The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1894.

PUBLISEDH EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SPRIGGSON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

PUBLSHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six Months 1 25
Three Months 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisements inserted for less than $1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

MARCHING TO WASHINGTON.

The Army of the Unemployed on Their Way to the Capitol—Their Demand.

MASSILON, O., March 27.—The march of the "commonweal army" to the capital was to be commenced at 12:30, according to the declaration made to day by the originator and leader of this extraordinary pilgrimage, and seconded and confirmed by Carl Brown, of California, his chief lieutenant. The army will be several hundred strong when it starts out, but new recruits by scores and hundred are expected to join at every stopping place, and "General" Coxey is sanguine that when he reaches Washington he will be at the head of 100,000 tramps. His son will ride at the head of the "army," wearing a combination circus suit of blue and gray, and carrying the emblem of the commonweal, a white bed sheet, signifying peace.

Coxey himself will follow in a carriage drawn by six white horses, while Lieutenant Carl Brown will be astride a mule. On the arrival of the army in Washington it will appear before the capitol and demand the enactment of two bills. One of these authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue five hundred million dollars of treasury notes to be expended in the improvement of the roads of the country, and the second authorizes municipalities to issue non-interest bearing bonds and to secure notes thereon. An appeal has been issued to the people all along the way to bring forth supplies liberally, so that the tramps may not starve.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—It was learned to-day that several regiments to augment General Coxey's army of the commonwealth are being quietly organized in this city. The promoter is believed to be William Willey, who with General Frye established a food and shelter station for the unemployed on the post office site here recently. It is said that the number of men enlisted up till to-day is over 100, but they expect to leave the city more than 1,000 strong early next week, and be in Washington May 1. Among those enlisted are many found in the ranks of the unemployed, and it is not probable that they will get further than the first job that offers.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

A Higher Market Early in the Day and Closing Steady to Firm.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A reduction in the posted rates of Sterling exchange, the direct result of purchases of American securities for foreign account and the general belief that the Seignorage bill will be vetoed, led to a higher market for stocks early to-day. London was a material factor in the local market, its purchases being of St. Paul, Northern Pacific preferred, Atchison, Erie, and Louisville & Nashville, according to reliable authority having amounted to nearly 15,000 shares. In addition the foreigners added to their lines of low priced bonds. The industrial stocks scored the widest changes. The changes in the railway and anthracite coal stocks were slight during the early trading but generally in an upward direction, and late in the afternoon the market receded under the leadership of Burlington & Quincy, which fell from 83⅜ to 82⅝, and Chicago Gas, which declined from 64¼ to 62⅝. The loss outside of these stocks was equal to ¼ to ⅞ per cent. At the close the market was steady to firm. As a rule the railway stocks recorded slight losses for the day, while the industrials gained anywhere from ¼ to 1⅞ per cent. The total sales were only 129,265 shares. Closing bids: Atchison & Santa Fe, 15⅝; Burlington & Quincy, 82⅝; Canada Southern, 51⅝; Canadian Pacific, 68¼; Central Pacific, 14⅝; Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus & St. Louis, 40; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 166⅝; Erie, 18⅛; Wells Fargo Express, 122; Great Northern, preferred, 103; Lake Shore, 129⅝; Louisville & Nashville, 49⅝; Missouri Pacific, 27; New York Central, 100⅝; New York & New England, 10⅝; North American, 5; Northern Pacific, 5⅝; Northern Pacific, preferred, 21⅛; Northwestern, 108⅛; Oregon Navigation, 20; Oregon Improvement, 14⅛; Pacific Mail, 16; Reading, 20⅝; Rock Island, 70⅝; Southern Pacific, 25; St. Paul, 63⅛; Texas Pacific, 9⅝; Union Pacific, 19⅝; Western Union, 85. Bar silver, 59⅛c. Money on call, 1 to 1½. Foreign exchange, sterling, 4.88 for 60 days; 4.89½ on demand. Union Pacific firsts of 1896, 1.03⅝ bid; Central Pacific, firsts of 1895, 1.04 bid.

I can highly praise Burdock Blood Bitters because it had a fair trial in my case with wonderful success. My symptoms were dropsy, backache and sleeplessness, and all these disappeared after using two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. I cannot praise its healing powers too highly. GEORGINA HOLMES, Wood Point, Sackville, N.B.

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Aldermen, Doctors and the Directors Publicly Discuss Its Position and Management.

An Interchange of Views Which May Bring About Practical Result.

There was a division of opinion as to the admission of reporters to the conference held last night between the City Council, the Jubilee Hospital board and the medical profession, but finally it was decided that the fullest publicity should be given to the proceedings.

The Mayor opened the meeting by mentioning the reasons for the conference, stating that the Council are all eager to see the hospital on a proper footing and it was thought advisable to discuss the question with the doctors and hospital board with a view to getting at some understanding before attempting to put any by-law before the people in aid of the hospital.

Joshua Davies wanted to know on starting out if the other members of the city's sub-committee were ready to accept the responsibility of the report signed by Ald. Keith-Wilson.

Ald. Humphreys did not think the meeting was to discuss the report.

Hon. Dr. Helmcken thought the question might be asked, where were the facts in the report? Dealing with that report he proceeded to disclaim any jealousy on the part of the Jubilee hospital in regard to St. Joseph's hospital. In fact he could not see why the question as to whether patients should go to one hospital or the other had come up at all. The proposition that the poor patients should be supported by the pay patients is an impossibility, for pay patients should not pay any more than their legitimate expenses. As a matter of explanation he remarked that he has nothing to do with the management of the Jubilee hospital, though he had been accused of running it. True, he is the senior physician, but that is merely an honorary position. Turning to the hospital debt he had come to the conclusion that the city should take up the $33,000 now owed. As to the city being represented on the board, the Government would, he was sure, be willing to have the act amended to suit whatever arrangement what might be agreed to, and it could be done this session if the agreement is made promptly. He was very sure that if a new board of management were constituted, having the city, the Government and the subscribers represented, the present management would be quite content to give them their seats. This matter should, however, be left to the incoming board, because the present board are powerless owing to the act. The best solution of the difficulty, he thought, would be for the hospital to pass into the hands of the city, the Government and the people, and he saw the possibility of a grand future when a regular scientific university should be established on the Jubilee hospital grounds.

His Worship asked could not the medical profession attend the annual meeting of the hospital and vote for the men they wanted to represent them on the board.

Hon. Dr. Helmcken remarked that if the medical profession had any complaints or suggestions to make, they could always be heard at the meetings of the board, which take place every two weeks.

Alex. Wilson said he would give the Mayor an answer to his question. Ever since the hospital had been erected it had to contend with the hostility of the medical profession, with the exception of two or three. It was no use mincing matters. There were men present to-night who were actuated by professional jealousy against the medical men at the head of the hospital. A short time ago at the meeting with the city's committee to discuss the hospital, there were charges made against the size of the board, the management and the nursing school. These same doctors who had made the charges were men who were supposed to be liberal, but he would tell them face to face that they would if they could, tear it to pieces to gratify professional jealousy. Now, a pertinent question was that asked by Mr. Davies, did the other members of the committee concur in Ald. Wilson's report? It is not fair to compare the Jubilee with St. Joseph's hospital—they are altogether different. One had a paid nursing staff, the other an unpaid one. He went on to make other comparisons, holding that the cases are not parallel. The information furnished by the medical men to Ald. Wilson was for the purpose of killing the by-law. The appeal by the hospital to the people is an honest one. It is simply asking the citizens to pay for what has been expended on their sick poor. It is bad taste in the medical men to threaten the hospital in a covert way, considering the good that the institution is doing. Look at the nurses now that are being sent out every year by the hospital—they are the right-hand of the doctors in their work. Yet the doctors are against the hospital, just because they have not been able to run it to suit themselves.

Dr. Leitch said he knew that the doctors have no jealousy against the hospital and Mr. Wilson had made charges he could not substantiate. All the doctors asked was that the institution be run on modern principles in regard to medical attendance and the medical men merely wanted to stand in such relation to it as not to injure their business. They send their patients to St. Joseph's simply because they consider they are acting better to themselves than if they sent to the Jubilee under its present management. One physician should have as much fair play as another. In St. Joseph's they can attend patients whether pay or free, whom they send there. At the Jubilee they can only attend pay patients.

W. M. Chudley, in defending the hospital, held that the board had nothing to do with the dispute between the medical men. He denied that the hospital has been run by two or three men.

Dr. E. Hall held that the only way to place the hospital in sympathy with the people is to give the medical profession proper recognition. The medical men have agreed that the following conditions should be made, in spirit, if the proposed grant is to be made to the hospital:

1. The City Council shall have the appointment of directorate in proportion to the amount of money for which they become responsible.

2. The directorate shall select from among the active practitioners of the city twelve visitors, who shall be the visiting staff.

3. The visiting staff shall be classified as visiting physicians and visiting surgeons, and one of each class shall attend the public wards daily.

4. The visiting staff shall serve in rotation the term of service being months.

5. The board of directors shall, at each annual meeting, select from the visiting staff two who shall be the consulting staff.

6. No major surgical operation shall be performed without the consent of the majority of the consulting staff acting with the surgeon in charge.

7. Inasmuch as all medical men in this city are general practitioners there shall be no appointments in special departments.

8. The directors room in hospital shall be at the service of any medical society that is or may be formed in this city, for the purpose of holding their meetings.

9. No major surgical operation shall be performed without notification of the complete staff, and of other practising physicians who may request such notification.

Geo. Byrnes thought that the committee of the Council who had made the allegations against the hospital management should get up and substantiate their charges.

Ald. Styles did not think the meeting was called for that purpose, but to meet the medical profession of the city to get their opinions in regard to the proposed by-law. The Jubilee hospital had broken faith with the Council's committee by not meeting them as agreed to and by ignoring them altogether.

Joshua Davies, in answer, said that Ald. Wilson had undertaken to draw his own conclusions without giving the Board a chance to meet the charges, and thus had incensed them so that they had refused to meet the committee. In regard to the hospital, there was not the room nor appliances for a medical college. They had been asked to put all the modern appliances for medical men in the hospital for less than $100,000, which is impossible, judging by other hospitals. As to support, the city of Victoria has done very little for the hospital. For the time it has been run, there was no hospital on the continent that can show a better result than the Royal Jubilee.

Ald. Dwyer wanted to help the hospital, but thought that some more information must be given in regard to it, or the by-law will be defeated.

Ald. Keith Wilson held that the sub-committee of the Council got no facts from the Hospital Board at the meeting with them, but gave facts instead, and were complimented before the meeting broke up for the facts they gave. The committee had a perfect right to go outside to find information in regard to their investigation. As to the figures the committee gave for a building for a city hospital, they were correct. He wished to see the by-law passed, but they had to place facts before the public. The Board he considered is too unwieldy, and it should to day have the institution nearer to a paying basis than it is. The Board had insulted the committee by refusing to meet it, and then he had drawn up the report presented to council. The time for giving public money without getting something for it is past. If the by-law had been put before the people without discussion it would have been defeated. If the city cannot deal with the Jubilee hospital the city will have to build one of its own.

Dr. Richardson said it is entirely wrong to compare the Jubilee and St. Joseph's hospital. To show the claim of the hospital on the city, he gave a comparison of figures. The total cost of the hospital was $66,112 69, the furnishing costing $10,401 08. Cost of maintenance, 1890 91, $17,118, with free patients totalling 12,107 days at cost each of $1 41 per day. Maintenance, 1891-92, $22,779 87; free patients days, 15,764; cost per day, $1.44. Maintenance, 1892 3, $23,891 53; free patients, in days 13,851; cost per day, $1 72. Average cost in February, 1893, $1 57; in February, 1894, $1 26. Total number of days' stay of free patients from Victoria city from opening of hospital until Dec. 7, 31; 1893, 23,667 days, which at $1 43 per patient per day amounts to $33,843 81. The liabilities for working expenses unpaid to June, 1893, have been $7,198 68, while the debt of the hospital includes $15,000 for construction and over $10,000 for furnishing. As to the medical men he makes absolutely no difference between one physician and another, but it is not the practice in other towns for all the physicians to be on the visiting staff of hospitals. There is no place to perform a general operation in the Jubilee, but he has been only too happy to show the cases or explain their progress. If all the doctors of the city were on the visiting staff it would make it half as expensive again. It is a mistaken idea that the pay patients benefited the hospital. They very little more than pay for themselves.

Dr. Davie remarked that his views have already been pretty well given in his communication to the COLONIST. Until the last two years the corporation gave nothing towards the maintenance of the hospital and it is high time that it should do so now. This $35,000 asked for is properly due to the hospital by the city, for during the four years it has been caring for the city's sick poor it received only $4,040 in all from the city.

Ald. Munn—Do you get these poor direct from the city?

Dr. Davie explained that they were sick destitute sent to the hospital on doctors' recommendations. In regard to different doctors having their own patients in the free ward, it would not be workable. He was willing to make his department as popular with the medical profession as possible, and to further this he would ask the board to invite each medical man in the city to any particular operation that might come up. Turning to the report presented by the city's sub-committee, it was found full of inaccuracies and they condemned themselves by their own evidence. For example, the sum of $96,000, placed as cost of the hospital, is incorrect. It only cost $65,000. They should have got proper information, and had no business to put wrong figures in print. The committee had been made a fool of by some one as to the estimate for a hospital to hold 80 beds.

Ald. Keith-Wilson held that the estimate for the building was correct.

Dr. Davie took exception to this estimate, and in answer to Ald. Keith-Wilson said that a hospital for the poor would have to be fitted as completely for operations as any other hospital, and it would be unfair to debar the better class of people from its benefits, so that a hospital for the poor alone is not practicable.

Ald. Munn did not think that the poor cared for by the hospital without being sent there by someone responsible to the city should be properly considered as the city's poor, consequently the city should not be regarded in the light of a debtor of the hospital. He believed in putting the by-law before the ratepayers, but if it passed the city should be represented on the board.

Some further discussion followed and Ald. Harris finally suggested that a committee be appointed to have the hospital act amended to provide for a representation of the city, the medical profession and the Government.

Various ideas were advanced by those present, some objecting to having either aldermen or medical men on the board, and finally the meeting adjourned after a vote of thanks to the Mayor, without any other resolution having been put.

Bad Blood causes blotches, boils, pimples abscesses, ulcers, scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cure bad blood in any form from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

AN ORIENTAL BUDGET.

The Japanese General Elections not Favorable to the Strict Enforcement of Treaties.

Chinese Complications With Great Britain—Threatened Eruption—Fifty-eight Years a Prisoner.

The following late Oriental advices were received by the Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma:

The semi-official journal, the Nichi Nichi, gives the following as the component parts of the recently elected Japanese diet: Radicals, 120; Liberals, 54; Kokumin Kyokai, 29; Doshi-seisha, 22; Domei-seisha, 14; Seimu-Chosajo, 5; Oriental Radicals, 3; Independents, 25; unascertained, 18; various parties, 10. Evidently, therefore, there are considerable differences of opinion as to the groups under which the members should be placed, but one thing seems fairly certain, and that is that the Radicals have increased their numbers by some 30 or 40, and the Liberals by some 10 to 20. It thinks that if the question of the strict enforcement of the treaties should be again brought before the house, it would not secure more than 132 votes. Abei Iwane, the proposer of the strict enforcement of the treaties has failed in his re-election, having been defeated by a Radical. Of the total members 138 have been re-elected; 24 have held seats in former sessions, and 138 are reported to be new members. The representatives are composed of 94 *shizoku* and 206 *hemin*. Of these 37 are members of prefectural or municipal assemblies, 45 officials of companies, 27 barristers, 13 journalists, 4 school teachers and authors, 1 public notary, 3 physicians, 3 government and 4 other public officials, 115 farmers, 34 merchants, 11 of no profession and 3 unknown. The casualties in connection with the elections have decreased from 25 killed and 388 wounded in 1892, to 1 killed and 153 wounded in this election, the hurts being the result of faction fights. The total number of persons throughout Japan paying direct national taxes of 15 yen or more per annum was on the 15th June last 505,138. This number included 400 peers, 24,540 shizoku and 486,198 hemin; of these 8 peers, 21,222 shizoku and 436,079 hemin were qualified to vote for the election of members of the lower house.

The silver wedding of His Imperial Majesty Mutsuhito, 121st Emperor of Japan and the Empress Haruko was celebrated with great rejoicing throughout the Empire, on the 9th inst. The Emperor was born November 3, 1852, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father February 13, 1866. The Empress was born May 28, 1850. Their marriage took place March 9, 1869. A large number of persons journeyed to Tokyo to witness the anniversary celebration. No less than 20,000 visitors were present from the northeastern provinces. Up to noon of the 8th, the number of presents accepted by the Imperial Household department as appropriate and fit for submission to Their Majesties was 720. A special medal has been designed to be conferred on those who have taken part in the celebration. The ribbon is of yellow and crimson in longitudinal bars. The medal which will be struck both in gold and silver, is of exceedingly ornate design, being a wonderful improvement upon the special postage stamps. In the centre are a pair of cranes flying upwards with sprigs of the matsu, or fir, in their bills, and above them is the chrysanthemum emblem. The central device is encircled by branches of the fuji (wisteria). The reverse side bears an inscription descriptive of the occasion which the medal is to commemorate.

News of a serious nature, says the Rangoon Times, comes from the Chinese frontier, where the Viceroy of Yunan has issued a proclamation declaring the territory, in which the recent encounter between the military police and the Kachins took place, to be located within the boundaries of the Chinese Empire. The Chinese have been advancing claims to the suzerainty of certain outlying parts in the north of Upper Burmah. They seem to have decidedly established their claims so far as some of the Kachin Hill tracts are concerned. This hill, as a scientific frontier, is a valuable stronghold wherein a few troops could successfully oppose an advancing army, and the anxiety of England to retain possession of that part of the world has, most likely, been so much overdone that the leager cupidity of the Celestials became thoroughly aroused. At any rate, after lengthy negotiations and the visit of the Viceroy of India to the Upper Burma frontier, China has taken the initiative responsibility of making a decisive move in the political game into which she has become more or less inveigled by the diplomatic promptings of Russia and France. Still more claims to the cession of additional territory are being put forward, and negotiations in this direction are proceeding between the Chinese and Lord Rosebery.

The Official Gazette gives further particulars of the uneasy state of Kirishimayama, Miyazaki prefecture. On the 25th ultimo a peculiar noise was heard near the foot of the mountain, which was followed at 10:30 a.m. by loud rumblings; at the same time heavy smoke was emitted from the crater, which the wind carried away to the east. The noise is reported to have been audible at a distance of ten ri. A shower of ashes subsequently fell around the mountain, and on the eastern side, at Takaokamura, pebbles of the size of beans fell with the ashes. Rumblings, followed by small showers of ashes, were also experienced on the following morning and also on the 28th.

The Diario de Manila of February 15 publishes the following: "Mariano Santa Ana, a native of Albay, who was born in the year 1777, and is consequently 117 years of age, was dismissed from the Hospital of San Juan de Dios yesterday. Old Santa Ana completed also, yesterday, his long term of imprisonment of fifty-eight years, which were accumulated by sentences for his three escapes from the prison. The unfortunate man, on being sent away from the hospital, requested that he should be permitted to remain in the place, seeing that it is impossible for him to earn his living through old age."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—M. Witte, the Russian minister of finance, estimates that while the concessions made to Germany by Russia in the new commercial treaty represent an aggregate of 2,600,000 roubles, the concessions of Germany to Russia will benefit the export trade in Russian agricultural products by 6,123,000 roubles. In addition to this Russian goods to the value of 447 billion roubles will be allowed free passage into Germany. The concession to the export of Russian petroleum is regarded as especially valuable.

Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Is It True That Mothers Are Corrupters of Public Morals?

An English woman, Mrs. Crackanthorpe, makes some rousing charges against the mothers of today, especially mothers in the circles of fashionable society. She declares that their tyranny in keeping their young lady daughters down in the old conventional ruts of two centuries ago, when all the rest of the world except women have long got out of them, is not to be borne any longer. She enters a plea for the individuality of the daughter, for her right to take her own head for things and develop her mind as it wants to go—not to do anything morally wrong, but just to lead her own life intellectually, industrially or professionally without being weighted down by Mrs. Grundy. The old assumption that a girl will necessarily go wrong if allowed her own way is a cruel superstition. She should be instructed in all the dangers that lie before her and then allowed her freedom, as her brother is allowed his. Whatever she does, it is certain that she will make a better use of that freedom than the average boy does. The conventionality which has shaped every girl for only one calling—marriage—is an instrument of torture as cruel as any that ever crushed heretics in the days of the old Inquisition. Mrs. Crackanthorpe says that to the young girl marriage is still a sacrament; to her mother it is a commercial transaction. The mother is anxious only for one thing—to marry the girl to somebody who will support her and keep her from causing trouble or talk. In too many cases the man is acceptable in the face of a notorious past. The mother forces him upon her daughter regardless of his morals or habits of dissipation. She shoves the girl off upon him with indecent haste and after the child is sacrificed congratulates herself that the victim has "married well." She pursues like a hawk the marriageable man and hurls her daughter at his head. This anxiety of mothers to throw away their pure, sweet girls upon rakes and libertines has lowered the whole tone of society and allowed the libertine to consider himself, with a long career of dissipation behind him, good enough to marry the sweetest, gentlest girl that ever worshiped an ideal lover and husband. Yes, mothers are responsible for the corruption of society's morals.

Here is an observation from the New York Press that ought to make women ashamed of themselves. The shame of it is in its exact truth: "The narrow scope of feminine endeavor in the past has been largely due to prejudices and customs which have been fostered by feminine conservatism."

I heard a good story last night. A young man laid his heart and fortune at the feet of a girl with a profession. He said quite self complacently: "I will take you west with me, and you can also take your father and mother. I will support you all henceforth, and you will not need to work. My earnings are $1,500 a year." "Oh, but I make $8,000 a year now," answered the young woman. It was not a match.

A young lady friend of mine who is studying law was arguing the question of woman suffrage with a girl who is employed in a dry goods establishment. The dry goods girl is one of the buyers for a large firm. She goes to Europe and selects goods, and her position is as responsible as that of any in the great house. Her salary is $2,000. My friend was talking in favor of woman suffrage. The dry goods girl said: "Of course I believe in equal pay for equal work, and all that sort of thing, but I draw the line on women's voting and unsexing themselves by going to the polls and associating with men." My girl law student simply asked: "Would it unsex you to marry a man?" The dry goods young woman had nothing to say.

It is said a certain Chinese sect teaches that if women become vegetarians they will go to heaven when they die and be turned into men. If this were true, it would be enough to make all the vegetarian women turn to be great meat eaters at once.

The only reason I ever heard given by a woman for wanting to be a man was the greater freedom that men enjoy. But we should take our freedom as women. It will come to us in rich measure just as it does to men. We have only to reach out our hands and take it.

Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston is adding to the fine array of historic writing already accomplished by her a boy's book about General Washington. Miss Johnston has had access to material such as few writers have had, and her book will be a most attractive one. Another line of her literary labor is the writing of dialect stories, particularly stories in negro dialect. Here Miss Johnston, herself a southern woman, has few equals. She gives also readings from her dialect stories that bring down the house. Miss Johnston is an aunt of the sweet voiced singer, Marie Decca.

It is remarkable that near the same time two novelists—a man and a woman, W. T. Stead and Sarah Grand—have chosen for a heroine the emancipated new girl of the future, whom they depict in glowing colors. She is as different from the lackadaisical milk and water heroines of Scott and Dickens as cheese is from chalk.

That estimable lady who was constantly quoted at girls 40 years ago, Mrs. Hannah More, had a way of taking down gossips that wears well to this day. Whenever people called and poured into her ears an unpleasant tale about friends and acquaintances, she would rise and say, "Come, let us go at once and see if this can be true." And she did it, too, in spite of the effort of the talebearer to beg off. One lesson to the gossip was sufficient.

Mrs. M. J. Butts of Ironton, O., is a deputy United States marshal.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

Saved Her Life

Surgical Operations and Best Medical Treatment Failed

An Almost Miraculous Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Chicago, Illinois.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Beginning in February, '92, I was very sick for two months. Slowly I got better but was confined to my bed. A physician said I had a

Pelvic Abscess in My Side.

After an operation I did not improve, the abscess continuing to discharge even more freely than before. In two months time three operations were performed and tubes inserted to carry off the impurities, but all in vain. Finally it was decided that my life depended upon another operation and that I must be removed to the hospital. About three weeks previous to this I had noticed an advertisement in the Daily News of a case where Hood's Sarsaparilla had cured a boy somewhat similarly afflicted in Trenton, N. J., and I decided to give it a trial. When the time decided upon for me to go to the hospital arrived I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about two weeks.

I Was Getting Better

and the abscess had already began to discharge less freely. I felt stronger and had a terrible appetite. Previous to this I had given up to die. When I had taken the second bottle I was able to sit up and accordingly I was not taken to the hospital and the final operation was deferred. Now I have taken six bottles and the abscess has entirely healed. I am well and go every where. My friends think it is a miracle to have me restored to them again so healthy and even younger in looks than before my sickness.

I Feel Better Than Ever

I did in my life and weigh over 130 pounds, the heaviest in my life. I do a big day's work and am gaining in strength every day. My mother worried and worked herself almost sick in caring for me. She has since taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done her much good. We praise Hood's Sarsaparilla to everybody, for

I Know It Saved My Life.

I am 27 years old, and a stranger to look at me now would not think I ever had a day's sickness. Even the doctors are surprised at the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in my case. Mother and myself continue to take the medicine regularly and we earnestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. MOLLIE WENDT, 568 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Corroborates the Above.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I am a drug clerk and have sold Mrs. Mollie Wendt many bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and can certify that she was cured by the use of it." F. C. BILLERBECK, 530 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache and constipation. 25c.

CABLE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, March 22.—The insurgent warships Aquidaban and Republica are reported to be cruising near Maldonado. It is believed that they are waiting for the departure from Montevideo of Peixoto's vessels.

LONDON, March 22.—The Secretary of the Foreign Office, Gray, said the question of compensation for the deaths of British officers and other British subjects killed by the explosion of gunpowder on Ilha de Gubernador, in Rio de Janeiro bay, would not be pressed upon Brazil until the insurrection had been suppressed.

LONDON, March 26.—At the next meeting of the directors of the Bank of England, it is said, the existing board will propose that three of its members be replaced by three representatives of leading financial houses.

VIENNA, March 26.—While the novelist, Heigel, was sitting in a restaurant in Riva, Tyrol, last evening, he was assaulted by a lieutenant in the Austrian army, who attacked him with his sword, cutting him frightfully about the head. Heigel's condition is critical.

BRUSSELS, March 26.—Socialist mass meetings were held at Mons and Quaregnon yesterday, at which resolutions were unanimously passed demanding the abolition of royalty and the establishment of a Belgian Republic. Speeches were made violently denouncing the King. The meetings were accompanied by no disorder and no arrests were made.

HAMBURG, March 26.—Prince Bismarck has recovered his health so completely that Dr. Schweniger has withdrawn all limitations upon his smoking and drinking. He walks daily in Friedericheruhe Park and hopes soon to resume his duties.

PARIS, March 22.—A Grenoble dispatch states that a panic was created in the church of Gallien yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a bomb. Twenty persons were injured, some mortally. There were no arrests.

BRUSSELS, March 26.—Only M. Bernardt, premier and minister of finance, and M Lejeune, minister of justice, will retire from the Cabinet. M. De Burlet, while assuming the presidency of the council, will retain the ministry of the interior and public instruction. M. Denayes has been chosen minister of finance and M. Bergerrain, minister of justice.

Salisbury's Lost Violin.

ST. PAUL, March 27.—Hermann Schiffert, a Minneapolis violin maker, yesterday discovered that he was in possession of a violin made by R. Gratiani, Pisa, in 1774, which was stolen from Lord Salisbury, ex-premier of England. The violin was brought to Shiffert a short time ago by a young man, a stranger, who wanted it repaired. Shiffert says that he himself bought the violin for Lord Salisbury in Pisa years ago, and that it was stolen in 1875.

PENETANGUISHENE, March 26.—An attempt was made on Friday night to murder the Mundy family here, three revolver shots being fired through the windows of the house, one of which just grazed Mrs. Mundy's head. This is the second attempt made upon the lives of this family, the first occasion being on Dec. 15 last.