

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA HOME JOURNAL.

Devoted to Social, Political, Literary, Musical and Dramatic Gossip.

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SATURDAY JANUARY 5, 1895.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

*"I must have liberty,
Withal as large a charter as the wind—
To blow on whom I please."*

TORONTO has, according to the reports which have arrived from that "unco guid" city, been governed by boodling aldermen. It has been said that "every man has his price," a statement to which I do not hesitate to take exception in its broadest sense. Nevertheless, in that Sabbath-observing and well-ordered community which resides on the shores of Lake Ontario and constitutes what is known as the Queen City, there are a number of public men who, it seems, have sold themselves and the interests of their city for monetary considerations. These persons have not been placed on trial before the courts of justice, and the terms thieves and rascals should not, therefore, be applied to them. But if in due process of law before the courts of the land they shall be proved to be such, all honest men will hope that the extreme penalty will be meted out

to them. It has frequently been asked, both here and elsewhere, if public men serve their fellow-citizens for naught. It may safely be said that many of them enter into public life with the sole desire to benefit the community; but there are others—judging from the experiences of Toronto, some of whose aldermen have pleaded guilty by running away—who cannot be described other than as boodlers of the most virulent type, who are, in fact, worse than the common footpad, who is a respectable man in comparison with them, as he makes no pretension to being other than what he really is.

The large number of gentlemen who are offering themselves as candidates for seats at the council board is a safe indication that there will be a hot contest. For the mayoralty, it looks as if the present incumbent would be elected by acclamation. Ald. Munn and Ald. Wilson have been mentioned in connection with the chief civic honor, but so far no definite action has been taken by either of these gentlemen. As the time is almost too short to make an effective fight, it is quite probable that Mayor Teague, who is a strong man anyway, will be permitted to preside over the council board for another year.

Of the new men who aspire to write "Ald." before their names, are mentioned E. A. Lewis, John McMillan, Ed. Bragg, John Hall, John Kinsman, Wm. Allan, J. C. Blackett, D. McNaughton, M. Humber, H. E. Levy, A. J. McLennan, John Partridge, John

Jardine, S. L. Kelly, Wm. Prout and Hedley Chapman. It is also probable that nearly all, if not all, the members of the present council will seek re-election. The people, in pondering over the foregoing list, should congratulate themselves on the fact that so many men may be found with sufficient public spirit as to devote a large portion of their time to the good government of the city.

"R. J. Musgrave" is the extension of "R. J. M.," the long distance champion of the now famous "beater" party in Saanich, where the shooters were beaten by the birds; and not being able to dispute the position I took (which was distinctly understood to be applied to this country) he tries to be funny, but his fun is of that elephantine type that one sees in *Punch*, and which seems perpetrated only to make one feel tired and sleepy. Then too, (another sign of a bad argument), he takes advantage of his distance of six thousand miles away to give a man the lie, or doubting his word which is much the same thing. Seeing the source this emanated from, perhaps it would be as well not to take too much notice of it. It also would not be the act of a gentleman to cast doubt on the accuracy of the statement about 3,500 or 4,000 pheasants this season killed by single shots in a party of which "R. J. M." was a member. These and other little points showing a poor defence might as well in kindness be let alone. "Sport" in the Old Country is evidently better suited to this domestic indi-

vidual's tastes, where the birds are as carefully raised each year as chickens and then let loose for such men as he, who opens his eyes in wonder at a man who can carry a gun that will kill a bird at 50 or 60 yards, that is allowing the bird, say 10 or 20 yards' law after he rises at say 40, in a straight away shot. The bird that "R. J. M.," fires at must have very poor "law," notwithstanding his exaggerated style about "sporting shots," "3,500 or 4,000 pheasants" by single shots and so forth. I never myself tell sporting stories, about either fish, or birds. It will no doubt be a source of gratification to Sir Richard J. Musgrave's friends to learn that he has children old enough to take an interest in his stories of sport and adventure by land and sea.

However, there is a little story told somewhere about a class of Irish donkey that has to live in England, because the Irish people cannot bear the sound of his voice, and it is my practice never to try to convince that animal, whenever he brays, that he has not a voice like Santley or Foli.

As was only to have been expected, the directors and cashier of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland have been arrested on a charge of presenting a false statement of the position of that institution, they having included in its assets securities which had already been hypothecated to offset overdrafts. If this charge be sustained, although, as is said, there are no charges of personal misappropriation, the offence ought to be visited with proper punishment, the fact being that the Bank was in reality doing business under false pretences.

It may interest Rev. Mr. Cleaver to learn that already an experiment has been made of dancing in which the gentlemen danced only with gentlemen and

the ladies only with ladies. Contrary to expectations, the participants avow that the new order of things was a gratifying revelation to those who engaged in the pastime.

The cold weather which has recently prevailed has been widely extended and the generally balmy state of Florida has been under the icy grip of Old Boreas to an extent which has materially damaged the orange and vegetable crop of that productive state. This loss in the orange crop and the injury to the trees is estimated at not less than two million dollars. It may therefore be expected that an advance in the value of this fruit will take place.

The recent football match between Yale and Harvard has brought out some plain speaking in the American press. One journal says of it: "Saturday's game was undoubtedly the worst exhibition of recklessness and brutality that has been publicly made since the days of the Roman gladiators. It was worse than a prize fight in every way. There were more men engaged, more of them injured, and three of them were hurt more severely than is usually the case with the defeated pugilist in the prize ring. Six men were so badly disabled that they were forced to leave the game, but many of those who were on the field at the end of the contest were so weak that they were scarcely able to stand. Another journal states that in the game between Harvard and the university of Pennsylvania, five of the Harvard players were injured so badly as to be taken off the field, while a third newspaper points out that the percentage of combatants placed hors de combat in the first mentioned game was larger than that of the Federal troops in the battle of Cold Harbor—the bloodiest battle of modern times." Various remedies are proposed, all of which no

doubt are good, but there is nothing said about the money influence in these contests. Where professionalism, gate money, and betting gets in sport generally goes to the wall.

There is an old saying that you must expect only a grunt from a hog, and the force of this oft-repeated remark was thoroughly exemplified the other evening. For some days past, a young man, who through some accident has been deprived of an arm and a leg, has been earning a living by whistling on the streets. Many, no doubt moved by compassion for the unfortunate young man, bestowed upon him a liberal amount of small change. The other evening, a person, in the form of a human being but with the instincts of a hog, approached the poor cripple and made a motion as if to give him something. When the young fellow minus the arm and leg reached out to receive as he thought the proffered donation the hog drew back his hand and began grinning and grunting at his clever trick. He evidently deceived himself as to how his action would be received by the crowd around him, for he was greeted with a chorus of hisses. It speaks volumes for the law-abiding spirit of our people that they refrained from lynching the hog.

The first offender brought to book by the Lexow Committee in New York has been tried, found guilty and sent to Sing Sing for three years and nine months. There is also a fine of \$1,000. If all the officials in New York who took bribes and were false to their trust are similarly disposed of, the number of situations vacant will furnish comfort to the army of unemployed.

Lord Jersey's report of the Colonial Conference is anything but "funereal" in tone or scope. On the contrary, it is destined to increase the bond of union which

shall weld the British Empire and colonies into an endless chain to girdle the world as with a belt of massive brass, multiplying and intensifying Britain's powers for good, and consolidating the empire as the leading star of hope to all oppressed people.

The visit to Victoria of the Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, General Booth, will be beneficial, if, nothing else, it instructs a good many people in the methods pursued by the Salvationists. It should also enlighten people as the practical results attained by the Salvation Army, compared with the other religious denominations. The Army, although it has been only in existence for about eighteen years, has really done more in the direction of rescuing perishing souls than all other agencies combined. General Booth is the greatest benefactor of the age, and as such it was fitting indeed that he should be shown the greatest honor which it is possible for civic fathers to bestow upon distinguished visitors.

ACCORDING to the official returns issued from Ottawa, the total imports of Canada for the first five months of the fiscal year, amounted to \$42,113,727, a decline of \$7,219,817 on the corresponding period of 1893, when they reached \$50,333,544. The total exports during the same period were \$64,616,750, being a decrease of \$2,314,758 on the same months in 1893. This, as will be seen, means a falling off of \$9,534,575 in the total trade of Canada. If as concerns the imports the decrease is due to a greater consumption of articles of home production, so much the better for the country, which has retained in circulation at home a considerable amount that otherwise would have benefited outside countries. Then, as to the decrease in the value of exports, it has been suggested that it is probably due to the decline in values, for the volume of our principal exports has been much the same as during previous years.

DO YOU KNOW

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To see our handsome display Christmas week. Our windows will be artistically decorated.

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Consulting Electrical Engineer and Purchasing Agent.
Electric Light and Power Apparatus and Supplies.

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plan and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Frank Campbell

*

P. O. BOX 108.

Can be found at the old reliable Pritchard House Corner. Special brands of Tobacco and Cigars, and Meerschaum, English Briar and Amber Goods. All coast papers on sale.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. C. LeBlanc has left on a visit to Nova Scotia.

Miss Garesche returned to this city last Sunday evening.

The Victoria Golf Club gave an "At Home" at the Links, Oak Bay, New Year's Day.

The daughters of England installed officers for the ensuing term, Thursday evening.

Far West Lodge, K. of P., gave a dance in aid of the new Pythian Home, at Castle Hall, Thursday evening.

Mr. Harold Fleming and Miss Mary Edith Mesher were married on December 29th, by Rev. Percival Jenns.

Mr. P. A. Jenns, late of the Bank of British Columbia, at Kamloops, has been transferred to the main office in Victoria.

There was a social dance held at the Cedar Hill schoolhouse, New Year's night. The Bantly family provided the music.

Vancouver Lodge, No. 5, A. O. U. W., gave a concert and dance New Year's Eve. The music was furnished by the Bantly orchestra.

Mrs. A. C. Sheldon, accompanied by her niece, Miss Gowan, who has been visiting at Portland, arrived here Sunday evening.

The many friends of Superintendent of Provincial Police Hussey will be pleased to learn that he is able to be around again.

Mr. Fred Hall was married to Miss Violet Luker on New Year's Day, Rev. Solomon Cleaver officiating. The bridesmaids were the Misses Maud and Nettie Bone and Miss Nettie Luker.

The Victoria Quadrille Club masquerade, in Hebrew Ladies' hall, Thursday evening, was a grand success. The dresses were rather better than usually found at a masquerade, some of them having no doubt been prepared at considerable expense. Richardson's orchestra furnished the music.

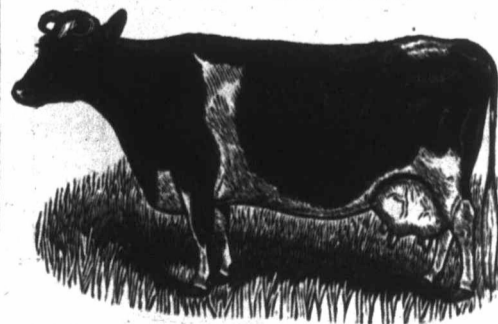
Mr. George Pauline was married last Monday evening at Christ Church Cathedral to Miss Edith Nickells, daughter of Capt. Nickells. Rev. Canon Beanlands performed the ceremony. The bridesmaids were Misses Dolly Nickells, Nellie Pauline, Violet Goodwin and Rita Gardner, and Mr. Philip D. Johnson acted as best man.

Canada has attracted the attention of the world by many of its celebrities, besides the great prairies and its great railways. Canada has great newspapers. The *Family Herald and Weekly Star* of Montreal is, indeed, a marvel. It is a marvel of excellence and a marvel of cheapness. To think of such a paper as the *Family Herald and Weekly Star* of Montreal for a dollar a year. It ranks with the wonders of the times.

J. H. WARNER & CO.
PLUMBERS,
Gas, Steam, and Hot
Water Fitters.

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Also Building Work. Sole Agents for the famous Gananoque Granite.

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Say, George!

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W. J. TIPPINS,

Who has been away from Victoria for the last two years on account of sickness, has returned, and opened a new
Candy, Fruit, Tobacco and Cigar Store,
114 YATES ST.,

ABOVE THE CLARENCE.

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Shortbread always on hand.

JAMES RUSSELL, 103 DOUGLAS STREET.

CABLE AND TELEGRAPH

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NET-WORK
OF WIRES AROUND THE WORLD.

How the Work First Got a Start in China
—Getting a Line Across Australia—Description of the Work of Construction—
Some of the Lines Now Operating.

It is commerce and competition which explain, as a rule, the extraordinary system of land and cable lines. They have been laid to meet the demands of business, and for the most part a business already assured. Not that there are no examples of that admirable daring which, foreseeing a chance, makes its venture, preferring to create a demand rather than to follow one. A remarkable case of just such a venture was the laying of the first cable along the Chinese shore in 1871.

Russia had finished the land line across Siberia—the line which, it will be remembered, was intended to be part of the route so long projected into the United States by Bering Straits. But the American end of the project had failed, and she found she had an interminable stretch of line across her barren steppes and now had nothing to attach the end to. In fault of anything better to do with the straggling terminus, it was carried to Vladivostock.

The Northern Telegraph Company of Denmark saw the possibility of utilizing this end for a European communication with China and Japan. Not that China and Japan had expressed any desire for such a union. The wily Danes took care not to ask permission, but slipped the land end of their cables into shore in inoffensive drain pipes, and quietly made their connections until they had a cable running from Hong Kong to Amoy, Gotz-laff, Woosung, Nagasaki (Japan) and connecting with the land line at Vladivostock.

When the Chinese wakened up to the presence of the cable it was too late to object. They simply professed themselves utterly skeptical of its usefulness and refused to have anything to do with it. However, they soon had a practical demonstration of its capabilities. An Oriental, more bold than his compatriots, resolved to act on the price of rice; telegraphed down to Shanghai from Peking, and to buy up a quantity. He did so, and made a big sum. Soon after a lottery drawing came off in Peking, in which many residents of Shanghai were interested. The lucky numbers were telegraphed down, but the majority of the holders felt it unorthodox to trust to the impious Western contrivance which disclaimed time and space, two things which the Imperial Dragon himself had always respected, and they let their skepticism go so far that they sold their tickets for a song to more progressive gamblers. The next week when the recognized post arrived the report of the telegraph was confirmed. The new contrivance could not have had a more impressive advertisement.

The success of the Danish company in laying its cable along the coast induced it to attempt to run wires inland. It made a successful beginning, but was stopped oddly enough. There are no burial grounds in China, each family making a sepulchre for its dead upon its own premises. Dead ancestors are so revered that a shadow upon the grave is looked upon as an insult which must not be passed by. Now, when the Danes began to put up poles for their wires the shadows were sure, at some time

of the day, to fall on the grave of some Celestial ancestor. There were constant disputes between workmen and natives, and the enterprise was seriously interrupted for a time. However, the convenience of the telegraph became at last so evident to the Chinese that the Government decided to go on with the work; and since, even the shadows on the ancestors' tombs have not prevented the men from setting up poles.

It was the year before the Eastern Extension carried its cable to Hong Kong that it concluded to go on to Australia, on condition that one or all of the colonies combined would lay a land line across the continent to meet it. The offer was accepted by the South Australian Government. This colony then numbered 170,000 inhabitants; it was in debt heavily for railroad and telegraph lines in the settled parts of its territory, but it bravely set aside the money for the new undertaking.

The work was begun early in 1870. The history of telegraph does not include another so dramatic chapter. All but 200 or 300 miles of the 2,000 from Adelaide on the South to Port Darwin, the cable terminus, on the north, was through a land of either the worst reputation or utterly unknown, save from the reports of the one explorer who, after infinite risk and hardship, had traversed it nearly 10 years before.

The expedition was to be baffled by nothing, however. It carted every inch of its wire, most of its poles, all of its supplies, across a country often waterless and so hot that a thermometer burst and pork melted in the brine. The men saw their cattle die of hunger and thirst. They were forced literally to crawl through miles upon miles of scrub of the most exasperating character. The natives harassed them constantly, stealing their supplies, rigging up their insulators as spear heads, to use when the native boomerangs were not up to the occasion, and threatening their finished work. The northern portion of the work was once abandoned, so hopeless did it seem. Again terrific floods drove the expedition entirely from the field. In spite of the loss and discouragement, the line was finished in two years and a half, and after October 21, 1872, the London papers were publishing daily despatches from Australia. On November 15, 1872, a grand banquet was held in London, celebrating the completion of the work, and at it was read a telegram of thanks in response to one of congratulation which had been sent to Adelaide just two hours before.

"M. Casimir-Terrier."

President Casimir-Perier has a strongly developed jaw, a look of determination and something of the aggressive appearance of a bull-dog. A clever caricaturist took advantage of the resemblance in appearance and name to portray him as "M. Casimir-Terrier," and the caricature has "caught on." Far from lowering him in the eyes of the public esteem, however, it has greatly increased his prestige as the uncompromising watchdog of the Republic.

No Use.

Kashem—Why don't you put a check to that fellow who is everlastingly dunning you?

Bilker—What'd be the use? The bank wouldn't pay it.—Buffalo Courier.

Serious Objection.

She—Do you see any real objection to these living pictures.

He—Yes; they always are given in houses not half big enough to hold the people anxious to see them.

Five Life Chapters.

Gerhardt Hauptmann's "Die Weber" is said to be one of the most impressive representations of real life ever seen in New York. It takes a strong stomach to digest some of the stupendously strong scenes in the drama.

Yet it is a marvelous work. Play, you cannot call it. It is, rather, five chapters taken out of the book of life. Such a book! It makes one shudder to think that Hauptmann has taken his scenes from nature—that such hunger, such poverty, such soul anguish can possibly exist within the pale of civilization. We have, however, the author's word for it that he has simply transplanted to the stage an all too common sample of the sort of existence led by the Silesian peasants.

Sporting Notes.

Again Miss Rose Mosenthim has defeated Tillie Ashley at St. Louis, and she is now champion female sculler of the United States.

That was an enthusiastic gathering in the Broadway theatre the other night when the Giants were presented with the Temple Cup. Gothams big nine will make a strong bid for the pennant next season.

A sale of horses in training, the property of Messrs. McCafferty & Wishard and P. Lorillard, took place in the paddock at Morris Park the other day. Judge Morrow, a Brooklyn Handicap winner, brought the top price of \$1,400, going to S. S. Howland. Kenwood, at one time a stake winner, sold for \$5.

Wheeling Time.

And now the Ziegler, the California wonder, holds the mile flying start record, having clipped 3-4 of a second off John S. Johnson's 1.50 3-4 record. With the record at 1.50 flat it is no wonder that some person bobs up and asks "What next?"

An Interesting Experiment.

A vessel containing a certain white powder is placed upon the table, where the operator advances, waving his wand and uttering some magic words coined by himself, when lo! of a sudden the room is lighted up with a brilliant light, so effulgent that it dims the eyes of the spectators. The secret is this: The powder is composed of equal weights of loaf sugar and chlorate of potash, separately reduced to fine powder, and then well fixed together. This is placed in a cup, and when the powder is touched with the least drop of sulphuric acid it will instantly burst into a flame. The end of the glass rod should be dipped in the acid immediately before use.

He Got It Straight.

A very vain preacher having delivered a sermon in the hearing of Rev. Robert Hall, pressed him, with a mixture of self-complacency and indelicacy, to state what he thought of the sermon. Mr. Hall remained silent for some time, hoping that his silence would be rightly interpreted; but this only caused the question to be pressed with greater earnestness. At length Mr. Hall admitted, "There was one very fine passage." "I am rejoiced to hear you say so. Pray, sir, which was it?" "Why, sir, it was the passage from the pulpit to the vestry."

Hard-Times Topics Tabooed.

A society among merchants and traders out west has been formed in which the members agree that they will not hold conversations about hard times, dull trade, small orders, slow collections, low prices of wheat, etc. The idea is an excellent one.

KIPLING, THE PECULIAR.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 25 —Among the stumpy hills of Vermont, where the wintry blasts that rattle the skeletons of summer's vegetation groan and moan like suffering spirits, where the moon looks coldly upon furrowed field of grey and brown; where owls hoot of nights and where it is felony to sell rum—there, amid that dreary, weary, wintry blackness lives Rudyard Kipling, prince of the order of story tellers.

There have been many pilgrimages to Naulakha, as the creator of "Soldiers Three," calls his home among the hills, but most of them have ended in—well, you remember the ditty:

The Duke of York and twenty thousand men
Marched up a hill one day, and then
marched down again.

Naulakha stands about three miles from the town of Brattleboro, and the road between them has been trodden by many a disappointed newspaper man, whose enthusiasm was quenched long before he ever laid eyes upon Naulakha. And yet the world spins around and round, and men contract debts, and the human race is neither better nor worse than it always has been.

A newspaper man wrote to Mr. Kipling requesting an interview.

"Personally," he wrote, "I am not in the least interested in the matter, and am very unwilling to annoy you, but thousands of the people who buy your books are anxious to know something more about you than they have been able to glean from your writings."

"Dear Sir" came the answer, "I regret that it is not possible to give you the interview which your paper desires."

That was all. The newspaper man showed this letter to a friend of Mr. Kipling, who, upon reading it, exclaimed:

"I am very much astonished!"
"Because he refused to be interviewed?" asked the reporter.

"No. Because he answered your letter."

The first thing Rudyard Kipling did to announce his presence in Vermont was to write a story about a typical New England town, in which he held Brattleboro up to ridicule. That was nearly two years ago, but the townspeople have never forgiven him for it.

"I don't understand," he once said, "why they make such a devil of a fuss about a little thing like that."

From that day to this the two newspapers of Brattleboro have copied every article that has been published about Mr. Kipling, and the more abusive it is the better people like it.

The residents of Brattleboro look upon Rudyard Kipling as a curiosity. Mary Wilkins has lived in Brattleboro, William Dean Howells married his wife there, Bryant visited the town, Couan Doyle has been there, Jerome K. Jerome has been there, and there are men living there who shook hands with Charles Dickens. So, you see, they are quite familiar with the giants of literature. With Kipling, however, it is different.

"My dear sir," said one of his friends to the reporter. "I have known Mr. Kipling intimately for two years, and yet I would no more dream of introducing a newspaper man to him than I would ask him to sign my name to his stories."

Mr. Kipling has a brother-in-law whose name is Beattie Balestier. A jollier companion than this young man you could not find in a day's journey. With a slap on your back and a hearty squeeze of your hand, he is your friend, and within ten minutes he has a nickname for you. It is related of him that when he was presented to the Governor of Vermont he held out his hand to His Excellency, and, with a hearty smile, said:

"How are you, old man? I'm

awfully glad to shake hands with you!"

Dr. Conland, Mr. Kipling's physician—who, by the way, is also a delightful gentleman, although he does refuse to speak of his illustrious friend—met Beattie Balestier several years ago. Within an hour of their first meeting Balestier was calling him "Conny, old boy."

However—and this is the point of it—if any one ever ventures to ask him how is his brother-in-law getting on, the smile fades from his face, his figure stiffens into an attitude of the utmost formality, and he answers coldly:

"Mister Kipling is quite well."

And then he changes the subject.

Two newspaper men came to Brattleboro last summer to interview Rudyard Kipling. They drew up an elaborate list of questions to submit to him, among them being these:

"What was your first story?"

"What do you think of America?"

"Do you intend to write a novel?"

"Do you believe in a hereafter?"

They sailed forth from Brattleboro and walked three miles down the dusty road to Naulakha. They met Kipling on the road. While one of them planted himself in front of the great writer the other edged round to cut off his retreat.

"Mr. Kipling," they said, we are newspaper men and"—

"Look here!" roared Kipling "what in the devil d'ye mean by a holding up a man in this fashion? Why, confound it, it's as bad as highway robbery. It—it—it—why, it's outrageous!"

He was fairly choking with rage.

"Mr. Kipling," one of the newspaper men asked, calmly, "are any of your Indian stories based upon actual happenings?"

For a moment the author stood speechless, and then, the humor of the situation bursting upon him,

he broke out into hearty laughter. and then he walked off without saying another word.

When Mrs. Kipling is busy with the baby Rudyard Kipling comes to town to do the shopping. It is one of the sights of Brattleboro to see him walking down the main street with a big bundle under each arm, a paper of pins or a cake of soap peering over the edge of his overcoat pocket, a stubby briar pipe in his mouth, and an expression of unconquerable determination upon his face. Sometimes he stops before the window of the bookstore and glances at the array of new books and periodicals. Then he looks at his own picture and passes on.

The girls in the stores do not like Rudyard Kipling. It is not because he is not an Adonis. Very few of us are Adonises, and yet it goes well with us. Kipling, however, never looks at the girls, and therefore they all agree that he is a brute. One day he bought some handkerchiefs.

"What kind would you like?" asked the girl, with her sweetest smile.

"Any kind," replied the great author, staring at the floor.

"What price?"

"Any price. Er—if you please, I'm in a hurry."

"The horrid thing!" muttered the girl, slamming a box of handkerchiefs upon the counter. Yet before he left the store she made one more attempt.

"Lovely day, isn't it?" she asked sweetly.

"Yes," replied Mr. Kipling, very dryly.

Before he sailed for Europe a few weeks ago, Conan Doyle was interviewed by a number of newspaper men, to whom, apparently without reserve, he told where he had been, and what he had seen in this country.

He said not a word about Rudyard Kipling, and very few people knew then, and very few know now, that he visited Mr.

Kipling, and spent a night at his house. Yet such was the case, and whether his host requested him not to mention his visit, or whether he thought the matter too trifling to speak of, Mr. Doyle never said a word about it.

Yet Mr. Kipling has a generous heart.

A struggling young writer in a country town, many miles from Brattleboro, sent the manuscript of a short story to Mr. Kipling one day, begging him to peruse it and give his opinion of its merits. Then he waited for an answer. He waited for days, and he waited for weeks, and he waited for months, and then he dismissed the whole matter from his mind, reproaching himself for his folly, and resolving to swallow his loss rather than let it be known that he had consulted another writer about his own story. And then the answer came.

His manuscript had been cut and blue-penciled until he hardly recognized it, and sentence upon sentence had been interpolated until the whole story had been brought to life under the touch of genius, and with it came a brief letter.

"I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long; but I have been very busy. As your story has taken up a great deal of my time, I would suggest that you contribute \$5 to some fresh air fund."

So, you see, Rudyard Kipling is a very interesting personage, and when, some day, he changes his mind on the subject of interviews, the story of the man and his manners will make delightful reading.

Advertisers

In THE HOME JOURNAL will please take notice that changes for advertisements must reach this office not later than Thursday noon in order to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

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THE CASH GROCER,

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A Call Solicited.

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W. E. FAIRCLOUGH, } England.

Is now prepared to receive pupils for the study of music.

Terms on application.

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P. O. BOX 289.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A LEADING feature of the Pyke Opera Company, now singing at The Victoria, is the orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Richard Stahl, well known as the author of "The Sea King" and "Said Pasha." Without one single exception so long as the memory of the writer runneth, Mr. Stahl's orchestra is the most powerful and the most efficient which has ever been at The Victoria. This is not said with any intention of belittling the regular orchestra of the house; every one who is familiar with the difficulty Mr. Finn has experienced in keeping capable musicians here, will accord him his due meed of praise.

As to the rendition of "A Night in Venice," it might be said that on the whole it was a delightful performance. It is understood that it is the latest addition to the Pyke repertoire, and this being the case, it will be conceded that under the circumstances, a remarkably smooth presentation was given. It is not often that an opera company with so many capable musicians as are to be found in the Pyke organization visits Victoria, and the chorus work left nothing to be desired. Miss Laura Millard, the prima donna, has been heard several times in Victoria, but never to greater advantage than in "A Night in Venice." She threw her whole voice and heart into the part of the little fisher maiden. The name of Miss Louise Manfred, only a few years

ago, and she is a young and a remarkably handsome woman yet, was a household word in Victoria. She has lost none of the charm which made her popular in former times, and as Cibolotta, she received repeated tokens of appreciation. Miss Schiller, Miss Avery, Miss Lincoln and Miss Davis added immensely to the production. Mr. Chas. M. Pyke sang the part of Ricardo, and although comparatively a stranger to the role, he did well. Mr. Francis Giallard possesses a capital baritone voice, which was conspicuous throughout the entire production. In "Love Me For Old Love's Sake," Mr. Stahl's composition, he displayed a wonderful range and volume. Mr. West added to the enjoyment of the evening by his good singing and grotesque antics. The others particularly deserving of mention are Arthur Royce, F. L. Severance, Al. Leech, Jas. A. McGrath and Henry Hanlon. To those who love good music, we would say go and hear the Pyke opera company.

Mr. John F. Cordray is to be congratulated on his success in having organized such a capable combination of artists as are to be found in the company of which he is manager.

Friday night, "The Beggar Student;" Saturday matinee, "A Night in Venice," and Saturday night, "Tar and Tartar."

Katie Putnam played to fair houses during her engagement in this city. Her company is about the same that has been with her for the last five or six seasons, and the performances were as heretofore enjoyable.

Thomas Keene, the great tragedian, supported by a first-class company, comes to The Victoria January 11 and 12. Friday night, Hamlet; Saturday matinee, (popular prices), Merchant of Venice; Saturday night, Richard III. Since the death of Booth, Keene stands unrivalled as an interpreter of Shakespearean plays.

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One View of Horseracing.

Horse racing in New York state is in danger of extinction, and men like Keene, Galway, Belmont, Morris and the Dywers are opposing bitterly the proposed constitutional amendment. Horsemen interested in racing and the breeding of the thoroughbred asserts that the proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting pool-selling and book-making will ruin the value of their properties and seriously affect the general agricultural interests.

A Great Bicycle Track.

American wheelmen are indeed enterprising. There is now under consideration a scheme for a bicycle track between New York and Chicago. The construction is suggested of a 2-foot cinder path on each side of the common roads, and it is proposed that immediate steps in the matter be taken by all the wheelmen between New York and Chicago.

Size and Speed.

The opinion that a horse of more than ordinary size was handicapped in the race for extreme speed used to be quite general. Joe Patchen, 2.04, however, weighs 1,200 pounds in road condition, and John R. Gentry, 2.3 3-4, is not so very much lighter. Among the trotters Azote and Rex Americus furnish illustrations of speed combined with size.

Simeon Duck and Thomas T. Hull have entered into partnership to carry on business as auctioneers, and house, land and commission agents, with place of business in the Duck block.

The selection of books at Sampson's Book Exchange is continually being increased and constantly changing. The patrons of Sampson are also increasing in numbers, for they find choice current literature at half regular prices.

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Time was—and not very long ago, either—when most pretentious fabrics of the dry goods stock were a few plain silks, an odd piece or so of satin and a few colors in dress goods. We have moved somewhat since then. The weaver and the dyer have been at work; and now behold the wondrous combinations! See the minglings, the shadings and the weaves that make the Dress Department of

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A PRESENT Chosen from the above will be suitable, sensible and to be appreciated. **SPOT CASH HAS MADE PRICES RIGHT.**

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CHILD WIVES OF INDIA.

To give a fair idea of Hindoo women and marriage customs I must go far back to the ancient times and see how and why customs changed, writes a native of India in the Forum. There was a time when the Hindoo lady was educated and when there were no child-marriages. Some of the "Upanishads," speculations on philosophy, were written by ladies. There are books written by ladies also on mathematics and other abstruse subjects. Of course, they did not write sensational novels, but they were taught music and dancing—dancing, not jumping, hopping and skipping round a hall in the arms of strangers. There were no child-marriages at that time, and the young lady had liberty to select a husband her-self.

It seems that the system did not prove a good one in the warm climate, where women develop very early, and it was changed, and the giving of the daughter by the father is the prevailing method at present.

The Brahman has to get his daughter married before she attains puberty. This custom has crept into religion. The Hindoo religion strictly forbids single life for woman or man; especially must the woman be married.

Owing to this rule, if a Brahman's daughter attains puberty before marriage the father is disgraced, he loses his caste and no one will marry the girl. Thus, when a poor man has more than one daughter it is a misfortune for him. The Hindoo father himself has to find out a suitable husband for his daughter, so he goes to a gentleman who has a son. He first makes inquiries about the family, the property, the health and education of the boy. Then he asks the father of the boy to marry his son to his daughter. The father of the son asks for dowry, and the amount of this is fixed according to the means of the man who asks for it, and not of the man who gives it; that is to say, if the father of the boy is very rich, he asks thousands of dollars.

The marriage ceremony is conducted like this: The party of the bridegroom comes to the place where the bride lives and stops in a big house or a temple. The bride's father has to arrange for all this. The bride's father has to look to the comforts of the whole party. They are to be treated as guests. On the evening of the appointed day the bridegroom rides on an elephant or a horse, or in a palanquin, and a long procession is formed. Torches and flower gardens made of wax and paper are carried on their shoulders. Nautch girls dance before the bridegroom. Band music is played and fireworks are set off. It is a beautiful sight to see this procession.

The bride's father greets the bridegroom, presents him with a new dress, a cocoanut, and many other things, and returns to his house. Then again the procession moves on. By the side of the bridegroom walks his sister with a silver lamp, and all the ladies lead the procession, the gentlemen following. In some parts of India the ladies sing marriage songs. When the bridegroom comes near the door the father of the bride again comes to receive him. He presents him a cocoanut and promises to give him his daughter in marriage. This promise is the betrothal. Then he takes the hand of the bridegroom, and escorts him to a seat which is raised in the middle of the canopy, and seats him on it. This raised seat is made beautiful, having small ornamental pillars and a charming arch and a small dome overhead. The whole canopy is illuminated. On the right hand of the groom sit all the ladies; on the left hand all the gentlemen are seated on cushions. The Nautch girls, in two parties, dance before the ladies and gentlemen.

The bands play, and when the appointed time arrives (the time of the marriage must be observed to a second, and, therefore, there is always a great deal of bustle among the ladies to adorn and make the bride ready), the bride is escorted and brought before the bridegroom by her mother and sister. She stands in the presence of the bridegroom, who also stands, and a yellow piece of cloth is held between them. Meanwhile rice (colored red) is distributed in small quantities to all the guests assembled to be ready to throw it on the pair in token of their blessing.

Then the yellow cloth is removed, and the bride and bridegroom stand face to face. Then the father of the bride stands near and repeats the Sanskrit sentences, which mean: "The bridegroom is not deformed, has not lost caste or has not been polluted, and is healthy. To him I give my daughter in the presence of God, fire and the priests." The bride's father says: "My daughter is healthy; she has a brother. She is not of the same family as the bridegroom. This, my daughter, I give to you. Protect her as her father did."

Then the bridegroom promises: "In religion, in money, conjugal rights and in salvation I will never leave her." This promise is made three times and he knows that he now has a wife, and that he must love and take care of her. And he does this sacredly when, later, he lives with her. After this the sacred fire is kindled, and the bridegroom's and the bride's scarfs are tied together with a knot. The bridegroom takes the hand of the bride and walks seven times around the fire. This is called "the seven steps." All the while the priests chant the Vedic mantras. There are many minor ceremonies after this, and they continue for four days. On the fourth day the bridegroom takes the bride to his house with the same pomp as when he came for her. The young pair ride together, the wife sitting on his left side. The bride stays there one night with her mother-in-law, and returns to her parents. After some months she is sent back to her husband's house for a few months. While living there she occupies her mother-in-law's or sister-in-law's room. She does not even speak to her husband. The utmost modesty is to be observed by a Hindoo woman. She must not talk loudly or giggle and laugh in the streets. The young pair thus religiously married, love each other from childhood, and that love becomes stronger when developed and is everlasting.

When the girl becomes of age the wife and husband live together.

In India the woman is brought up from childhood in the mildest way possible, and is taught the home duties—to love her husband and to obey him. Sometime—I will say in one case out of a million—there is a disagreement, and the wife goes to live with her parents; but such cases are very, very few; I might almost say there is no such case. Of course the widow has not the privilege of remarrying, except in the lowest classes, but the man can marry again.

Another Pole Hunter.

To reach the north pole an architect, M. Hauin, has proposed to the Geographical Society of Paris the construction of wooden huts one or two days' journey apart. He considers Greenland the most favorable locality for an experiment of this kind. Each of the huts would become in its turn a base of supplies for the construction of the next. As the distance to be covered is about 900 miles, a score of huts would be necessary to establish a route to the pole.

THE LITTLE MOTHER.

And Some of the Amusing Things She Does.

It is very amusing to notice the maternal air a girl of four or five summers will assume toward another of two years. In the northwest part of the city lives a little girl named Annie, who puts on such a maternal look when taking care of a neighbor's baby that everybody has to laugh.

Annie's chief weakness was an unconscious yearning to spoil this baby. She was crowding its little inside with cake the other day when its mother came upon the scene.

"Don't give Helen any more cake," said the mother, "I'm afraid it will make her sick."

Notwithstanding this request, Annie thought she knew better, and went in the house for more cake.

A moment or two afterward Helen's mother discovered her child still swallowing cake.

"Annie, didn't I tell you not to give her any more cake? I'll take her in the house if I see you give her another crumb."

So Annie kept the rest of the cake to herself. Little Helen stuck up her mouth invitingly and it almost broke Annie's heart to refuse the child. Helen begged for more cake and not getting it, burst into tears.

Then Annie took her in the arms and said:

"Never mind, Helen. I'll be your mother. You come with me. You can have all the cake you want." And if the mother hadn't stepped in with a slipper, the two might have wandered away to start housekeeping far from her sway.

Girl Cricketers.

Philadelphia girls play cricket, and play it well, too. Just at present the Tioga C. C. of that city has an eleven of sturdy, sun-browned maids hard at work practicing for a game with the masculine eleven, in which the latter are to be handicapped by being restricted to left hand batting and single stump bowling. The girls, who are confident of victory, even wear leg pads—underneath their skirts.

It's a Fact.

If all the devils were cast out of some folks there wouldn't be hardly enough left to look at.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

As eleven years is said to be the life of the average steel rail, the 10,000,000 tons now in use in the United States must sooner or later make way for others. These renewals involve an annual replacement of not less than 1,727,272 tons.

The Carrara marble quarries are practically inexhaustible. The entire mass of Monte Sagro, 5,600 feet high, which dominates Carrara, is solid marble. About 160,000 tons of marble are annually exported, most of which comes to America.

All the car-building companies in St. Louis—the Laclede, the St. Louis, the American, the Brownell and the St. Charles—have combined. There will be \$5,000,000 of bonds and \$15,000,000 of stock issued to represent the combined properties.

Mr. Samuel E. Morse, the consul general at Paris, has sent to the state department an abstract of the official report on the wheat crop in France for 1894. It is estimated by the French statisticians, says Mr. Morse, that the crops of 1894 throughout the world will be 85 per cent. in excess of the world's demands for consumption and seed.

Great Clearance Sale of Dry Goods!

The Entire Stock to be Disposed of Without Reserve.

Intending in the future to confine our importations exclusively to the various and special lines of Staple Goods which for the past thirty-three years have sustained such high reputation, we have determined upon reducing the whole of the miscellaneous stock now on hand to

Cost, Below Cost, and Give-Away Prices,

with a view to effecting a clearance and to allow of necessary alterations and re-arrangement of premises before the arrival of spring deliveries. A uniform reduction of 25 PER CENT will be made on all first class goods, comprising this season's DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, LACES, LACE AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, Etc.

Further reductions ranging from 35 per cent to 50 per cent will be made on other lines, to enumerate which in a limited space is not possible. Goods are all of our own importing, not cheap lines such as are usually bought for the purposes of a sale.

An exceptional opportunity is now offered of obtaining choice and acceptable articles suitable for Christmas Presents at a price considerably below their value.

A Choice Selection of Furs to be Sold Regardless of Cost.

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PRESENTS.

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Toys, Games Dolls, Fancy Goods,
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Our low prices make these goods all bargains.
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GIFTS
FOR OLD
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THE CLARENCE HOTEL,

Choice Wines, Liquors, and
Cigars at the bar.

GEORGE G. MELDRAM, PROPRIETOR.

This Hotel has been refurbished, and is replete with every accommodation. Situated in the centre of the city, making it easy of access to visitors. The Hotel accommodation is everything that can be desired. Free lunch day and night. Sample rooms for commercial men
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Tinware Made to Order.
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CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE CITIZENS OF VICTORIA.

No Dust. No soot. No trouble keeping fire all day and night.
Solid comfort at last.

You can save one-half your Coal Bills by burning this Coal.

You can mix it with soft coal and save money. The price puts it within the reach of everyone. Some stoves burn it better than others, but all stoves will burn it. You can run a slow fire or a flash one with this coal.

WE HAVE

Furnace Coal For Furnaces.
Stove Coal for Cooking Stoves and large heavy heaters.
Nut Coal for small stoves and self-feeders and Base Burners.

It does not snap or throw off any sparks in the room, and a fire once well under way needs no attention for hours. The comfort, cleanliness and the longer time a fire will last without attention, should recommend it to everyone.

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" HALF TON.....	5.25	" HALF TON.....	6.00	" HALF TON.....	6.00
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Fee to accompany bitches. Foal guaranteed. For further particulars, apply to
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Cabinet : Maker : and : Upholsterer,
MATRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

dealer in every description of New and Second-hand furniture. Goods bought and sold.
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NATURAL HISTORY.

The giraffe has a tongue almost eighteen inches long.

The original home of the bison was in the Great Salt lake valley.

The eyeball is white because the blood vessels that feed its substance are so small that they do not admit the red corpuscles.

The horse's eye has a thick, glutinous secretion, because his eye being large and much exposed to dust, the viscid secretion cleanses it more effectually than would a more watery agent.

A living specimen of the largest and most deadly snake known (Ophiophagus elaps) has been added to the zoological gardens of London. It grows twelve to fourteen feet in length, and is hooded like the cobra. It occurs in India, Burma and the East Indian archipelago, living in forests and jungles and readily climbing trees.

One of the Latest.

At a late meeting of the Royal Society of England an appliance called a thermogen was exhibited. It was a quilted cushion, with fine wires arranged inside by which it could be heated to any desired temperature by electricity. It seems to have been used with success in the hospitals, where it makes it possible to keep up the temperature of patients during prolonged operations with hemorrhage without such cumbersome appliances as blankets and vessels of hot water.

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Rahy Bros. Props.

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Watches, jewellery, dry goods, fancy goods, notions, and Japanese silk.

We buy for cash and sell for cash, therefore are enabled to sell 20 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the city

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HE WAS PRETTY TOUGH.

Never in the history of outlawry was there a more notorious bandit than John A. Murrell, who operated during the decade preceding 1842 along the Georgia and Florida boundary line and in portions of Alabama and Mississippi. For years his crimes formed the darkest unwritten page in the history of the country.

Murrell was taught by maternal example to be a thief and robber.

Young Murrell asked a notorious set of gamblers to join his band. They laughed at him. He left the room and in the darkness of the night secured a dozen horses belonging to the gamblers and fled.

Murrell made a successful raid one night in Alabama at a country church where he had just preached a sermon. He rode off in the darkness, leading a drove of the finest horses in the community. He crossed the Chatahoochee river and never halted until he reached Georgia.

He was walking along the road near Thomasville shortly afterward and saw a young man coming toward him.

"Where are you going, my friend?" asked Murrell.

"I am not going your way," was the reply.

"Well," said Murrell, "if I can't have the pleasure of your company, won't you turn over your money to me?"

The youngster was covered with a pistol and came to a halt.

His hands went up, but by some means he made a brave reach for his pistol.

Murrell saw the movement and sent a bullet through the young man's heart. The dead body was buried in a lime sink. Murrell organized a band of highwaymen and he was chief. His word was law, and perfect obedience was required or death was the penalty.

So perfect was the organization and system of operations under Murrell that not until near the end of the Murrellites' existence was it known that there was a lawless band of whites in that section. The Murrellites used secret signs and held their meetings in caves and swamps.

A few Indians of the Seminole tribe were scattered here and there throughout southern Georgia, and the crimes committed by the Murrellites were charged to them.

Companies of whites were formed to war against the Indians. Finally the Seminoles were driven into Florida, where they sought refuge in the Everglades.

After the Indians left the country horrible crimes were perpetrated throughout that section.

Whole families were brutally butchered. Men were shot down at work and helpless women and children were beaten to death with clubs. Houses and barns were plundered and then burned. Lives and property were hourly in danger of destruction. Victims cried for mercy in vain—there was none shown. The crimes were not laid at the door of John A. Murrell or his band.

The assassins wore moccasins, feathers on their heads, and red paint on their faces and hands, and indulged in great war whoops.

Tremendous excitement filled the whole section. Doors were barred at night, and in the day men stood guard at their homes.

Work on the farms and in the shops and stores was abandoned. Many residents fled to the North and left their homes to the mercy of the bandits. It was at this time, early in 1842, that Gen. William Bailey, a wealthy citizen of Monticello, Fla., began the organization of a band for the suppression of crime in that section.

He had studied the situation carefully and came to the conclusion that, as since the Indians had fled to the Everglades the

crimes in his section had not decreased, but instead had increased to an alarming extent, the red man was not the guilty one. He organized a band of spies known as the "regulators."

James Ellenwood of that place was a regulator. He is now in his eightieth year and is thoroughly familiar with the times in which the Murrellites operated.

In speaking of the regulators and the final history of the Murrellites, Mr. Ellenwood says:

"After the 'regulators' were thoroughly organized there was a horrible murder near St. Marks, Fla. A well-known young man left Monticello, Fla., for St. Marks. He had on his person a large sum of gold and bills. Before reaching St. Marks the Murrellites fell upon him and murdered him. A man named Youmans, who was a notorious character, was suspected of the murder.

"He was captured by the regulators and finally confessed that he knew all about the murder.

"He said John A. Murrell and a large band of robbers had committed the murder. Youmans was made to stand on the rear end of a wagon and a rope was fastened to an oak limb over his head and then adjusted to his neck.

"He confessed that the Murrellites were guilty of many crimes charged to the Indians. He said Jack Jewell was a Murrellite and was the meanest man under Murrell.

"When he was told to make his peace with God, Youmans asked for a Bible. One was handed him.

"With a bible in his hand and a song in his mouth, Youmans met his death.

"Jack Jewell was next caught and hanged near the place of Youmans' death. No confession could be obtained from him.

"He was taken to a place near where Youmans was hanged and there swung to a limb until death came.

"John A. Murrell, the chief of the Murrellites, was never captured, but died a natural death among strangers. He made no confessions and never made any disposition of his property. It was supposed that Murrell was immensely rich, and several attempts have been made to discover the whereabouts of the hidden wealth."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

China has an academy of manner that prescribes etiquette for the whole empire.

In Hong Kong, according to recent statistics, the population averages only 306 women to every 1,000 men.

If the United States had as great a population relatively as Japan it would have a population of 960,000,000 people.

Mrs. Marth C. Fisher, of Washington, D. C., having use for a baby carriage when living in Japan with her husband in the early days, invented what is now known as the jinrikisha. Wheeled vehicles had not being in use, and the little two-wheeled baby carriage attracted great attention.

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Can't Always Tell.

It is mighty hard to tell what a colt will develop into; he may be likely looking and still never possess more speed than a cow; or he may look like a "skate," and still blossom out into a record breaker. The horse that wouldn't bring a century to-day may be worth thousands before he is two years older. Look at the case of Robert J., the whirlwind of the turf. He made his debut as a winner at Fleetwood two years ago, and before he won his race was offered for sale for \$1,500 without a taker. "Pa" Hamlin, of Buffalo, knows a good thing when he sees it. As soon as Robert J. beat his own horse in a race at the spring meeting at Fleetwood he immediately bought him and his dam for \$4,500. Like all the fast pacers of the present time he is purely trotting bred, being by Hartford—son of Harold (sire of Maud S., 2.08 3-4), dam Geraldine, by that grand stallion Jay Gould, who died recently.

All Alike.

"I've let my play reader go," said a manager. "I paid him \$4,000 a year to read plays, and all I got out of it was the knowledge that he had gained enough information to write a play for himself. I suppose that with the points he has picked up his efforts will be a howling success; but no more play readers for me, if you please. They do not pay. I have had several play readers, and I know whereof I speak. One of them would come down to the office at ten o'clock, read a play in an hour or so and go out and get drunk. Then he would come back with renewed vigor and convert comedy into tragedy and smiles into tears. He would tear passion to tatters and throw literary physic to the dogs. Oh, they are all alike and this is why I've got the door locked."

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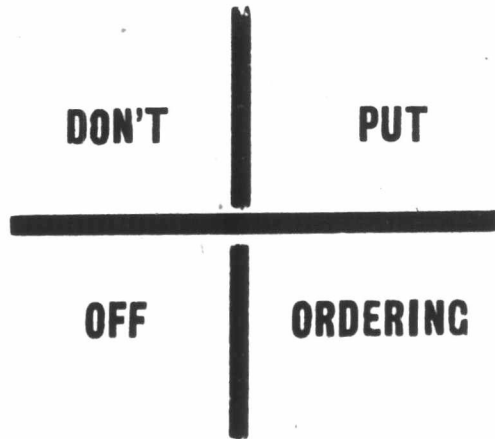
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