A BREATH OF SPRING.

OUR FASHION EDITOR PEEPS AT NEXT SEASON'S STYLES.

Princess Dresses and Polonaises Are to Be Worn - Bonnets and Hats Will Come Down Over the Ears-Funny Little Pancake Hats—New Fabrics and Colors.

[Copyright, 1894, by American Press Associa-

The preacher says that in the midst of life we are in death, and it occurs to me that in the midst of winter we are in spring, for, behold! the spring bonnets of that always genteel color. The pretand fabrics begin to show a little, like the early flower beneath the snow. They the early flower beneath the snow. They are naturally not to be displayed in the stores yet—at any rate, until all the win-



HOUSE DRESS.

ter stock is exhausted-but I have seen them, and it is like a breath of spring days to be able to tell of something belonging to that season.

First let me say that princess dresse and polonaises are to be in high style, and very pretty they are too. The polonaise is cut just like a princess gown, but shorter in front, and this is under buckles, straps or buttons, raising it to quite high panniers, and leaving the back breadths to fall straight down, but on two or three I noticed that there was a slight looped effect in the back.

Probably there never was a garment designed so admirably well calculated to display a trim figure as the polonaise, and it should be a matter for congratulation that it is now possible to wear one. But the step from a polonaise to a Dolly Varden is a short one, and a watteau is also to be expected to follow that. We will be thankful for anything sent us, so it is not hoops, which the French are about to try again to force upon us.

The most noticeable of the new spring fashions is that bonnets and hats are made to come down over the ears, more than ever like those of our grandmothers. One quaint bonnet is made of yellow leghorn, fine and flexible, and this is a regular "cottage shape," with long sides. On the crown there are two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon, drawn down so as to accentuate the shape. The inside is faced with shell pink florentine. and on the top is a panache of pink plumes, and two of them curl down inside the edge of the brim. There are strings of narrow velvet ribbon, which are to tie snugly under the chin. I canthis is. There was a hat made of violet and green straw, intermingled and woven into a fine, satiny surface. This had an aureole brim and a high peaked crown, surmounted by black and purple feathers and ribbon. Black velvet strings start on top of the crown and are drawn straight down to tie under the chin.

If we can judge of these pattern bonnets and some funny little pancake hats, we are of a surety to be treated to the choicest and daintiest of the headwear of a long forgotten time. But no one can say they are not pretty. Let us hope, however, that they are not the precursors of the redoubtable coal scuttle bonnet. With this style of bonnet the sleeves grow larger, and the 1830 fashion is quite as startling as before, though, generally speaking, sleeves are not so very large as they were. Still, they are quite wide enough.

One of the new fads is to have wide ties of silk edged with lace, or all of lace, tying in an immense bow under the chin. or falling in a deep jabot nearly covering the whole front of the dress. Some of them when made of lace have dozens of little "stickpins" in rhinestone or other imitation jewels set along to hold the plaits in place. One that attracted my attention today had several tiny pins of imitation emeralds, set to resemble a clover leaf, and though the stones were palpably cheap the effect was certainly pretty. Fashion does not require them to be real. Another tasty caprice was to have a corsage of two kinds of silk, one dark, with the light one as yoke, basque ffill and large puffed sleeves. The lighter portion was dotted in regular pattern with quite large garnet beads. The effect was very novel and pretty. There are many other ways of utilizing the jewel beads, chief among them being the sewing of crystal or pearl beads on dancing

To return to the question of spring. but very glossy and silky. This is shown in many very bright and rich colors, besides in soft, shaded stripes of gray to black or white. The new black goods of this kind are exceptionally handsome and will make up very well, besides being suitable for the accordion plaiting, which, we are now told, is to be a rage on all gowns that will permit it. The new enders cloth is the most perfect sors consisting of a strap and pointed

iddle of Lent a new cloaking for spring

wraps called Campbell tartan plaid. The outer surface is dark, smooth and decorous, but it is reversible, and the facing is of large plaid in tartan colors. These will be made up into empire capes and York coats. The colors on the surface are brown. face are brown, green, blue or black. The same style of goods were given some outlandish name last season, but they did not appeal as strongly then as they do now under their new title. These goods in heavier quality are worn to a slight extent now.

Among the colors expected to be most prominent next season will be brown. Some costumes will show several shades derskirt of seal brown velutina. Above this was a cloth skirt, slightly lifted at each side. Around the bottom of this skirt there was a bias band of the same edged with a narrow braid of gold. There was a short redingote jacket of a sort of cedar brown, with a vest and high Worth collar of tan cloth. Under the edge of this a short seal brown military cape was fastened by a thick cord. and this was lined with gold colored silk. The whole outfit was a study of harmony in color.

For wear in the spring there are numbers of new fancies in velvet basque waists. These are warm, and with a light cape or fur capeline will be sufficient. I saw today several very hand-some gowns finished and under way. Among them was a handsome black cloth suit for a young lady. The whole of the dress was black, but the vest front and cuffs were of white satin nearly hidden under a mass of jet passementerie. Several variations were made on a gown of black india silk, with the whole of the skirt accordion plaited. The waist had a corselet made of the same plaiting. and the upper portion was of maize velvet. The puffed sleeves were of maize florentine.

There is an infinite variety in tea and house gowns, each surpassing the last. The moire in rich colors, with slight but graceful floral patterns thrown over the surface, is much liked for this kind of gowns, and when made with plenty of lace there could be nothing handsomer. There are several new patterns in laces, which virtually make new laces of them. For instance, the bourdon lace has a very delicate and careful imitation of then lifted on the hips, with deep plaits, real point at the edge. Bourdon vene-under buckles, straps or buttons, raising tian, real duchess and point de gene are now made in patterns, carrying out the designs of the edging lace. The insertions are laid flat on the tea gowns as headings to the frills of edging.

I found another novel but most excel lent thing today, which I believe was said to be a design made by Mrs. Cleveland recently. It is a dress for expect-



EARLY SPRING ATTIRE.

ant mothers, and surely no other gown has ever been so well designed for the purpose. The back has three deep box plaits falling from the shoulders under the deep pointed collar, which falls from a velvet V shaped inset, both front and back. The collar crosses the breast and fastens loosely at the left side with a slight drapery, which lets the front hang in graceful folds. At each side is a deep box plait. The sleeves are large and drooping and finish at the elbow under an embroidery frill. I should have said the dress was of tan cashmere, with brown velvet inset and forearm pieces The ornamented portions were simply cashmere embroidered.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

A Handy Sewing Bag.

It is really composed of two bags. To make it take silk or wide ribbon, two pieces of either, measuring about 5 inche in width and 15 long. Lay the pieces to gether and seam up both sides to within 14 inches of either end. On one of the seams leave a space of three inches exactly in the center unsewed, and when the seams are done hem each edge of this part. Turn the whole right side out and stitch straight across the silk each side of the three inch space left un-



seamed, forming an oblong, into which may be slipped a needlebook cut of cardboard to fit. Cut two pieces, and when We are shown several samples of a new weave of wool resembling vicuna, soft, but very glossy and silky. This is shown with chamois or flannel leaves between new endora cloth is the most perfect sors, consisting of a strap and pointed black dress material ever produced, the Priestley silk warp henriette included.

I notice among the things that will not be publicly shown until along in the part where the needlebook is placed. Either plain or flowered silk may be used.

OF WOMEN

They Wobble and Hobble and Totter; They Tumble and Churn and Mince; They Plunge and Roll and Stride-Fannie Edgar Thomas on Walking.

IT in a store win dow, on a beach in a park, in any position that command a view of uncon scious promenaders how many womer e by their form and carriage?

Setting aside the forms that are badly born, undersized, meager, deformed, how many well proportioned people are distressing through personal neglect!

Women who by height, figure and clumsiness, untrained gaucheries and affectations are unattractive, unimpress ive, distressing.

The universal fault is that of position -the sagging shoulders, craned neck, retreating back, prominent stomach, arms hanging limp and aimless, wildly swinging like those of a windmill, braced out from the side like triangular iron supports, crossed in front, clutching the pocketbook with unconscious fierceness or one arm "steering" in stiff rhythmic paddles.

Some who imagine they are walking with great dignity and elegance look stiff, strained and awkward. Some are plunging along as though going to afire, bodies pitched forward, out of step with their comrades—one with a heavy rolling motion, the other with a straight up and down churnstaff motion, the result of undue tension or stiffening of the ankle joints. The frivolous woman is known by her "niddling," tottering way. the termagant by her martial tread, the high heeled by her "hobble"-scarce anything easy meets the eye.

One allows the knees to bend excess ively and continuously, producing a generally tumbledown flabbiness of personal expression, while the upper portion of the body is disproportionately stiffened. Some thud down with the whole force of the heel, producing a jar upon the earth and the brain at the same time, also upon



A CORRECT CARRIAGE.

the eyes of the beholder. I have seen woman weighing 95 pounds who would make the glasses clank in the room across which she walked and another of 150 pounds slip around noiselessly as a catit is all in "the way."

There is a mincing gait that is very unpleasant to look upon, also a broken unevenness of motion as though the mind were wandering and the foot catching in the braid of the dress. There is a certain dignity of mentality that produces a steady, even, rhythmic pace which, even when not exactly graceful, is impressive.

Some walk with an undue roll of the nips, produced by an alternate pushing forward of each hip—an extremely unainly effect, supposed by the owners to e particularly voluptuous and fascinaing. Others again walk with an overstraight strain, making an ugly hollow in the back, which milliners describe as stylish."

Excessive relaxation of the neck, pitching the head forward with the strain of the lower body, is a common expression of fatigue. As for the third, who cannot walk in step with the other twomay she never be in our company!

The mass of care battered shopping omen, upon whom time and want of money press hard, huddle along in miser-able fashion, shoulders to ears, heads stretched out, wobbling from side to side, hands wildly clutching. The poor minds are three or four blocks ahead of the body and scattered in different directions. Faces are drawn into knotted cords and creases, eyes are starting in eager indecision between shop window and pocketbook contents. Nail dints may be found in the hands from the struggle. Poor souls! On wet days there is the added burden of a load of flapping wet skirts, loose packages, umbrellas. Under the excessive nerve and muscle strain there is a total disregard of personal appearance—which is expression.

One longs to hear some authoritative

voice call out: Stop! stop! All stand still! Shake yourselves loose! Relax muscles! Gather back your scattered thoughts and steer them into direct channels! Let go the pressure! and then start them all over again placid and sane look-

The rhythmic, swinging, poetic motion

THE TEST OF GRACE, of an absolutely perfect gait is one of the greatest charms in the world. It is seldom seen in women, frequently in soldiers, but could be had by all.

It is almost impossible to give rules for graceful walking—indeed, with some this would be idle, as before obeying any rule it would be necessary to pass through a regular course of "limbering up," for without suppleness and pliability of limb it is impossible to swing naturally. It would be necessary also to make some important changes in attire. It may be possible for a woman to assume a certain grace for a short time while wearing a corset and high heeled shoes or laden with a dry goods counter, but it is not easy. Yet the matter of correct street costume is one of slow evolution. It will right itself sooner or later-we will not enter upon it here. Meantime a few practical hints.

When changing from an ungraceful to a different walk it is necessary first of all to concentrate upon the act. This at first will produce stiffness, but stiff correctness is better than slovenly thoughtessness. After correct position is taken -as described in last letter-step lightly forward, resting first upon the ball of the foot. A total alteration is made in the gait by stepping upon the ball in-stead of the flat foot or heel, as is the common practice (it is this thudding down upon the heel which "clanks the glasses"). Of course this must not be faces might be strikingly effective, by exaggerated, and it will not be after it has become natural, but in the change this toeing forward is absolutely necessary. Try it—see—it changes the whole makeup, the feelings even.

It is this feature of "toeing out" that makes the minuet the physical expression of refined mentality that it is, and its frequent practice would be invaluable to one who desired to walk well.

Leaning slightly forward, not stooping forward, but directing the mind in a straight line in front of the body, is of aid in making speed. Bending the knees a little apart is also helpful. The swing of the gait should come from a symmetrized rhythm of the whole body, not through the motion of any part of it. The trunk should be motionless, which will not mean "stiff" if the body is in control, but there must be no "wobbling," "hunching," "ducking" or affected mincing.

Both arms swinging by the side would produce a pedestrian appearance few women would care for in ordinary walking, yet this could be made graceful and should not be made to look like a windbody, keeping in advance of every step, but never breaking away from it—at are near villages. least not till after an unconscious connection is established.

corner! Leave space sufficient for your friend to escape the iron grating, the cellar door, the obstruction on the inside. Go early rather than go off on a tangent, trotting, "jamming" and "banging" through space like a clumsy package. Assert your dignity, your grace and spare our eyes the many assaults to which they are now subject through thoughtless, graceless walking.

FANNIE EDGAR THOMAS.

California's Second Lady Lawyer. The second woman to be admitted to practice in the courts of California is Mrs. Mary Lynde Craig of San Francisco. After teaching for years in the Girls' High school of that city she entered the law department of the state university at Berkeley, which was opened to women by the efforts of Mrs. Clara Foltz, the first female lawyer of the Pacific coast.

In a class of 27 she stood at the head of the 16 who passed the final examination, having taken the three years' course of study in half the usual time and being the only lady in the department. She was admitted to practice in January, 1893, and makes a specialty of corporation law. Being the possessor of great tact and an engaging manner, she is very successful in settling case out of court.

Mrs. Craig is a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution on account of services rendered the hair over which the light tulle veil was



MARY LYNDE CRAIG

country by her grandfather, Lieutenant Benjamin Lynde of Vermont. She is an active member of the Pacific Coast Women's Press association. In 1892 she was married to Scipio Craig, president of the State Editorial association. "The object of all my work," says Mrs. Craig, "is the upbuilding of the platform upon which American manhood and womanhood shall stand together." The editor husband and the lawyer wife are daily proving the possibility of a harmonious union, while each retains the individuality of single life.

CLARA SPAULDING BROWN.

LOOKED LIKE A LILY

MARY DERWENT DESCRIBES A FAIR ENGLISH BRIDE.

e Was Just Too Lovely For Anything-A Tailor Made Gown and a Mantle of Bare Beauty-Dancing Dresses and Walking



mas, and they prolong

their stay well into Janu-

know how to enjoy their holiday. It is not like the decorous family dinner with a few chosen friends, but it is a general jollification, where old and young join and laugh, dance and play boisterous games. There are few Christmas trees, for the English have not taken kindly to the Germanidea, but that does not mean that people do not enjoy themselves quite as well and get just as many pretty presents. At a Christmas celebration in Merrie England you may sée an earl or a duke down on his hands and knees making sport for the children, or a countess with her eyes blinded and her arms outstretched to catch whoever comes within reach.

After the holidays are over the weddings begin, and the bustle and delight of preparation for this most important ceremony is even greater than that for the holidays, for an English wedding has somehow a new element in it. There are several bridesmaids, nearly all sisters of bride or groom, and little brothers who look wonderfully pretty as ushers, and there is the best man, nearly always in love with the biggest bridesmaids. Then there are the grandmothers, dear old would add greatly to speed. One arm souls who take as much interest in the whole affair as if they were to be the mill arm, neither should the triangular brides themselves. There is none of that shape be made by crossing both hands in shrinking and almost hateful pretense front. The length of step must be of retirement that our families affect. thoughtfully regulated, not one short Here every one has something to do or step and one long one. Above all, the say to enhance the glory and grace of mind must be made the engine of the the important day, even to the servants

Some have their gowns sent from Paris, but more from London, and they Think where you are going and mind are always dainty and endowed with what you are about. Lookout for the that delicate glamour that belongs to a loose stone, the puddle of water, the curb, the lamppost, the loose brick.

Lookout for your neighbors. No need country seat of a certain noble English country seat of a certain noble English of colliding with people so. If one steps on your dress or it is caught in a store bride looked like a white lily as she stood door, have poise sufficient to maintain to let us all admire her. Her gown was the rhythm of your grace. Turn cor- plain white faille, cut with a simplicity ners gracefully. What a test of a wom- most admirable. There was quite a long an's grace the way in which she turns a train. In front were three tulle flounces



THE BRIDE AND HER LITTLE SISTER neld by small bunches of orange buds. The sleeves were double puffs and the front portion reached to the wrists and were covered with long white mosquetaire gloves, which reached to the elbow. Around the waist was a sort of belt of

several thicknesses of tulle, fastened with a bunch of orange buds sent from the south of Spain. There was a full vest front of tulle, over silk and bretelles of silk cut in scallops and bordered with white silk buttonholing. At the neck and shoulders were three other small clusters of buds and two others in the thrown. It would be difficult to fancy a daintier picture as she stood there, or than she afterward made in the dim old church against the background of the old carved wood in the altar. She was a point of light and beauty.

Her own little sister was her bridesmaid, and she wore a white dotted lace frock over a slip of baby blue silk. There were five rows of white lace insertion around the skirt. The waist was a plain surplice, with a row of insertion, the eeves were double puffs, and around the waist, on the sleeves and shoulders were small blue upstanding bows. The hat of white felt was trimmed with baby blue satin bows, Alsatian style. The mother wore a royal purple velvet gown made with a princess front and a wat-teau back. The train was quite long, but not trimmed at all, the material being so rich that trimming would have brass ring at the top to hang it up by detracted from it. The sleeves were The ring can be covered, if it shows, made in two puffs, a fancy, by the way, usually preferred here to the graceless

An aunt who was a dowager marhioness was there and wore a gray satin brocade nearly covered with exquis-ite black lace, fastened up in different places under small pins made of rubies and diamonds. They were all exactly alike. It was a morning wedding, and in consequence all the ladies wore high

dresses. Another handsome dress was that of a young American lady who has recently married into the ranks of Brit-ish nobility, and she had an amber peau de soie dress, with the sleeves of elegant black lace over the satin. The bertha was woven expressly for that purpose, and there was a shawl drapery in front of the same pattern of lace and a bow and two long ends in the back falling over the demitrains of the same beautiful lace. Her bonnet was made of a little scrap of amber velvet and trimmed

with pink roses and jet.

The grandmothers in this country do not generally dress with the same fine taste that characterizes the dressing of our own dear old ladies. They will wear low necked dresses long after the time for such a display has any raison d'etre. True they thereby show off the family jewels. And they wear fearfully ugly caps and nothing on earth would cause one to leave off those hideous things in favor of our dainty bits of lace and ribbon, crepe lisse and tiny blos-

To return to our young English ladies. It is true that their tailor gowns are rigid and beyond measure formal, but how they fit! It is as if there was some new ary, and often beyond fashioned loom that wove the goods it, and really they do around the slender waists of the wear-ers, for detect a seam you cannot. The tailor gowns of this winter are more often seen in black than in colors, and they are usually of a very heavy quality of broadcloth or melton. They also wear Priestley cheviot in diagonal wide wales. One very elegant redingote for a young lady had the waist cut to fit very closely and with deep flat collar and pointed revers. The front was double breasted and fastened with three bone buttons. The skirt to this garment was open both front and back, like a man's coat, and was cut half umbrella shape. The sleeves were gigot. The redingote was lined with black satin to the waist. The whole garment fitted like a glove, and from neck to feet there was not a wrinkle, naturally, except those in the gigot sleeves.

A lady came to visit and wore a mantle of such beauty that I must describe it. The garment was shaped like a bag, as far as the under portion went, which was sleeveless and hung straight down from the shoulder. It was of sealskin plush, and at each lower corner in front was a raised embroidery done in heavy saddler's silk of a golden brown color. The upper portion consisted of a round. full cape in the front, but in the back the cape lengthened down to the knees. This was of heavy corded silk in the same shade as the silk embroidery, and this cape was bordered with a narrow vine in sealskin brown all around in a raised pattern fully half an inch high. Below this there was a border of real sealskin. The collar was very high and flaring and stiffly embroidered in the same way. The whole was lined with gold colored satin, so that it made a rich and very sumptuous garment. With this wrap my lady wore a large poke of shaggy beaver in drab, with a mass of shaded brown plumes topping over the brim in every direction. It was a picturesque hat.

An English girl's wardrobe would not be complete without a habit or so. Those of this season seem to me to be a trifle less severe than they usually are. The buttons are often set on double breasted, and the sleeves have been made a little larger and looser at the top, while the skirts are long enough to quite cover the foot. English girls do not take kindly to tights, but continue to wear the bulky trousers. The alpine hats with one curling black cock's plume on the left side are seen now quite as often as the stiff and unbecoming derby or high hat. Several young ladies wear short frieze capes, which are very stylish. Colors for habits are mostly black, dark green, gray and brown. One rarely sees a tlue one. Blue is the walking suit color preferred to all others, and the material is serge or

For the delightful dances at home or at some neighboring country seat or the grand county balls there is no end to lainty new fancies in gowns for the young. The material best liked for the colored dancing dresses is striped algerian tissue, all in one color. There are several choices in fine black nets, some embroidered in colors, but most with spangles, which are very effective. The English do not like the Loie Fuller crapes and think them vulgar, but they do like the new courtauld crapes in col-MARY DERWENT.

For a Whisk Broom A piece of soft, plain blue silk and some ribbon to match, about 11 inches wide, together with gold tinsel cord, are all the materials needed for this new whisk broom holder. Cut out of pasteboard two heart shaped pieces broad enough to hold a whisk broom, cutting the lower ends across straight, as if the lower third of the heart had been left off. Cover each on both sides with plain blue or white silesia or cambric, and overhand them together with a few stitches down the curving sides. Fasten a small



with crochet stitches of blue knitting silk. Take a piece of the blue silk about, gigot. There were lilac gloves that reached the elbows, and a small toque bonnet of lilac velvet, white roses and With the gold tinsel outline an arabesque nattern across the ends and catch or shir the silk in the center, to have somewhat the appearance of a butterfly bow, fastening it on the heartshaped holder to nearly or quite cover it. Fasten two ends of ribbon to the lower part of the holder and let them cross and the about three inches below the silk, to partially conceal the handle.

FULL COURT BY Appeal in Johnson v.

From THE DAILY COLO

missed With Costs For To-morr An Interesting Point

pleader Issue Taken by

(Full Court. Present: Sir M C.J., Crease, Walkem and M

Water Works Co.

Johnson v. McCallum-T peal arising out of the long-s Gray against McCallum, termine the right of owners thirtieths of the Ophir Bedro pany, which had been trans Grays to McC.llum, the G claiming that the transfer mortgage only for securing six lars. Together with the shar transferred the stock of good The original point in the case the transaction was a mortge solute sale, was determined 1891, before Mr. Justice Drak when a decision was rendere McCallum. A further point the trial was as to whether the mine, bought by Mcbought by him on his or as agent for the othe latter case, the company to pay McCallum the price perioding to the shares of the mE. M. Johnson, one of the holding a one-tenth interest contended that Capt. McCall was on his own account sole further hearing of the case Drake decided that, whether chased on his own account of the company, the latter had lars. Together with the shar the company, the latter had purchase as having been mad levying an assessment for the same at a meeting of the contine 28th September, at which holders, including Johnson, and no dissent raised.

The present appeal was take from this decision, and was he before the court constituted a evidence was fully gone into with the result that their lords Mr. Johnson had committed h The appeal was accordingly d costs. Hon. Theodore Davie, ney-General, appeared for th McCallum, and Hon. C. E. I for appellant Johnson.

Gabriel v. Mesher — A su heard before Hon. Mr. Justic chambers yesterday to fix a trial, an order for which was time after the original trial, in ment was given for the plain for \$5,000, as damages for inju while in the plaintiff's employ. was granted on condition that the costs of the first, which done. The summons was, the done. The summons was, t missed with costs. Mr. Ernest for defendant, Hon. Attorney

Ward v. Vancouver Water
This was an appeal from the
of Judge Spinks, sitting as a C
Judge, to two Judges of the
court. There were present He
the Chief Justice and Hom.
Walkem. The question arose of
tract made by Jno. F. Ward so
for the laying of a water pin
Narrows at Vancouver. Ward
tract to furnish a certain qual
and lay it so as to connect wiends of the Vancouver Water
pany's pipe. The pipe laid by
be connected by Ward's flexible
was to stand a certain test prewas to stand a certain test prothe contract. He was to be I the contract price when the p couver, and the remain completion of the work and wided for. Ward purchased the pipe, and shipped it to the Vancouver Waterworks comp upon the company paid, him contract price, and delivered him to proceed with the work. completion, Ward abandoned h and it was taken up by the comp another contract to McGillivra In the meantime some of Ward obtained judgment against him, one of the execution creditors execution under which the sheri pipe. An interpleader issue wa to decide whether under the tract the property in the pipe p Vancouver Waterworks compa on of its shipment to them in

with the contract, or whether it tention of the parties that the the pipe should remain in Wa completion of the work, in whice creditors would have the right under a writ of execution. The case has been twice trie The case has been twice true came before the court by w from Judge Spinks, who decid property in the pipe remaine and that therefore the sheriff he seize and sell it under a writ o The water company appealed. ships, after hearing argument, tunder consideration. Hon. The Q.C., appeared for the compar Ernest V. Bodwell for the exe

The Attorney-General for Hughitt & McIntyre, and Phoenix, are set for argumen divisional court to-morrow.

ALWAYS UNTRUTH

(From the Vancouver Wo (From the Vancouver Wold report liwack meeting as entirely favor mier Davie, and unfavorable to chen and Sword. In this respect report is at variance with all ot but that was of course to be expethe World also gave an extended speech supposed to be delivered Lagan, while as a matter of facing refused to listen to that gen ing refused to listen to that gen marks. It may be an advantage marks. It may be an advantage Lagan to be able to deliver through the columns of the Wor circumstance hardly tends to es accuracy of the whole report

accuracy of the whole report Times, January 20."
Our answer:—The report of wack meeting as it appeared in of last week is a plain, unvar-unblased record of what transpir Times is challenged to point to a tence at variance with its truthif accuracy of which can be vouch hundreds in Chilliwack who we To be honest, our contemporary To be honest, our contemporary told of Mr. Kitchen's discomfit hands of Mr. McLagan on the overacity, as well as in refere acotching he gave the secession