The Colonist.

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TARIFF REVISION.

United States Government Asked to Reduce Duties on Potatoes, Onions and Grapes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Yesterday witnessed the beginning of the hearings by the Ways and Means committee of representatives of protected industries preparatory to framing the new tariff bill. Representatives of the potato and onion growers of the Bermuda Islands were present and asked for a reduction of the duty on these articles, on the ground that they are almost prohibitive; that they do not compete with native products, coming in before the latter, and because Bermuda buys much more than it sells.

The next to be heard was an importer of Malaga grapes, who asked for a reduction to a specific duty of 25 cents per barrel. These grapes grow no place else in the world, although grapes similar in kind are grown in California. The difficulty is that the California grape does not keep well, so that in the months of January and February the Malaga grape is the only grape on sale in this country. About 250,000 barrels of these grapes are annually imported. The revenue amounted to $150,000. The importer said he did not advocate placing these grapes on the free list, as he believed these importations should pay a fair and equitable tribute to this country. Were grapes put on the free list, however, he did not think the domestic product would suffer. If the duty was reduced or grapes placed on the free list the importation would increase to 400,000 barrels. Were the importation to increase to this point, the price per barrel would decrease 50 cents on account of the larger supply, and grapes would be placed within reach of many people now debarred. He denied that the retail price of these grapes had ruled lower since the passage of the McKinley law.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow, when representatives of cement and silk culture will have a hearing.

"TO SEATTLE AND BACK."

TO THE EDITOR:—Under this heading, in your issue of to-day, was published a statement and an address, signed by E. J. Salmon and 92 others. That statement and address represent but one side of the picture and is only part of the truth, and this is the other: When about midway between Victoria and Seattle, E. J. Salmon, on behalf of himself and the other portion of the clique who ran this excursion, began to canvass the other passengers one by one to consent to stay over at Seattle all night and leave there at 8 a.m. on Sunday, at the same time being very particular to impress upon each in turn that the greater number of the others had agreed to do so. There were to my knowledge one male and three other families, consisting of three males, five females and one baby in arms, who protested against any such unlawful breaking of contract, and insisted upon leaving Seattle the same evening. But, as a matter of fact, there were two hundred passengers on board, as stated by E. J. Salmon and his colleagues, both in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of Sept. 3, and Victoria Times of Sept. 2, out of which number 93 signed the above address, and there were, therefore, 107 who disapproved of the above high-handed proceeding. It will be clearly seen that the "special request" was of those who represented the A.O.F., as against the convenience, comfort and expense of the general public. Four ladies of two families were offered a stateroom by one of the crew as a bribe to agree to the proposition, and were entreated to accept same by the captain but the offer was refused with the remark that such acceptance would not take them back to Victoria. They had left Victoria on the faith of the terms stated upon the ticket, namely to return from Seattle the same evening and that they demanded. There is little doubt had they been an unknown quantity or one of the "upper ten" their demands would have met with a quick response, but they had to submit to be jumped upon by the powers that be. As to the address, it only remains to be stated that it was got up and signed when the boat was nearly home and it was with difficulty that the captain was persuaded to hear it read, but from the figures (not mine) of those responsible for this high-handed proceeding, this address was signed by only a minority of the passengers. Finally, I would say that thirteen male and five female passengers lay in the saloon all night, with no covering, and some of them starved with cold; that one female left Victoria with $1 50, out of which she had to make a purchase in Seattle. After she had paid for that and a meal, she had only enough to buy a piece of cheese and a ten cent loaf and had ten cents in cash; about 7 a.m., Sunday, she asked the Steward if he would serve her with a cup of tea as cheap as the store. He gave her a cup, with which she ate some of her dry ten cent loaf. He made the same offer to my wife and child, which was refused. Now, sir, I am sure that no society other than the A.O.F. would have sanctioned an excursion to be so conducted, and it is to be hoped that the owners of the Joan will never again allow themselves to be used by that society, and so prevent such another gross abuse of public confidence.

H. T. STANNARD.

A PLEA FOR THE SORE-FOOTED POSTMEN.

TO THE EDITOR:—Would you allow me to invite the attention of the large-hearted president of the National Tramway and his co-directors, who are known among the most beneficent of our fellow-citizens, to the case of postmen who make their daily arduous rounds in the dust and heat of summer, and the wet cold of winter, to deliver at our doors letters and newspapers? The privilege of a free ride on the tram would save them many a weary step, when a long walk to a distant suburb is before them; and I am sure there would be no loss to the service in consequence. I believe, as a body, there are no officials with their responsibility who are so poorly paid, or who are more deserving of better treatment; and I have often been struck with the patience and fidelity with which they perform their ceaseless labors, whether in "rain or shine." No doubt, a favor or boon such as I have ventured to suggest would be a great surprise, but I am sure it would be none the less appreciated by them, and certain to be followed by the sympathy and thanks of the PUBLIC.

FRENZY, FLOOD AND FIRE.

Summary of the Record of Disaster Contained in the Latest Oriental Mail Advices.

The North China Daily News of August 2, received by the Empress of China yesterday, contains the following note from Hankow, under date of July 29:

"News has arrived of the destruction by a mob of a Roman Catholic chapel of old standing in the town of Genkiawan, near the city of Mienyang, about 100 miles to the west of Hankow. The foreign priest in charge escaped to a neighboring town and as far as known no lives were lost, though several native houses shared in the destruction. The affair only happened on the 25th inst., and the French consul is now inquiring into the circumstances.

Japan has during the past month experienced the usual fires and earthquakes. The former, on August 16, reduced to ashes the entire village of Iyenokami, in Tamba province, and caused a loss of 64 lives. The village of Hon-Tamari, Kitami province, was destroyed twelve days previous, 124 houses being consumed, fortunately without fatality; and on August 6 the town of Hakozaki, Fukuoka prefecture, comprising 60 houses, was destroyed, and upwards of 200 persons rendered homeless.

Other recent disasters in the Orient were an explosion in the Yabrina coal mines near Sorachi, by which 19 people were killed, on August 21; the death of eleven pilgrims who were surprised by a storm while ascending Mount Frip, and the flooding of the district of Tung Chow, near Pekin, in consequence of heavy rains, and with much loss both in lives and property. The principal item of criminal news concerns the Achinese pirates, who recently captured the steamer of the Chinese consul at Penang, killing twenty-four, wounding fifteen, and securing booty to the amount of $20,000.

SEALER ALEXANDER

Returns to San Francisco From Her Season's Cruise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The Hawaiian sealing steamer Alexander arrived here yesterday, sixteen days out from Copper Island. She has been away seven months and a half at the Japan sealing grounds. The total catch is nearly 3,000 skins. The voyage is not considered a financial success, as the trip cost about $30,000. The crew numbered 57 all told, including twelve hunters. The captain reports the voyage to have been very pleasant. No war vessels of any description were sighted. The Russian cruiser Zabiaka was seen, but she was a long distance off. The steamer never went closer to Copper Islands than 80 miles, and the captain denies having been in Behring Sea.

LABOR DAY.

Nearly a Million Men Take Part in Processions Throughout the United States.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 5.—The wage-earners of Brooklyn turned out 14,000 strong, to take part, yesterday, in the two principal labor processions. The Anarchists refused to take part in the first parade, because no red flags were carried.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The labor parade, yesterday, was one of the biggest demonstrations ever made by the working classes in this country. It is estimated that the total number in line was 75,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Labor demonstrations are being held in the large cities in all parts of the country. It is calculated that in the neighborhood of three-quarters of a million workingmen participated in the various demonstrations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Labor day was observed by a parade and excursion of the Bricklayers' association. A number of other organizations joined the excursionists.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Nearly 15,000 men paraded yesterday. Elaborate floats and fitting mottoes were displayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—For the first time in eight years the labor unions of San Francisco allowed Labor day to pass without a parade. Organized labor is in as good a condition at present as it was last year, and last year over 4000 men were in the Labor day procession. But the finances of the unions were thought by the labor leaders to be in too precarious a condition to justify the expense of a parade. There were exercises in the afternoon and a ball last evening.

Trades Union Congress.

BELFAST, Sept. 5.—At the trades union congress in Ulster Hall this morning, Samuel Munro, the new president, spoke at length concerning the labor question in the United Kingdom. He believed, he said, that trade unionism was destined to be an honored institution in freeing Ireland from the terrible incubus of religious bigotry and political influence. He denounced strikes as criminal folly in all cases where the resources of civilization had not been exhausted in efforts to avoid the use of such extreme measures. He also spoke of strikes as the forlorn hope of the working people. He expressed hope that the result obtained by the social labor commission from their investigations would be crystallized in a question of arbitration which would make industrial warfare far more infrequent than it now is.

GAY PARIS FASHIONS.

A REFLECTION UPON THE TASTE OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Revival of the Styles of 1830—A Tour of All the Exporting Houses—Black, and Black and White the Prevailing Colors. New Styles In Wraps.

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When I was at home I thought nobody but New Yorkers left by the wholesale to flock to the country, the mountains or the seashore in summer, but I find that Paris is much the same. "Everybody is away," they tell you, but I find that it is in one sense better for the sightseer, for now the streets are not crowded, and though it is pretty warm by spells, it seems to me that Paris was never more interesting or pretty. We make daily excursions that take in everything from statuary to embryo bonnets, and from the lovely natural and unnatural scenery in the environs to the new dress goods.

THE LATEST FOR HOME.

It is a real temptation to write of the beauties of Paris and forget fashion a little while, but as every one knows all about this great city and not all know about the new things in active preparation for the special benefit of American women, I think I must put a muzzle on my pen and hold it down to work.

I went into a "magazin" today, where our bonnets and hats are all designed, and there I saw such sights as made my hair fairly stand on end. There were clown hats of white felt—we've got to wear them—and there are all sorts of military styles from Napoleon's tricorne down to a common soldier's headgear. There are great ugly scoop bonnets with "tabs" at the sides and assertive crowns, and these have big plumes which bend forward and sidewise, held with enormous loops of stiffened ribbon. Some of them have frills of lace along the inside, and one or two I noticed had a few flowers down the inside of the tabs, where they would actually rest against the cheeks.

I asked the head woman why that was thus and she said that the most pronounced of the styles were for the American market, and she added that the Frenchwomen would not wear a thing unless sure that it was becoming, while an American would wear anything that was the style whether becoming or not. And she furthermore said that Americans all like the showy and striking, and they always deviated from their own fine taste in making up for our market. That made me mad. We pay our money and should not be treated like savages.

The fancy goods houses are getting up the daintiest and cunningest little dress caps for afternoon wear, and they call them "tay keps," meaning tea caps. They are filmy fluffs and puffs of white and pale tinted silk muslin, stiff white mull or lace. They are not much larger than one's hand, but they are so pert and coquettish, so dainty and cute, that everybody will wear them. The most of them are white, with a rosette of baby ribbon, or a tiny tuft of marabout, or a fine osprey aigrette, or a small bunch of small and delicate flowers. One was made of black dotted net over fine mull, with a full quilling of lace over mull and a small bunch of blue velvet forgetmenots in the front, which raised the quilling to a coquettish point. A few have a butterfly bow made of fine thread lace, the ends of the lace falling backward over the hair in a barb.

As nearly as one can judge from present indications the 1830 styles will be accentuated for the fall and winter, most particularly for all home costumes and most street gowns. I was shown in another place a round dozen of gowns being made for Sarah Bernhardt, who sent her own designs for them, but it seems that she laid no restrictions on their reproduction, for several of them are being copied, and one was just finished and being tried on by a young American lady now purchasing her wedding outfit. This special gown was of peach blow satin duchess, with full skirt plain from top to bottom, but of the richest goods, and the skirt was stiffened about to the knees. There was a moss green velvet belt and dull gold buckle. The sleeves were gigot, very large and very long, so that there were wrinkles all down the arms. The waist was made with a yoke, which was pointed in front and on the back, while the rest was gathered in to the belt. There was a high double ruff of fine white lace at the neck.

The modiste has a colored design to show how the hair should be dressed to be in full keeping with this quaint gown. The hair is parted in the middle and laid high upon each temple in loose curls. The back is a French twist, with a narrow high square comb, over which is laid a puff of the hair, and this is held by a large double bow of pink gauze ribbon. I forgot to mention that the skirt is cut demitrain. It makes a lovely gown. The bertha is of duchess lace and is plaited full on the shoulders and finished with small bows of ribbon the exact shade of the satin.

A tour of all the exporting houses and the dressmakers shows that black is to be the prevailing color, and black and white either in stripes or very large plaids will be very much worn. These plaids have designs, some of them over a foot square, but they are not at all vulgar, as the lines and squares are made up in new combinations that show an agreeable surface. It does not look plaidy, but has an evenness that causes you to forget the crossed lines. Many of them have the pattern bias, or diamond shaped. The all black dress materials are superb in fineness, bloom and design, and the different patterns in brocade, basket weave, stripes and swivel brocade are beautiful and highly artistic. The silk warp henriettas and similar fabrics are simply exquisite and more distinguished than silk. There is also a long list of grays with black or white, or both, threads thrown in irregularly, making indistinct stripes and plaids.

There are many novelties in colored woolen goods, but nothing very interesting. The toned reps and tweeds of last season are again put forward with some new colors and combinations, but every one here says it will be a great black and white season, and that very large plaids, made mostly on the bias, will be worn very generally. I am sorry, for I am too little for big plaids, and I look too insignificant for anything in all black. But the greatest good for the greatest number is my motto.

The Champs Elysees, instead of being deserted, is more crowded than ever of an afternoon or Sunday, but it has a different class, and these people are all on foot, a few in hired carriages, and a good many on bicycles, and I must say that it is a pretty sight to notice the possibilities of lawn and ordinary cotton goods. Few wear anything but washable dresses, but the colors are so well chosen, the dresses so exquisitely neat and so well made that they are more than pretty. No speck or spot of soil is seen on one. The hands are covered with well fitting cotton or silk gloves, the boots or low shoes are so trim, and the hat always just what it should be, and the indescribable air of the woman who respects her dress is over them all. A Frenchwoman is French through and through, and neatness and the sense of the fitness of things are born in her.

The bicycle costumes are wonderful, and some of them are more than vulgar, as persons who wear them evidently do so for the purpose of making a display of their figures. But there are hundreds of nice girls who enjoy a ride and who dress neatly and in a modest way, but French taste makes it necessary for them to add a few little touches of bright color or trimming to the otherwise rather sober dress. One pretty bicycling costume might please some of our young ladies, so I will describe it. The skirt was of light brown cheviot, and it reached to the ankle nearly, and was edged with a band of persian embroidery. There was a belt and the forearm sleeves of the same, and a low collar also of the persian work. The blouse was of crepon, a shade darker than the skirt. The sailor hat was of white straw, with brown ribbon. The brown was on the snuff shade, which is an excellent one not to show dust. The feet are encased in dainty laced boots with brown cloth tops. No French girl would wear a tennis shoe nor one with a low flat heel to save her life. She just simply couldn't.

By the way, one sees a good many laced shoes now—pretty, high prunella boots with varnished tips and laced with silk cords. On the tops are little silk tassels or round silk pompons hanging by silken cords. They are very neat and pretty, particularly for children. These bootees come well up above the ankle and are sometimes scalloped and sometimes plain.

Among the places visited in search of the fashionable instead of the picturesque I found a glove house, and there

PARIS BICYCLE COSTUME.

was told that the prettiest gloves would have lace insertings near the top and that some of the nicest evening gloves would have embroidery or fine steel beading and that black glace kid would be the elegant glove of the season. They are making them, however, for the American market in quite showy colors. Do they think we are a pack of sayages, I wonder? Gray dressed kid in two, three and four buttons will be much worn, and where practicable gloves will match the colors in gowns.

I am also told that there will be quite a run on Marie Antoinette scarfs and fichus in mull, muslin and lace, nearly all finished with plain ruffles, grilled or fluted.

As to wraps, they will be "so various" that it would be difficult to mention them all, but the Spanish or military cape of velvet, cloth or plush, lined with satin, will be the best favorite for dress, and the long array of smart jackets will just suit the young and the busy women. The lapels and the collars are wide and striking, and besides them there is a legion of short wraps of lace, silk and velvet, not differing widely from those of spring. Many rich carriage wraps will be of maletasse and black plush richly embroidered in black silk in superb raised figures.

MARY DEREWENT.

Paris, August, 1893.

B. C. BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting of the Council Yesterday—A Registration of Partnerships Act Promised Next Session.

Cold Storage Discussed in a Letter From the Representative of English Capitalists.

A meeting of the Council of the British Columbia Board of Trade was held yesterday morning, President A. C. Flumerfelt being in the chair. The members present were Messrs. T. B. Hall, A. L. Belyea, H. F. Heisterman, G. Leiser, C. E. Renouf and H. E. Connon. A number of important matters came before the council in communications which were read.

The Postmaster-General wrote that the Government had no objection to the Northern Pacific company's steamers carrying mail from the Orient, but this was a matter for the Oriental companies to deal with. Mr. Connon explained that the department at Ottawa must have misunderstood the request of the Board, which was that mail should be sent by the first steamer leaving here for the Orient instead of being sent to San Francisco, as was frequently the case, when quicker despatch could be had by using the N. P. steamers. The question will be again taken up with the Department.

Mr. Gordon Hunter, Crown Solicitor, wrote that he was requested by the Attorney General to state that at the next session of the Legislature a bill would be introduced to provide for the registration of partnerships. This letter was received with thanks, as there has been a good deal of complaint in times past about inconvenience and litigation frequently arising from non-registration.

Mr. W. G. Andrewartha, of Melbourne, Australia, inquired, in a long letter, if the B. C. Board of Trade would co-operate in endeavoring to get some Canadian exhibits at an international exhibition which is to be held next year at Hobart Town, Tasmania. The exhibition was endorsed, and the Secretary will supply the writer with all the information possible. Those who are intending exhibitors, or would like some information about the exhibition, are requested to communicate with the B. C. Board of Trade.

Mr. J. B. McKilligan, representing a syndicate of English capitalists, wished information with regard to cold storage—what amount of patronage could be expected, etc.—stating that his principals were prepared, should fair support be received, to go into the business on an extensive scale. Mr. Flumerfelt said he had had a conversation with Mr. McKilligan, who was not at liberty now to make public the names of his principals, but who had assured him that Hon. Col. Baker was acquainted with them and could vouch for their bona fides. It was decided to call a special meeting to discuss the question.

The question of the relations of landlord and tenant was brought up by Mr. Flumerfelt, who spoke of the complaints made by furniture dealers especially, who were made the victims of the law very frequently. They supplied the furniture for a residence, and as soon as it was inside the door the landlord could come down and seize it for back rent. Mr. Hall did not see why landlords should have any prior claim. Not one landlord suffered for every hundred merchants who were "bilked." Ald. Belyea drew attention to the difference between the Ontario law and that of this Province. In Ontario the landlord can only seize furniture, etc., for three months' back rent, the balance having to be recovered by suit, the same as any other debt. Mr. G. Leiser also considered the present law a hardship, and after a general discussion it was decided to lay the matter before the Provincial Government.

Amongst other matters brought up were the following: It was decided to post the names of delinquents who had not paid their dues, as provided by the by-laws. The Sherbrooke and Saginaw Boards of Trade promised to assist as far as possible in encouraging trade between Canada and Australia. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce asked the co-operation of the B. C. Board of Trade in encouraging the Nicaraguan canal project, and will be informed that the Board realized the benefits that would result from the carrying out of the project. Mr. James Huddart, of the Canadian-Australian SS. Co., wrote regretting exceedingly the omission of Victoria on the company's pamphlets, but promised to give it especial prominence in the matter to be printed hereafter.

The meeting adjourned at noon.

I.O.G.T. GRAND LODGE.

Opening of the Eighth Annual Session—A Public Welcome Extended to the Delegates.

The eighth annual session of the Grand Lodge I.O.G.T. of the Province opened yesterday afternoon in the Temperance Hall, Pandora street, delegates being present from all parts of the Province. The afternoon was spent in conferring the Grand Lodge degree and receiving reports from various officers and committees dealing with the work of the past year, the progress of the order, and other matters of interest in the cause of temperance.

In the evening a public reception was tendered the visiting officers and delegates at the Victoria theatre. Mayor Beaven occupied the chair, there being present a very large number who enjoyed the music, singing and speeches, and thoroughly appreciated the event. His Worship, on taking the chair, made a neat opening speech, assuring the Grand Lodge delegates, who were present, seated on the platform, that their welcome to Victoria was a hearty one, and he hoped they would have occasion to remember it with feelings of pleasure. After this the musical programme prepared was gone through with, the various numbers being very well received and there being numerous encores—tokens of appreciation. The programme, as will be seen below, was interspersed with speeches, addresses of welcome and responses, the time being very pleasantly occupied until after 10 o'clock. The complete programme was as follows:

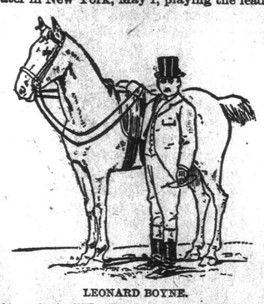
Opening Ode	Grand Lodge
Piano Solo	Mr. Burnett
Address of Welcome	Mayor Beaven
Response	Rev. A. E. Green
Solo	Mr. H. Firth
Address from Subordinate Lodges	Miss Bamfield
Response	Mr. C. S. Keith
Solo	Miss Duffy
Address from W.C.T.U.	Mrs. Spofford
Response	Rev. Mr. Calvert
Solo	Rev. H. Webb
Address from Royal Templars	Rev. J. E. Coombs
Response	Rev. R. J. Irwin
Solo	Mr. Russell
Duet	Messrs. J. G. Brown and H. Firth
Solo	Mr. J. G. Brown
Address	Rev. S. Cleaver
"God Save the Queen."	

There is a large amount of business to transact to-day, including the election of officers. The meeting is to commence at 10 o'clock.

AN INTERESTING VISITOR.

He Is an Actor, but He Enjoys the Race Track and Stable.

Mr. Leonard Boyne was until recently the leading man at the famed Drury Lane theater in London. He is now in this country and will open the new American theater in New York, May 1, playing the lead-



LEONARD BOYNE.

ing role in "The Prodigal Daughter." On landing in this country, instead of rushing off to inspect the theater, Mr. Boyne rushed off to inspect all the stables and race tracks within a day's journey of New York, and he has already established himself firmly in the esteem of that large class of society men who are never happy when far away from the stable or the kennel.

Mr. Boyne, in addition to being one of the most popular actors in England, is one of the most enthusiastic of sportsmen and has a very respectable racing stable and kennel at his home. He is a good looking blond of about 38, dresses in the height of style and is the most decided anglicized Irishman—he was born in Dublin—who has ever graced our shores. When it comes to talking about theaters, he simply remarks: "Aw, my deah boy, don't talk shop, ye know. It's so beastly stupid. Let's talk about horses and hounds. They're so much nicer, ye know."

LOVES THE FLY ROD.

Says She Had Rather Fish Than Go to Heaven.

Miss Cornelia T. Crosby is the most enthusiastic and successful fly rod fisher of the gentler sex in the country. In her fondness for nature, and especially the woods, Miss Crosby reminds one of Thoreau. She recently declared after a visit to several of the large eastern cities that there is nothing which would tempt her to live any length of time away from her beloved Maine forests. Of herself she says: "It is the easiest thing in life to describe me. I am a plain woman of uncertain age, standing 6 feet in my stockings. I have earned my bread for a good many years doing the work of a bank cashier. I scribble a bit for various sporting journals, and I would rather fish any day than go to heaven."

CORNELIA T. CROSBY.

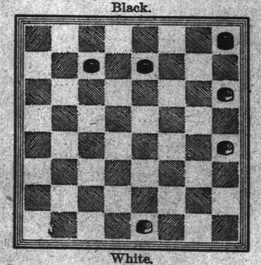
Miss Crosby's dress when fishing at Rangeley lakes in Maine is simple and strong. The rod with which she accomplishes her feats of trout fishing weighs 4½ ounces and has never been injured, although she has been using it for years. Her fishing outfit is worth $125. She is a great walker and does not in the least mind a tramp of from 10 to 20 miles. Miss Crosby is an excellent shot as well as a female Izaak Walton.

Many men of national fame have camps at Rangeley lake, where they spend part of each summer with their families. Among these are Senator Frye and ex-Governor John D. Long and others, and not only in their camps, but in their city homes, Miss Crosby is a welcomed guest. In camp she is known as "Miss Fly Rod," and Governor Long in honor of her calls his favorite camp "Fly Rod's Fancy." When she first began to write, she took this as her nom de plume. She is an especial favorite with the newspaper men of Maine, as is evidenced by a handsome gold watch with a trout taking the fly engraved on the case, which was presented to her by the Maine Press association a year ago. The especial circumstance which called out this substantial token of appreciation was in last July, when the association was taking an outing excursion. Miss Crosby went out early one morning and came in with trout enough for an abundant breakfast for the entire party.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 214—By G. H. Slocum.

Black.

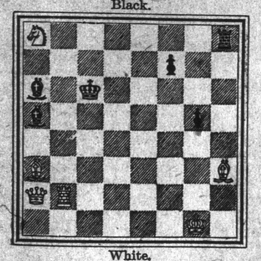


White.

Black to move and win.

Chess Problem No. 214—By W. Meredith.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 213:

White.	Black.
1..18 to 22	1..25 to 18
2..19 to 23	2..18 to 27
3.. 4 to 8	3..12 to 8
4..10 to 6	4.. 8 to 19
5.. 6 to 15, and wins	

Chess problem No. 213:

White.

Key move, Kt to K 6

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