

# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1895.

## THE WEALTH OF OUR WATERS.

Professor Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, said to our Vancouver correspondent: "My trip was undertaken under the instructions of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in response to repeated representations by members of the Federal Parliament for this Province." It is not likely that Mr. Prince was aware of the fact that at the last session of the Provincial Legislature the following resolution, moved by Dr. Walkem and seconded by Mr. Booth, was passed without a dissenting voice:

"That whereas it is essentially necessary, for the proper development of the fishing industries of this Province, that steps should be immediately taken to locate the various fishing banks, under the superintendence of a properly qualified person, in a properly equipped vessel provided for the purpose, and that a thorough inquiry should be made of the different species of fish, commercially valuable, which may be found to inhabit British Columbia waters:

"By It therefore resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to communicate with His Excellency the Governor-General with a view to having the necessary steps, as contained in this resolution, carried into effect without delay."

This resolution was duly forwarded to Ottawa, and no doubt received the consideration from the Government that its importance demanded. Commissioner Prince's visit to the Province is clearly due to the request of the Provincial Legislature as well as to the representations of the members from this Province in Parliament. A properly equipped vessel was not, it is true, provided for the properly qualified person, but it is evident that Commissioner Prince made the best use of the means at his disposal. We find that he was impressed with the importance of the fisheries of the Province, and of their capability of immense development. The Commissioner's first visit to British Columbia will, it is certain, not be his last. We are quite sure that his report will be such that the Government will see the necessity of making a thorough examination of the fishery resources of the Province in the way best calculated to produce the most satisfactory results. We feel convinced, when the necessary explorations are made—such as are outlined by Dr. Walkem's resolution—the results will be such as will surprise even those who think themselves pretty well acquainted with the wealth of the waters that wash our shores.

## THE NIAGARA CANAL.

The Niagara canal is a project in which British Columbians among Canadians have a peculiar interest. The completion of that great work would, in a sense, revolutionize the commerce of this Province and of the Pacific Coast generally. It would bring Europe and Eastern North America nearer to the Coast by many thousands of miles, and would consequently wonderfully facilitate commercial intercourse between its inhabitants and the countries and continents of what is to them the East. British Columbians are consequently interested to know the precise position in which that, to them, most important undertaking stands at this present moment.

The Hon. Warner Miller, President of the Niagara Canal Company, was lately in Montreal, and while there spoke freely of the condition and prospects of the Canal to a representative of the Star of that city. The following is an extract from the Star's interview:

"The Niagara Canal scheme is no party job," he said, "for at the last Presidential election both the Republican and Democratic parties incorporated it as a plank in their respective platforms. The people of the United States are practically unanimous in favor of it, and in the wish that the Government of the country should give its official encouragement and assistance. At the last session the Senate of the United States passed a bill guaranteeing the bonds of the company to the extent of \$100,000,000—practically in fact guaranteeing the whole bonds of the company. The bill was passed without the slightest difficulty by a handsome majority. Unfortunately it was too late to bring the matter up in the House, or I have not the slightest doubt it would have passed that body just as easily. At present the project is being thoroughly gone into by a specially appointed commission, consisting of naval and military engineers of the United States, with one civilian member. This commission is taking the plans and carefully going over the whole matter, independent of the specifications which the company has made, and will report the result of their investigation, and submit their figures for comparison with ours within the next month or two. By law they must send their report to the President by the first of November. We have not the slightest reason to doubt that the report will be entirely favorable. The ground has been thoroughly gone over, and the proposed work of the company fully endorsed by the foremost engineers of Great Britain, France, and in fact every great country. There is no doubt that the plan we have mapped out and undertaken is the only feasible one of crossing the isthmus. When we first undertook the work we employed fifty engineers to survey and make plans, engaging the very best men we could possibly obtain. That part of the work alone cost \$500,000. We had at one time over two thousand men at work for us, and have already paid out over \$5,000,000.

Senator Miller informed the newspaper man that the company having done a very large amount of preparatory work such as building machine shops, stores, hospitals, as well as dwellings and other necessary buildings, purchasing plant and laying twelve miles of railway track, is in a position to go on with the work promptly and energetically so soon as the aid expected from the United States is secured. The United States guarantee will enable the company to get without the least trouble or delay all the money it may require to complete the undertaking. The Senator has, no doubt, good grounds for speaking as hopefully and confidently as he does, and if he had almost

any other legislative body to deal with than the Congress of the United States he might consider the aid applied for already as good as obtained; but it is well known that both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives are so capricious and so open to influences from one quarter and another that it is impossible to predict with any approach to certainty the fate of such a measure as the Niagara Canal Guarantee Bill. A big fight will be made against it by opposing interests both in the Legislative Chambers and the Lobby, and its fate will most probably be uncertain until the last moment. The Lobby, as everyone knows, can be made most formidable against the very best of measures, if powerful corporations have an interest in opposing it, no matter what may be its intrinsic merits. Strong influences have so far been successful in their opposition to granting aid to the construction of the Niagara Canal, and it does not appear that they have found further opposition hopeless.

## NOT ILLEGAL.

The Montreal Gazette's explanation of the increased subsidy to be granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway is substantially the same as that of the Toronto Mail and Empire, which we reproduced yesterday. It says:

The fact is the arrangement is a business one, justified on business principles, and is merely raising the compensation paid to the Canadian Pacific to something like the level of that received by other roads for a similar service. The Grand Trunk most nearly approaches the Canadian Pacific in regard to the character of a large part of the territory it serves. The Auditor General's report shows that the Grand Trunk receives \$100 per mile per annum for postal car service, while the Canadian Pacific has been heretofore paid only \$105. For branch lines the Grand Trunk is paid \$80 per mile per annum, while the Canadian Pacific rate runs down to \$12 on some of the short lines, and is only \$58 between Quebec and Montreal. The Intercolonial receives \$130 per mile per annum for postal car runs, whether on the main line or the branches. There may be, of course, a difference in the value to the post office between the mileage runs on different roads, and between different sections of the same road. But it will hardly be maintained that the country on the north shore of the St. Lawrence served by the Canadian Pacific is not as important a population and postal business as that on the south side served by the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial. At any rate, the difference is not equal to that between \$8 and \$100, or \$120. On the main line, also, between Montreal and Vancouver, a very important service, the compensation has heretofore been based on a calculation which has been outgrown, and unless the company provided room in the baggage cars mail matter would frequently have to be left over. The company thus gives more than it is contracted for.

The whole transaction will no doubt be thoroughly discussed when Parliament meets in January, and it will then be found that the Government in altering the mail contract with the C.P.R. acted within its powers. This is the only part of the transaction that can be intelligently discussed just now. Whether the bargain made with the railway company was favorable or unfavorable to the country it is impossible for those unacquainted with the particulars of the service to decide. If the Government has shown undue favor to the Canadian Pacific it has done wrong and will have to bear the consequences of its mis-doing. But if it has treated the company only fairly it will not be condemned by either Parliament or the country. The Opposition journals will gain nothing for their party by condemning the Government hastily and on wrong grounds. The law on the matter seems to be clear. It may be well to repeat the quotation from it which was reproduced in our yesterday's article on That Subsidy. Here it is:

"The Postmaster-General may with or without previous advertisement contract with any railway or steamboat for the conveying of the mails; but all contracts involving payments of a larger sum than a thousand dollars shall be submitted to the Governor-in-Council."

## PLENTY OF MONEY.

There is at the present moment an immense amount of idle money in Great Britain. The difficulty there is to find safe investments for the surplus capital. The rate of discount has consequently fallen wonderfully, and money can be obtained, where the security is known to be good, at a very low rate of interest. Owing to the currency agitation in the United States British capitalists have become very shy of investing their money in that country. This is considered by the Times one of the causes of the present abundance of money in Great Britain. Here is what that great authority on finance, as well as other subjects, says about the present plethora of cash:

"Good authorities are of opinion that capitalists in this country were in the habit, up to about 1892, of investing about £30,000,000 per annum in the United States, chiefly in railroad stock. This estimate errs, if it does err, on the side of moderation, but in a calculation of this kind the only estimate worth making is of a minimum. If we allow another twenty millions net for investments (allowing for conversions, refundings and similar operations) in other countries we get a sum of £50,000,000 per annum, which up to five years ago was invested abroad. This sum was certainly exceeded in some years. It would seem, therefore, that at least £250,000,000 of money which used to be placed abroad is now retained at home. During the last five years, therefore, investments at home have had to be found for a good deal more money than during the years preceding them. But for the unseasonableness with which the American monetary system, the defects of which are only too well known to our readers, is regarded, there can be no doubt that a good deal more money would have been already reinvested in the United States; now that business is perceptibly improving there. But the defects of the system remain still what they were, and many cautious people will refrain from putting their money into American securities freely until they are remedied. There are, however, parts of the world which seem to be

regarded with no misgivings as fields for the employment of our accumulated savings—China, for example, and the Transvaal, to say nothing of Chili, Brazil, and other places. The attitude of the capitalists toward China is very remarkable. There has been a positive rush to lend money to China, not only here, but in the leading cities of the Continent."

There was a time when Egypt and Turkey were considered good fields for British investment, and when capitalists were shy of lending money to the colonies. It is to be hoped that the day will not soon come when those who are so ready now to lend their money to China and Brazil will have cause to tremble for the safety of their investments. The Governments of neither of these countries is as stable as it might be. No one knows how soon Brazil may be torn by internal dissensions, or when China will tumble to pieces like a badly constructed building. But there is evidently a fashion in investments as well as in bonnets, and reason seems sometimes to have a little to do with one mode as the other. The colonies, however, cannot fall to profit by the necessity of safe and moderately profitable investments for British capital. They have, in fact, profited already, and they will in the near future most likely profit to a still greater extent. There are in many of the colonies rich resources that require capital for their development. There is no doubt that when this fact becomes better known to the moneyed men of Great Britain, the capital needed will flow into those colonies, benefiting both the investors and the country in which the money is expended.

## A Woman's Congress.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has accepted the invitation of the managers of the women's department of the Atlanta exposition to hold a federation congress during the exposition. The congress will include a meeting of the council of the general federation and will occur during the first week of November. The federation will have an exhibit at Atlanta which will consist of club histories and programmes, photographs of club members and acting presidents and of clubhouses and interiors. Similar exhibits will, it is announced, be made features of future biennial meetings of the federation.

## Huxley on Woman Suffrage.

The death of Professor Huxley recalls his sensible words on the woman question:

Suppose, for the sake of argument we accept the inequality of the sexes as one of nature's immutable laws; call it a fact that women are inferior to men in mind, morals and physique. What should this settle or materially affect the subject of so-called woman's rights? Would not this very inferiority be reason why every advantage should be given to the weaker sex, not only for its own good, but for the highest development of the race?

## She Was Chairman.

Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, minister of the Disciples church and member of the board of education of Springfield, O., was greeted with great enthusiasm when she was introduced as chairman of the last Ohio state prohibition convention, a political honor never before assigned to a woman. Men and women stood up waving handkerchiefs and cheering with might and main. During her address of nearly an hour she was frequently interrupted by applause. The convention passed a strong woman suffrage resolution.

## Use Lemon Juice.

Lemons are good in all ways when the thermometer is rising steadily. A well known Chicago physician says that if women, housekeepers particularly, would drink more lemonade and use lemon juice instead of vinegar for salad dressing during the hot season they would feel much clearer color and far better health. This same doctor has a wonderfully good opinion of onions as an article of summer diet.

## Harriet M. Aspinwall.

Miss Harriet M. Aspinwall has been appointed by Dr. Charles R. Skinner, state superintendent of public instruction in New York, to be his confidential clerk at a salary of \$2,000 per year. Superintendents Skinner recently said that the four women school commissioners are among the best in the state.

## Miss Laura A. C. Hughes.

Miss Laura A. C. Hughes, who was recently graduated from Yale college, has been a noted hospital worker in Boston and has had charge of a dispensary in that city. During the G. A. R. encampment in Boston she established an emergency hospital, one of the first in Boston. She has been elected a member of the Massachusetts Medical society. Besides her regular work in the medical school Miss Hughes is a graduate of the training school for nurses connected with the city hospital, she having served a term in each ward, and owing to efficiency had charge for a long time of the male surgical ward. She is a member of the City Hospital club. She studied at St. Margaret's hospital, which is one of the most exacting institutions in the city, and she also took the teachers' course at the Hemenway gymnasium under Dr. Sargent.—New York Tribune.

## A Summer Shoulder Shawl.

A shoulder shawl is a convenient article of one's dress, as the time draws on when one expects to sit more and more upon veranda and lawn. About the easiest made and most effective for the time expended on it is a square of pale colored cashmere, with a crocheted border in zephyr to match the shade used, and worked in shell stitch. These shawls should be edged with floss of the same color.

MEETINGS of both the Jubilee hospital board and the city council are to be held at the city hall this evening. The aldermen met to discuss the question of street paving.

## WOMAN'S WORLD.

MISS PARKER WINS THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Women Ruled This Decision—The Massachusetts Test Vote—Wheel Costumes. Mrs. Stowe's True Condition.

Miss Marian Sara Parker of Detroit is the first woman to graduate from the department of engineering of the University of Michigan. She won the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering. She has taken the full course provided for those who desire to become civil engineers except the field work in surveying, and for this she substituted drawing. However, she has taken all the theoretical work of the course and has stood all the time well at the head of her class. Miss Parker entered the university four years ago from the Detroit high school, from which she graduated in 1891.

Her object in pursuing this course, she says, was to become a practical architect. Upon finishing her course here she expects to practice her profession somewhere in the west, which she believes to be the most promising section in which to settle. Her desire and determination in overstepping the ordinary bounds of woman's activity by seeking technical education were not at all of a spasmodic nature. She asserts that it has been her steadfast intention for at least ten years.

There are not a great many women architects in the country. Miss Parker says there are probably 50 or 60 of them. There is one in Philadelphia, two in New York, and there are others scattered throughout the country. While she is the first woman to graduate from the University of Michigan in this course there have been several woman graduates from the school of technology in Cornell and from the Boston School of Technology.

Miss Parker's thesis for graduation consisted of designing a fireproof apartment building, on which she has spent a great deal of work. To an engineer, who knows what it means to design such a building, figuring out the strength of every piece of iron in its construction, it will not seem a long time to spend on the plan of such a building when it is said that Miss Parker has spent nearly the whole of the present semester on her thesis, although not in constant work upon it.

There have been few women to take the engineering course in this institution. Some have begun it, but none has before completed it. Miss Parker is likely to have the distinction for some time of being the only coed graduate of the engineering school of the University of Michigan.—Chicago Tribune.

## Women Ruled This Decision.

It was a matter of some surprise recently that Justice Shiras of the United States supreme court should have changed his mind upon a matter of law, but it is not many months since the whole court changed their minds on such a matter, and that in the course of a few days.

The case before the court was one arising out of a customs decision at this port, and the counsel arguing against the decision of the custom house was a New York lawyer, then for the first time before the supreme court. The case turned mainly upon the question whether an article of importation should or should not be classed as a sance. The custom house had called it a sance and taxed it accordingly. The government maintained this contention, and of course the New York lawyer sought to show that the article should not be classed as a sance.

When the supreme court came to consider upon the case, their unanimous opinion was favorable to the contention of the government, and one of the justices was instructed to prepare a decision in favor of the custom house. The justice, on returning home, told his wife of the case and indicated the ground of the decision, whereupon the lady told him in plain words that the justices of the supreme court did not know what they were talking about and had agreed upon an unjust decision. The lady was entirely clear that the article in dispute could not properly be called a sance and openly ridiculed the court.

The perplexed justice, instead of preparing the decision in accordance with the instructions of his brethren, did nothing in the matter, but at the next opportunity unfolded to the other justices his wife's view of the matter and asked them to seek domestic counsel on the case and report at the next consultation of the court. When that consultation came round, the justices, having taken feminine counsel, all reported against their original view that the article involved in the case should be classed as a sance, and accordingly the justice originally charged with the task of preparing a decision in favor of the government was now instructed to prepare one in favor of the New York lawyer's client. It thus happened that the lawyer won his first case before the supreme court because the wives of the justices knew more than the court itself.—New York Sun.

The Massachusetts Test Vote.

There is a sharp difference of opinion among the advocates of woman suffrage in Massachusetts as to what attitude they shall take toward the test vote in the next state election. The last legislature, it will be remembered, passed an act providing that "all persons qualified to vote for school committees shall at the next state election have an opportunity to express their opinion by voting 'Yes' or 'No' in answer to the question, 'Is it expedient that municipal suffrage be granted to women?'" The result, of course, will have no legal significance. It will simply be a census on the general proposition.

The advocates of woman suffrage opposed the bill when it was pending in the legislature, claiming that if the vote went against the women it would not affect the principle at stake a particle and would prove nothing, while it might injure the cause by furnishing its opponents with a new argument. If it went for them, it would really amount to nothing practical.

Some of the leading suffragists, however, including Colonel T. W. Higginson and Miss Alice Blackwell, are in favor of conducting a vigorous campaign, both in public speech and by personal influence, to draw out as large a vote as possible in favor of granting municipal suffrage to women.

On the other hand, there are numbers of the suffragists, headed by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who look upon the act of the legislature as a farce and are unwilling to take any notice of it. This opinion is so strong that at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Woman's Suffrage association a resolution recommending that the members of the order should do all in their power to bring out the vote failed of a majority and was lost. Many of the suffragists go so far as to declare that they will not take the pains to vote upon the question submitted by the legislature.—New York Post.

## Wheel Costumes.

If New York women have apparently gone mad over cycling, their passion is as "moonlight unto sunlight" compared with that of their London and Paris sisters. In London fashionable dames belonging to the most exclusive sets are enthusiastic and persistent riders, and at the modistes and ladies' tailors "wheel costumes" are the most important in the wardrobe. Not to "wheel" is to be out of the whirl, all feminine royalty, except the queen herself, having set its cachet on the fascinating sport. In Paris the same story is told, with the added touch of the Frenchwoman's dandy in the matter of dress. In the latter city the English widow, Lady Randolph Churchill, is accredited with the smartest cycling version of the mourning toilet. She wears a black alpaca suit, edged with black leather; knickerbockers, usually concealed by a short skirt, and a black straw hat with a black ribbon. The sometimes mooted question whether bicycling is really an exercise to be commended for women has been apparently decisively settled in the affirmative. Many of the passive supporters—passive because they were not opponents of the wheel—among the medical profession have now come out with pronounced opinions in its favor.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, the eminent English authority on health, recommends it warmly to all women, but warns them not to abuse it. The novice should never ride beyond the point of fatigue. She should not ride immediately before or after a meal, and she should not try to beat records. There is an excitement and fascination about the wheel which tempt the rider to overindulgence, but it is a great pity to risk health by the abuse of what, when properly used, is at once a source of keen pleasure and sound benefit.—New York Times.

## English View of a New York Home.

Those who know New York will bear me out in saying that, beautiful as our more important London houses are, their pale in splendor when compared with those of Fifth avenue. En passant I may refer to the lovely home of our present American guests, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, likened to a French chateau set down at random at the corner of Sixty-seventh street and "the" avenue. Its frontage, ornate to coquetry, hardly prepares you for the more serious splendors within.

Imagine a reception room crammed with priceless treasures en suite, with a hearth rug costing something like £3,000! The piano, which appears of pure gold however carefully you examine it, is, after all, only silver gilt—a fact which comforts you in the midst of such Arabian Nightlike gorgeousness. The walls of the room are ebony, inlaid with mother of pearl. There are the inevitable Louis Seize music rooms and Moorish smoking saloon. If the decorations are conventional, they are "beautiful exceedingly."

It would be ungracious not to describing this far famed mansion not to say something in praise of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould themselves. The heir of the late Jay Gould and his wife are about the most popular people in the exclusive New York society of today.

Mrs. Gould is young and beautiful and won innumerable friends when yachting at Cowes last year. The Prince of Wales showed her and her husband quite special attention during the "week," and their return here and to the Isle of Wight during the summer is looked upon as quite a pleasant feature of the season.—London Gentlewoman.

## Mrs. Stowe's True Condition.

One hears frequent and more or less different rumors of the failure of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's mind. It would not be a strange thing had this occurred, for she is an old woman, born in the year of our last conflict with Great Britain, 1812. But the fact is, as is known to those admitted to the intimacy of the

family, that Mrs. Stowe's disease is not softening of the brain, as has been intimated, but instead that peculiar giving way of the memory which has before this afflicted other writers in their old age.

One remembers that Emerson was, only a short time before his death, as brilliant as ever in conversation, so that Dean Stanley on his visit to this country bore delighted testimony to the powers of the sage of Concord. And yet at about the same time he could so little rely upon his remembrance that he would be forced to the pathetic saying at the grave of Longfellow, "This dear friend, whose name I have for the moment forgotten."

And Walter Scott wrote stories and verses after such lapses of his mind as would make him repeat in ten minutes a humorous anecdote three times. His diary shows no sign of mental failing, and still his memory played such tricks as to still him with him. It is exactly so with Mrs. Stowe. She writes occasionally even yet and as charmingly as ever. But her memory is absolutely unreliable, and there is no foreseeing when it will suddenly desert her.—Boston Letter.

## Some Summer Belongings.

For those who wear, either at breakfast or luncheon, there are shown semitransparent jackets of white dotted muslin lined with the lightest long cloth, writes Isabel A. Mallon in The Ladies' Home Journal. These reach well over the hips, are fitted closely in the back, are semiloose in front and have full sleeves drawn in to fit loosely about the wrists. They are at once cool in appearance and in reality, and with a skirt of almost any kind make a dainty house costume. A typical jacket of this sort is of white dotted muslin fitted as described, having the skirt outlined with a frill of embroidery with swiss for its background, so that it matches the jacket material. This is sewed on to the skirt edge, and above it is a wide beading, through which is run pale pink ribbon. A similar beading is down each side of the fronts, the buttoning being concealed. A high collar of a wider beading has the pink ribbon brought through it and tied in a bow in the front. A belt of still wider beading is firmly fastened at the back, has ribbon of the same width drawn through it and is looped in sash fashion just in front. When it is necessary to do this up, the ribbon can very easily be drawn out and it can be replaced, or if a change is fancied blue or pale green or a light yellow may be its substitute.

## Some Laundry Hints.

Chaffies can be beautifully washed in rice water. Boil half a pound of rice in rather more than two quarts of water, let the water become tepid and then wash the fabric in it, rubbing it with the rice as if it were soap; rinse two or three times in rice water, from which, however, the rice has been strained, and use the last rinsing water well diluted, so that the material may not become too stiff. Iron while slightly damp. Silk stockings should be washed and rinsed in lukewarm water and wrung between towels. Woolen and silk underwear should be washed in warm soapsuds, to which a little ammonia has been added. The silk garments may soak for a quarter of an hour in this preparation before being rubbed between the fingers. Rinse twice through tepid clear water and hang to dry with great care, pulling out all wrinkles. Iron under a cloth before quite dry.

## A Combing Cape.

A long bath cloak to be thrown over the bathing dress when one comes out from the ocean "dip" is of Turkish toweling, which comes two yards wide, is trimmed around the bottom and has a band around the throat of wide braid of blue and white cotton. A combing cape, which is sometimes more convenient than a jacket to protect the dress waist from wet hair or in dressing the hair, is made from nummy cloth, the back in one piece and reaching to the waist, the front in two long pieces of the same length. The cape is sloped to fit over the shoulders, but the back is separate from the front, so that it will not interfere with the movement of the arms. Such a cape may be feather stitched with silk along the edges.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## They Cheered the Girls.

Misses Sarah Logan Blair and Isabella Blacklock, the first women graduates of Glasgow university, were loudly cheered by the young men at their attendance upon the "capping" ceremony of their M. A. degrees. The boys made the old hall ring with "She a Jolly Good Fellow."—London Correspondent.

A practical mode of renovating old skirts is to insert "soufflets," or plaited fans, to any depth you please as far as the knee. These may be surmounted by one or three tiny bows of velvet. This style is newer than panels or fronts.

In New York the new law which raises the age of protection for girls to 18 will go into effect Sept. 1, and judges are now calling the attention of the public to its provisions through the newspapers.

In Connecticut the municipal woman suffrage bill passed the house, but was defeated in the senate. The senate, however, by a vote of 17 to 6, refused to repeal the school suffrage law.

Miss Annie Heckroth is city missionary of West Philadelphia, Pa. She preached recently at the Methodist chapel.

In a competitive drill of the cadets of the high school at Fort Smith, Ark., the girls carried off the prizes.

Dr. Emma Richards recently became the first woman member of the Norris-town (Pa.) school board.

A new London journal devoted to the fair sex bears the caption "Madame."



MISS MARIAN SARA PARKER.