundantly demonstrated by their being there when just before the late disaster, and I don't think there could be any sentimental objections sufficient weight to prevent their being taken. At any rate the citizens ought to take steps to compel the council to "get a move on."

D. CARTMEL.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

To the Editor:—I was pleased to see in the paper of the 27th inst. an advertisement to have a bridge cross the harbor from the new electric light station and a street opened in a direct line to connect with Lorne street, running between Russell's Street and the Brewery. This would shorten the distance to Russell's more than half of the route via Point Ellice bridge. The saving in time, vehicle traffic and wear and tear on roads would be something enormous in a year. To the advantage of this city would be great, but not more so than to the government. Seeing that the city owns the water front immediately north of Telegraph street, a bridge at this point would not seriously interfere with shipping in the harbor; rather it would be an advantage for with two bridges it would pay to have them open and close with electricity, and they could be operated from the light station.

Such a scheme would be likely to be called an early date by the residents of Beacon-mall, Esquimaux Road, Victoria West and also the business men interested throughout the city, with the object in view of placing the desirability of such a scheme before the government, asking the United States and Canadian buyers, and also a number of prominent Russian dealers, and later by buyers from

FUR TRADE NEWS.

The Leipzig, Germany, correspondent of the New York Fur Trade Review, writes as follows to that journal: "The Eastern fur trade has been attended by a number of United States and Canadian buyers, and also a number of prominent Russian dealers, and later by buyers from

Austria, Greece, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and other countries. There was a middling good demand from nearly all, the result in general being quite satisfactory. The large supply of skins could not be placed, but parcels were taken by German, Australian and Italian furriers, a good many were also taken by Russian dealers in consequence of the prices. American opossum was less in demand than in former years, the skunk imitation of this article having declined in favor. Red fox in proportion to the supply did not sell well enough, but a considerable quantity was taken for Russia on account of the low values. Turkey purchased very carefully. Lynx was not wanted, but in consequence of the low prices Turkish buyers took a small portion of the offering; lynx backs will be exported to America at reasonable prices. There has been a limited demand for otter of medium grades, and deer skins sold a little better, and pale southern skins for plucking sold pretty well. Fisher has been in good demand for Russia as prices were not too high, and good values were also paid for fisher talk. Rough raccoon of good quality was competed for and stocks were rather small; medium and lower grades sold more slowly; there was a satisfactory demand for beaver; nutria remains scarce and very dear; musquash has been purchased for Russia in considerable quantities, good middling sort being preferred; the bellies are cut here and have an elevated price, being wanted for capes, seal imitation, etc.; business in prime raw musquash has been limited, as manufacturers of the different colored articles still have large stocks on hand from the January sales, which they were unable to get ready for the Easter fair; superior dyed seal-squash has met with the usual demand for northern countries. Mink has been taken in many instances for Germany, but not to the extent of last year, the general impression is that prices are too high; there has been a fair demand for marten from German furriers; silver fox and cross fox have done much better than last year; but fox, which was neglected last year, has found a little more favor.

EXPERIMENTS WITH X RAYS.

Oliver Lodge, the celebrated English electrician, says that a great deal of careful and laborious experimentation will have to be done if we are to reap anything like the full benefit of Professor Roentgen's discovery within the next few years. The direction in which Mr. Lodge thinks it desirable to seek for improvement as soon as possible is the kind of film used for photographic work. Tests should be made persistently until a more suitable film is discovered. Regarding X rays in sunlight, he claims that proper experiments should be made on the tops of high mountains, because the atmosphere is equivalent to over two feet of mercury, and must, therefore, entirely screen these rays from lower levels. Alpine tourists have often reported a fogging of plates which is unaccountable. The fluorescent power of these rays seems to show that they possess plenty of energy; the use of fluorescent sensitive films may be a step in the right direction; but a fluorescent coating near the film tends to scatter and diffuse the light, and the shadows are not as clear and sharp.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.

Pupils Dismissed Yesterday for Their Holidays.

There was a large attendance of visitors at St. Ann's Academy yesterday afternoon when the pupils were dismissed for their holidays. All classes showed gratifying progress and teachers and pupils were heartily congratulated. The musical programme, medal and honor lists were as follows:

PROGRAMME.

March—Stringed instruments and piano. Piano—Miss B. and Miss N. Nuttall; Guitars—Misses L. Marsboeck, S. Short, E. M. Johnson, P. Mills, K. Parker, M. Condojorge; Mandolins—Misses D. Sehl, M. Patton, M. McMahon; Banjos—Misses Short and E. Newling.

Essay—"The Key-Note of Success" Miss E. M. Johnson

Piano solo—"Etude in Cantabile style" Miss M. Patton

Essay—"A Study of Longfellow" Miss George

Vocal solo Miss M. Magnus

Accompanist, Miss F. Mills, T. Newling, M. Magnus, M. McMahon.

Piano quartette—Miss F. Mills, T. Newling, M. Magnus, M. McMahon.

Essay—"A Study of Shakespeare" Miss F. Mills

Academic honors and distribution of premiums.

Magnificat Singing Class

Silver medal from His Excellency the Governor-General, awarded to Miss Edna Davey for polite manners.

Gold medal for Christian doctrine and vocal music, presented by Miss Bailey, awarded to Miss Minnette Magnus; 2nd prize elocution; 1st order and neatness, 2nd plain sewing.

2nd prize Christian doctrine, Miss Florence Mills.

Gold medal awarded to Miss Evelyn M. Johnson for general proficiency, also 1st prize literature, rhetoric, mental arithmetic; 2nd prize vocal music, fancy work.

Gold medal for good conduct and application awarded to Miss Sarah Lewis, 1st prize bookkeeping, geography; 2nd prize arithmetic, algebra, order and neatness, politeness; 1st prize fancy work.

Renewal of good conduct and application gold medal of '95, re-awarded by Miss Florence Mills; 1st prize piano (6th grade), literature, Latin, algebra; 2nd prize, politeness.

Silver prize for polite manners awarded to Miss Millie Berryman; 1st prize piano plain sewing; 2nd prize geography; 3rd prize vocal music; 1st prize guitar, 1st grade, Miss Susie Short; 1st prize French, 4th grade, 1st division, Miss Minnette Magnus.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Graduating Course—Miss, Evelyn Johnson and Miss Florence Mills.

Under Graduating Course—Miss R. George.

Sixth Grade, First Division—Misses S. Lewis, M. Camusa and J. Laing.

Sixth Grade, Second Division—Misses M. Keeffe, L. Marsboeck, M. Davies, D. Sehl and M. Magnus.

Fifth Grade, Second Division—Misses M. McMahon and N. Nuttall.

Fourth Grade, First Division—Misses

K. Parker, W. Martin, L. Gray, L. Melton, Ethel Mills, A. Mellon. Fourth Grade, Second Division—Misses M. Godfrey, I. Newling, C. Brown, E. Dwyer, E. Roche. Third Grade, First Division—Misses L. Dodd, A. McQuade, L. Baron, M. Brown. Second Grade, First Division—Misses M. Mellon, A. Hickey, M. Meyers, R. Austin, H. Wilbon. Second Grade, Second Division—Misses Vera Gosnell. First Grade, First Division—Misses Forrest, B. Hall, M. Hickey, N. Louisbard.

A THOROUGHBRED.

A genuine bull of the purest blood stalked into court and bellowed on Monday last. "I thought the man was killed," said the witness. "Why?" asked the lawyer. "Because of the way he bellowed." "And a gentle roar uttered over the court and the flaps of lordship's wig took an extra curl."—Nelson Miner.

ANOTHER PILE BRIDGE.

Another story discrediting the Lee-Metford rifle comes from the Transvaal. A young Boer wounded at Krugersdorp by Jameson's men was taken to the hospital with four bad Lee-Metford bullet holes in his body. One Sunday morning he disappeared, and the hospital thought he had become delirious and had run off to die. Later in the day, however, he walked in and explained that he had gone to church.

Belgium's famous band of the First Regiment of Guides must be cut down to Forty-two performers, as King Leopold is going to discontinue his yearly subsidy of 15,000 francs, and the war ministry can allow to the guides no more than to other regiments.

For 1895 the receipts of the Suez canal for traffic were 78,428,000 francs, an increase of 4,300,000 francs over last year. Part of this was due to the French expedition to Madagascar and the Italian troubles in Abyssinia. The number of vessels was 3,434, of which 3,266 passed through by night, the tonnage was 8,448,283; 2,318 of the vessels were English and 5 American. The passengers transported were 118,635 soldiers, 74,878 civilians, and 23,421 pilgrims.

George G. Bigler, insurance agent, who was so seriously injured in the bridge disaster, was down town today for the first time since. Mr. Bigler is still suffering from her injuries.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been seen in curing

HEADACHE AND SICK.

Headache, cure Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also disperse the bile and stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHE.

ACHE would be almost needless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME.

...ALL GOES...

"Merry as a Marriage Bell"

IN HOMES WHERE White Star Baking Powder IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion cannot resist the pure and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.

Not until long after crowd disperse, and we have not yet a wave of night, but as no victory, British Columbia. The people seemed with delight over royal success.

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