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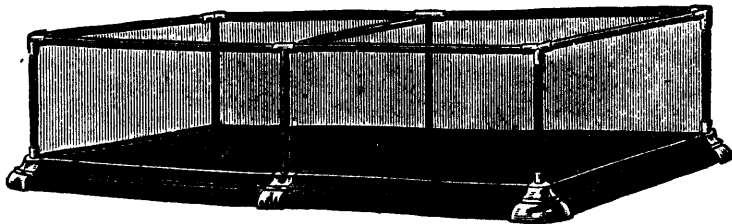
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The Manitoban.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE AND REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS.

VOL. II.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JUNE, 1893.

No. 6

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE second month of the World's Fair is about over and up to date Chicago has not experienced that "rush" of visitors as was anticipated. This is no doubt largely due to the selfish policy of the American Railroads, who have evidently taken a few lessons from Niagara Falls Hackmen. Such a course is not calculated to do them much good, and we hope that some arrangement can be made whereby the majority of people can go to the fair without mortgaging their farm. Such an opportunity for a trip, which is equal to one around the world, should not be missed, and as there are many things to learn and see which will be of great benefit to all, we should not fail in taking advantage of it.

* * *

BEFORE our next issue reaches the public Prince George will have married the Princess May. Our interest in the event lies in the fact that they will doubtless be the King and Queen of England, which will be a matter of great concern to all Canadians. While we can appreciate Royalty we do not go into raptures over them like our American cousins, who

make more fuss over nobility than they do in the countries where they belong. The Infanta Eulalia received a warm reception and will doubtless not only come away with warm feelings towards America, but the wonder that people who are so fond of royalty are republicans. We believe in consistency in all things, but when republic and democratic New York bow their knees and toady to the very things they profess to abhor it would appear that

"Things are not what they seem"

* * *

THE frequent showers and warm weather the past few weeks has had a beneficial influence on the crops, and according to latest advices the prospect for a bountiful harvest is assured. The next best thing to a good crop is good prices, and if we have a fair measure of both we can get along. While our farmers, many of them, are not as prosperous as they ought to be, still they have better opportunities for the future, as many of them have through their inexperience, been placed in much poorer circumstances than would otherwise have been the case, had they had even a rude knowledge of farming. Ever since Adam and Eve were commanded to "earn their bread by the sweat of the brow" that

same law has been in force, and while modern machinery has to a large extent taken the place of manual labor, yet man has to exercise that thoughtfulness of mind which is necessary to keep abreast of the age and thus call into force the knowledge and truth of the saying that "God helps those who help themselves.

* * *

IN speaking of the Princess May we are pleased to see such an active interest taken by the ladies, of not only Manitoba but of Canada, in presenting our future Queen with a suitable present. Such a present will be a token of not only loyalty but of a bond of unity which is expressed by one and all, whether rich or poor, high or low. We noticed in a recent issue of *Grip* that there was some mistaken idea among the ladies of the Queen City as to who should give, there being a prevalent idea that the invitation read "to the ladies of Toronto." In this case the said ladies according to *Grip* were puzzled as to what they would do for contributions, the amount from the lady source being very small. As a remedy one of the committee is said to have proposed that they ask all the dressmakers, saleswomen, servants, etc., which was not very well received, but as money was wanted it had to be acted upon. If this is true, we can inform *Grip* that the ladies of Winnipeg made no such blunders. The city was divided into districts and every woman asked to give something. The widow's mite was received the same and counted the same as the rich woman's five dollars, all were alike loyal in a common cause. The ladies of Winnipeg are ladies in the true sense of the word, and can teach some of their older sisters something in the performance of their duties. We of course do not believe that things were as bad as *Grip* represented, but where there was a

little smoke there must be a little fire, or we think *Grip* would not have referred to it.

* * *

SINCE the advent of electricity as a motive power it has been a subject of discussion as to whether our Electric Street Railway should not give us a Sunday service. With the tendency which cities have of spreading out along the route of electric lines it would seem as if some kind of means for reaching church other than walking is a necessity. We believe that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath, and where the churches are hard to reach, especially on a Sunday morning, we think that it would be no harm to let electricity do a little work in that direction. We know there are plenty of people who would prefer remaining at home on a Sunday than riding in the cars to church, but it is this class of people who need the most watching through the week. In the country people think nothing of hitching up their horses on a Sunday and taking the whole family to church, and why the same people object to being taken by the electric motor is hard to see. By Sunday street cars we do not mean a regular traffic from 6.30 a. m. to 12 p. m., but only during the time necessary to go and come from church and Sunday School. In another year or two we will doubtless see electric roads in all directions, and the present system of using horses largely done away with. It will then be necessary to use what Providence has so wisely provided us with if we would not stay at home, and by making the start now we will do much towards increasing the church attendance, and probably the collection.

OUR WORLD'S FAIR LETTER.

(Special to the Manitoban.)

Doubtless many of the department chiefs and executive officers of this great exposition will be glad when the morn of November 1st next, dawns, for then at least they will be free from present fault-finding. Those tenants of the exposition who have reared their homes and villages along Midway plaisance, have some reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which the officials have treated them. They one and all paid large sums of money for the privileges granted, and many pay a royalty or percentage on their receipts. They were assured that darkness should be made as day, and yet up to the present time, the plaisance is not lighted at night, and no one seems to know when it will be. For the most part, they who have builded their towns and cities are foreigners, and speak in many tongues, and should be treated fairly in this matter, but somehow the officials, after getting the advance money have forgotten that it takes at least two to make an agreement, the first and second parts, in the fact that they have ignored the second party, and possibly legal measures may be resorted to in order to bring them to a realizing sense of their duty.

The question has many times been asked, what does it cost, and how far will 50 cents go? You can make the cost what you like, and 50 cents pays for admission into the Fair proper, all the state and exposition buildings, and also to the Midway plaisance, which is a broad avenue connecting Jackson with Washington park. Along this plaisance many foreigners live and work, just as they do at home, and we who cannot afford to visit these countries, can through this means get a correct idea of their habits and industries. These people make a charge of 25 cents to 50 cents. With this exception the admission fee of 50 cents admits you to the fair from 8 a.m. until 10 at night.

It has been decided by the local directors to keep "open house" on Sundays, even though the board of directors repay the government the \$1,929,000 donated them. This, however, is subject to ratifi-

cation by the national commission. Some restrictions have been incorporated in the resolutions, such as relieving the employees from work, as far as possible, stopping the dance of the belts and wheels in machinery hall, and adding the holding of religious services and singing of Moody and Sankey hymns. There is no question as to the popularity, and good sound horse sense in the stand thus taken. Open fair Sundays means peace and quiet in Chicago, and less recruits for the whisky cure institutes.

We hope that the visiting editors and publishers will take back to their homes, kind thoughts of Chicago. This will be a year of World's Fair congresses and conventions, to be convened in this city and the knights of the quill were about the first to come among us. Many of them have had a taste of the exposition and have gone home to return with new recruits later on.

In the woman's building all last week Mrs. Rover lectured on the cooking question. Certainly there is room for improvement in that respect in many of our homes, and if the women folk want to learn the way to a man's heart they should travel the road to his stomach.

The weather has been pleasant, though cool, and quite agreeable to sight seeing.

The popular concerts held at noon, daily, attract a good deal of attention, and are destined to become what their name indicates, popular.

Canada's future governor-general, Earl of Aberdeen, was given an informal reception in the Canadian building, which is now complete. It is two stories high and built of native material. The different provinces each have a room, and are finished in the woods of that particular province. The reception was held in the main hall, which was decorated with flags and ferns, and about three hundred people were present, including the Countess of Aberdeen.

During the week, the memorial art palace, situated on the lake front foot of Adams street was dedicated. During the next six months, many World's Fair congresses, auxillaries of the World's Columbian Exposition, will hold their sessions in this building, and during that time many

pertinent questions and living issues, such as, music, the public press, medicine, engineering, agriculture and other topics, will be fully discussed.

The first of these congresses held its sessions all last week, and appropriately enough the women in their convention devoted to the discussion of woman's progress in this and foreign lands were the first to make their voices heard in this building, in behalf and in the interest of their sex.

Among those who took part in the various questions discussed were such women as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Julia Ward Howe, Matilda B. Carse, Madame Modjeska, Georgia Cayvan and others.

Minnesota did the "North Star" state proud, for amid prayers, flowers, music, and speech making by distinguished men, the building which stands as its representative in this cluster of nations, was formally opened and dedicated, even to its baptism with the time-honored champagne.

In the year 1814, the forefathers of the sturdy sons of Norway gained their independence, and since that time their children have kept the 17th of May, as the day of all days in their history. It was, therefore, meet that on this 17th of May in this Columbian year, they should commemorate the event, in the formal dedication of Norway's building, erected on the exposition grounds. Many of these people doubtless think that all this fuss should be held in honor of their countryman, Leif-Erickson, as the discoverer of America, instead of Columbus. Gov. Nelson, of Minnesota, spoke in his native tongue to 10,000 Norwegians, and addresses were made by other distinguished Norsemen. Out of compliment the grounds were kept open till 11 o'clock, at night.

Prominent among the many state and foreign buildings is the one for which the legislature of Illinois appropriated \$800,000 to build and furnish, and truly the money has been well-spent. The dedication of this palace took place last week, and Gov. Altgeld and his brilliantly arrayed staff were on hand to lend their presence to the exercises. There was speech making by the governor and also by Chicago's mayor, Carter Harrison. Soldiers in bright uniforms, music, and ladies be-

decked in rainbow colored bonnets. Perhaps the favored few who held "invites" to the good things to eat on the second floor, voted that part of the ceremonies the best.

Certain it is, that when the dedicatory exercises of other states are held, they will have to stir themselves to equal their sister state, Illinois.

A hasty trip was made through Midway plaisance, and it is safe to say that no one will regret the small admission fee it costs to see these different countries brought right to our door. Even to walk the plaisance from one end to the other, is full of instruction, for there is much to be seen that costs nothing.

The girls from the land of the shamrock were busy with their lace making and other industries. Among the visitors one afternoon was the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, who are much interested in this village.

The Javanese have not completed their thatched cottages of reeds and bamboo. Through the plaited straw fence we could see their little progeny playing and as happy as clams at high tide. Among the other dedications last week were those of old Vienna and the Chinese theatre in the Midway plaisance.

The attendance last week was about 150,000.

Now that the fourth week of the great fair has commenced, many of those guides and guards who earlier were green in the business, have settled down to steady work, and matters in that direction move along with little friction.

RESOLVED, That Rule 1 of the general rules be so amended as to fix the price of admission after May 20 at 50 cents for adults, and 25 cents for children between the ages of 6 and 12 years.

The foregoing resolution was passed and the small boys and girls are now enjoying the benefits, which means more money to spend on Fourth of July.

But although this resolution is an important one, still if the board of directors had resolved to have everything finished in connection with the fair, and had carried the same out, the value of such action can hardly be estimated in its far reaching in-

fluence. There is fault somewhere. Matters are not running as smoothly as they should, and it is time that the executive officers awoke to a realizing sense of their duty to the public.

Possibly they may think "the public be d——d."

"Impatience dries the blood
sooner than age or sorrow."

The public are becoming impatient, at the seeming indifference and neglect of those who are paid to make the fair a success, and who should have done so from the start. Why is it that many exhibits are not in place, not even unpacked, yes, not even within the gates? There has been serious talk within the last week of having a "one man power," and have all orders issue from him. Surely things could not go on any worse with this change. If these supreme executive officers would stop fighting among themselves like the Kilkenny cats and give that time to the pushing onward, progressive movement that the fair needs, they would at least earn the gratitude of a patient and long suffering public.

Germany opened her hospitable doors on May 23, and her children and many others gathered to glory in the greatness of a common country. The Imperial Commissioner Herr Wermuth was the observed of all observers, and he was ably assisted in doing the honors by many ladies and gentlemen. Columbus' descendant, Duke de Veragua, called to pay his respects, and was forced to hold an informal reception on his own account.

The German building itself is quaint and odd looking with its many gables, and peculiar towers. It will serve a double purpose, a home for its people, and an exhibit of its territory, as all the material was brought from the Vaterland. Its cost was \$150,000, and looks as though it was built to stay among us always.

Maine, whose rock-bound coast is the first among the constellation of states to kiss the waters of the Atlantic, brought together some of her famous people, to dedicate her building, and make welcome her guests; and right royally did she treat them. Music and speeches, pretty women and brilliantly uniformed men, all did their part towards making the house-

warming a success. The literature distributed, was unique, being a pamphlet cut in the shape of the state with a map of Maine printed on the front cover.

Perhaps though, one of the most enjoyable and possibly the most elegant home gathering, was the dedication of Victoria house, on the 24th, the anniversary of the Queen of England's birthday. The interior of the building is elegant and luxurious in the extreme in its fittings and furniture, and many a British subject was proud to be among the distinguished people present. The festivities were continued at night at the Virginia hotel, where a sumptuous banquet was served, being given by the World's Fair commissioner representing England and the British possessions.

There seemed to be an overflow meeting in the Canadian building, for they too, had not forgotten their Queen.

California's exhibit in her state building will be, when complete, full of interest.

Perhaps one of the most forward exhibits is that displayed in horticultural hall. Here nature has had full swing, and she has made much of her opportunities. The cave situate directly under the dome is well worth a moment's time.

One would scarcely think that the different provinces of Canada could make so fine a display of their fruit products as shown in this hall; apples, cherries, pears, peaches, in fact we might go through the list, and then have left some out. Many people have a very mistaken notion of our sister across the line, and this exposition will afford a chance to correct those errors.

We don't know whether we are on foot or horseback, concerning that vexed Sunday opening question. To-day we resolve to open: to-morrow we resolve to close. If matters continue this way long, the remaining twenty-two Sundays will be *non est*, and there will be no occasion for resolutions; regrets will be in order. This is another case of wrangling. It is a great pity that many more of the committee don't follow Mr. Massey's example, and resign.

Paris threw open her doors on Wednesday last, and the representative of its people, M. Morin Goustaux, had his hands full, showing the invited guests

through the pavilion. The Bertillon system of identifying criminals is doubtless the best method extant. It was fully explained by the police officials.

Even in its incomplete condition, with monkey wrenches turning, and hammers pounding to make ready that which should have been complete in machinery hall on May 1st, there is much to interest, and notably so, the new fangled printing presses where printing and folding is all done on one machine at same time. If Guttenberg could see the improvements of to-day over his time, possibly he might not be so anxious to squabble over his primitive methods, or even own that he knew anything about the art.

When the women get all their fixings fixed in their building, I suspect the men will spend the greater share of their time in that palace, for truly it is a palace indeed. How many women must envy Mrs. Fuller, of Mitchell, S. D., whose handiwork is shown in the exquisite opera cloak with muff to match, made from the feathers of the prairie chicken; and the exhibit of paper flowers show how deft the fingers may become, when they seem so real that one must needs to smell them only to find out they are counterfeits.

Under the dome in the government building stands the trunk of one of California's mammoth trees. It measures 40 feet in height and 23 feet in diameter. A spiral staircase, running through the centre leads to the top.

A word of advice to those who are not familiar with the different kinds of weather we can treat you to all in twenty-four hours. Bring wraps and underclothing to keep out the cold, and straw hats and fans to ward off the heat.

The second month of the exposition has commenced and we have still an incomplete fair. It's badly behind, too. When the officials the first day of May said everything would be finished June 1, people believed them. They had no cause to do otherwise. But now they see that it will be weeks yet before they will get all they pay for. Not but that a person cannot get a half dollar's worth out of what is now finished, but we don't like to expect one thing and get another.

Of course people say the directors knew the work would not be done and that the truth had to be stretched to secure attendance. It has that appearance. We are promised that the whole thing will soon be complete. "Soon" is a long way ahead, if past progress be taken as a criterion. There are people who say that the exposition never will be finished.

The officials claim that May has far exceeded their expectations. Perhaps it has. Nobody outside knows what their expectations were. They have taken the attendance at the Centennial as a standard, and have appeared happy because they exceeded it. They did not go very far beyond it, however. As the Columbian show cost several times as much as the Centennial and as its operating expenses are proportionate, it would seem that the comparison is weak. The fact remains that there were not as many admissions in May as there ought to have been.

There is a section of the California building that is going to be mighty popular, unless all signs fail. It is said that a certain part of the structure will be given to the free distribution of California wines. The assertion by connoisseurs that a man can't get a jag on California wine will doubtless come up for animated test.

Visitors to the fair should not fail to see the Dahomey Village. Of course there are many other interesting exhibits on Midway but it is doubtful if any is more so than this from the kingdom of Behantin. Their entertainment is unique. They have a monkey dancer named Boost, who knows more than the whole village combined. He wears pants, carries a cane, scratches his nose and picks his teeth. The Dahomeyans wear pants—sometimes—but are hardly up to the monkey's other accomplishments. These black people have a sleepy-eyed king who sits on a bucket and looks tired while they dance around and yowl and swing their clubs. The king wears a headpiece with feathers in it and a necklace of animals' teeth, but his other garments are of no importance. When these people first came here they insisted on wearing their home costume, which consisted of a glad, sweet smile.

They have been persuaded to don necklaces and other warm articles of apparel, however, and are presentable enough to attend a full dress society ball. One of their houses is full of snakes, which glide about as they please. Other pleasing things they show visitors are skulls and thigh bones.

Handy's bureau has been raising the old Harry in the matter of passes, it is claimed. Those who should not have them, have in many instances been favored, while many who are worthy have been shoved into the cold. It is understood that this matter is to be investigated and the result will probably be seen in the cancellation of many passes now out. Whether those who should have passes will get them remains to be seen.

Kentucky dedicated her building last Thursday, and people from the blue grass state unveiled a statue of Daniel Boone, in addition. The statue is in the rotunda of the building and is in plaster of Paris. After the exposition it will be carefully recast in bronze and transferred to Louisville. Governor Brown made the dedicatory address.

Fair people are going to put a six-foot addition on their fence. Chicago folks are too athletic to suit their fancy and insist on shinning up and dropping off accidentally on the inside. A southsider remarked that the attendance would be divided by two if they built up that fence.

People flocked to see the fair by thousands Decoration Day, about 190,000 paying admission. The deadheads must have brought the number up to pretty nearly 225,000.

French exhibitors are among the last to kick. They complain bitterly of the treatment received from the managers and from customs and railway officers. They say they have been unnecessarily delayed and threaten to withdraw.

A scheme is on foot to take the cream of the exhibits to California for a mid-winter exposition after the Columbian

show closes. A large sum of money has already been subscribed, and it is not beyond the range of possibilities that the plan will succeed. Editor M. H. De Young is the originator of the enterprise.

Eulalia (pronounces it A-oo lah-lee-ah), Infanta, of Spain, is in Chicago, accompanied by her husband, Prince Antonio, and suite. She was received with great ceremony by Mayor Harrison and is taking in the fair energetically. Infanta means child of the king. Eulalia's mother is Queen Isabella, now living in Paris, Eulalia has several brothers and sisters, to each of whom the title "infanta" applies.

If you will step inside the north entrance to the government building and turn sharply to your left you will see a most unique display. This is the fish commissioner's corner and they show you fish-hatchery by the millions. Myriads of yellow and pike perch break constantly from the gelatinous eggs every day, some of which are fed to the big fish in the aquariums, while the remainder are deposited in the lake. The eggs are brought in glass jars, through which a current of lake water at natural temperature is kept constantly flowing. The eggs bear resemblance to a mass of lemon jelly. Each jar contains about 450,000 and it requires about twenty days to complete the process of hatching. Shortly black spotted trout eggs will be brought from Leadville, Colo., and later shad, lake trout and California salmon will come in for experiment.

And now it is said the Emperor of Germany has decided to visit the exposition, after all. King Bill would cause the citizens of Chicago to unite in roaring mighty "Hoch!"

Steele Mackaye's big spectatorium has collapsed, after spending \$550,000. Four hundred and fifty ballet girls want pay, as well as several men who, incidentally, have done a little work on the big building, their claims amounting to \$315,000. We wot that there will be several more crashes before husking time.

The government building is an extremely interesting place. Each department of the government has its own display and the visitor can spend a couple of days easily without seeing all. A stump of the giant sequoia tree of the Rockies stands in the middle of the rotunda. It is 24 feet in diameter and an interior circular stairway leads to its top. One can see how guns are made, machinery turning them out in all stages. Models of forts with the latest appliances in gunnery are also displayed. The Smithsonian institution shows stuffed animals, birds, etc., wax figures of various Indians, Indian relics, tools and prehistoric implements, samples of matter received at the dead letter office including articles from a measly looking fruit cake to a corn cutter. Boats, fishes, big guns and models of pretty nearly everything under the sun bewilder the visitor and make him wonder if there really are as many things in the world as are depicted in this single building.

Following is the paid and total attendance for each day of the month of May:

	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Attend.</i>		<i>Paid</i>	<i>Attend.</i>
1....	128,965	137,551	18....	32,355	51,460
2....	13,883	19,520	19....	29,458	48,818
3....	15,637	23,607	20....	55,368	78,643
4....	14,995	24,168	21....	Sunday	6,701
5....	10,791	20,861	22....	32,936	53,376
6....	17,854	28,850	23....	29,357	50,000
7....	Sunday	3,459	24....	45,809	67,179
8....	22,367	36,680	25....	30,063	61,555
9....	17,171	28,455	26....	34,164	55,955
10....	19,514	32,153	27....	65,749	92,376
11....	13,677	25,261	28....	77,212	94,830
12....	17,402	30,929	29....	40,326	61,462
13....	44,104	62,009	30....	137,460	161,861
14....	Sunday	5,032	31....	46,622	66,523
15....	21,203	37,532			
16....	21,443	38,552	Totals	1,977,233	1,557,328
17....	32,352	52,161			

By the time this letter is perused by most of our readers, the Princess Eulalia will have been wined and dined many times by Chicago's "400" and be on her way back to Spain. She has made us a hasty visit, and if she is not satisfied with the manner in which we have treated her, she must be an ingrate indeed. 'Tis not every day one receives a golden invitation, yet such was the sort sent to the Princess by the directors of the fair.

By the way, many men are known to the world at large chiefly as the husband

of Mrs. So and So. Thus in this case the Prince—although of royal blood—is of secondary importance, and at times one has to stop and think if this Princess wears the matrimonial yoke about her neck. She was entertained right royally at the breakfast given in her honor at the administration building, her pathway was strewn with pansies thickly spread over a bed of Milton carpet. This may be all very well but how much joy and pleasure those same flowers would have brought to the eyes and hearts of the sick!

Speaking of royalty reminds us of the fact that the Duke de Veragua is now on his way home to Spain.

We are glad to note the increased attendance during the past week. However, much of this is due to the very favorable weather and the coming of the Princess and the extra touches put on because of her presence. If the railroads would do their part and reduce the rates, there would be no need of an empty train shed at the terminal station. It is very certain that some heroic measures will have to be devised to get the people here, and that quickly, and if prior to this time there had been less red tape, and more active work, from the head officials down to the humblest laborer, there would have been much less reason for such a feeling of dissatisfaction as now exists.

All last week the temperance congress held meetings in the art palace and discussed the virtue of water pure and water mixed. They will certainly need to leave many of their delegates here in Chicago to do missionary work this summer, for with the recent decision of the United States court forbidding the opening of the fair on Sundays, the saloons will be in full blast and make many recruits for the dipsomania institutes. We trust that now these puritanical people who have thus met the devil half way are satisfied. The result of this decision will make itself manifest in more ways than one ere the leaves begin to turn, and possibly when it is too late, they will awaken to a realizing sense of their fanaticism.

Michigan may well feel proud of the behaviour of her soldier boys, who have been encamping among us the past week. These cadets marched like veterans in acting as escort to the princess during her visit to the fair.

Montana is very proud of the silver statue, which was unveiled in the mining building recently.

It does not seem possible that during the dull month of May, in the little post office established in the government building, that over \$25,000 was paid and issued in money orders, and the number of letters handled exceeded 2,500,000.

The work of dedication continues. Last week it was Nebraska's turn, and right bravely did she pass through the ordeal, with very simple yet appropriate ceremonies. Among Nebraska's sons present was Hon. J. Sterling Morton, who looks after the agricultural interests of Uncle Sam.

Don't leave the boys and girls at home because it is too much trouble to look after them when here. You will be astonished to learn that a special building has been erected for their exclusive use, where they can be left and cared for during the day and called for at night.

It is very interesting to note the different stages of the fish hatching process as shown in the government building. Over in the fisheries building itself is an aquarium filled with many kinds of fish, which might rightly be termed the happy family. Give this building some time. It will doubtless interest you as it does scores of others.

We welcome the coming of the change contemplated in making Director General Davis commander in chief of all the forces. Perhaps then we can see the near approach of the end—that is, the completion of the fair. If General Davis would turn his attention to the department of publicity and promotion and whisper a few words of counsel in the ear of the chief of that department, it might possibly

make Maj. Handy more courteous and considerate of the press outside the City of Chicago.

The almost priceless relics left by Columbus, and much that pertains to him, attract large crowds to the Convent la Rebida. Close by, as if to keep guard over them are the giant cannons sent over here by Herr Krupp of Germany, and this exhibit is teeming with interest. A little further away is the building devoted to the leather interests, and satin slippers fit for Cinderella are mixed up with leather belting that turns the machinery to manufacture them.

Do not fail to visit the cliff dwellers' abode, and if you have ever climbed the Alps you will have no difficulty in reaching the summit, over steep, narrow and circuitous paths.

Dissatisfaction is a mild way of expressing the feelings of those who speak in many tongues over in Midway plaisance, concerning the manner in which they have been treated by the directors. Steps have been taken to appoint one man to be their official mouthpiece hereafter.

The department of electricity will have some novel surprises in store, even for those who are accustomed to handle the fiery fluid, and the last week shows marked improvement in getting the exhibits in shape.

The electrical and pyrotechnical display in the evening of the day on which Princess Eulalia honored the fair with her presence was magnificent, and an immense concourse of people seemingly were entranced by the beauty of the surroundings.

Passing through horticultural hall, where the air was heavy and fragrant with the perfume from yellow fruit of the golden state, and where an immense tower, built of oranges rises twenty feet skywards, a lady was heard asking her escort, "John, do you think those are real oranges?" Evidently she did not come from a tropical country.

At the outset of this letter it is wise to correct a wrong impression that has been noised abroad, and to which our attention has been called, in regard to the expense of eating and sleeping while in Chicago. Perhaps there may be isolated instances of extortion having been practiced, still in general the rates of hotels and lodging houses are little, if any, higher, than ordinary. We state it as a fact that good clean, comfortable rooms, can be had as low as \$1 per day, per person, and when two or more occupy the same room even a lower rate in some places prevails. Food properly cooked and nicely served may be had from 25 cents per meal up—so that one person can live comfortably for \$2 per day.

How very much can be crowded into seven days, and so with the week ending June 1. It was one fairly teeming with interest. It was the best by far in point of attendance, since the exposition opened. Then again the Princess Eulalia resolved to do the fair thoroughly, and she and the Prince visited the same incog. and claimed to have had a very enjoyable time. The receptions given in her honor were perhaps as fine as anything ever attempted in Chicago. Her departure is a matter of regret, and her stay among us was only too short. Many men and women of rank and nobility from abroad would do well to take pattern after her, as she was very democratic and American in her ways and ideas and made friends with all who were for tunate enough to have been presented to her. Her time was pretty well occupied between sight-seeing by day and receptions at night. She was very anxious to attend the performance of America in the Auditorium, the boxes having been expressly decorated in her honor, but was forced to abandon it at the eleventh hour on account of her early departure next morning for New York, very much to the regret of thousands who had expected to see her face there.

Nine out of every ten persons asked would probably say that all the olive oil used in America was imported. Step into the California building and see the pyramid built with quart and pint bottles filled

with this liquid as part of the exhibit of Santa Barbara county, California, and get informed.

Those of us who are always behind time will now have no excuse for not keeping our watches "in time." When you see the time ball drop from Uncle Sam's building you will then know that it's noon and time for dinner.

The Illinois Press Association had an outing last week and took Chicago and the white city by storm.

A good many people have considered it necessary to take stock or certificates in hotels to insure obtaining accommodations at reasonable rates and avoiding impositions. In many, perhaps most cases, parties so investing have found that they lost money in their haste to protect themselves. The only thing you need to buy before coming to Chicago is your railroad ticket and once here the less you patronize outside peddlers the better. This is illustrated in the matter of guide books. You will find guide books persistently thrust under your nose wherever you go. Now there is just one official guide, and the only one a visitor wants, if he or she desires one of any description. It sells for 25 cents and is the only one sold within the grounds. Hence if you will be patient enough to wait until you reach the grounds before you buy your guide book, you will avoid being confided out of 10 or 25 cents by some outside and unauthorized and incomplete guide. You do not need to be euchered out of a cent in visiting Chicago if you will taboo fakirs, read the prices on the printed bills of fair at restaurants and keep your wits about you.

That state wherein the inhabitants eat brown bread, baked beans and cod-fish balls, held a very swell reception on Saturday last, in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill. It goes without saying that his Excellency Governor Russell and many of his staff were present, and did the honors becoming such an occasion with great dignity. In the evening Bunker Hill monument was a living shaft of fire.

The superintendent of floriculture has reason to be proud over his success in coaxing to bloom a flower, but one specimen of which has ever bloomed in America. It is sometimes called the pelican or swan flower, but in the trade is known as *aris alochia sturre antii*. The bloom is over forty inches long, and six wide in the center, and comes from the swamps of southern Africa. It resembles very much the neck and body of the graceful swan.

Snugly ensconced between her sister states, stands the home of Arkansas, which unfurled her banner to the breeze and bid her guests welcome at the dedication thereof, held last week. Mrs. Edgerton, of the board of lady managers, told in a vein of humor, mingled with pathos, the story of how the Arkansas women struggled to raise funds to complete the same, but they made good the trite saying, "Where there's a will, there's a way." Gov. Fishback and other notables, not forgetting the many beautiful southern women present, made everybody welcome and at home in their own peculiar southern style.

Mr. Arnold, the official photographer, has been taken down a peg or two. Director General Davis had given authority to several artists to make views, and said Arnold caused their permits to be taken from them. The matter was put before the council of administration and they resolved that the authority of General Davis in that regard should not be curtailed, and have asked Mr. Arnold to make himself humble and penitent before the general, and promise not to do so any more, and the general's permits now go.

What a great time the sons and daughters of the Hoosier state had in the dedication of their building! two of her honored sons, Ex-President Harrison and Gov. Matthews were present, and assisted in the ceremonies.

But perhaps the crowning event of the week was the celebration by the Germans and German Americans in the revival of the memories of the dear old Fatherland, and the respect paid Kaiser William, in the keeping of the anniversary of his birth.

They commenced early in the morning with a monster parade through the streets of the down town district, made up of singing and other societies, and so much did the citizens enter into the spirit of the occasion, that many decorated their buildings with flags and bunting, and closing at noon gave their employees a half holiday. The exercises were continued in the afternoon within the grounds, and speech making and music were the order of the day. It being held on Thursday, that was one of the regular illumination nights, but as if to lend new splendor to the already brilliant scene, pyrotechnics made the heavens ablaze with light. It was an occasion long to be remembered both for the interest shown, and the crowds it drew. Many days like these would build up the finance of the fair in good shape.

THE ASSINIBOINE WATER POWER.

THREE years ago a series of letters over the signature of "Winnipeg" appeared in a weekly paper printed in this city. These letters advocated the construction of the Assiniboine Water Power Scheme, and the absorption of the Winnipeg Water Works and electric light systems by the city. One letter, over the signature of "Lycurgus," found its way into the columns of our principal daily; but a second, from the same pen, was refused publication because it would cost "as much as \$20;" at least, so said the Financial Director of the daily. The real reason being that the said Director was at the time one of the now dead "Assiniboine Water Power Company;" and the views expressed in the letters "*did not fit*" the groove in which our director wished the public mind to run. This letter, as also the first one, was published in the weekly alluded to. As at the present time the question of pure water is an exciting one, we think we cannot do better than to reprint *the gist* of those letters, as they most certainly contain points of vital importance to every inhabitant of Winnipeg.

The letters signed "Winnipeg," and the two signed "Lycurgus" were from the

same pen. The writer, a resident of Winnipeg since long before incorporation, evidently gave the subject a great deal of thought, and his ideas, just now, we feel confident will prove interesting and instructive to our readers.

With the foregoing remarks we will give extracts from those letters, eliminating therefrom all personalities. We commence, however, with extracts from an editorial in the "weekly" above alluded to, and which, in fact, was the inciting cause of "Winnipeg's" letters. The extracts are as follows:

"To show what can be done in the interests of a city or town by a council governed by a sincere desire to promote the public good, we clip the following from the December (1889) number of the *Electrical, Mechanical and Milling News*, published in Toronto:

"We read a great deal nowadays in the daily newspapers concerning the uselessness and inactivity of city corporations. Your correspondent had the pleasure last week of paying a visit to the town of Joliette, Province of Quebec, and was very much surprised to see such a thriving and prosperous town, and also the enterprise exhibited by the people. It has been frequently stated that the towns inhabited by French Canadians are so much behind the times, but if anyone holding the opinion that our French Canadian neighbors are not a progressive race, would visit Joliette they would see for themselves a town with a population at the beginning of this year (1889) of only 3000, with a first-class system of water works, splendid fire brigade and apparatus, electric lights everywhere, all furnished by the corporation. A magnificent "Hotel de Ville" or City Hall, large colleges, markets, and factories, well laid out in streets, as well as one of the most progressive City Councils in Canada, made up of the representative men of the town, who are the largest real estate holders, manufacturers or merchants. The best evidence, however, of their progression is their electric light plant, which is the most complete and thorough of any plant in Canada, or in the world, proportionately to their population.

At the invitation of the Mayor and Council we visited the Electric Light Works. We found the most complete installation, equipped by the Royal Electric Company, of Montreal. The water wheel is a new American Turbine, made by W. Kennedy & Sons, of Owen Sound, and is capable of producing over 400 horse power. The head of water is about 14 feet and the dam extends across the Assomption River, thus damming the whole river. There is an opening or penstock on each side of the river, the present power being taken only from one side; there is probably over 1000 horse power in this dam.

Re-entering the building we find an arc-dynamo of the Thompson-Houston System, with a capacity of 30 arc lights of 1,200 candle-power or their equivalent. This machine is used exclusively for street lighting, and is running 22 arc lamps and

32 incandescent lamps of 32 candle-power each. The incandescents are used in the by-lanes, and the arc lamps on the principal thoroughfares.

From another pully on the same countershaft was running an incandescent dynamo of the alternating type, with a rated capacity of 1000 incandescent lamps of 16 candle power. This dynamo was running over this number, and was operating lights in nearly every private residence, hotel, store or factory in town. There was also another dynamo of the same type as the last but with a capacity of 500 lights. This machine is started up every night at about 10 o'clock, when the lights get below 500, and this gives both dynamos a good rest, and divides the work between them.

The Corporation have invested something over \$30,000, and are the owners of several more water privileges on the same river. These water powers are good all the year round, and run from 500 horse power and larger.

The "City Council" expect to induce some large manufacturing concerns to move, to Joliette, and they offer great inducements in the way of "unlimited water power and good liberal bonuses." * * *

Returning to the electric plant, the Corporation owning their water power, and being in a position to do cheap lighting, have made their charges to consumers very low, as they have only running expenses and the interest on their capital to make up. Owing to the high efficiency of their entire plant, the cost of running is reduced to a minimum, consequently they provide cheap and good light for the consumers, and have their streets lighted for nothing, as well as being able to lay by a sinking fund which will eventually wipe out the capital invested. To-day they find the taxes decreased, the town in a prosperous condition, and with splendid prospects ahead of them."

All hail to the Council of Joliette, we say with all our hearts; and we only hope that *our* (Winnipeg) City Fathers may imbibe some of the true wisdom and love of home which evidently imbues every member of the French Council of Joliette.

We clip another item from the same journal (*The Electrical, Mechanical and Milling News* of Toronto) for January of this year, (1890.)

"Harrison, Ontario, has contracted with the "Reliance Electric Company" for the lighting of the town at the rate of 20 cents per light of 2000 candle power per night."

And yet another.

"The Richmond, Quebec, Electric Company has decided that as the water power, five miles distant, has now been secured, they will purchase an electric light plant and have it installed without any further delay. The Royal Electric Company obtained the contract after a hard battle for the two plants, one for arc lights for streets and one alternating plant for house lighting, etc."

The editorial from which the foregoing are extracts, concludes a bitter invective against certain individuals who, in the Editor's opinion, were injuring Winnipeg by opposing the construction of the works by the City. It says:

"Could the City not raise on the credit of the work itself far more than a sufficiency?" (Cash with which to construct the works.) "Then what has become of the Sinking Fund, and the remainder of the Debenture Fund which should be on hand and available for the purpose? It has been said that the \$400,000 is now on hand! We cannot for the life of us see why the Council should hesitate. Let them go on and do the work and deserve the everlasting gratitude of our citizens, and live in the memories of the present and future generations, *as will without doubt*, the great Council of the French Town of Joliette."

The following is an extract from Winnipeg's first letter, dated 15th Feb. 1890.

"Ottawa owns her own water works, managed by a Board of three Commissioners paid by the City for the portion of their time spent in the public service. These Commissioners are chosen from the best business talent of the City. The Board meets, say once a week. The Chairman is virtually the Managing Director, and would necessarily require to give more time to the supervision of the work. Let us say,

A Chairman at per annum,	\$2000 00
2 Commissioners, each, 52 meetings, at \$10 each.....	1040 00
1 Manager or Superintendent.....	1500 00
1 Chief Clerk.....	1200 00
1 Assistant Clerk.....	800 00
Sundries, say.....	1000 00

Total for management. \$7540 00

These items are outside estimates.

The Board of Commissioners could have the supervision of both the Water and Light thus reducing the expenses one half.

The estimated value of the Winnipeg Water Works and Franchise, amount to in round numbers.....	\$445,000
Estimated cost of water power, in- cluding locks, &c.....	500,000
Estimated cost of electric light plant	25,000
Total.....	\$970,000

Interest on above at 4 per cent ...	\$ 38,800
Cost of operating Water Works, in- cluding \$7,540 for management of Water and Light, say.....	10,000
Cost of operating water power.....	3,000
Cost of operating electric light, (ex- clusive of management).....	3,000
Total amount of expenditure	54,800

REVENUE.

Revenue from Water Works, per annum.....	80,000
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Revenue from water power, 1500 horse power, at \$20 per annum....	30,000
Revenue from electric lights, 200 lights, at \$100 each.....	20,000
Total.....	\$130,000
Deduct total annual expenditure, including interest and expenses....	54,800
Net revenue surplus.....	\$ 75,200

By applying the surplus revenue towards the first cost of all the works, thus gradually reducing the liability thereon, it would take less than *ten years* to pay the whole cost of the water and light plant, including interest, and the city would be in possession of a magnificent heritage, which would, in course of time, pay our whole bonded debt. Surely the people of Winnipeg are the fools you say they are if they do not see at a glance the advantages of the above statements. Should the figures be questioned, I can furnish proof, more than proof, as to their correctness. Let any man *with a head on him* sit down for half an hour and figure for himself.

We now pay at the rate of \$163.50 a light per annum. I have only estimated the cost of each at \$100. The 200 includes what is required for street lighting, private arc and incandescent lights equivalent to arc lights of my estimate. I defy any of the schemers to upset my figures, although hastily put together. In a future letter I will give a comparison showing the cost of the water service of Winnipeg and elsewhere.

Yours,

"WINNIPEG."

WINNIPEG'S SECOND LETTER.

22ND FEBRUARY, 1890.

TO THE EDITOR,—

Dear Sir,—In my letter of last week, through a misapprehension of the figures before me I included a certain proportion of the 200 arc lights as being intended for private arc and incandescent lights. In this I was wrong; my letter should have read: The 200 (arc lights) includes only what is required for street lighting. The estimate for private arc and incandescent lights is placed as being equivalent to 400 arc lights.

My estimate of \$100 each arch light

per annum is a trifle less than 27½ cents a light per night—for every night in the year. We now pay between 75 and 80 cents a light per night for only a portion of the time; if I remember rightly for 24 or 26 nights in each month.

Should the Council see fit to take over the entire electric lighting of the city from the present Company by purchase, the consumers would be benefited in a like ratio and would get light at considerably less than half of what it costs them at present. I throw this out as an idea worthy of the consideration of our City Fathers who would then have full control of the overhead electric wires and could put them underground when it suited them without having to fight the companies in the courts, as would otherwise be the case.

My estimate of the value of the present Water Works and franchise includes a sum of \$195,000 required to extend the mains to 25 miles, should the works be purchased by the City.

The revenue estimated from 1500 horse power to be leased at \$20 each per annum is exceedingly low, as the cost of steam power now used in Winnipeg ranges from \$60 to \$300 each horse power. Thus no one now using steam would hesitate a moment to take advantage of the cheaper motive power offered by the City. Let the opponents of the City undertaking the work ponder on the difference I have herein shown and figure it out. It reads something like this:

Difference in street lighting say 200 lights at 27½ instead of 75 cents per night, one year	\$34,675.00
Difference in water service, say 4000 consumers at \$20 instead of \$35	60,000.00
Present cost of flushing sewers	3,000.00
Improvement in future flushing under City control, value at least	10,000.00
Total.....	\$107,675.00

Out of 665 places of which I hold reports, I find that 290 own and have their own water works, under the management and control of the following civic boards.

- 100 under boards of water commissioners;
- 35 under council committees;
- 7 under public works departments;
- 24 under town or city council direct;
- 4 under city department of water;
- 1 under street improvement committee;
- 2 under fire committee of city council;
- 1 under prudential committee of town;

- 1 under city executive board;
- 1 under department of city works;
- 14 under board of water works committee;
- 11 under city or town committee;
- 23 under water works trustees;
- 13 under town or city water board;
- 4 under borough;
- 5 under fire water commissioners;
- 4 under village water commissioners;
- 1 under fire committee and superintendent;
- 2 under board of aldermen;
- 1 under commission;
- 3 under fire district;
- 9 under city or town direct;
- 1 under committee of water supply;
- 1 under board of public affairs;
- 12 under town or city trustees;
- 1 owned by city, operated by gas company.

Singularly I find that a firm of Moffat et al, own and operate no less than 19 water works with a bonded debt thereon of \$1,793,000.00, on which the interest is quoted at 6% per annum and upwards. I also find what is much more to the point that in quite a number of cities when the water works are owned by and under direct control of the civic authorities, the rate of interest is very much less than where owned by private companies.

NAME OF PLACE.	Populat'n.	Bonded Debt	Rate of Interest.
Altoona, Pa	29,546	\$259,000	4 per cent.
Allentown, Pa	25,000	110,000	4 to 6 p. c.
Brookline, Mass	9,700	661,000	3 to 7 p. c.
Buffalo, N. Y.	250,000	100,000	4½ p. c.
Ballston, Spa	5,000	50,000	4 per cent.
Brandon, Vermont	3,256	35,000	4 per cent.
Chambersburg	9,000	45,000	4½ p. c.
Charlotte, Mich.	4,000	40,000	3½ p. c.
Clinton, Mass.	10,000	250,000	4 per cent.
Cobleskill, N.Y.	1,800	605,000	3½ p. c.
Dover, Del.	4,000	20,000	4½ p. c.
Dayton, Ohio.	60,000	602,000	4 and 6 p.

I could fill a page of your paper with just such evidence, that where the object is water supply or works, towns of even 1800 inhabitants can obtain all the money they want at 3% or a trifle over. The inhabitants of the little town of Cobleskill, N.Y., appears willing that a debt of over \$36 for every man, woman and child within the Municipality should be incurred rather than trust to any private company. They deserve credit for it. In examining the reports from which I quote, I fail to find a single instance where a private company is rated at less 5% (and only one at that rate) and from that up to 8 per cent interest on their works. This fact speaks volumes in favor of the city operating its own works and power. More anon. | WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG'S THIRD LETTER.

MARCH 1ST, '90.

TO THE EDITOR,—

In my last letter I gave the estimated average income from the Water Works (should the City acquire them) at \$20 each service. This estimate I feel certain could be reduced fully one-third; but to compensate for this reduction in the income, there would be a saving of even greater amount to the treasury in the decrease of expenses in the fire department. With the water power controlled by the City, any amount of pressure could be obtained for fire purposes at the hydrants, and thus most, if not all, the steam fire engines could be dispensed with.

I now give a partial list of cities and towns where the water works are owned and operated by the corporation, with the pressure obtained for fire purposes at the hydrants.

The letters "p.d." indicate that the water is pumped direct into the mains; "g" gravity; "p.r." pump to reservoir; "p.s." pump to stand pipe; "p.t." pumped to tank.

		Popul'n	Ord. pressure per sq. in.	Fire pres. per sq. in.	Eng. used.
Lacross, Wis.....	p.d.	26,800	60 lbs.	100 lbs	2
Hyde Park, Ill.....	p.d.	60,000	45 "	90 "	3
Peoria, Ill.....	p.d.	40,000	90 "	160 "	2
Lafayette, Mo.....	p.r.	20,000	85 "	90 "	1
Newport, Ky.....	p.r.	26,000	75 "	100 "	0
Yonkers, N.Y.....	p.r. & p.d.	22,000	80 "	150 "	0
London, Ont.....	p.r.	25,000	80 "	80 "	0
East Saginaw.....	p.d.	32,000	40 "	80 "	0
Worcester.....	g.	75,000	70 "	150 "	4

The following is also a partial list of places where the works are owned and operated by private companies:

		Popul'n	Ord. pressure	Fire pres.	Eng. used.
Utica, N.Y.....	g.	40,000	20 lbs.	60 lbs.	5
Akron, O.....	p.r.	25,000	"	90 "	3
Charleston, S.C.	p.t.	50,000	28 "	35 "	9
Dubuque.....	g.	"	42 "	42 "	3
Wilmington.....	p.t.	20,000	25-50	80-100	3
Owego, N.Y.....	"	"	55	75	3

But why take up more space? Surely at a glance the reader can form but one opinion; that private companies *will not* put themselves to the expense of keeping up the required pressure their works are capable of; thus forcing the people to protect themselves by employing numbers

of steam engines. Indeed the council of the old city of Kingston, Ontario, after an experience of 46 years, have lately aroused themselves to the fact that as a fire protection and source of water supply for fire purposes, the water works, as owned by a company, were a huge failure, and have purchased the plant. Awake, old Kingston, at last!

The following are some of the answers sent to our esteemed City Engineer, Mr. Rattan, in answer to enquiries made by him by direction of our City Council. I quote from his report of the 8th April, 1887, on the proposals of the Winnipeg Water Works Company:

Answers received from Public Water Works:

QUESTION.—*Is it best for the Works to be owned and operated by the City or by a Company.*

LACROSSE, WIS.—By the City, on account of economy.

LONDON, ONT.—City undoubtedly; lower rates, better service and control, both of the quality and regularity of supply. In addition to this, Water Works when properly managed, are a paying investment and the citizens should get the benefit. When run by a company, the service is seldom satisfactory.

HAMILTON, ONT.—Certainly by the City, on the grounds of common sense.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—By the city.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—We think it best for the City to own the works. 1st, because the City can use just what water is wanted for any purpose. 2nd, because the revenue derived from water rents pays all expenses connected with the system and we have a surplus of over 23,000 on hand, and at the same time can protect the citizen from being imposed upon by outside corporations.

Similar replies were received from the following:—Fall River, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; La Fayette, Ind.; Hartford, Con.; Lake, Ill.; Manchester, N. H.; Cambridge, Mass.; Arwich, Con.; Chelsea, Mass.; Wilmington, Del.; Ottawa, Ont.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Waterbury, Con.; East Saginaw, Mich. and a number of other places. On the other side of the question we have:—

Answers received from *Company Water Works*—

QUESTION:—*Is it considered best for the works to be owned and operated by the City or by a Company?*

RACINE, WIS.—It is my opinion that a private company gives better service and costs taxpayers less money. It is generally conceded that when City operates works a deficiency bill is put through Council every year and the taxpayer pays his water rent annually same as when water is supplied by private company. Our water rates are lower than in Chicago or Milwaukee and these Cities get their water from the same source and in the same manner practically. From personal knowledge I know that a City employs two or three salaried men in water works department where private companies will employ one to do the same work.

UTICA, N.Y.—By the City. Better work at less cost to the City and private consumers.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—In my opinion the City should own the works. Because in this City we pay an annual rental of \$53,000 as rents of hydrants already let and with our probable increase we will soon pay about \$65,000. Our present payment is more than the annual interest on the money required to build the works and the ordinary operating expenses, leaving out the profits of the Company from private consumption.

SCRANTON, P.A.—Cities owning Water Works properly managed say they are the source of considerable income to the City. This can be more fully explained by writing to the City Engineer of Reading, Pa., or to other engineers where a City Water Works are in operation.

CHARLESTOWN, S.C.—Says, The City should own the works.

Atchinson, Kansas, expresses the fear of Municipal Jobbery, as does also Williamsport, Pa. Akron, O., answers, "Conundrum." The foregoing answers speak for themselves. Surely our Council can have but little hesitation about the matter.

Yours,

WINNIPEG.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

DURING the last session of the Ontario Legislature considerable discussion took place on the temperance question and as generally happens the temperance people could not agree as to the method which should be adopted for getting rid of the evil. It is a noteworthy fact that no matter how disunited temperance people may be, the other side are as a unit, thoroughly united. The devil never has too many strings to his bow and in a campaign keeps one important point always in view, viz.—united effort. While we do not always agree with the different methods adopted for enforcing prohibition, we are of the opinion that it is by educating the masses through not only home influence, but our public schools that we may hope to attain such an end. It is the early instruction and influence which goes out with our boys in the world and the lessons learned from mother's knee that exerts the greatest influence in years to come.

Chauncey Depew, against whom no one would think of charging a Puritanic spirit, speaks as follows on the temperance question: "Twenty-five years ago I knew every man, woman and child in Peekskill. And it has been a study with me to mark boys who started in every grade of life with myself, to see what has become of them. I was up last autumn and began to count them over, and it was an instructive exhibit. Some of them became clerks, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors. It is remarkable that every one of those that drank is dead; not one living of my age. Barring a few who were taken off by sickness, every one who proved a wreck and wrecked his family, did it from rum and no other cause. Of those who were church-going people, who were steady, who were frugal and thrifty, every single one of them, without an exception, owns the house in which he lives, and has something laid by, the interest of which, with his house, would carry him through many a rainy day. When a man becomes debased with gambling, rum or drink, he does not care; all his finer feelings are crowded out. The poor women at home

are the ones who suffer—suffer in their tenderest emotions; suffer in their affections for those whom they love better than life.”

Rev. Jos. Cook, speaking at the anniversary of the N. T. Society in New York, said: “It is a fact and no fancy, Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, that we have all lived to see the abolition of slavery. Why is it incredible that some of us may live to see a greater evil, namely, the liquor traffic, made an outlaw by both State and National constitutional enactments? Those who used to be called by Charles Sumner “The Lords of the Lash” never worked, or whipped, or burned, or starved to death in any circuit of the seasons before the Civil War, as many victims as the liquor traffic now destroys every year in our Republic. Slavery never added as much to the wastes and burdens of the nation in any one circuit before our military conflict began, as the liquor traffic now does every year. Slavery never cost us a thousand millions annually. Slavery never destroyed eighty thousand lives a year. Slavery did not produce nine-tenths of the crime of the land. It is on account of the unity of the liquor traffic and its growing audacity that I predict its overthrow that I predict its overthrow. Slavery went down not chiefly because it was consummate wickedness. In the history of our conflict with slavery we saw the truth of the old Pagan proverb: “Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad.” Public sentiment rose slowly against slavery, but when it fired on Fort Sumter and took the nation by the throat, then opposition to it acquired National pre-dominance. (Applause.) When the liquor traffic takes the Nation by the throat, you will find that although Americans often wait until the 59th minute of the eleventh hour before they arouse themselves in a great crisis, they may nevertheless, unlock from their throats the grip of the great evil in the 60th minute.”

In our Province of Manitoba we as yet have very little to complain of. For a western country we are a model of peace and quietude and our people as church-going people have a world-wide fame. Our schools are the pride of a nation and

are equal to if not superior to those of the east from whence we are supposed to draw the higher education. Our people are too busy forming the foundation of a nation to spend much of their time in idly dreaming away their time around hotels and saloons. Winnipeg is noted as a model city for law and order and with the growth of future “Canada” our Prairie Province will have no small pride in taking to herself the distinction of having taught her elder sisters the way to prohibit, not by forcible exclusion but by moral suasion and influence.

JEWISH WIT AND HUMOR.

Continued.

SOME of these preachers were very apt in the replies they gave to the sceptics of their day. One of this fraternity was asked, “Why need we pray?” Is the Deity not omniscient? Does He not know our every thought and desire? Why must we labor painfully to give utterance to our wants?” Thereupon the pastor shrewdly replied, “Why has the watchman been appointed to proclaim each hour in the dead of night? Do the citizens need this information, seeing that they are snugly abed, and have no appointments to keep? It is done as a guarantee to us, so that we may be sure that the watchman is at his post, and has not fallen asleep. Even thus the Lord desires our prayers, not for Himself but for our sakes, so that we may prove that in the world’s stress and strain we have not forgotten Him.”

It is, indeed, interesting to note how clever some of these old-world Rabbins were at repartee, book worms and recluses though they were. Ezekiel Landau received his call to Prague while he was still in early manhood. His appointment evoked some jealousy on the part of older aspirants, who had deemed themselves better fitted for the high appointment. When he took his seat for the first time, at a gathering of the notables, on a raised dais, one of these disappointed rivals observed ironically, “Rabbi, it seems to me that thy chair is somewhat too high for

thee." Landau, turning to him, answered with a good-natured smile, "Friend, thou art mistaken: thy table is too low for me."

We have been accustomed to think of the elder Mendelssohn as a subtle metaphysician, perpetually immersed in abstruse philosophic studies, and exclusively engaged in arousing his fellow-religionists from their mental apathy, and in exterminating the brutal prejudices that had so long prevailed against them. But he also took a keen pleasure in social intercourse, and delighted in amiable sallies of wit. The story of his courtship is not without its romantic touches. He loved a fair blue-eyed maiden, but he was ill-favored and crook-backed—an infirmity that had been increased by bending over the ledger by day and poring over the writings of philosophers by night. The first impulse of the maiden was to reject his suit. Shy and reserved though he was, he one day took courage and engaged in conversation with her. "Do you believe what our sages of old have taught, that marriages are made in heaven?" "Assuredly," replied the pious maiden. "I have heard," Moses Mendelssohn continued, "that in my case something weird and strange came to pass. You know what our ancient masters further teach on this head. At our birth the proclamation goes forth, this man-child shall be united in marriage with such and such a maiden. It was told unto me that, when I was born, the name of my future wife was duly proclaimed. And the fiat went forth that she would be afflicted with an unsightly hump. Then my soul wailed forth, 'A damsel that is deformed is apt to grow sour and ill tempered. A damsel must be fair, so that she may be amiable. Beneficent Creator, lay the hump upon me, and suffer this babe to grow up in beauty, charming all her beholders.'" When the maiden had heard these words, her eyes beamed with love and admiration. And not many days elapsed ere she became the affianced bride of the happy philosopher.

It is said that Mendelssohn was very fond of sweet things. When eating sugar he lamented that he could not eat it sugared. A companion good-naturedly taunted him with this weakness, saying, "Only fools like sweets." "Ah, friend,"

rejoined he, "wise men have said this, so that they might keep all the sweets to themselves." He could at times be very severe. One day a young military gentleman rudely accosted him, and asked sneeringly, "What is your stock-in-trade?" "That which you seem to be sadly lacking in, sir—brains!"

Some illustrations should now be given of the leading Hebrew poets and satirists—of Jehudah Hallevi, the sweetest post-biblical singer of Israel; of Alcharisi, the author of the *Tachkemoni*, touching whom Professor Chenery, the late editor of *The Times*, wrote with such keen insight in his introduction to his edition of the *Machberoth Ithiel*; of Immanuel of Rome, the friend of Dante, whom Dean Milman has too severely stigmatized as the Jewish Aretino, for, compared with that Italian profligate, his muse may be described as well-nigh saintly. But I am confronted with the difficulty that it is impossible to reproduce their subtle and ingenious combinations in a modern language. We must content ourselves with two examples.

A Riddle by Jehudah Hallevi.

It has an eye, and still is blind;
A boon to man and womankind:
It gives us raiment far and wide,
And yet it naked does abide.

The Needle.

(Continued.)

THE WATERWAYS OF MANITOBA
AND THE NORTH-WEST.

WITH the prospect of a bountiful harvest before us the subject of how to utilize our waterways is again presented to our mind, and believing that we have within ourselves the solution of the difficulty we propose devoting considerable space in the MANITOBAN to this subject, and invite all those interested to contribute papers bearing on the question. For the past ten years a great deal has been said and written on the facilities we possess for water navigation, if it were only utilized, and as the day is not far distant when we shall not

only require cheap transportation but cheap motive power, it behooves us to not lose any time in making the fullest possible inquiries as to the feasibility of such an important factor in the progress of our country.

From reports made and statistics published we not only find that we possess untold advantages, but that they can be utilized at a comparative small cost. In 1887 the subject of our waterways was one of much discussion and much valuable correspondence was published in our favor. Of the many articles published at the time perhaps the most pertinent appeared in the *Monetary Times* from His Honor Lieut. Gov. Shultz, at that time Senator, who, in an excellent resume of the facilities of this great North-west, said :

"Professor Agassiz characterized as the "flattest portion of the earth's surface" that part of this continent which lies between the Coteau du Missouri on the south-west and the Laurentian chain on the north-east ; and through this bottom of a once great inland sea turn and wind the Red, Assiniboine and some smaller rivers, which drain it into Winnipeg, Winnipegosis and Manitoba, the three shallow lakes which form the bottom of the Winnipeg basin.

The navigation and utilization for power purposes of these sluggish and shallow waterways is now receiving much attention in Manitoba and the North-West, and I shall therefore confine my observations to them, and leave the consideration of the Great Saskatchewan River to another time. Now the physical peculiarities of these streams are unlike most others in older Canada. For instance, the Red River drains an extent of country equal to three-quarters the size of England, and yet at Winnipeg it is no wider and not as deep as the Thames at London bridge, the apparently small size as compared with the extent of country drained being due to the fact that evaporation from the surface of the soil is rapid in that dry climate, and equality of level causes slow movements towards central channels. It is quite true that the quick transition from winter to summer in these regions fills all natural drains to the brim, and ships of war might float where fords usually exist ; but this

spring flood is of short duration, and the streams in question rapidly subside to their normal canal-like condition, where the sluggish flow allows easy navigation against the stream, which is indeed only a series of gently descending levels, broken where some limestone or boulder barrier crosses its course.

While little is to be learned by analogy from the rivers of older Canada, valuable information is to be had from the reports of U. S. engineers, who for the past decade have been employed by the Federal Government in the retention of spring levels in the water of the numberless northern Minnesota lakes, which are the sources of the Red and Mississippi rivers alike. These great reservoirs have already been the means of equalizing and extending the enormous water power of the Falls of St. Anthony at Minneapolis, and have materially aided the flotation of timber on the Mississippi above that point and steamboat navigation below. They have also been mindful of the navigation of their portion of the Red River, having built a dam and lock at a point where a ledge of limestone forms "Goose Rapids," the dam giving a uniform depth of five feet at low water to the head of the Red River, while dredging and boulder blasting has secured an equal depth northward to the international boundary line, and this gives free navigation from the boundary line southward, 264 miles, on which American companies carried last year 60,000,000 pounds of freight.

We thus have had the experience of the Americans, and we have also had a share in such advantages as may accrue from their husbanding the water of the sources of the Red River, and the project of damming the Red River at Winnipeg is to effect first, a communication with the American system of improved navigation ; and secondly, the great water power which will be thus obtained. Such a dam, in the opinion of competent judges, only requires to raise the level twelve feet above low water to give five to seven feet of navigation to the U. S. boundary, while, should it be somewhat more raised, navigation might be extended to Brandon on the Assiniboine, at which city valuable water power might be obtained, and certain works further up

the Assiniboine would, in the opinion of Dominion Government engineers who made exhaustive surveys before the transfer of the country to Canada, give navigation through the Qu'Appelle lakes to the South Saskatchewan, which river, indeed, they were inclined to think once flowed that way. As regards the Winnipeg group of lakes, there is unfortunately no navigable connection between them; but keeping out of view an alternative possibility of connecting the Saskatchewan with the very extended river navigation which the damming of the Red River at Winnipeg and the Assiniboine at Brandon would give, this would make little difference, inasmuch as Lake Winnipeg offers all that can be desired in the way of convenient navigation. It is a large lake, with a coastline greater than Lake Erie, and, is treacherous and tempestuous to sailing craft on account of its shallowness, yet perfectly safe for steam navigation, and, lying in the direct route to Hudson's Bay, it may be an important factor in conveying the produce of the great wheat area of Northern Dakota and Minnesota as well as our portion of the Winnipeg basin which might avail itself of the cheap water transportation to be effected by the dams mentioned and by the building of the 150 miles of railroad between the most northern lake navigation and the most southern available deep water of the Nelson River, give a valuable alternative route to the sea.

Such results might follow the building of the two dams mentioned, locks, of course, being necessary; and, in the opinion of engineers, no difficulty presents itself if the system used in Austria and other countries was adopted. This consists of a hinge dam, one which is allowed to fall like the closed cover of a book at the close of navigation, and so remain while the usual spring rush of melting snow passes away, when the dam can, with the aid of the current, be easily raised to the required height.

I have as yet said nothing of the enormous water power to be obtained from the dams in question, and as these great advantages will be local and would secure to the cities mentioned the certainty of being manufacturing centres, with cheap electric light, wood and coal at probably half its

present price, and building material at greatly reduced rates, I will not, for it is in its larger aspect that the subject is now engaging the attention of the Winnipeg City Council, prominent members of the Board of Trade, and thoughtful men everywhere throughout the region to be thus benefitted.

Familiar as all are with the great productiveness of our soil, we scarcely fully realize that underlying this great wheat belt we have, in the opinion of such geologists and mineralogists as Dr. Dawson and others, fifteen thousand miles of good lignite in the country drained by the Souris River, one of the southern affluents of the Assiniboine. It is also stated that there are 150,000,000 tons of coal in a workable condition near Medicine Hat. That in Lake Winnipeg there is iron enough for our wants for the next hundred years; and on Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba salt enough to supply Canada from Lake Superior to the Pacific for a century. All this, without mentioning our timber, marbles, limestones, pottery clays, sandstones, gypsum, asphaltum and petroleum. It has beguiled to dawn upon us that to avail ourselves of these blessings we must have the cheap transportation which only water affords, and it is well to remember that we have waterways of infinite commercial and manufacturing value, the neglect of which would be an indication of folly and presage of commercial disaster.

JOHN SCHULTZ.

Winnipeg, Dec. 15, 1887.

From this we learn of the great advantages we possess, and as Governor Schultz has made a study of our resources and is familiar with our conditions, it only confirms what we have said before on the subject. In our next issue we purpose dealing with the question more fully, and can promise our readers one or two articles from well known writers.

PUBLISHERS NOTES.

WE wish to announce to our readers and friends that a special World's Fair number of the MANITOBAN is in preparation and will be issued very shortly. It will contain 100 pages elegantly illustrated with local scenes and views prepared espec-

ially for us. Its contents will embrace numerous articles by well known writers and the entire number will be the equal of anything yet issued in this country. As there will be a great demand for this special number we would advise all ordering to send in their orders early to the office of publication 311 Main Street. The price will be only 25 cents, and everyone interested in our country should not fail to secure a copy.

LITERARY NOTES AND REVIEWS.

The June *Eclectic* presents a great variety of papers—opening with a discussion of "The Social Remedies of the Labor Party," by Professor Mallock. Lloyd Storr-Best treats an interesting subject, "The Common Sense of Hypnotism," while an article by Prof. Andrew Seth, though of less general interest, is of great value to students of "The 'New' Psychology and Hypnotism." A very radical point of view is taken by the writer of "Religion, Reason and Agnosticism," which doubtless will cause many a warm discussion among its readers. A history of "Last Wills and Testaments," by an anonymous writer, is interesting. A description of "The Recent Eclipse," by Sir Robert Ball, and a summary of its value, will be interesting to all students. The list of scientific articles closes with Prof. Thorpe's "Rise and Development of Synthetical Chemistry," but Sir Archibald Geikie's charming paper on "Scenery and the Imagination," shows the reader his enthusiastic love for geology. "The Real Rejected Addresses," by Robert W. Lowe, will be valuable to students of English literature. "Memories of Old St. Paul's," by William Connor Sydney, and Theodore Watt's "Tennyson as a Nature Poet," cannot fail to give general pleasure. There are several selections in lighter vein—among which may be cited Elizabeth Robins Pennell's racy sketch of the "Pedigree of the Music Hall," and Mr. Hutchinson's "Evolutions of Games at Ball." Wm. Watson's poem, "Vita Nuova," and "Dream Home," a short and strongly pathetic picture, form the poetical matter of this readable number.

Published by E. R. PELTON, 144 Eighth Street, New York. Terms, \$5 per year; single numbers, 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months, \$1. *Eclectic* and any \$4 Magazine, \$8.

WE have on our desk the initial number of *The Canadian Engineer*, a bright monthly journal of 28 pages and over, devoted to the mechanical, mining and other branches of the engineering trades. It is thoroughly Canadian in tone, every article has a practical purpose, and it gives an immense amount of Canadian news of interest to the trades concerned. Its design and typographical appearance are not excelled by any trade paper yet issued in this country. Published by *The Canadian Engineering Co.*, 62 Church street, Toronto, and the Fraser Building, Montreal, at \$1 per year.

With the third part of "Omega" the work of the French astronomer Flammarion, which appears

in *The Cosmopolitan* for July, the reader is able to grasp something of the great purpose of the author. "Omega" is declared by those who have read the entire work to be one of the most remarkable writings of the century. While pretending to be a novel, it is a work having a deeply philosophical purpose, as is more fully developed in later chapters. It is something that no fairly intelligent person can afford not to read, and is surely destined to become a classic.

In a recent number of *The Cosmopolitan* a story was published, entitled "The House of the Dragons," which received wide criticism because of the importance of the life problems involved. A daughter of Bishop Potter, who was for some time connected with important mission work among the working girls of New York, has undertaken to reply, and discusses another side of the question in the July number.

An interesting article on the "City of Brooklyn," by Murat Halstead; the peculiar games of the New Mexican Indians, by Chas. F. Lummis; "Sorosis," by Margaret Manton Merrill; the fight of the Cumberland and Merrimac, told by Capt. Thos. Selfridge, one of the survivors; a paper on "The Deserted Homes of New England;" an account of the Brussels Monetary Conference, by one of its most distinguished members; a curious story of the southwest, by Opie Read, and a contribution by Mr. Howells, are among the many important papers of the June issue.

THE *Ladies Home Journal* for June is a work of art. The new cover is a very handsome one. The front consisting of a collection of white roses, The contents are up to the standard, and should not fail to please its thousands of readers. Its publishers spare no pains to make this journal interesting and they should feel gratified at their success. If our readers have not seen a copy of this excellent monthly they should get one at the nearest stationer or from The Curtis Publ. Co., Philadelphia. Subscription, \$1 per year, single numbers 10 cents.

A SONG OF SPRING.

When o'er the wide prairies
 May breezes are sweeping
 The Crocus her gold heart unfolds,
 The white geese glide past us
 In azure above;
 And the brook rushes turbulent by
 Upon the burnt lands,
 There are blithe robins piping,
 We know that the blizzard is gone;
 Dry oak leaves are rustling
 In dingle and hollow.
 The hazel has tassels again.
 It makes our hearts lighter
 To see summer's heralds.
 So welcome! ye breezes of May.

IN THE JUNE.

(R. La Touche Tupper.)

Over the prairie one evening early,
We wandered together among the sweet flowers;
The sun was just sinking—a sunset seen rarely!

But small heed we took of the fast fleeting
hours.

Down past the bluff and then into the coulee,
Where the roses grow best in the grasses so
high,

In the June—month of flowers—in fair Manitoba,
With love in our hearts, wandered Jennie and I.

We each loved the other yet never had spoken,
But our eyes had oft talked in a language
their own,

And told by shy glances through silence unbroken,
That Cupid's wee arrow to each heart had
flown.—

And I looked in her eyes, in the flower-strewn
coulee,

As she gazed on the tints in the Western sky,
And thought it were heaven,—this fair Manitoba,
This rose-scented prairie,—and Jennie and I.

Years have gone by and my wife now is Jennie,
Our home's by the bluff and the coulee is near;
And we go every June when the roses are bloom-
ing,

To recall that sweet sunset now to us so dear:
For our love, like the roses, blooms fresh every
season,

And the lovelight still glints in her bonnie
brown eye,

In the June—month of flowers—in fair Manitoba,
There's no one so happy as Jennie and I.

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

For the information of our readers we are pleased to announce that The Grand Central Railroad Station, Chicago, has been fitted for hotel purposes during the World's Fair. This magnificent, fire-proof structure, located at the corner of Harrison Street and 5th Avenue, in the very heart of the city, will devote the 3rd, 4th and 6th floors to this purpose. It will be run on the European plan. Each room will have hot and cold water, electric lights and be steam heated. The office and ladies parlors, etc., will be located on the third floor and the building will be supplied with all modern conveniences. There will be from 100 to 200 rooms for guests. This acquisition to the hotel facilities of Chicago will be appreciated by those who wish to be safely housed in a fire-proof building, conveniently located in the city itself. Those desiring accommodations can secure them by addressing

Mr. T. C. Clifford, the Manager at Chicago, Ills.; Herbert Swinford, General Agent, N.P.R.R., Winnipeg, Manitoba. The hotel was opened May 15th, 1893.

The Grand Central Station is the Chicago Depot of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Wisconsin Central Division, and by taking this through car line to the World's Fair City, visitors will avoid the discomfort of transfer through the city. From this station trains run direct to the World's Fair grounds at intervals during the day.

NOTICE.

For want of space we have been compelled to hold over several interesting articles which will appear in next month's issue.

WISE AND WITTY.

PAINTER: Then, sir, you wish me to compose some ancestral portraits for your new country seat? How many ancestors would you like? WEALTHY MERCHANT: Oh, you can make about six, to start with. If I like 'em I'll order another half-dozen.

A tourist in Ireland was talking to a man who was breaking stones on the roadside, when a carriage drove by. "Who's in that carriage?" inquired the tourist. "Ah, shure that's the jidge; an' I'm tould he gets a pound a day for being that same." "I should think he gets a great deal more," remarked the tourist. "Ah, I don't believe it, yer honour! I don't believe he gets a pound a day itself; for many's the toime I sees him passin' the road here, an' I never seed him drunk wanst."

WHEN an Arab damsel gets married her mother gives her the following advice for securing her future happiness:—You are now leaving your nest with a man with whose ways and habits you are unfamiliar. I advise you to be his slave if you wish to become the mistress of your husband. Be satisfied with little, endeavor to feed him well and watch over his sleep, for hunger begets anger, and sleeplessness makes a man cross-grained. Be dumb as to his secrets, do not appear gloomy when he is merry, nor merry when he is sad, and Allah will bless you.