fishermen they must either abandon the cod-fishing or go home with very poor fares. This appears very well in theory. But it seems that the Newfoundland legislators reckoned without the Newfoundland fishermen. These fishermen make money by selling bait to the masters of vessels engaged in cod-fishing. The bait must be sold while it is fresh, and the herring, the caplinand the squid, the principal bait fishes, are good for little else than to be used as bait. To have a good market on the spot for the bait is with the shore fishermen a necessity, and the shore fishermen a necessity, and the shore fishermen a necessity. To have a good market on the spot for the bait is with the shore fishermen a necessity.

The French skippers bought a great deal of bait and paid a good price for it. Therefore the law forbidding them to sell it to the French is very hard on the fishermen, who are by no means well off. Consequent

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Thereports of the Superintendents of the Experimental Farms show that these farms are doing much for the agriculture of the Dominion. Experiments are made on them which most farmers have not the skill, or able to find out for the farmers what kinds of grain, and roots, and fruit and stock are best suited to the different districts of the

of 52 varieties; of plum trees, there are 152 to vote for their side. Every one dos not passengers for this port. to vote for their side. Every one dos not passengers for this port. The property of the port. The port of the port. The property of the pr to give peaches a fair trial in this province, for he has set out 267 trees, of 55 varieties. Then he has 41 varieties of cherries 18 varieties of appropriate 18 varieties of appropriate 18 varieties of appropriate 19 varieties 19 vari ries, 18 varieties of apricots, 12 varieties of nectarines and six varieties of quinces.

with interest for further reports.

SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS.

It is amusing to see how some of our American neighbors plume themselves on their forbearance towards Canada. They seem to think that because the United States is stronger and richer than the Dominion, Canadians should feel glad that the Americans do not endeavor to enforce every claim and settle every dispute by

physical force. The San Francisco Chronicle a late date, for instance, gives the American people credit for good temp r, and for resolut ly declining to quarrel with Canada although a strip of territory which the Government of the United States prior to a recent survey believed to be within its territory of the Government of the United States prior to a recent survey believed to be within its territory of the Government of the United States prior to a recent survey believed to be within its territory believed to believe the politicians of the colony would have outsiders believe. The Bait Act was anacted for the express purpose of making fishing off the coast of Newfoundland unpleasant and unprofitable for the fishermen of France. It is the next thing to impossible to catch codfish without fresh bait. The Newfoundlanders have a monopoly of fresh bait. If they refuse to sell bait to the French bait. If they refuse to sell bait to the French bait is the Dominion into the United States end-dishing or go home with very poor fares. This appears very well in theory. But it American people credit for good temp r, and

The French skippers bought a great dead of bait and paid a good price for it. There for the law forbidding them to sell it is the French in very hard on the fishermen who at he by no means well off. Consequently in wielation of the law, sell bait to the French fishing vessels, whose renders who are the French fishing vessels, whose renders who are to be fishermen, the law of the control of the same that the price of the distance of the control of the same than the price of the distance of the control of the same than the price of the distance of the control of the same that the price of the distance of the control of the same that the price of the best would be considerable than the price of the best work of the control of the cont

people of the United States a very great njustice, when it claims credit for them, cause they do not assume a fighting atti tude whenever any claim they make is disputed or whenever they imagine themselves injured by what their neighbors do or leave undone. Outside of a comparatively few politicians and a dozen or so of politica

Then he has all varieties of cherries, 18 varieties of nectarines and six varieties of quinces. The grape, too, is to be cultivated on the farm, 202 vines have been planted of 78 varieties. And then there are small fruits, blackberries, raspberries, red, white and black currants, gooseberries and strawberries. Many of the varieties of these fruits are no doubt new to this Province, and it will not be very long before it will be found which of them are best suited to its soil and climate. The great advantage of the experimental farm is, that every farmer and gardener in the country will be able to profit by any discovery, which Mr. Sharpe makes. He does not cultivate the tarm for his own pleasure and profit, but for the advantage of the public, and everyone who can read will be able to see for himself the results of the experiments that are made in the different departments of the farm and to get the benefit of those that are more than commonly successful.

Some progress has been made in raising and accilimatising forest trees, and ornamen tal trees, and shrubs and flowers have not been neglected. Fowls are kept on the farm, and an account has been kept of their egg-laying powers. We may say for the information of poultry raisers that the Black Spanish were the best layers and after them the Huodans. The other varieties kept were White Leghorns and Wyandottes.

We hope and believe that the record of the British Columbia Experimental Farm will be a brilliant one, and we will look with interest for further reports.

SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS. A Vist of Inspect on

USE FOR THE DOUGLAS. How She Could Be Well Employed on the West Coast of the Island.

A Veteran With a Mistory.

" * " * told of labor done, Shoulder'd his cru ch And show'd how fields were won." LITTLE LOCALS.

H.M.S. Nymphe left Westminster on Tuesday morning for Esquimat.
The formation of a British Columbia Wheelm n's Association is looked for in the near future.
The work of renovating the Grotto, the Prichard House and the Royal Hotel is

	Swamfaka	6.25
r-	Snowflake	7.25
鰄	Victoria	5.50
	Hungarian 7.00 @ Victoria 35.00 @ Wheat, per ton. 35.00 @ Oats, new per ton 4.00 @ Barley, per ton 4.00 @ Middlings, per ton 28.00 @ Brun, per ton. 28.00 @ Oil Cake, per ton 35.00 @ Oron, whole 39.00 @ Oracked	0.00
323	Oats, new. per ton 45.00 @4	7.50
	Barley, per ton 4	00
88	Middlings, per ton	5.00
al	Bran, per ton.	0.00
at	Oil Calca per ton	0.00
	Corn whole	5.00
n-	cracked	0.00
68	Corn, whole cracked cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian Carmeal Saanich. Beans, large white, per 100 lbs. "small "Bayo"	2.50
he	Oatmeal Saanich	4.50
iu	Beans, large white, per 100 lbs	5.00 5.00 5.75
y	small "	5.00
m	Potetoes (Rone parte) per ton	5 00
h-	Potatoes (Island) per ton	5.00
Ka	Onions	6.00
	Hay, baled, per ton	2.00
ne	Straw, per bale	1.25
he	Apples, Newtown pippins, per bx	1.50
b-	Apples per lb	na o
ile	Plums, per b	5.00
m-	Lemons California per case 550 @	6.50
ers	Sicily per case	9.00
SECON	Celery, per doz	50
go	Corn, green, per doz	00
H e	Cauliflowers, each	@ 25
d,	Eggs, Island, per dozen	25
ir-	Datmeal Sannon. Beans, large white, per 100 lbs. Bayo Potatoes (Bonaparte), per ton. Potatoes (Bonaparte), per ton. Potatoes (Bonaparte), per ton. Onions Hay, baled, per ton. Onions Apples, Newtown pippins, per bx. Apples, Newtown pippins, per bx. Apples, Newtown pippins, per bx. Apples per lb. Piums, per b. Oranges, per case. Lemons, California, per case. Sicily, per case. Sicily, per case. Collegy, per doz. Corn, green, per doz. Cauliflowers, each Eggs, Island, per dozen Imported. Butter, roll, Island, per lb. 324 @	20
of	freeh per th	
nt	" California p Proll	to65
ole	Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail 206	25
P	Cauliflowers, each 10, 15 and 10 and	20
nd	Hams, American "	20
	Bacon, American, per 1b	0 20
to	Rolled 191	10
re	Lord "11	@15
he	Meats-Beef "	@18
en	Sides "100	@124
rn	Mution, per 1512	@20
d.	Lamb, forequarter	1.25
an	Pork fresh	16
on	Veal dressed per th	16
	Taliow	5@64
, a	Chickens, each1.00@	1.25
es-	Duck, per pair	01.00
d,	Mallard ducks, pe brace.,906	91.00
h.	Teal, per brace	40
to	On all per doz	2 40
ek	Grouse, per brace900	@1:00
all	Venison	10
ve	Beef cattle4	(W) 5 1
	Sheep	1007 1
	Colyno	LAST.
ed	Hides "	iasi
he	Skins, sheep, each	(¢50
	Calf	
tee	Skins, sheep, each 2. Calf Fish—Salmon, Spring, per b., scarce	121
he	Cohoe	10
ed	Fish—Salmon, Spring, per h., scarce Cohoe	124
i y		10
ю.	Sturgeon.	10
		O.
	Kippered Salmon	40
	Kippered Salmon	່ ຜ ່າ
	Kippered Salmon Flounders, 3 lbs for	one
be	Kippered Statuten Flounders, 3 lbs for. Smeits. Fresh herrings, per 3 pounds	one 25
he t y	Flungesh Coppered Salmon Flounders, 3 he for Smets Fresh herrings, per 3 pounds Frons Frons Section 1	one 25
he he ty	Kippered Salmen Floundors 3 he for Smets. Fresh herrings, per 3 pounds. Front. Front. Bloaters. O.achans, per 76.	one 25 1roe

FUNERAL FASHIONS.

manufacturing coffins has got into the hands of a few big concerns, which have a practical monopoly. They have their factories in the lumber districts and if necessary could easily undersel any man who would undertake to man buy from them at wholesale rates, and the arrangement is a profitable one for both sides. Many of these firms carry a stock of coffins worth fifty thousan dollars. They are represented by drum-mers who, instead of carrying samples, have books, elaborately illustrates of the different styles."

"Embalming is also rapidly taking the place of the old-fashioned ice-box. The modern process is a great improvement over the old-fashioned way of keeping the dead, and costs but very little more. Shortly after death a quantity of colorless liquid is injected into the arterios, and instead of making a corpse look more ghastly, as ice did, t improves the appearance by preserving the natural expression and color and by filling out the features in cases

the United States are moderate and reason able to find out for the farms useful observations are made by skilled entomologists respecting the nature and habits of impact packets, with the view of finding out how their ravages can best be stopped.

The Experimental Farm at Agassis, in this province, is still in its infancy; but, young as it is, it has done, and is doing to the farms are right to it or not.

The Experimental Farm at Agassis, in this province, is still in its infancy; but, young as it is, it has done, and is doing to they know to be just, and they are are first to first farmers and its gardeners.

The Experimental Farm at Agassis, in they do not take with a strong hand everything they do not take with a strong hand everything they do not take with a strong hand everything they do not take with a strong hand everything they do not take with a strong hand everything the believe that the true of the family good they are and how honest when they do not take with a strong hand everything to the foundations of the new Pierre block on Douglas street.

The Experimental Farm at Agassis, in they do not take with a strong hand everything for the foundations of the new Pierre block on Douglas street.

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The Experimental Farm at Agassis, in they do not take with a strong hand everything for the foundations of the new Pierre block on Douglas streets.

The election for the candidates are not for an experimental for new flex this way: People are opposed to any thing like conomy, or, more properly speaking, 'stinginess,' in providing burind for new flex the whom they do not take with a strong hand every will be held to day. The candidates are not for the farms and its provided to the conomy of the farms and they are even in t quently refuse to pay. As a general thing, people who pay promptly have an understanding as to the exact cost of every thing before completing the arrangements. In some cases the under-taker is able to collect from a man's esate, but in many the bill is a loss to

> "The cheapest funeral, that of an infant, will cost nine dollars, while you can expend almost any sum you want, one funeral, for instance, that of General Grant, costing over fourteen thousand dollars. One of the most expensive features of a funeral is the music, a poor quartette costing at least one hundred dollars. Very frequently the cost is added to by giving the minister a fee. If a man possessed of any property dies without friends or relatives in this city the public administrator gives him a

funeral in accordance with his means.
"The handle of a coffin has much to do with its appearance. Of these there are at least five thousand different varieties, the latest style being covered with plush or cloth similar to that used on the casket. Funerals with long lines of carriages are not so much in vogue now, the money being expended on the coffin and the hearse, where it will show to more advantage. Day funerals are becoming more rare all the time, the evening being preferred, because

has occurred from contagious disc or in warm climates."

A Dnel Between Old Women. A buel Between Old Women.

A singular duel recently took place in Paris, the home of duelists, between two old ladies, one cirty-eight years old and the other seventy-one. The more sprightly of the two wounded her oppositions only of the two wounded her oppositions of the contract of t nent seriously after a furious on langth that would not have disgraced two dragoons, and the combatants were separated only by the interference of the police.

greed of lang-owners and of manufactures; they include, for the most part, arbicles used in the synagogue—lecterns, the Russian papers are full of accounts candlesticks, incense boxes and an ark of emigration incidents and of suggestions to stem the tide of emigration.

greed of lang-owners and of manufactures; they include, for the most part, arbicles used in the synagogue—lecterns, that would not have disgraced two dragoons, and the combatants were separated only by the interference of the most part, arbicles used in the synagogue—lecterns, that would not have disgraced two dragoons, and the combatants were separated only by the interference of the most part, arbicles used in the synagogue—lecterns, that would not have disgraced two dragoons, and the combatants were separated only by the interference of the most part, arbicles used in the synagogue—lecterns, that would not have disgraced two dragoons, and the combatants were separated only by the interference of the most part, arbicles used in the synagogue—lecterns, that would not have disgraced two dragoons, and the combatants were separated only by the interference of the most part, arbicles used in the synagogue—lecterns, that would not have disgraced two dragoons, and the combatants were separated only by the interference of the most part arbicles used in the synagogue—lecterns, that would not have disgraced two dragoons, and the combatants were separated only by the interference of the most part arbicles used in the synagogue—lecterns, the first part arbicles used in the synagogue—lecterns, arbicles used in the syn

A ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHER. The Man Who Always Takes The Queen

Picture.

William Downey is the grand old man of photographers in England, says the Pall Mall Budget:

He began to practice his profession nearly forty years ago, and during that long period he has photographed Emperors and Empresses, Kings and perors and Empresses, Kings and Queens, Sultans, princes of the blood, princesses of the blood, peers of the princesses of the blood, peers of the realm, peeresses of the realm, soldiers and statesmen, men of letters and women of letters, queens of beauty, private beauties, and beauties of the

boards.

One of his greatest successes was the smiling photograph of the Queen, taken twenty-four years ago.

Indeed, Mr. Downey says this is his chef d'aware, for her Majesty on most occasions assumes a grave and solemn mein, as if the lens was a dangerous weapon instead of a harmless scientific instrument, and it is, therefore, the grave and solemn mein with which we grave and solemn mein with which we always endow the Queen. Every lover of a dog will be pleased to hear that it was dog Sharp, the collie on the chair, that raised that smile to the Queen's face. Sharp altogether declined to sit still, but John Brown would stand no still, but John Brown would stand no nonsense, and, despite the presence of his mistress, he gave the dog a good shaking. "He won't sit, Brown," said the Queen. "He won't, your Majesty. He maun obey ye and be complaisant like the rest of us. He maun sit." And after another shaking Sharp sat, and the Queen laughed to see such sport, and Mr. Downey made a great hit; all because of Brown and Sharp. "The Queen," continued the veteran, "has done more to promote photography than any one, for she has always been a great collector of photographs, though she does complain of their fading."

When Mr. Downey began, it was with When Mr. Downey began, it was with the greatest difficulty that photographs of the Queen could be procured. Today all that is altered, and the portraits of the Queen are in enormous demand, though it is extremely difficult to secure a sitting, owing to the many calls upon her Majesty's time. Mr. Downey relates with zest how on one occasion at Windsor the Queen entered her photographic studio there, took off her bonnet, adjusted her hair, posed against the headrest, and said: "Now, Mr. Downey, I have just five minutes, Lord Derby is waiting for me." Mr. Downey Derby is waiting for me." Mr. Downey is not a nervous man, so he got a good "Some men have the greatest objec-

tion to having their portraits taken," said Mr. Downey. "It is a species of vanity." Mr. Disraeli was one of these peculiar people, and we owe it to her Majesty that Mr. Downey's well-known majesty that Mr. Downey's well-killowa photograph of the famous statesman is in existence. One day he happened to be in attendance at Balmoral, and, after much persuasion by the Queen, con-sented to face the lens which was on the lawn. Mr. Disraeli was always a dandy, and on this occasion he wore a light coat and a pair of light blue trou-sers, which was not the sort of cos-tume that a statesman should make his bow to the world in. The negatives were not a success. Dizzy consented to sit again next day. The rain was coming down a little when Dizzy stepped out into the grounds wearing a beauti-ful black velvet coat. The rain annoyed him dreadfully, for he was in great fear about the welfare of this autiful black velvet coat, and insist ed upon an umbrella being held over him. The umbrella was held over him, and the second set of negatives were failures. On the third day he con ed to try again, but for five minutes only. In those five minutes Mr. Downey took four successful negatives, from which innumerable prints were taken. From these hundreds of thousands of prints have been sold, and to this day, especially on Primrose day, the den

Butter at One Dollar a Pound. Butter at one dollar a pound seems pret-

ty high, but there is one grade brought to that money. As may be surmised, however, the demand for such butter is limited. Only a few families use it, chief among them being those of the many-times millionaire Senators from California, Stanford and Hearst. The butter in question is a brand of peculiar ce, made at Darlington, Pa. It is worked until it is uncommonly firm and dry. That it is worth one dollar a and dry. That it is worth one dollar a pound, however, may well be doubted. Only twenty or thirty pounds a week are sold. There are other grades of gilt-edged butter that sell at sixty, fifty, forty-five and forty cents respectively. The forty-cent grade is used at the White House and is very good. The fifty-cent and sixty-cent grades are made in Philadelphia from selected made in Philadelphia from selected cream and are considered very fine arti-The butter which is sold at the

White House is from Elgin, Ill. Large quantities of the best butter sold in Washington come from the West. First-rate butter can be had there at thirty-five cents and a very good grade is quoted at twenty-five. Russia Disapproves of Emigration.

The Government authorities of the Polish Lithuanian and Volhynian provbusiness men can attend.

"Cloth-covered caskets are now more generally used than the rosewood or black-walnut coffins which were so popular for a time. The cloth-covered cashave been given to them to intercept have been given to them to intercept kets are made of pine or ebony, those for young people being covered with light-colored cloth, or with various delicate shades of plush. Coffins for elderly persons are usually lined with black satin. sons are usually lined with black satin. or thirty emigrants are caught and re-The most durable wood iscedar. Metallic coffins, which now cost less than for escape the vigilance of the guards.

There seems to be a settled conviction among the peasants and the mechanics of those provinces that there is no rest and no security for them in Russia, and that in Brazil they will find both. Two

PROSPERITY AND PIE.

An Illustration of How the One Feeds on the Other.

tatistics Which Tell Unerringly the Actual Condition of the Masses—How the Big Bakers Dispense Charity to

passes is not likely to spend his last nickel in the luxury of a triangular cut of juicy apple pie. Even that monarch of pies, the fascinating but unwholesome mince pie, sends up its alluring odor in vain; the man with the aching void passes by on the other side and spends his nickel for doughnuts or a m sandwich with mustard on it.

The connection between poverty and The connection between poverty and pie, says the Chicago News, is not a subtle, indefinable abstraction which requires a metaphysical mind to unravel. It is as plain as a twice-told tale and a

good deal more interesting. When the sale of pies runs below zero, hard, pinching poverty is abroad in the land and want takes the best seat at the poor man's table. As times grow better ore pies are sold and want speaks out nfallible test of a poor man's prosperty comes with his ability to ea ith his bread. In the United States pie is the sovereign test. The man who can't afford to eat pie with his lunch is poor indeed.

Each of the big pie factories of Chi-

eago possesses a barometer, which rencies of grim poverty with a nicety that leaves the professional gatherer of statistics away in the rear. Take the statement of the sales of these the statement of the sales of these factories and you have the best and most perfect register of the prosperity of Chicago that is available. In the summer months, when the working-man has plenty of employment, the figures run high. As the dull season approaches these same figures grow less and less, marking a perfect gradless and less, marking a perfect gradation until hardpan is reached, when they begin to mount once more. Compare the figures of one year with an another and you get the complete statistics of the subject. This suggestion is thrown out gratuitously to the students of economic questions.

the poor man. Business is dull and the labor market is overcrowded. The bake-shops and confectionery stores feel the pressure more perhaps than any other class of business. Not alone is it noticeable in decreased sales, but lso in the increasing number of appli-

Any evening between six and seven o'clock may be noticed a crowd of twenty or thirty poorly dressed women and children with their baskets in their hands standing at the back door of a down-town bakery. They are waiting for the evening distribution of broken victuals. Most of them are foreigners. with here and there a person who looks as if she had known better days Not all of them are recipients of charity. Some bring money with them and insist on paying for what they get. These make up the self-respecting element who are making a hard struggle to rise out of the slough of poverty.

A little group of swarthy Italians stands a short distance from the others They are waiting to buy stale bread They are particular in what they eat, it is said. Not every kind of stale bread will suit them. Rye bread they abhor and are partial to Vienna bread and the ancy kinds.

Certain boarding-house keepers come

ere to buy cake of an ancient make, which they make fresh again by a pe culiar process known only to the initiated. The tramp occasionally mingles with the crowd, but his society is tabooed and the dispenser of charity coldly warns him off the premises. At a Washington street bakery char-

the time the business man has got through with his lunch. Three generations can occasionally be found here.

There is the wrinkled grandmother lash 1 stail, and springing at the bars, who first saw the light somewhere in shake the massive iron? Not at all Sicily. Her age is uncertain, but it is He awoke and "stood on his legs," Sicily. Her age is uncertain, but it is near seventy. Her daughter and her granddaughter complete the trio. The proprietor estimates that nearly fifty persons are fed each day from the proficiona received in this way. Stale cent to one and a half cent a loaf. The rule in this place is to help every one who looks decent and who doesn't smell of whisky.

On the West side at the big bakeries no aid is given to individuals. What there is to be given away is bestowed entirely on charitable One firm sends out in this way about fifteen barrels of biscuits a month, making about seven hundred and fifty A favorite method of many persons

with limited incomes is to purchase broken biscuits and "cripples." Cripples are biscuits twisted out of shape by the heat while in the oven. Nearly twenty barrels of "cripples" are sold It is said to be not uncommon for

wealthy people to drive up in carriages and purchase broken biscuits. Now and then they are curtly told that none can be had; but they are persistent, and return again and again, so eager are they to save on their table

Baronne Nathaniel de Rothschild lately purchased a remarkable collection of objects of Jewish art, gathered where they are now exhibited in a room specially arranged for their reception.

A tablet has been put up recording the gift. Some of the objects date from the twelfth century, but the majority are of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; they include, for the most part at ticles read in the clumy, where they are now impossible to find ladies of not more than fifty years old who let their pianos stay unopened because they say they are too old and their fingers are too stiff to play any more. But people who pass along a Wintham together by Strauss, and these she has presented to the Museum of the Cluny,

A QUEEN'S JEWELS. Three Thousand Precious Stones at Issue in an Eastern Court.

A very curious action has just been recorded in the court of the recorder of Rangoon. The plaintiff was one of the wives of Mindoon Min, King of Burmah. Thebaw's father and predecessor

and is known as the Limban Queen, and Poverty and pie apparently have little in common. The hungry man who draws in his belt another notch as meal-time passes is not likely to spend his 1-1 Princess, it seems, says the Chicago News, was a great favorite with her father, King Mindoon Min, who made her large and frequent presents of gems and jewelry of all kinds. In 1878 Mindoon Min was on the point of death, and it was known that confusion in the palace would follow on that event. It was apparently foreseen that his successor, Thebaw, would—as, in fact, he did—murder most of his relatives at once, and while the King lay dying special neasures for guarding the pal-ace were taken. The Limban Queen and her daughter, the Sawlin Princess, dreading what the near future had in store for them, concerted measures to get the jewels of the latter out of the palace to a place of safety where they would be accessible in case of need later on. For this purpose they took into their confidence certain bazaa dealers, who had access to the ladies quarters to sell their wares, and by their aid succeeded in getting out all the jewels, packed to look like sweetmeats. These dealers and one Aga Khorasani a Mahommedan merchant, were the de-fendants. They absolutely denied any kind, but the recorder found against them on the facts and de-cided that about three thousand precious stones, which were specified by weight and value in a list made at the time in the palace and retained ever since by the Queen, had, in fact, been placed in their charge immediately prior to Min-doon Min's death, and in anticipation of that event. The Princess died a few months after. The Queen, her mother. remained in prison until the British troops occupied Mandalay in 1885, when she was, of course, released. All this time she heard nothing of the jewels, Just now things are in a bad way for the new man Rusiness is dull and the them and found them in Rangoon when, as already stated, she was met by a blank denial that such jewels had ever been deposited with here the judge found against them, largely on the evidence that nine years ago, and three years after the deposit, one of the defendants had in his possession a large ruby cut in the shape of a wild duck, which was described in the Queen's list as having been handed over to the defendants in the sweetment boxes in 1878. A decree of restitution was therefore made against all the de-fendants except one, in regard to whom the action was held barred by the statute of limitations. Subsequent to her release from imprisonment the Queen was prevented from suing for five years in consequence of her por

WOULD ANIMALS SMOKE?

Experiments Indicating That They Would In the Berlin Zoological Gardens Prof.
Paul Meyerheim, painter of animal life, has been trying the effects of the fragrant weed on various denizens of the gardens, with results which are as novel as they are undoubtedly amusing.
Chief among the subjects of his
experiments, says the London Telegraph, was the brown bear. He declares that the "common brown bears" are genuine enthusiasts for tobacco. "When puff my cigar smoke into their cage," e remarks, "they rush to the front he remarks, "they rush to the fron rubbing their noses and backs agains the bars through which the smoke has penetrated." The professor, with some temerity, once experimented on the lion. stags, and llamas all devour tobacco and cigars with remarkable satisfaction. It is certainly somewhat of a waste o the material to let a prime Havana be "bolted" in one gulp by an antelope; but the professor was actuated by a praiseworthy desire to discover scientific facts, and also by a wish to get on good terms with creatures whom it was his business to sketch. "I made a personal friend," he writes, "of an exceedingly malicious guanaco, or wild llama, by simply feeding him again and again with tobacco."

Observation Parties

"Observation Parties" are the latest thing in society. An observation party affords a great deal of amusement, and in additio, displays the fact that few persons are good observers or have good memories. The members of the observation and the control of the con ation party are asked by the host to ob-serve the furnishings of the dinner-table, for instance. Then they are given five minutes to write down a list of the articles that are on the table. The person whose memory is best and who can write down within the prescribed time-five minutes, say-the largest number of articles on the table is awarded some sort of a prize.

HARRISON ON RE Full Text of His Speed

Saturda

His Approval of the B Session-The Tr Brazil. GALVESTON Texas, April reception to the Preside sponding to the formal we Waul on behalf of the may

President Harrison expres the cordial welcome, and, is remarks, said : I am glad to have been a the harbor and look upon which the government h your benefit and for the southwest. I have alway was one of the undisputed general government to n waterways and harbors, shipping must come, fit tribute of the rail and ri easy of access. I deprecat public money, but I am no the sense that I would les suffer to the any work suffer to lieg any work to the interests of our great enough and rich eno ward to grander concep entered the minds of some in the past. If you are or that the nations of Euromearly the entire comme sister republics that lie is naturally in a large meas right of neighborhood, our access, ours by that symhemispheres without a king tion of the Pan-American corproperly the American corporation of the state of

properly the American conducted in a wise and com which was suggested be kindly spirit that was ma kindly spirit that was man southern neighbors, and I desire in them and our peop tercourse of commerce and The provisions of the bill sat session, looking to a recond only met with my when I signed the bill, but promotion before the bill w provision concerning recipr have placed upon our free coffee, and hides, and have nations from whom we greatest staples: "Give us your ports for the equivale your ports for the equivaler products in exchange, or we duties upon the articles na leaves it wholly to the United States to negotiate ments. It does not need take the form of a treaty, he submitted for the con-

be submitted for the con Senate. It only needs t made our offer, shall receive return, and when they have ceptable schedule of articles that shall have free sccess the proclamation by the Prethe proclamation by the Pre
whole thing.
Already one treaty with t
the South American republi
public of Brazil, has been
proclaimed. I think, wit
any executive secrets, I can
rangement with Brazil is no lonesomeness much longer; to follow, and that as a trades arrang ments, the United States, our meats, and certain lines of many are to find free or favored a

of many of these South and can states. All our states these benefits. We have he made of the manifests of son ers, now sailing to South and in a single steamer it we twenty five of our states con cargo; but we shall need so We shall need American steamerican goods to the se por The last congress passed ating \$150,000, and author master-general to contrasteamship companies for of many of these South and master-general to contrasteamship companies for a sceeding ten years, for carry. States mail. The foreign monly mail service out of white ment has been making a net not make any profit out of of There is an annual deficien good friend, the postmas been trying very hard to rout. The theory of our mailt is for the perple; that make any profit out of it give them as cheap a postag We are, many of us, looking time when we shall have 1 this country. We have been penurious in dealing with our rying for ign mails, that w made revenues out of the build in give them as country. We have been penurious in dealing with our rying for ign mails, that w made revenues out of the build in ground the interest of the land to make more liberal American lines carrying Ame Some one may say we ought to the business, that it is any friends, every other great world has been doing it, and day. Great Britain and Frair up their great steam-hip line rument, and it ought to be With reference to that, it trayed by an illustration I general to contra p companies for

With reference to that, it trayed hy an illustration I other day. In olden times sent out traveling men to but stood in his own store his customers; but presently prising merchant began to with their sample cases to as trip to New York or Phila finally that practice has been and these active, intelligent that are scouring the country over their several lines of busines magine some conservative mer York saying to himself, "All trade ought to come to me."

refuse to adopt these modern results to adopt these modern result? He manth and or go out of business. method or go out of business.

We have been refusing to a versal methods used by our commerce to stimulate their steats, and we have gone out Encouraged by what your spoanid, to-night, I determined am in favor of going into the bush and when it is established I howill be in partnership. It has ful study of the postmaster gen paring to execute the law to referred, to see how much of a routes and ships we would see reterred, to see how much of a routes and ships we would se. We have sai to a few existi lines: "You must not treat priation as a plate of soup, to and consumed by you. Yo generous people in a generous a route of the steam hip lines are lookin routes to see what they can do routes to see what they can do