PROFIT FROM PATENTS.

Rich Returns Received by Ingen ious Inventors.

Articles of Usefulness and Conven Which Have Made Large Fortunes for the Men Who Thought Them Out —The Value of Ideas.

"There is," says an eminent authority, "scarcely an article of human con venience or necessity in the market to-day that has not been the subject of a patent in whole or in part. The sale of every such article yields its inventor a profit. If we purchase a box of paper collars a portion of the price goes to the inventor; if we buy a sewing machine the probability is that we pay a royalty to as many as a dozen or fifteen inven-tors at once." Lord Brougham often said that he would gladly have ex-changed his honors and emoluments for the profits and renown of the inventor of the perambulator or sewing machine We are not wishful, says the Chicago Herald, to lead our readers to cove what are termed "large fortunes" a really conducive to happiness or useful-ness. "Fortune" is itself a heathen and not a Christian word. But "inven tion" is another thing, and the remuner ative results are a fitting element for consideration in these days. Howe, the originator of the sawing machine, de-rived £100,000 a year from it, and from their mechanical improvements the cel-ebrated Wheeler & Wilson are reputed to have divided for many years an income of £200,000, while the author of the Singer sewing machine left at his decease nearly £3,000,000. The tele-phone, the planing machine and the rubber patents realized many millions. the simple idea of heating the blast in iron smelting increased the wealth of the country by hundreds of millions. The patent of making the lower ends of candles taper inst narallel so as to more easily fit the socket, made the present enermou business of a well-known firm of Lon don chandlers. The "drive-well" an idea of Colonel Green, whose troops during the war were in want of He conceived the notion of driving a two-inch tube into the ground until water was reached, and then attaching a pump. This simple contrivance was patented, and the tens of thou sands of farmers who have adopted it have been obliged to pay him a royalty, estimated at £800,000. A large profit was realized by the inventor who pat-ented the idea of making umbrellas out of alpaca instead of gingham, and the patentee of the improved "paragon frame" (Samuel Fox) lately left by will £170,000 out of the profits of his invenribbon-making trades originated and de

ribon-making trades originated and depend for their existence upon ingenious machinery, the result of an infinity of inventive efforts.

The discovery of the perforated substance used for bottoming chairs and for other purposes has made its inventor a millionaire. George Yeaton, the inventor in question was a proc. Venkouses. in question, was a poor Yankee cane-seater in Vermont. He first distin-guished himself by inventing a ma-

chine for weaving cane, but he made n money out of it, as some one stole his idea and had the process patented. After a number of years' experimenting Yeaton t last hit upon this invention, which consists of a number of thin layers of boards of different degrees of hardness glued together to give pliability. He formed a company, and to-day he has a plant valued at \$500,000, and is in the receipt of a princely annual revenue derived from this invention. Carpet beating from being an un-told nuisance, has become a lucrative trade through inventive genius and mechanical contrivance. Even natural cuthe number of automatic boxes for the sale of goods of all kinds, and fabulous to her and called out "Shool" in her dividends have been paid by the com- shrill voice. The poor hen retreated to profitable inventions have been the improvements in simple devices, things of every-day use, that everybody wants. Among the number of patents for small things may be mentioned the "stylo graphic pen," and a pen for shading in different colors, producing £40,000 per annum. A large profit has been reaped hy a miner who invented a metal river or eyelet at each end of the mouth of coat and trousers pocket to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore and heavy tools. In a recent legal action it transpired in evidence that the inventor of metal plates used to protect soles and heels of boots from wear sold upward of 12,000,000 plates in 1879, and in 1887 the number reached 143,000,000, producing realized profits of a quarter of a million of money. Another useful invention is the "darning weaver," a device for repairing stockings, undergarments, etc., the sale of which is very large and increasing. As large a sum as was ever obtained for any invention was enjoyed by the inventor of the invented glass bell to hang over gas to protect ceilings from being blackened, and a scarcely less lucrative patent was that for simply putting emery powder on cloth. Fre-quently time and circumstances are wanted before an invention is appreciated, but it will be seen that patience is well rewarded, for the inventor of the roller skate made over £200,000, notwithstanding the fact that his patent had nearly expired before its value was ascertained. The gimlet-pointed screv has produced more wealth than most silver mines, and the American first thought of putting copper tips to children's shoes is as well off as if hi father had left him £400,000 in United States bonds. Upward of £2,000 a year was made by the inventor of the con mon needle threader. To the foregoe might be added thousands of triffing but useful articles from which hand-

some incomes are derived. The Largest Coin 'Ine largest gold coin in circulation in world is stated to be the gold "loof" of Annam, the French colony in Eastern Asia. It is a flat round piece worth iim. The Ralls County man did as resixty-five pounds sterling. The next in quested, and the reader can imagine the size to this unwieldy coin is the Japanese surprise of the other man when the "obang," which weighs more than two Ralls County farmer took the first pre-"which weighs more than two Ralls County farmer took the first pre-and a half, about equal to ten mium with his herd. English sovereigns, must

TOBACCO IN FRANCE. The Most Villainous Weed to Be Found in

On the different kinds of tobacco in use in the various countries of the abundance, says the Chicago Evening tomary contents. The Chinese, we are Mr. Pritchett does not think injurious to them in health. The inhabitants of Zanzibar smoke wild hemp or bhang. With these exceptions, to which some others might have been added, the tobacco leaf is the thing smoked. There are many varieties of it, and we have a plant. But beyond this Mr. Pritchett does not attempt to go. He writes of Dutch and German smokers and he has a word on French pipes. a word on French pipes.

But what kind of stuff these people

burn in their pipes is not so much as hinted at. The English traveler on the continent will soon gain the informa-tion for himself. Go where he may, he will find it simply impossible to obtain what he will dignify with the name of tobacco. The German and Dutch forms are better than the Italian and the French, but we can say no more than this for them. France we are inclined to put as the lowest among civilized tobacco-consuming countries. The hand of the Govern-ment makes itself felt all through. The three kinds of foreign tobacco which are admitted into France are purchased on Government account, and they are about equally bad. The native-grown tobacco is wholly wanting in fragrance, and it has the doubtful merit of being very strong, or, as we should term it, very rank. Care is further taken that no or with capital at command shall be suffered to open a tobacco shop.

The whole scheme works out as we

might expect. There is small chance anywhere, and only between bad and worse. It would, perhaps, do something to reconcile the English working-man to his lot in life if he had the means comparing his position with that of his fellow in France. The Englishman has not only higher wages and shorter hours threepence an ounce a kind of tobac by no means of the highest quality, b nevertheless far superior to any which either a French workman or a French millionaire can hope for in his own country. We do not know what value our working classes set on a commor privilege which comes to them as a mat ter of course, but we believe ther would be a rebellion to-morrow if it were taken away and they were con pelled to smoke caperal, nor should we dare to say that it had not been abun-

POLLY AND THE HENS. An Educated Parrot That Got Herse Into Trouble.

dantly provoked.

Our next door neighbor, writes a co respondent of Munson's World, owns an amusing parrot which is always getting into mischief, but generally gets ou again without much trouble to hersel When she has done any thing for which she knows she ought to be punished, she holds her head to one side and, eying her mistress, says in a sing-son, tone: "Polly is a good girl." until she tone: "Polly is a good girl," until she sees her mistress smile; then she flaps her wings and cries out: "Hurrah! Polly is a good girl!" She has been alowed to go free in the garden, when she promenades back and forth on the walks; sunning herself and warning off

all introders chicken yard and was quietly picking up her breakfast, when Poll marched up her own quarters, running as fast as sh could, followed by Poll, who screame 'Shoo!" at every step.

A few days later Poll extended he morning walk into the chicken yard Here, with her usual curiosity, she wen eering into every corner, till she came to the old hen on her nest. The hen made a dive for Poll's yellow head, but missed it. Poll, thinking discretion the etter part of valor, turned to run, the hen, with wings wide spread, following

As she ran, Poll screamed in he shrillest tones: "O Lord! O Lord!"

A member of the family, who had witnessed the performance, thought it time to interfere in Poll's behalf, as the angry hen was gaining on her. He ran out and stooping down held out his hands. Poll lost no time in traveling up to his shoulder. Then from her high vantage ground she turned and, looking down on her foe, screamed: "Hello there

The frightened hen returned to he est as rapidly as she had come.

Horse Sense. The intelligence of the horse has jus been demonstrated at Vesper, near Syacuse, N. Y. Among a herd of Hambletonian horses in a field was a brood mare and a sucking colt. A few days ago the mother partly pulled one of her shoes off. With a great deal of horse sense" she jumped out of the pasture and went to the blacksmit hop. The smithy started to drive th animal away, but finally discovered and eset the bent shoe. The mare ther went contentedly back to the pasture caled the fence, and was once more mingled with the herd.

Took Him by Surprise. Not many years ago, says the Shelby-ville (Mo.) Herald, a man went to the Hannibal fair with his herd of cattle to show. When he arrived there he found that he had no opposition, and so eager was he to beat some other herd that he ent word to a man in Ralls County who owned a herd that he would pay his en rance fee of thirty-five dollars if he would bring it down and enter it agains

RECREATION FOR WOMEN. How the Ladies of London Take Outdoo

The prominent place which women have suddenly taken for themselves in all forms of healthy outdoor exercise is of such recent growth that it has not per on "Smokiana," says nothing of such recent growth that it has not from what we may term the smoker's yet find time to form itself into clubs from what we may term the smoker's point of view. He offers us pipes in and associations. We in London, says abundance, says the Chicago Evening the Times of that city, have not yet Journal, but we have hardly any information about their prebable or customary contents. The Chinese, we are told, smoke opium—a practice which no intrusive male foot may enter Whatever they may do across the Atlan-tic, it is certain that the fair Yankee visitor does not here show such aggress ive femininity, and is glad enough to take her pleasure in company with despised man—when the man is English! No form of recreation, to a well-born English woman, can of course compar

> perfect and severest habit were the strictest essentials of riding in the Row. During the last year or two, however, nsiderable relaxation has come over full riding dress, and a round straw hat, a covert coat, and cotton shirt were often —indeed, most frequently—worn. The types and conditions of womenkind to e seen here are unending. The titled daughter of an M. F. H. is at her ease here just as she will be in the evening at a dance, or later on exchanging friendly greetings with her father's tenantry at the covert side. Her Brayswater in charge of the riding mas-ter and thinking that being on horseback is an over-estimated pleasure; here is the stout and heavy lady, who hopes that violent exercise upon a weight-car-rier will allow her to have her dresses made an inch or two tighter in the waist, and there is the professional rideress with a showy horse to sell. Yes, the Row is certainly the first place of "recrea-

tion" for women in London.

The last season has seen driving jump to a great height of favor among fashionable women. A smart pony and a little ralli cart are what they have chiefly affected, but it is dangerous to the safety of humbler citizens every woman believes driving to be the easiest thing in the world. Only those who can and dodrive well recognize how fine an art it is under any circumstances and that in London it really requires a great amount of skill and nerve not to ndanger either one's own life or that

of other people's.

Compared with what it has done in the provinces, 'cycling has made small progress in London as a lady's pastime. It is, however, now becoming more pop-ular, as several well-known women are adopting it. Mrs. Haweis, among others, is an enthusiastic tricyclist, an can give many useful hints to other ladies about the wisdom of taking train out beyond dreary suburbs and reserving strength for long runs among the hill

and pretty scenery which can be reached so easily from London.

It is certain that the predjudice which once existed regarding ladies riding a tricycle is fast dying out, and many women now who are leading sedentary lives in offices and schools look forward to a Saturday afternoon's "run" as a restorative and tonic after their week's

LANTERNS IN GERMANY.

They Were Formerly Used as Symbols of The distinctions of rank which exist in European countries give rise to many troubles which, though they may seem rather amusing as well as trivial to us, are in reality quite serious to the persons concerned in them. In

Stuttgart, years ago, says an exchange, there existed a curious custom which is not yet entirely abolished, and, in fact, still flourishes quite vigorously in some parts of Gesmany and Switzerland. This was the use of lanterns of different varieties and sizes, by which, at night, the rank of the party could be easily dis-

The lanterns were carried by the servants who were sent to escort their mistresses home from places of amusement, and they made the square in front of the Royal Opera-House, where most of the entertainments were then given, quite picturesque with their lights bobbing up and down in every

The differences between some of thes anterns were slight, but they had to be strictly observed, or trouble arose. The order of rank, as set forth in the "ranklist," was something from which they could never swerve. Some had lanterns of tin, some of brass; some had wax lights, and others tallow; even the number of lights was prescribed for each

separate class or rank. An amusing story is told by Hacklander of two Stuttgart women, whose life-long friendship was nearly destroyed by the mistake of one of the husbands, who bought at an auction a lantern which could only be used with propriety by people of the next higher

The servant polished the offending lantern, and took it with her the very next night when she went to meet her mistress at the close of an operatic entertainment. It was some time before the other woman, whose sense of the proprieties of life had been outraged, and who thought her old friend was enleavoring to lay claim to a rank above the one in which they both belonged, could be appeased. Even after the exwas always a sore one between them.

Compared the Cards.

It is a common saying that you can judge a man by his visiting card, says the Boston Traveler. A lately arrived house of one of his parishioners and his neatly engraved one at another's. favor with some of his parishioners.

TWO QUEER CREATURES.

Committee YAANNA COMMITTEE TO SEE TO SEE A SEE WASTE GRAND OF THE

Only one species of featherless ani-mal, that can fly exists in all the world, and it is one that you probably have often seen. Properly speaking it has no wings, nevertheless its flying appurtenance is more nearly perfect than that of any bird. It flies with wonder ful rapidity, darts about with such quickness that it is difficult for the eye to follow it, and its sense of touch and smell are something marvelous.

In watching its rapid and eccentric flight in the twilight you have, no doubt thought that this strange animal is a bird. But its bird-like appearance ends with its ability to fly. Its young are born and nurtured just as are pupples and kittens.
This strange flying animal is the bat, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times.

In one of Æsop's fables it is related that the beasts and the birds once engaged in battle, and the bat hovered ab changing from one side to the other, as the chances of victory changed. For this treachery the bat was doomed to the queer life he now leads, that of an apparent bird, but a real mammalian ani

mal.

The structure of the bat is very pecul iar. An eminent naturalist says: the fingers of a man were to be drawn out like wire to about four feet in out like wire to about four feet in length, a thin membrane to extend from finger to finger, and another membrane to fall from the little finger to the ankles, he would make a very tolerable bat." Yes, the whole skeleton of the bat is very similar to that of man, with the expention of the great elongation of what we may call the arms and

When you see the bat darting about in the evening he is taking his supper. He lives as the swallow does, on in the air, and, although his sight is very poor, his touch and smell are so sensi-tive that he has no difficulty in catching his prey, even when flying so very

When cold weather comes on the ba ceases to fly about in search of food. He tered nook, where he is not likely to b

next spring!
Somewhat analogous to the hat, the mammalian of the air, is the whale, the mammalian of the sea. The whale is no nore a fish than the bat is a bird. Its young are born like the kittens and the oung whale takes its nourishment at s mother's breast, just as the human baby does, and it is just as carefully watched and guarded by its parents.

Although whales grow to enormous size, sometimes eighty and even ninet the animal couldn't swallow a bite as the animal couldn't swallow a little as large as a tea biscuit. This applies to the common whale; the spermaceti has a mouth large enough to swallow a man. The whalebene that the dress-makers and others find so useful is what may be called the law of the common whale It has no teeth, and it lives on snima mles-little animals-that float in grea numbers on the surface of the water. The whalebone is used as a sieve through which the food is strained nerctore the whate that kindly took onah "in out of the wet" must have been a spermaceti, which has a big throat and jaws with about one hundred

POCKET-MONEY FOR BOYS. The Evil Attendant Upon Supplying Them
With Cash

If you want to ruin an impulsive boy, give him pienty of pocket-money. The recipe is infallible. It has often been tried, and always with the same unhap-

Rich parents are too liable to indulge in this killing species of kindness. By the time he is eight years old, the little scion of wealth begins to understand the soft side of pa and ma, if both have a soft side, and, if not, the weak spot in the weaker of the twain. If an only

Alas! how many only sons have the way to destruction made smooth for them by blind partiality. Young gentlemen of large expectations are accus tomed to carry bank bills in their porte nonnaies at the ripe age of ten in these days of prematurity. At fourteen they are content with nothing less than wellstuffed pocket-books, which "the gov-ernor" is required to refill as fast as they are emptied, or, if he demurs to the requisition, the wherewithal must come out of "the old lady's" pin money Youth must be served." especially pre

All this is wrong. Every father and nother knows it is wrong, and 'yet such things are common, says the New York Ledger. Say what we may about the harsh, austere, uncompromising old Puritans, their stern family discipline was better than the domestic indul-gence by which children are "spoiled" in these modern days. Boys need the curb as much as flery young colts, and of the two extremes it is wiser to bit them heavily than to throw the reins on their necks and let them gallop at their own wild will. There is a middle course, however, which conscientious trainers of youth find no difficulty in pursuing. Would there were mo

Color Balls in Italy, A young woman who had just re turned from abroad said that color balls are frequently given at Nice. "I atthe other white. The red was the more planation, the subject of the lantern brilliant, but the white was exceedingly beautiful, too. At the former, the me appeared in red-satin coats, white-satin preeches and red-silk stockings and shoes. The ladies wore white, with red roses. All the decorations and hangings were red, lamp-shades and all, and the rector, not ten miles from Boston, re-cently left his cheap printed card at the same bright color. At the white hall cently left his cheap printed card at the house of one of his parishioners and his neatly engraved one at another's. The houses were respectively in unfashionable and fashionable quarters of the city. But the parishioners happened to ionable and fashionable quarters of the city. But the parishioners happened to be cousins. They met, they compared tards—as women will—and that rector now wonders why he is growing in distance to the control of the men and white flowers for the womness where the control of the men and white flowers for the womness was a superscript of the men and white flowers for the womness was a superscript of the men and white flowers for the womness was a superscript of the men and white flowers for the womness was a superscript of the men and white flowers for the womness was a superscript of the men and white flowers are the control of th en being the only relief.".

FASHIONABLE PARTIES.

The Expense and Inconvenience of Large Balls. New York is distinguished every season for its monster masquerades and fancy balls. In spite of gas, music, flowers and gay costumes these gatherings, if we are to believe the reports of many who "assist" at them, are at once dreary and disgusting. The multitudes of mocl kings, knights, duchesses, scaramouches pickwicks, cardinals, Indians, clowns columbines, pantaloons, hidalgos, sail-ors, punchinellos, flower-girls and what not who meet upon a common level upon these occasions are nothing more than promenading and gyrating dummies, says the New York Ledger. The world may be a stage, but these ladies and gentlemen show very clearly that all the men and women are not players-not one in five hundred of them having the slightest idea of personating the character whose outer husk he or she

assumes. These monster balls are said to be principally remarkable for three impossibilities, viz: the impossibilitity of one hundred dollars for a costume may not be too much to pay for six hours of discomfort, but by riding in the city railroad or elevated cars for the same length of time you can get shoved, jammed and hustled about almost as horoughly for much less money, and you needn't pay any thing extra for ostume either.

THE COBWEB PARTY. New and Unique Game and How It Is Played.

At the end of each is a prize, which acts as a stimulant to the guests, to each of whom a string is assigned, to follow his or her thread to its termination through its many devious and provoking intertwinings. In Chicago the cobweb party has become so popular that men are emwhen the guests get to following up the strings there is plenty of fun, as they meet in all parts of the house, cross and recross each other's paths, get their feet tangled up in the threads, and have a great many funny experi-

DANGEROUS GROUND. An Insecure Foundation Upon Which to Build a City.

"San Salvador is all on a volcano," said Senor Jose Fulano, of Pasolibre, to a Chicago Tribune man at the Grand Pacific the other day. "It has been three times destroyed by earthquakes, but the people get used to it and do not and, really, while it makes one excessive

The last stroke he gave with his pick the bottom fell out, and he and his pick and all fell through nobody knows where; to China probably. There is volcano not far from Salvador that some ears ago discharged lava over a forest The wood all burned, of course, but the lava being light and easily cooled hardened into long arcades through which one may walk, and as you go you can see the imprint of the trunks and ranches of the trees in the now cooled lava."

Speed in Writing. A rapid penman can write thirty words in a minute, says a writer in the Chicago Evening Journal. To do this he must draw his quill through the space of a rod—sixteen and a-half feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong, and in five hours and a-third a mile. We make, on an average, sixteen curves of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute, we must make four hundred and eighty-eight to each minute; in an hour twenty-eight thou-sand eight hundred; in a day of only five hours, one hundred and forty-four thou sand; and in a year of three hundred days, forty-three million two hundred thousand. The man who made one million strokes of a pen in a month was rot at all remarkable. Many men make four million. Here we have in the aggregate a mark, three hundred miles ng, to be traced on paper by each writer in a year. In making each letter f the ordinary alphabet, we must make from three to seven strokes of the penon an average, three and one-half to

The English County Council. The inner life of the London county ouncil is, according to the London Star of the most simple character. The ouncil does not dine together; it teas The tea-room is the most primitive of institutions. The tea is handed round Hides.

in big thick cups, and the bread and Skins, sheep, each.

Calf...... butter and cake are of a thoroughly democratic type. The noise of the debate comes through the door which opens on to the council. The bulk of the tea-room has the simple, unconventional air which marks the whole assem bly, and makes such a refreshing con trast to the pomposity and well-fed city airs of the metropolitan board....

AMERICAN NEWS.

Held For Extradition

CHICAGO, Ills., Jan. 27.—Henry McDon ild, Mary Anne Boardman and Jaques Paquate have been arrested here and are now being held for extradition. Last city by Rev. J. Semer, an Indian mission December, it is charged, they drugged err. That country is infested by timber wolves, but they rarely attack and robbed him of \$58,000 in bonds and \$400 in cash. Sheep Butchers on Strike.

sheep butchers in the employ of Armour. Swift & Morris, went out on strike this norning upon the refusal of the pickers to grant their demands for pay by the piece, instead of per diem. About 300 wool cleaners and combers are thrown out of work by the strike.

Press Club Convention. PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 27.—The Inter

ational Press Club convention commence its sessions here to-day. Over 70 delegate principally remarkable for three impossibilities, viz: the impossibilities, viz: the impossibilitity of dancing on account of the crowd, the impossibility of getting any refreshments without fighting for them and the impossibility of obtaining access to the dressing-rooms except by force of arms. Fifteen dollars for a ticket and one hundred dollars for a costume may not be too much to pay for six hours of discounties. A committee was appointed to present a plant of the property was appointed to present a plant of the property was appointed to present a plant. committee was appointed to present a plan for a permanent international league of the press club. The session will last three days.

> Fatal Train Collision. TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 27 .- A disastro

ollision between the northbound regular passenger train and the southbound special courred on the Blue Valley Railroad, a A New and Unique Game and How It Is Played.

The following description of the "cobweb party" is given by a writer in the New York Star:

A central point in a house is selected, say the Jhandelier in the front parlor, and to this a number of strings are attached, according to the number of guests who have been invited to take part in the game. There may be twen ty-five, or fifty, or even more. Then these strings are twisted about the chairs, around table legs, through keyholes, down-stairs into the dining-room, out to the kitchen, upstairs again into the bedroom, and, in fact, all over the house. These strings make the cobweb At the end of each is a mrige, which acts 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Flor-

BIDS CALLED FOR.

ANACORTES, Jan 27 .- Bids have bee ployed to prepare houses when one is called for immediately, for the grading and announced, and it sometimes takes planking of Oakes avenue, and work wil called for immediately, for the grading and begin as soon as possible. Oakes avenue i begin as soon as possible. Oakes avenue is the business street of the Northern Pacific property in Anacortes, and will make a fine thoroughtare. It runs parallel with the water front, and there will be no heavy grades. Indeed there are no heavy grades in the property, as laid out, as the ground rises gradually back from Ship Harbor. It is the finest piece of property in the city for building, as it is the most advantageous for business. As soon as it is put on the marbusiness. As soon as it is put on the market, February 3, a great deal of construction will be commenced.

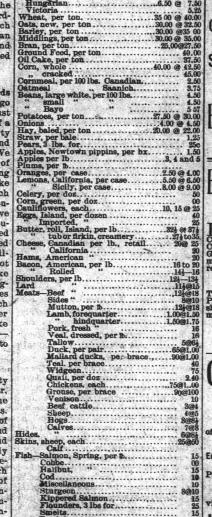
> HISTORIAN BANCROFT'S WILL. The Estate Given in Trust for the Benefit o

Washington City, Jan. 27.—The will of and, really, while it makes one excessively nervous, there is little danger to life. I have known the shocks to come as frequently as eighty times in an hour. The effects are quite peculiar. In the city of Salvador is a brick column nine feet high and three feet square. That was shoved some one hundred feet without losing its perpendicularity or cracking the mortar.

the late George Bancroft has been placed in probate. The estate is given in trust for the benefit of relatives. Bancroft gives his portrait to Harvard college. His manuscript and historical collection will be offered for sale to the library of congress, and in event of their not being purchased, will be offered to any public library, the money to be added to the trust fund. His library and printed works will be sold preferably to some one institution. the late George Bancroft has been placed in ing the mortar.

"The ground under the city of Salwador is full of caverns of unknown depth. A man was digging a well there. The income from his copyrights will also go to the same fund.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT



WOLVES FEED ON INDIANS Band of 100 Brasts Eat Up a Hun ing Party -Preacher Tells the Story.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 27.-News of a nost unusual occurrence among the Lake Winnipeg Indians has been brought to this city by Rev. J. Semer, an Indian mission wolves, but they rarely attack man. Th woives, but they rarely attack man. The year, however, there are few deer and rabbits, and the wolves are ravenous. pack of 100 of them attacked an Indihunting camp on the west shore of Law Winnipeg, overpowered all resistance, a killed and devoured many Indians. Of Indian, with an axe, made a desperate sistance, killing a dozen or so of the Indian, with an axe, made a desperate a sistance, killing a dozen or so of the beast but was finally overpowered. Another idian climbed a tree, and thus escape Some of the Indians climbed on a loft; of the wolves climbed up and devoured there. The Indians are panic-stricken, and a afraid to travel except in large parties.

GREAT NORTHERN CONTRACT LET Spokane Contractors Will Build Fifty-Fi Miles of the oad to Kootenai at a Cost of Over \$1,000,000.

SPOKANE FALLS, Jan. 26.—The or building 55 miles of the Great Northe etween Bonner's Ferry, on the Kooten and Kootenai Falls, has been let to Burns Chapman of this city, The contract war nvolve the expenditure of over \$1,000,00

BAILEY—In this city, on the 27th inst., the wi of Mr. W. B. Bailey, of Ashcroft, of a so MARRIED.

EVANS-FAWCETT—In this city, on the 25th ins at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Stua C. Scholefield, Flitcroft Evans to Edi Mary, second daughter of Rowand W. a. Emma Louisa Fawcett, both of this city. SPEAR-EDWARDS—In this city on the 7th ins at the residence of the bride's parent John Street, by the Rev. T H. White, W. J. Spear, of Nanaimo, to Elizabeth, elde daughter of R. P. Edwards, of this city.

PETRI—In this city on the 22nd inst., Rosi relict of the late George Petri, a native Hochein, Germany, aged 66 years.

MISCELLANEOUS. Jones' Cash Grocery COR. VIEW & QUADRA STS.

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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS which are complete in every respect, an prices reasonable. Orders called for and good delivered. Don't read the address.

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ow, stop the excruciating noise of rattlin sashes and doors, preserve the carpets an furniture and diminish the fuel bill. Sold an

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Victoria, B. C. 31 Cormorant street.

The Coloni

ontended that the workingma

have more leisure than he

hitherto able to obtain. He she

longer periods of rest, and time

THE LABOR DAY. There is a strong tendency days to shorten the hours of labor

improvement and recreation sho his disposal. It is also argued the hours of work were shortened th of the unemployed would be gr sened. If the hours of work are wenty-five per cent production reduced at the same ratio, so that same amount of work must be do must be a proportionate increase men. There are, we know, adv an eight hours' law who say tha long run a man can do as much eight hours a day as he can works ten hours. But this the su of an eight hours' law in Europe tries deny, for the argument they place the greatest dependen the reduction of the hours of render the employment of a number of work-people The same advocates are opp the workmen being allowed to we time. They say-logically and tently, it must be admitted-if the ing man is permitted to work ar than the legal number of hours prives himself of the leisure to g which was one of the principal co tions in cutting down the hours of and he also déprives his unemple low-workman of the opportunity ing wages; in fact, takes the br of his mouth. A law making eighthe legal working day implies tha working man and every workingwill not be allowed to work mo eight hours in the twenty-four. work is required than can be deach man or woman working eigh a day then more hands must ployed. Those who have read principal advocates of a the eight law have written in its favor see is not contended that the shorter of work will make the workm ficient—cause him to produce m given time, and that it is maintain o work overtime is opposed to the ciples on which the law is based.

Mr. Harold Cox in an article Nineteenth Century on The Eight-Question, says :-"In consequence of the prachabitual overtime, coupled with pay for extra hours, many trades unhave a very middled notion of the ing of the proposal for an eight day. They regard it not as a pli diminishing their work in order to the proposal for the proposal for an eight day. employed, but as a cunning cont for enabling them to get more mo the same work. If overtime argue—began to be counted afte hours, instead of after hours, instead of after nine, there be an hour lost at the low rate,

hour gained at the high rate." Another eight-hour advocate say "A general reduction in the h labor is precisely equivalent to a ction of the supply of labor offered to the employers."

It is for the workingman to dec under such a system as this, the red of the working day to eight ho legal enactment would be to him great benefit.

Assuming that it is desirable

down the working day to eight

the law to interfere between the man and the employer and a neither of them the freedom of say, with authority that cannot h tioned, "the working day must many hours-neither more nor les will the two parties remain free to the best bargain they can both as length of the day's work and the to be paid as wages. It is not l see that if the law this year pre the length of a day's work it pretty sure next year or a few hence to ordain what wages the wo is to receive. Is this interference in the contract, between the wo and the employer likely to be, first place, beneficial to business must be kept up in order that bot live and prosper, and, in the place, will it in the end be a morally and materially to the wo himself? Are not Canadian we men intelligent enough and nough to do their own business take their own part without the int ence of the poli ician? Do they requi law to make their bargains for Will not this dependence on the St do for them what they are accustor do for themselves, undermine their reliance and their manliness, and to make them poor creatures, wh unable to think and act for thems

and take their own part. It may be said that the law has i fered, in Great Britain and in this inion, between the employer and th ployed. It has not interfered in the gains which men make with men.

We believe that Governmental pat

is netter for the men, by individua

ertion, by the exercise of intelligence

by combination, to do their own bu