LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL News of the Day Selected from Thurs-

day's Evening Times. To Examine a Judge. Mr. Justice Drake to-day dismissed an application on the part of the New Westminster Southern Railway for an order directing the examination of His Honor Bole, one of the plaintiffs in the

To Change the Plan. -Mr. Justice Walkem will to-morrow hear an application on the part of the City of Kootenay Land and Improvement Company, Limited, for leave to deposit an amended plan of lot 204, group 1. district of Kootenay, in lieu of the plan deposited on March 7th last.

Salmon Run Good. Canneryman Alexander Ewen of Westminster, who is in town and registered at the Driard, reports the run in spring salmon this year very good. The salmon kings will can as many sockeye as they can catch. The market is fair, and there are no limitations on the pack this year. on the pack this year.

Kingston Nearly Ready. It is expected that the City of Kingston will make her first trip from Tacoma to Victoria next Sunday. She has been thoroughly overhauled at Tacoma. She might sooner have been on her regular route had it not been that the workmen had a dispute with one of the contractors for the repairs.

For the Dog Catchers. For the Dog Catchers.

In the police barracks this morning were found six ropes. They were each nicely wrapped up and were placed on the windowsill. On the bundle was a placard marked "For the dog-catchers." It is thought some practical joker attended the council meeting last night, heard the discussion on making the police dog-catchers, and generously supplied them with their initial outfit.

Called and Admitted. Mr. Allan S. Dumbleton, an English solicitor, who has been practising for some time in Victoria, has passel a satisfactory examination for call to the satisfactory examination for the same same and will henceforth be styled "bar-rister and solicitor." Mr. H. A. Lavell rister and solicitor." Mr. H. A. Lavell has likewise passed a satisfactory ex-amination and is entitled to be admitted a solicitor. The examiners were A. Richards, Q.C., and D. M. Eberts,

Celebration Notes.

The regatta committee will hold a eeting to-morrow night, by which time all the entries for the races except the club events must be in. The programme of the races will be fully arranged.

Neat invitations have been sent to the mayors of the Mainland, Island and und cities, as well as to other representative men. The band committee will meet to-morrow to consider tenders for supplying

To Go to the Asylum.

John W. Little, aged 15, who was brought into the police station two weeks ago for safe keeping and subsequently discharged, will be taken to the Westminster insane asylum to-night Officer Abel. Little's parents, who live at Spring Ridge, are unable to control the actions of the boy. His case is not a very bad one, and it is thought that with the treatment he will receive on the mainland he will soon be able to again return to his relations.

Why Was He Shooting? Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon vicinity of the bear pit, Beacon Hill. He ran to the spot and saw a Chinaman. He asked the celestial who did the shooting. The Chinaman refused to answer and was promptly searched, with the result that a revolver was found in his pocket. He was taken to the police station, where he gave the name of Ah Tel. Pending a further investigation a charge of carrying con cealed weapons was registered against

Wilson vs. Perrin. This case was tried last month before the Chief Justice and a common with the result that a verdict for \$600 against the defendant was brought in. The defendant gave notice of application for a new trial on the ground of misdi-rection and the plaintiff's solicitor at once made the usual application for se-The latter application curity for costs. came before Mr. Justice Drake in Chambers and was by him dismissed on the ground that he had no jurisdiction to An appeal from this decision was taken to the higher court and to-day the Divisional Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice Walkem sat to hear the argument. Mr. Robert Cassidy supports and Mr. McPhillips opposes the appeal.

"David Copperfield."

Some interesting facts connected with Dickens' "David Copperfield" have been revealed by Charles Dickens, the young-"I have," he says, my mother's authority for saying—she told me at the time of the publication of Mr. Foster's volume, and asked me to make the fact public if, after her death, an opportunity should arise—that the story was read to her in strict confidence by father, who, at the time intimated his intention of publishing it by and by as a portion of his autobiography. From this purpose she endeavored to dissuade on the ground that he had spoken with undue harshness of his father, and especially of his mother; and with so much success that he eventually decided that he would be satisfied with working it into "David Copperfield."

A Wild Runaway.

The most exciting runaway which oc curred in this city for many a day took place last evening about 7:30. A team of horses attached to a hack, the property of Walter Millington, took fright some distance up View street, and came down that thoroughfare at a frightful pace, the hack swinging behind them and seeming scarcely to touch the ground. The maddened animals reachel Broad street and tried to turn, but the momentum was too great and they crashed into the fence next Messrs, Williams' ook-bindery, smashing the timbers and morning.

damaging the hack. This, however, did not stop the animals, they struggled free and tore up View street to Dou-glas, along Douglas and down Fort at the same terrific gait, then turned into Government street, smashed the hack against a telephone pole and left it, and were eventually stopped at the corner of Johnson street. It was simply miraculous that nobody was killed or injured.

To Aid the Celebration. Steve O'Brien.
M. Powers.
Davidson Bros.
Taylor Mill Co.
L. Marboeuf (Poodie Dog).
Fred'k Norris.
C. Morley.
T. H. Tye.
Philifps Bros.

BROTHER JOURNALISTS.

Arrival of the Northwest Press Association_Business Transacted To-Day. 3 The members of the Western Canadian Press Association, accompanied in many instances by their wives and families, the party numbering nearly 50, arrived in the city last evening on the Islander, on their annual jaunt. The Association is made up principally of publishers from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and was until this morning only a temporoary organization.

However it is now thoroughly organized with a full set of energetic officers and good clear constitution. The visitors were met a good clear constitution.

The visitors were met at the wharf by Messrs. Ellis, Templeman, Carley, Potts and McIntyre of the local press, and escorted to the Hotel Victoria. The complete roster as shown by the register at the hotel is as follows:

Mr. Weidman and wife, Record, Rat Mr. Weidman and wife, Record, Rat Portage; C. H. Mathers (secretary-treas-urer) and wife, Register, Nepawa; D. Cannon and wife, Tribune, Minnedosa; Mrs. Hampton, Spectator, Rapid City; R. A. F. Moore, Times, Brandon; T. H. Preston, Expositor, Brantford, Ont.; J. B. Graham and wife, Enterprise, Me-lita: G. S. B. Perry and wife Plaindeal-ser Souris: R. Tennyson, Spectator, Mooer, Souris; B. Tennyson, Spectator, Moo-somin; J. K. McInnis, Standard, Regina; somin: J. K. McInnis, Standard, Regina: D. McDonald and mother, Express, Carberry; G. W. Rogers, News, Carberry; J. K. Drinnen and sister, Times, Medicine Hat: Mr. Matthews, Portage la Prairie; Mrs. McIntyre, Winnipeg; Mrs. Cobold, Rat Portage; Will J. White (president) and daughter, Sun, Brandon; R. L. Richardson and wife, Tribune, Winnipeg; D. Philip and wife, Gazette, Winnipeg; J. K. Barrett and wife, Northwest Review, Winnipeg; R. Waugh and wife, Nor'West Farmer, Winnipeg; R. G. Matthews, Gazette, Macleod; J. A. McCrossin and wife, News, Rat Portage; R. H. Spedding and wife, Mercury, Manitou; J. B. Spurr, Times, Emerson; W. H. Daubney and wife, Times, Deloraine; W. J. Robinson, Review, Portage la Prairie; G. C. King, Herald, Calgary; T. B. Braden, Tribune, Calgary; F. Lang, Times, Moose Jaw.

The association met in convention at 10:30 this morning at the board of trade rooms with W. J. White president pro tem. and C. H. Mathers, secretary pro tem, at his desk. All the members were present. President White fead his anpresent. President White fead his annual address in which he recounted the must be subtracted from the values now loting to determine what new books reached, leaving \$279,494.50. To this shall be bought takes place each month. obstacles in the way of ganization on its feet in the days of its infancy, covering later its successful start and outlining the hopes for the future. He paid a splendid tribute to the work of Mr. Mathers.

The work of organization began on the question of British Columbia newspaper men affiliating. Messrs. Ellis, Templeman, Carley, Richardson, McInnis, Gosnell Spurr, Braden and Preston spoke. It was agreed that for general purposes it would possibly be a good idea, but that it was hardly practicable. The matter, however, was left open.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the report of the finance committee adopted. The election of committee adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows: President White; first Vice-President, R. H. Spedding; second Vice-President, T. B. Braden; Secretary-Treasurer, C. H. Mathers: Executive Committee, R. L. Richardson, W. H. Daubney, J. K. Mc-Innis and J. Lang; Auditors, J. A. Mc-Crossin and D. Philip.

The meeting then adjourned to the call of the chair. This afternoon the members of the party are the guests of the City Council and are being driven about town. To-morrow they will visit Esquimalt and the war ships. On Sat-urday some of the party go to Nanaimo and some to Seattle. A start for home-will be made probably on Monday.

He Knew What She Wanted He Knew What She Wanted.

A very amusing incident occurred a few days ago at a large and well-known bookseller's not a hundred miles from Trafaigar square. The manager of this business is famous among book buyers alike for his courtesy and his wide knowledge of authors and their editions. So in cases of doubt he is always appealed to. On this occasion a distinguished looking lady and her daughter wanted a volume of Edward Lear's works, but were not quite certain which one.

"I feel sure," said the gentleman in ques-"I feel sure," said the gentleman in question, "from what you say that it is the old nursery rhymes volume you wish—the one, you will of course remember, with the nonsense verse in it, such as "There Was an Old Lady of Leeds." Utimately the book was found and the ladies left. Then the speaker suddenly recollected, to his inexpressible horror, that his visitor was no other than the Duchess of Leeds!—London Chronicle.

Heavy Loss by Fire Colfax, Wash., May 18.—Word has eached here that a disastrous fire broke out at Starbuck last night, involving a loss of over \$300,000. Before it was extinguished it had destroyed 13 fine locomotives, the Union Pacific machine and car shops, the round house and all the other property of the company ex-

San Francisco, May 18.—A light earthquake shock was felt in this city a few minutes after 10 o'clock this

cept the coal bunkers.

DRPRICE'S

Geam Baking Powder

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard

TRAMWAY. AND SEWERACE

The City Council Considers These Im portant Subjects Last Evening.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON TRAMWAY

By-Law to Borrow \$700,000 for Sewerage Purposes Introduced and Advanced a few Stages—The Amount to be Borrowed in two Equal Sums of \$350,000 Each.

The first business taken up at last evening's special meeting of the council was the finance committee's report, reing the payment of certain ac-

The same committee reported that they could not recommend any appropriation to advertise the city in the Toronto Globe as proposed by Mr. J. C.

Ald. Miller's motion relative to the destruction of certain buildings on Fisgard street was carried, and the owners were given ten days in which to carry out the

order.
The following report was laid on the table for further consideration:
"In accordance with their instructions, Messrs. Austin and Heywood, on May 1, submitted their report, which is hereto appended. Per that report we find the tramway company has received from all sources: Cash. to the amount of\$546,059 30 Land, as subsidy, valued at 20,000 00

Aggregating\$566,059 30 "But as the land was not cash, but pnly represents cash value, it necessarily leaves actual cash receipts at \$546,only represents cash value, it necessa 059.30

"They have expended for all branches up to March 31, 1893, \$548,266.93. "If from this we subtract wages account (\$105,000.00), and sum written off, loss by fire (\$39,601.37)) we have the sum of \$403,665.56, which sum, it is presumed, is represented in plant, tools, machinery and other accessories. It will be borne in mind that the tramway company's valuation of these things was placed at \$410,120.50.
"Mechanical and electric experts we

next set to work to determine what the present market value of all appliances might be fairly appraised at. You committee secured as expert on the me chanical department, Mr. Cartinel, and by his report the value of the nechani-cal department is placed at \$56,264.00. "An electrician, Mr. Packard, was next secured to report upon the condition and value of the entire electrical apparatus and cars of the company, as well as the roadbed, overhead wires, etc., of the entire route traversed by the company's cars. His estimate places the value of everything, as at present existing, at \$229,318.50.

"From this sum must be made a reduction, and as it is very peculiar the committee wish to call particular attention thereto. The electrician was in-structed to report upon the condition of the roadbed and estimate the cost of putting the same in first class repair. His estimate was \$10,000. To make assurance doubly sure your committee. through the mayor, instructed the city surveyor to go over the line and estimate the cost of putting the line in good re-Now, neither of these gentlemen pair. knew of the other being engaged on the same branch of work. The engineer reported his estimate at \$11,088, or \$1088 more than the electrician. He also took into consideration, what the electrician did not, the macadamizing of the roadway between the rails, and estimates that it would cost, at \$400 a mile, \$5000, making over the electrician \$6088, which we add the inventory and value of the electric lighting plant \$52,432.25. In the matter of realty we feel that severity rather than leniency has been accorded to the company, for we took the value as they are placed on the city assessment books, viz., \$48,760. Total, \$380,686.78.
"In addition to the severity in valuing the land must be borne in mind the fact of the company losing over four acres of their land for streets, for which no value has been placed. There is another asset which the company claim, and your committee think justly, that is, the water power agreement with the Esquimalt Water company.

Their estimate of the same is \$250,000.
"Your committee have labored hard on this proposition and can find but one solution thereto, which is arrived at as follows: In case the city is lighted with electricity by the city, the saving which can be effected through the contract will be fully \$14,000 per annum. thing will produce or save \$14,000 per annum, it is worth the capital sum of per cent. which will yield \$14,000, which is. in round numbers, \$240,000.00. Yet. this sum looks so amazingly large that we have reduced the same 10 per cent., which leaves the value of the contract at \$196,000.00-or value of everything, \$576,686.75, being a depreciation of the company's estimate of the difference between \$660,000.00 and \$576,686.75—

\$83,323.25. (Signed.) Monroe Miller, Edward Bragg, S. T. Styles." Ald. McKillican was granted leave to introduce his by-law relative to the closing of barber shops on Sunday.

Ald. Styles' sewerage loan by-law was introduced. The by-law proposes to borrow \$300,000 for sewerage purposes. The introducer said that in his opinion the way proposed by the by-law was the only feasible plan to complete the sewers. Ald. Styles thought it would

nfair to borrow money to build sewers while the local improvement by-law was in force. would have to do the work on their own streets by the local improvement system, while others would have the work one out of the general revenue. would like to hear an expression of pub lic opinion on the question. The fair-est way of doing the work was by the ocal improvement system.

Ald. McKillican thought it was the

of the citizens to have a sewerage loan by-law placed before them. was sure the system of borrowing money to complete the sewers would give satis-Ald. Miller was in this instance in fa-

vor of local improvement.

Ald. Baker objected to the by-law, as t did not say what portion of the city it was proposed to sewer. It just proposed to borrow \$300,000 for sewers, but for what sewers no one knew. The sewers should be constructed under the local improvement by-law. He was sat-isfied, however, that the by-law would be defeated if placed before the people. The residents in the suburbs would vote against the by-law, as they would stand the chance of having to build their sewers by the local improvement system after they had paid for sewering other portions of the city.

Ald. Belyea opposed the by-law. If the by-law proposed to borrow enough to sewer the whole city there would be no objection to it, but the present by-law would only do a small amount of

work.
Mayor Beaven thought the citizens were in favor of completing the sewers by borrowing money on the credit of the city. The by-law could, if passed to-night, be placed before the ratepayers with other by-laws that were ready, and thus public opinion could be expressed, and if the by-law was defeated no time would have been lost. Of course, the would have been lost. Of course the

Ald. Styles said, in regard to the complaint about the outlying districts not being sewered, that those districts had been benelted while the centre of the city had been shamefully neglected. Several parties who had erected large buildings in the centre of the city had been forced to construct their own sewers and stand a chance of having what they had spent refunded. The local improvement system would tripple some of the small property owners.

The by-law was read and the council went into committee to consider it.

Ald. Belyes moved an amendment providing that \$700,000 be inserted in the by-law in place of \$300,000. The amendment was adopted, as was another providing that the money should be borrowed in two equal issues of \$350,000 each.

The committee rose and reported progress and will meet again to-morrow evening to further consider the by-law.

The council adjourned at 10:10.

KEEPING POSTED.

An English Idea in Clubs Adopted by the Wife of a New York Lawyer.

English woman, recently married An English woman, recently married to a New York lawyer with a home in the suburbs, is trying an interesting experiment in the way of a literary and book-lending society. The system she has adopted has been used in suburban towns in England and in many of the larger provincial cities for more than larger provincial cities for more than half a century. In fact, there is a society in Rochester, England, which claims to have had it in continual use for more than 100 years. There is probably no system exactly like it, however, in this part of the world. The main obthis part of the world. ject of this system is to supply books to women who have ample time for reading and are eager to keep pace with all that is interesting in the tremendous rush of contemporaneous literature. A man with even a moderate income cannot afford to keep his wife supplied with new books and magazines as they come but. The cheapest new novel, if it is worth anything, will be sure to cost 50 cents. In nine cases out of ten the worth anything, will be sure to cost 50 cents. In nine cases out of ten the first price is more likely to be \$1.50. To be sure, almost everything nowadays ultimately drifts into the cheap edition, but it is after the book has ceased to be fresh in the minds of the public and people have ceased to talk about it. And then, when an intelligent woman reads a good novel, she likes to talk to somebody about it. Her husband hasn't time to read, and the acquaintances she

visits have never even heard of it.

literary Englishwoman found herself

this plight, so she interested herself in forming a club similar to the one she beonged to at her English home.

The idea is a simple one. Forty or fifty persons in a town organize a book society. That is the name usually given to them in England. It has been found advisable to have at least 40 members, and not to have more than The Rochester society meets every winter and summer, in the Old Bull Hotel, made famous in the "Pickwick Papers." The society hires a room, cheerful and comfortable, which is placed at its disposal one night each week. The landlord allows the members to keep a large cupboard in the room, in which to store books. These books are in charge of a secretary. The position is simply an honorary one, but the members usually make the secretary who attends to business a very substantial Christmas present—a piece of silver or some article of household furniture, perhaps. The members determine by ballot what books shall be purchased, but it devolves upon the secretary to buy them. He is supposed to get discount prices from publishers. Bal-If 20 or more members find it expedient to purchase some new book or series of books issued between balloting meetngs-such, for instance, as Stanley's latest record of his travels or a new volume of a popular encyclopedia the secretary must get it for them when they present a request in writing. All the money subscribed is not de

oted to buying new books and magaznes. In every society there are a few members who prefer to read and even re-read Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, and numerous other standard writers. wants of these people must be and are provided for to a reasonable extent. Each member may draw three books at one time, but is not allowed to keep any book for more than 14 days. If it is a book which is in demand the time is limited to one week. Every two years the books belonging to the society are assorted by the secretary into lots of equal value and are "drawn" by the different members in a lottery. member present has the right to draw one number. In this way the "cupboard" of the society is kept free from "deadwood," and the individual members are able to build up a solid little library at home. Every member eventgets his money back in books. As to the cost of running a society of this kind, perhaps the best criterion would be the Rochester society. Each member pays 25 cents at initation and 12 cents a week dues. If he gets behind in his dues he is fined six cents for each week. If he neglects it for more than month his name is dropped. The a month his name is dropped. money collected in this way found ample to run the society and keep the members abreast of new literature The weekly meetings are largely devoted to discussion. Two or three of the newest books are usually taken up. The talk is mostly conversational, al-

keep the members from all talking at

though the secretary is supposed to exercise some control of the meeting and

Casey was digging a ditch in the street in front of his house for the purpose of making a connection with the sewer. He had a large pile of dirt thrown up in the roadway, and he was rapidly increasing it when stopped by a policeman.

"Phat are yez doin' there, Casey?"

"Don't yer see O'im diggin?"

"Hov yez a permit to blockade the sthrate with that pile of dirt?"

"Oi hov not."

"Thin, don't yer know that yez hov no right to put thot dirt there?"

"Phat will Oi do wid it, thin?" enquired the puzzled Casey.

"Oh, jist dig another hole an' t'ro it in," answered the man of the brass buttons as he sauntered slowly away, swinging his club.—Boston Journal. Easy When You Know How.

Railways in Asiatic Turkey.

At a dinner in connection with the Syria-Ottoman Railway Company, at the Charing-cross Hotel, Mr. Pilling said that the railway from Acre to Damascus had become an absolute necessity, and could not be delayed without not only retarding the general development of Syria, but also, in the present competitive condition of the world's markets, compelling the abandonment of probably a considerable proportion of the country now in a state of excellent cultivation. Along the whole of the coast of Syria there was only one point from which a railway could be carried into the interior of the country on gradients permissible for the efficient and economical working of a railway with the standard gauge or without incurring enermous expense in tunnel and bridge work. This point was at Acre, whence the company's railway ran along the plain for 55 miles to the Sea of Galliee, where the hill slope of the Hauran was traversed for seven to ten miles by gradients whose maximum was never more than one in 40, and where tunnelling would not exceed half a mile in length. From the summit of this hill they gained the plateau, which then carried them right to Damascus on the easiest of gradients. The Kishon would be Railways in Asiatic Turkey.

overy for the Imperial dominions of actent position as a principal contri-to, and as the through highway of, rid's commerce. Final decisions had

QUAKERISM ON THE WANE.

The Sect Now Forms but an Element in Philadelphia.

It will surprise many to be informed that the quaker element in Philadelphia forms an exceedingly small part of the ommunity. The friends prefer the derby and silk tile with the cutaway coat to the dress whih this sect so many years affected. It is only when the yearly meeting period arrives that there comes flocking from the surrounding counties friends in sombre garb, and they are as much of a curiosity as are any other distinctive class of peo-ple. Therefore the title "Quaker City" as applied to Philadelphia is practically

When Elias Hicks, through his teaching, caused a split in the Society of Friends in 1827 over the question of the divinity of Christ, it marked the be the divinity of Christ, it marked the beginning of the decrease in the number of friends, which has been steadily going on ever since. The great quaker preacher wrought a revolution in this city, and the friends, estimated at that time to be 12,000, were equally divided between the two elements, the orthodox and the Hicksites. In 1880 the orthodox and the Hicksites branches did not have if the aggregate over 5000 not have in the aggregate over 5,000 members in Philadelphia. At that time there were 1,370 orthodox and 3,-600 Hicksites. Although the Hicksite end of the society is more numerous than its rival, the latter is much more wealthy. The orthodox friends own a vast amount of property, and point to the Wiser brothers, who are thought to be worth anywhere from \$3,000,000 to be worth anywhere from \$6,000,000,850 \$7,000,000, as some of their many money

While it is true that the followers of Elias Hicks have less of this world's goods than their orthodox rivals, they nevertheless have a large number of rich men. In spite of its accumulated wealth the orthodox element is generally admitted to adhere to the forms of the Society of Friends more strictly than the Hicksites. The reason assigned for this is that the latter branch is really undenominational, although it follows the general principles laid down by the society, and consequently has come more in centact with the world. The idea of the Hicksite branch is to allow its nbers great freedom of views and a right to consider all religious doctrines according to their personal choice. according to their personal choice. It will be a matter of only a few years before all the peculiarities of the society will disappear and they will be lost in the multitude of their church people. The influence of the remnant of quakerism is felt in the disposition of its followers to retard the march of improvement of the continuous transfer or the continuous transfer provement and the desire to exclusiveness characteristic of the dead generations. Their meeting houses, located in the most populous parts of the city, are surrounded by walls eight feet high, giving a prison aspect to the neighborhood.—New York Advertiser.

Electricity and Water Pipes. considerable amount of anxiety has corporations controlling water works. the discovery that the passage electric cars has a tendency to serious ly injure the water pipes of a city by causing electrolysis. At a recent meeting of a water works association in the east, an electrical engineer stated that in some cases under his observation, lead pipe had entirely disappeared by the action of the electric current, and a like result had attended the use of iron, galvanized iron, brass and "rustless' pipes. The corrosive action takes place where the current leaves the pipe, and not where it enters it, and the mena mentioned were undoubtedly ow-ing to the operation of electric cars. It is satisfactory to know that should the electrolysis of water pipes become so serious a question as it is thought by some it may, a certain remedy, although it would increase the cost of water in-stallations, would be the insulation of the conduits.

Microbes in Butter. A learned German has lately

publishing some "Bacteriological Studies on Butter," which contains facts that "Bacteriological Studies might be astonishing and alarming we were not gettting accustomed them. The samples on which the learned gentleman worked were "prepared from fresh cream and were investigated as soon as possible after the butter was made." The bacillus, however, had almade." The bacillus, however, had al-ready arrived, and had used his time in ready arrived, and had used his time in multiplying himself to such advantage that "one grain taken from the centre of the pat contained 2,465,555 microbes, while on the outside, in the same quantity, 47,250,000 were found." A grain, we may remind our readers, is only the twenty-eighth part of an ounce. idea may, therefore, be formed o number of micro-organisms that would go to the buttering of a plate of toast. "It is conceivable," says Mrs. Frankland, who contributes an article on this subject to Nature, "that the number of organisms swallowed with a moderatelysized slice of bread and butter may ex-ceed that of the whole population of ceed that of the whole population Europe." The question now is how much real butter goes to this intolerable The question now is how quantity of bacteria?

Fort Scott, Mo., May 17.—Hepler, a Crawford county village with a population of 80, was reduced to ashes yesterday morning. It is almost certain that the fire was started by the "Land League" of Crawford and Bourbon counties, which, a few years ago, was brought into national notice by its murders and wholesale thefts. Several of the league's members are now in the penitentiary. Hepler was the stronghold of the anti-leaguers. The league was organized several years ago for the purpose of protecting its members against the usurpation of land by the railroads and new settlers. It was supposed that the league had disbanded.

PARLIAMENT OF THE PEOPLE Manhood Suffrage the Present Aim of th Inhabitants of Sweden.

Manhood Suffrage the Present Aim of the Inhabitants of Sweden.

While the whole world has heard must about the movement for universal suffrage in Belgium, a similar movement of must more remarkable features has matured most unnoticed in Sweden. In the mid of last month, as related by the New Young a people's parliament of 130 memb met in Stockholm to act as the representives of more than 1,000,000 Swedish in who are not allowed to vote for region candidates. The people's parliament tains thirty workingmen, twenty-two in alists, twenty farmers, twenty-one is sans, seven shop-keepers, seven scheepers, seven scheepers, seven scheepers, seven scheepers, in the control of the regular parliament. The great jority of members demand the privileg suffrage for every male Swede of two one years or more. A few members, spicuously the female editor, Miss Rafavor granting the privilege of suffragall Swedes, men and women, of twent years or more. The people's parliament is promoting the cause of manhood suffaction of the regular parliament. I forts will be confined exclusively, how to promoting the cause of manhood suffactions will be confined exclusively, how to promoting the cause of manhood suffactions. Some time ago the lower of the regular parliament passed a void the property qualification. The pla of the property qualification. The pla to make the minimum of the taxal nual income which would qualify the second to the property qualification. The pla to make the minimum of the taxal nual income which would qualify the second to the property qualification. The pla to make the minimum of the taxal nual income which would qualify the second to the property parliament passed a void the property gualification. The pla to make the minimum of the taxal nual income which would qualify the second the property parliament passed a void the property parliament passed a void the property gualification. The pla of the property gualification when the taxal nual income which would qualify the second the property gualification when the t nual income which would qualify sesor to vote \$125 instead of \$200, sesor to vote \$125 instead of \$200, and increase the number of electors by a 180,000. The measure was rejected by upper house by a vote of 75 to 51. This fusal of the upper house to sanction a moderate reform of the laws applying the suffrage caused the Radicals and cialists to renew their agitation on the which have led to the choice and meaning the people's parliament.

THE BALKY HORSE. How He Was Induced to Start After Whipping and Other Tortures Failed

Along a street full of slush and mud

sorry-looking horse tugged a heavy loaded with sand that had been taken under the street, where a great was building a huge tunnel. Many had gone along the way before. He dropped a part of its load, which mixed with the dirt and the melting that a next mass was formed to mixed with the dirt and the melting so that a pasty mass was formed that life hard for a well intentioned horse was poorly fed, and hitched to a sand cart. Though on the rise of a hit sorry-looking horse seemed to be doing with its great burden. The great was added to by a burly driver wh perched on top, instead of walking side, as he should. While staggering under the double burden a great crack heard and the cruel lash of the whip down on the poor parting sides of the heard and the cruel lash of the whip down on the poor panting sides of the mal. The blow produced quite the op-effect from that calculated by the driver, for as soon as the horse for sting he stopped quite still. He backed. Furiously the driver jumped his perch. Instead of putting his she to the wheel, he gave the trembling by great lashing. The whip crashed a his legs and over his back. But the stood firm. When the driver becam hausted by whipping the horse, a stood firm. When the driver be hausted by whipping the horse, had formed. Among these were t had formed. Among these were the of other carts and street cars that is stopped by the horse balking in the track. These men lent their aid the stubborn horse. They prodded is sharp sticks; they tied cruel corditionague; they twisted his ears; drubbed in his mouth; and every parabody was made to suffer in the body was made to suffer in the stirring him. Just then a sweet, young woman came along. She mother of a boy who was fond of and there at once spoke from her volume of sympathy for the one be tured. Though quick to feel for the she was conally onick to act. She tured. Though quick to feel for the aning she was equally quick to act. She bout two apples from a near-by stand, and a boy to take them out to the rebel. In the standard stopped in despair, and withinking of some new punishment. To it was that the little boy with the approached the horse and followed by great brown eyes of the lady, lifted rosy fruit to it. Eagerly it snatched feast. The treat seemed to change horse's temper, for, munching the in a contemplative sort of way, he put his strength in the shafts and started so it was that the gentle thoughtfulness.

a kind heart did more than could many The Craze for Electric Railways The Craze for Electric Railways. Some of the state legislatures are mitting a grievous mistake in gran charters indiscriminately to intermiglectric railways, and giving them the run of the public highways, and this wout requiring them to pay any franctax for the privileges thus liberally stowed, says Franklin L. Pope in the gineering Magazine. This is a policy wono state can afford to pursue, and which is sure to ultimately result in waspread disaster. While most of the horse railroads which have been comed into electric roads have proved horse railroads which have been conveded into electric roads have proved veprofitable investments, it does not necessarily follow that tracks can be out do nevery cross country road and made become bonanzas for the bondholde merely because they are operated by electricity. It has by no means been satisf torily demonstrated that for distances for the miles where houly or his for its tances five or ten miles, where hourly or hourly trips of a small car are all that traffic requires, electricity possesses economical advantage over steam or eover horse power. The prevailing or for covering the rural districts with a lovery of electric reliways is evidently be for covering the rural districts with a net work of electric railways is evidently bein assiduously fostered by the manufacturer of electric apparatus in order to enlarge the market for their wares, and so long a the public can be induced to purchase an pay for these projects, enterprise and properity will doubtless continue to go han in hand. "The American public"—as the astute Mr. Gould once remarked—"ar fond of bonds."

So it was that the gentle thoughtfulnes

The Kangareo Doomed. The kangaroo plague has always been a great nuisance to the Australian squatters, for on an average these animals consume as much grass as a sheep. It is stated that on a sheep-run of 60,000 to 80,000 acres 10,000 kangaroos were killed annually for sty consequitive years and yet their numbers. on a sneep-run or 60,000 to 80,000 are 10,000 kangaroos were killed annually fix consecutive years and yet their number remained very formidable in the localit In the colony of South Australia hundred of thousands of kangaroos are slaughter annually for their skins and the bom offered by the authorities. The number these marsuplals in New South Wales 1889 was estimated to be over 4,000,00 and yet about 500,000 kangaroos and 650,00 wallables were destroyed in the colony what year. A bonus of 16 cents for eak kangaroo killed is offered in Australlahence the colonists are gradually exterminating these native animals. Over half million skins are annually shipped to Enland and a large number to North Amerito be converted into leather. The macr pidae include several kinds of kangaroand wallables. The progress of settleme in Australia has driven these animals from the more densely populated parts of the stralian continent, but in the count and unsettled districts they are still numeous enough to cause very considerable dat ge to the natural grasses. So serious he ous enough to cause very considerable (age to the natural grasses. So serious been the injury thus wrought that the lonial Governments and run-holders pa lonial Governments and run-holders pay small sum per head for the destruction the kangaroos.—Science Gossip.

Vancouver-Australian Mail Service Brisbane, May 17 .- Sir Thomas Millwrath has expressed his approval the proposals to subsidize the couver mail service. He has promised to consult his colleagues on the subject after the elections.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



Great "Type-

Mechan Cap

The Daily Times Revolution "Pi"---Swift, True Moder

The Victoria Daily and W The garment of to-no more; not a single ever appears twice. burdens, a to its readers' hands b and, of course, nee full to the brim wit the city, province, Domin er, i was the first paper set of Toronto to do this, d on the whole Pacific erra del Fuego to Alask mit. More than ever the w literally, metaphorically allegorically, really and s" for in its com Merganthaler Linotype mer out the news of the ed that would make of ten years ago diz tting type by hand met irements of the centurie is; the various improver om time to time in type achinery, the marvellous ned by many composito gh standard time for "sett the world over, seemed intensity of modern life or long; as the middle of rew near and the pace at ized peoples were travelling gress greater and the

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and invention of the fifting just in time for the mphs of the sixteenth.

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