



A ROYAL TROUSSEAU.

The Wardrobe of the New Grand Duchess of Hesse.

The London Daily News, a few days before the recent Royal wedding at Coburg, gave the following description of the trousseau. It said:

The wedding gown is to be in the richest corded white silk, embroidered in a light and delicate design of floral tracery, the sprays of which flow out from the bows of fine lovers' knots in pearls of the finest deep cream color that contrasts admirably with the pure white of the silk. A very thick ruching of orange blossoms will border the skirt, and medallions of the bridal flowers will ornament the front. The young bride, who was only seventeen last November, is to wear a wreath of orange blossoms and a veil of finest costliest lace. A lovely cloak, to be thrown over the wedding gown, is of pure white silk in a thick white cord, very handsome in its effect of richness. It is all embroidered in silver thread, with sequins and beads. A collar of pure white ostrich feather, wide of front and daintily curled, surrounds the neck and serves as heading to a shoulder cape of the same material. The fronts of this superb garment are bordered with white ostrich feather.

The going-away gown is made of vigogne in its lightest and finest texture, the colour being a bluish pale grey. It is embroidered on the bodice and sleeves and down the front of the skirt, slender floral sprays, with roses and forget-me-nots in the natural colours of the flowers. This old-world embroidery has been revived especially for the joyful occasion. There is also a suggestion of a previous dress-period in the petty fichu which is to serve as shoulder covering. It is in the same vigogne as the dress, and is embroidered all round the outlines with silver roses and forget-me-nots. Several rows of the narrow silk fringe called "Tom Thumb," form a trimming round the neck. A mantle of darker shade is provided for supplementing the fichu during the short journey to be taken on the wedding day, and a becoming little toque to match the dress is to be trimmed with roses in the same tender tones as those seen in the silk embroidery.

There is a special gown reserved for the entry into Darmstadt, and it is one of the most beautiful of the trousseau. The material is fine cloth with a soft bloom upon the surface. The colour is exactly that of the sun-kissed flush upon a white raspberry, a new triumph of the dyer's art. The bodice simulates an over and an under one, the former embroidered in the very finest, closest, richest stitchery, with a design of butterflies and flowers in pale, refined tones of color. At the edges this is given depth of tone by the introduction of fine blacknet, also covered with similar embroidery. Dots of the stitchery are scattered at equal distances all over the skirt, and on the portion of the bodice which drops down in long slender points over the embroidery. The coat to match is in the same cloth as the dress, furnished with two collars, one erect and one down-turned, both lavishly yet artistically embroidered to match the dress. It fits quite closely to the figure at the back, but has straight fronts, the upper part of which are turned back with full revers of the cloth trimmed to match the rest. A small toque is provided to be worn with this costume.

Among the lovely and blue dresses is one in palest pink and blue shot silk, called by the poetic name of "Dawn," because it suggests the union of those colors in the early morning sky. The shoulder frills are bordered with fine black lace, and the sleeves are composed of many frills, all edged with lace. A champagne-colored foulard is trimmed with pale moss-green velvet, with lace in the tint of fresh butter veiling the green wherever it appears. The contrast of color is more beautiful than any mere description would be likely to suggest. A magnificent Louis XV. evening dress is in pale blue and biscuit-color, and also in the smallest and finest gold and silver beads in a design copied from a picture at Versailles. The overdress is in rich lampas of the same period, in stripes of pale blue and biscuit-color, the back being made with a demi-train. On the front of the bodice a similar embroidery to that of the petticoat is carried to the top, the rest being in the brocade. A knot of cyclamen-colored velvet is placed on one side, and folds of the same shade the sleeve beneath the puffs, but turned back falling about fashion over the arm. A theatre dress made with the ermine short skirt appropriate to such purpose is in pale blue and white, the color being in satin and the white in moire. The edge is finished with a moire of narrow flounce composed of white moire ribbon and cream-colored embroidery. The bodice is trimmed Empire fashion, with a narrow band of white moire ribbon crossing both back and front. The abundant sleeves are all accordion-kitted. Underneath they are filled in with softest chiffon, and this ideal fabric appears again at the neck. Another theatre dress in old dressers and trimmed with real Mechlin of the finest and pale green satin ribbon. The bodice is draped in folds from the waist to the shoulders, opening V-shape in front, and being draped with more of the costly Mechlin. The foundation skirt of pink silk is covered with accordian-kitted silk muslin in the same color as the gown. A beautiful theatre dress is made of the finest white cloth, scattered over with diamond-shaped stars of embroidery in fine gold beads and sequins. Floral sprays are wrought in this fashion on the shoulder and front, and a soft trimming of creamy puffs flukes a becoming finish at the neck.

The sumptuous cloth of silver and brocade of silver of which the Court gown is composed, to be worn by the young-grand Duchess at her first drawing-room in Darmstadt, were manufactured by a special command. The petticoat is in the cloth of silver, a fabric in which the warp is in silk, the wool in the present and thick white satin embroidered with silver in the broadest cloth of silver, which has an equal proportion of the metal with the material of the petticoat, the brocade design being an artistic

blending of scrolls and leaves. The train is to be lined with white satin, and bordered all round with a thick ruche of white ostrich feathers. It is impossible to enter into detail about all the gowns, to say nothing of the infinity of accessories, which go to make up so elaborate and costly a trousseau. There are teagowns, dressing gowns, matinees, coats and skirts, with the blouses to be worn with them, mantles for day and evening wear, capes short and long, silk petticoats to go with the various dresses, the brightly tinted for evening wear, the more sober for afternoon, and besides all these there are stockings in black, white, cream, and all pale tints, most of them embroidered in the finest stitchery, pocket-handkerchief in dozens, all wrought with the bride's monogram and the grand ducal coronet, and like the underlinen, all trimmed with real Valenciennes. The ribbons of the lingerie are sky-blue, this being Princess Victoria's color, as pink was her eldest sister's. Her favorite device for enclosing her monogram, V.M., is the Maltese cross. As an instance of the care and thought that have been expended upon the trousseau, it may be mentioned that in every case the design of the fine embroidery upon the handkerchiefs is matched to that of the Valenciennes with which each separate set is trimmed.

An Artist in Crime.

CHAPTER V.

(Continued.)

"That is too far-fetched, Mr. Barnes. How do you suppose that he would regain possession of the gems?"

"By murdering the woman," answered the detective. Again he failed, for neither of the men winced. Mr. Barnes was foiled for the moment, but not entirely discouraged. The start which both men had made, when he suggested that the stolen property had been hidden off the train, still remained to be explained.

"Come! Come! Mr. Barnes," said Mr. Mitchell patting his shoulder familiarly, "don't let this case upset you so. When you go so far for a theory, you do not show the skill which you displayed in tracking Pettigill. Why even I get you a better one than that!"

"You must not think me quite a fool, Mr. Mitchell. If my theory seems preposterous, it does not follow that it is only one at my command. We detectives must look at these cases from all heights. I will wager that I can tell what your theory is?"

"Good! I am glad New York has such a clever man to defend your case. Here, I will write my idea on a bit of paper. If you guess it I owe you an invitation to a good dinner." Mr. Mitchell wrote a few lines on the back of an envelope and handed it to Dora.

"You think," said Mr. Barnes, that the thief might have simply handed the satchel and jewelry to a confederate at a station decided upon in advance."

"Bravo! Mr. Barnes," said Dora, "you are a great detective. You have won your wager. That is what is written here."

"I owe you a dinner Mr. Barnes, and it shall be a good one," said Mr. Mitchell.

"Would Mr. Barnes like to win another?" asked the Frenchman with slow distinctness.

"I would," said the detective sharply.

"Then I will wager with you, that if you ever clear up the mystery, you will be obliged to admit that none of the theories advanced is the correct one."

"I cannot except that bet," said Mr. Barnes slowly, "because I am sure that we have not mentioned the true method."

"Ah! You have another theory," Mr. Thaurer almost sneered.

"I have and it is the correct one," retorted Mr. Barnes, "but I prefer not to disclose it."

"I think you are quite right, Mr. Barnes," said Emily. "In fact, knowing you by reputation as a man of great shrewdness, I never doubted that you were telling us your true ideas. It would have been foolish to do so."

"Perhaps, though sometimes what seems foolish, may be wise," said Mr. Barnes.

"Quite true. And now gentlemen, I regret the necessity of dismissing you, but I have a ball on hand for to-night, and must beg you to excuse us, that we may prepare for it. You know in the fashionable world we train for a ball, as athletes do for their sports. You will forgive my sending you away?"

This was her way and men never resented it. They simply obeyed. Mr. Barnes was delighted that both the other men would leave with him. He had prepared a trap for Mr. Mitchell, but now he would send two birds into it.

CHAPTER VI.

It must not be supposed from what has been related, that Mr. Barnes had lost any of his old time skill. That he did not yet quite understand the case upon which he was working, is little to be wondered at, when it is remembered that less than two days had elapsed since the robbery had occurred, and that a great part of this time he had necessarily been absent from the city upon another case.

After his disappointment in discovering that the button which he had found was less valuable than he had at first supposed, he had decided upon a mode of proceeding from which he hoped to gain much. He had seen many men flinch when brought unexpectedly into the presence of their murdered victim. He knew that many in a fit of passion, or even in cold blood, would have the nerve to take human life. Few resisted a shudder when shown the ghastly, mutilated, perhaps decomposing corpse. When he left the hotel that morning it was about ten o'clock. Whilst he had been convinced by Mr. Mitchell that the button found at the scene of the murder was not one of the original set, or rather that it could not be proven that it had been, he was equally satisfied, that the fact that it presented a portrait of Miss Remsen was significant. Thus, after all, it was possible that Mr. Mitchell had murdered the woman, or at least that he had visited the apartment. In either case supposing that he knew the woman was dead, it would be like to take him up the flights of stairs to confront him with the body, for that would give him ample premonition of what was about to occur, and he would readily control his countenance. This is what the detective did.

He went at once to the corner, and told him enough to have him render his assistance. Therefore, during the time elapsed, the coroner had impelled a fury, taken them to the scene of the crime, and then adjourned the inquest, leaving the doctors to perform the autopsy. The body had been taken down to a room on the first floor which opened directly on the main hall. Here it was laid out upon a table, so placed that the light from the window and the moonlight at once met the gaze of any one entering. The doctors had been instructed to postpone their work until the arrival of the detective. Thus Mr. Barnes knew, as he led the way down stairs, that his trap was set. As they reached the main hall, he spoke:

"Gentlemen, I am about to ask a favor of you. You were both on the train when the robbery was committed. There is a question in relation to it which I should like to ask both of you, and hear each answer separately. Would you oblige me?"

"I have already told you that you may ask me any questions," said Mr. Mitchell.

"Thank you." Turning to the half-boy who of course had been taught his part, he continued: "Can we find a room where we can talk privately for a few minutes?"

"Yes sir; step this way," and the boy led them towards the one where the corpse lay.

"Mr. Mitchell," said Mr. Barnes, "will

you wait a few minutes? I will not detain you long." Mr. Mitchell bowed, and the Frenchman followed the detective into the room, the boy closing the door after them. Nothing was to be seen save the table bearing the body, the doctors being hidden in a room beyond. Mr. Barnes stopped near the corpse and simply gazed steadily at it. The murdered woman looked intently at the murdered woman. Not a muscle moved to show any agitation. Mr. Barnes waited; but apparently nothing was to happen; yet he was determined that the other should speak first, that he might draw some deduction from his words. Therefore he maintained a stolid silence. Two minutes passed, which seemed an age, and then the Frenchman gave the detective a genuine surprise. Looking him straight in the eyes he said in the coolest tones imaginable:

"How did you discover that I am a physician?"

"I don't understand you," said Mr. Barnes, not knowing what the man was aiming at.

"Mr. Barnes, you brought me into this room saying that you wished to ask me a question. When I entered and saw this corpse, I knew at once that you pretended questioning was but a subterfuge. I wondered why you brought me in here, and whilst thinking it out, I kept silent. So have you. This woman having been murdered, and knowing that I am a physician, you wished an expert opinion in the case. I wondered how you had discovered that I have a medical education, and so I asked you the question. Do I make myself plain?"

(To be continued.)

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BIRTHS.

AMORUSO—In this city, on April 28th, at 22 St. Elizabeth Street, the wife of Michèle Amoroso, of a son.

HAMMILL—On the 13th inst., at 41 Barre Street, the wife of W. P. Hammill, of a son.

TRUDEAU—On April 26th, at 23 Dupre Street, the wife of Theophile Trudeau, of a son.

CONRIK—In this city, on the 25th inst., the wife of W. H. Conrick, of a son. (English papers please copy.)

GAMACHE—In this city, on April 26th, at 12 St. Philippe Street, the wife of Arthur Gamache, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARRY-HICKEY—On April 23rd, at St. Patrick's Church, by Rev. Father Quilivay, Michael Barry to Maggie Hickey, both of this city. [Boston and Troy papers please copy.]

SHAPIRO-DYMENT—On Monday, 23rd inst., at St. Stephen's Church, by Ven. Archdeacon Evans, W. J. Shapiro, to Eleanor Dymont, both of this city. [Bridgewater, England, papers please copy.]

TURNER-BAILY—In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, on April 26th, by the Rev. G. Osborne, John S. Turner to Maid Frances, eldest daughter of Francis A. Baily, Esq. [Vermont, N.S., papers please copy.]

DEATHS.

MCARTHUR—In this city, on April 27th, 1894, Mary McArthur, aged 78 years, widow of the late Colin McArthur, formerly of Cote St. Paul. Funeral from 27 St. Matthew Street, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m. Friends will please accept our condolence.

STEVENS—In this city, on the 26th inst., Michael Stevens, Esq., aged 57 years, formerly of Quebec.

HARKINS—In Boston, Mass., Maria Teresa O'Connor wife of Peter Harkins, interred April 27 in Cote des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal.

O'CONNOR—At Campbellford, Ont., April 25, Andrew O'Connor, formerly of Lacolle, Que., aged 73 years.

O'NEILL—On Thursday evening, Annie O'Sullivan, wife of A. J. O'Neill and sister-in-law of Alderman M. F. Nolan.

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MONTREAL, APRIL 30.

A DISCREDITED PROJECT.

The proposition of a fast Atlantic service has failed utterly to attract such popular commendation as may warrant the Government in carrying it into effect. During the several years which the Government has spent in juggling with it, as with some gilded ball, before the eyes of a curious people, no grave attempt to indicate the reasons which should persuade the people to its acceptance has been made by any of its advocates within the Government or without. It has been argued broadly that the existing steamship service is inferior in point of speed and in point of general accommodation, to that rendered by the greater transatlantic lines. But it has not been shown upon any evidence of value that even the present service is greatly inadequate to the requirements of the country. It has been said, with some force and in such manner as to appeal most nearly to the imagination of the people, that if in this important regard, Canada were enabled to compete with the greatest nations, a strong incentive to the growth of a lofty and a worthy pride would be created. But no attempt has been made to combat the inexorable conclusion, reached by all whose judgment of the conditions of the operation of the Canadian steamship industry is of any value that Canada has not yet been enabled and may never be able to achieve distinction in this direction. The Government has talked, but it has said nothing. It has blown a lovely bubble, but it has advanced no sound argument for the establishment of a Canadian line of Steamships that shall be "equal to the best and fastest."

Nor since the advancement of the proposition in its latest shape, that of a mail subsidy of \$750,000 a year for the establishment of a twenty knot line, has any respectable authority been found to approve the attitude of the Government. The senior member for Halifax, indeed, has always failed to appreciate the chimerical nature of the enterprise. The Halifax Board of Trade also has endorsed the proposition, but in terms which have been interpreted by the local press to indicate that the rapid navigation of the St. Lawrence route is deemed impracticable, and which, therefore, may be held to represent an altogether local and selfish judgment. Several of the feeble organs of the Government, in the French-Canadian press, have rushed clamorously to the championship of the cause of the port of Quebec, which is named as the summer terminal port of the service which Mr. Huddart proposes, and in this endeavor they call Mr. Laurier's betrayal of the interests of his constituents, to discredit all opposition to the scheme. In Montreal, of all the organs of the Government, La Minerve alone has been rash enough to say a good word for the project. And even that most docile of organs has spoken only once, and then it would seem in a fit of rashness, to which it has not again treated itself. Neither The Gazette nor The Star, of course, has had the courage to insult the intelligence of its constituency in such a manner, and it would be probably fair to them to believe that they have no desire to do so. A few of the smaller Conservative organs throughout the country, in a painfully evident innocence of the details of the question, have got off many pretty little things about it. At least one Government organ of some eminence in its own locality, The London Free Press, has expressed unqualified disapproval of a proposition that calls for such an enormous outlay and presents such small prospects of profit to the country at large.

It would appear, then, that the scheme is discredited by the following of the Government, even if it be granted that the Government has been at all sincere in its own advocacy of it. But whether the scheme, at bottom, is simply a piece of trumpeting, a high-sounding sample of election bounce, or a project which the Government is gravely resolved to carry into effect, the action of the Government press and following in declining as a whole, to lend it its countenance, is altogether commendable.

Against the proposition is arrayed an honest and intelligent opposition, based upon the growing recognition of its uselessness as a means to the advancement of the interests of the country at large. This opposition gains strength from the willingness of the opponents to consider all reasonable suggestions for the improvement of the Canadian steamship service, and when the apathy or hostility of the following of the Government is considered, it becomes easy to hope and to believe that the Government, even though, for the keeping of good faith with the projectors, it may submit the proposition to

the judgment of the House, will recede from the untenable position which it has been holding.

CHEMISTRY ACCORDING TO MR. BERTHELOT A French scientist, in a brief address before the millennium in an address before the manufacturing chemists of France, he drew the rosiest pictures of the future of the world when the chemists got properly to work. The great chances will be brought about by utilizing the heat of the sun and the central heat of the globe. The latter can be obtained by shafts 3,000 or 4,000 metres in depth, which modern engineers are equal to the task of sinking. The water down so deep will be hot and able to keep all possible machinery going. By natural distillation it will furnish fluid free from microbes and has an unlimited source of chemical and electrical energy. This could be everywhere developed, and thousands of years might pass without any noticeable diminution. With such a source of heat all chemical transformation would be easy. The production of alimentary matter will be one of consequence. This production is resolved in principle, and has been for forty years, by the synthesis of grease and oils. That of hydrates of carbon is going on, and that of nitrogenous substances is not far off. When energy can be obtained thus cheaply, food can be made from carbon taken from carbonic acid, hydrogen taken from water, and nitrogen from the air. What work the vegetables have so far done science will soon be able to do better, with far greater profusion and independently of seasons or evil microbes or insects. There will be then no passion to own land, beasts need not be bred for slaughter, man will be milder and more moral, and barren regions may become preferable to fertile as habitable places, because they will not be pestiferous from ages of manuring. The reign of chemistry will beautify the planet. There will under it be no need to disfigure it with the geometrical works of the agriculturist, or with the grime of factories and chimneys. It will recover its verdure and flora. The earth will be a vast pleasure garden and the human race will live in peace and plenty.

Ellen Wheeler Wilcox.

"A.B.C." writes The Herald for a short sketch of Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Ella Wheeler was born at Johnston, Wisconsin, about 32 years ago. She studied at the University of Wisconsin, and early achieved fame as a poet. She married in 1884 Mr. M. Wilcox, of Meriden, Conn., and afterwards removed to New York city. She is the author of "Marine and other Poems" (1882); "Poems of Passion" (1883); "Mal Moule," a novel, (1885); and "Poems of Pleasure" (1888).

The Amir of Afghanistan. The most absolute of autocrats, according to Dr. J. A. Gray, is his late master, the present Amir of Afghanistan. The will of the Amir Abdurrahman is the only influence that has any effect upon the Afghan people. There is no process in his Highness's dominions, and the power of the priests has, under his reign, been brought so low that even the High Priest now receives no greater degree of attention than one of the minor civil magistrates. The opinion of the Amir, delivered in open Durbar, is the keynote from which all official times are played. It is caught up by the chroniclers of the court, officers, and pages, it reaches the bazaars, and soon the people join in the chorus, whereupon it is woe to the man who utters a dissenting note. Dr. Gray, in his article in the new number of The Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review, contrasts the condition of the country now with what it was in the time of the Amir's grandfather, Dost Mahomed; and shows the wonderful progress that has been made. Highway robbery and murder are no longer common in the country, nor is murder of theft in the towns. For the last six or seven years Englishmen have been travelling constantly between Kabul and Peshawar, without the slightest attempt to injure or annoy them. At every halting place, when Dr. Gray was making a journey, the villagers brought their sick to him to attend to, and he went among the people freely, unmolested and unguarded. This immunity is partly due to the fact that the savage tribes who infested certain parts of the highways, which hence acquired the name of "The Valley of Death," have been either killed, captured, or dispersed by the Amir's troops. Dr. Gray is of the opinion that the educational effect of Abdurrahman's famous workbooks must be immense.

"Everything European is fashionable now in Kabul," says Dr. Gray. European clothing has become more universally worn by the Kabulis than it used to be even at the time he entered the service of the Amir, some five years ago. His Highness, therefore, finding that his tailors, whom they understood the style of European garments, had not mastered the difficulties of "fit," sent for an English tailor to teach them. Classes were held on the details of the question, have got off many pretty little things about it. At least one Government organ of some eminence in its own locality, The London Free Press, has expressed unqualified disapproval of a proposition that calls for such an enormous outlay and presents such small prospects of profit to the country at large.

It would appear, then, that the scheme is discredited by the following of the Government, even if it be granted that the Government has been at all sincere in its own advocacy of it. But whether the scheme, at bottom, is simply a piece of trumpeting, a high-sounding sample of election bounce, or a project which the Government is gravely resolved to carry into effect, the action of the Government press and following in declining as a whole, to lend it its countenance, is altogether commendable.

Against the proposition is arrayed an honest and intelligent opposition, based upon the growing recognition of its uselessness as a means to the advancement of the interests of the country at large. This opposition gains strength from the willingness of the opponents to consider all reasonable suggestions for the improvement of the Canadian steamship service, and when the apathy or hostility of the following of the Government is considered, it becomes easy to hope and to believe that the Government, even though, for the keeping of good faith with the projectors, it may submit the proposition to

everywhere, and are intimate at the most exclusive houses. He is very handsome and agreeable, with a splendid physique, and, it is said, with a passion for drink. Mrs. Craigie's married life has not been of the happiest. She lives quietly with her father, and is often seen swinging along country lanes miles from home in a drawing-room. She is as beautiful as her husband is handsome, with a dreamy face and large brown eyes and is very interesting, impressing every one as a woman with a history. She is artistic, and designs her own gowns, wearing soft crepes and gold embroidery.

Mrs. Craigie wrote over the pseudonym of John Oliver Hobbes, not so much to conceal her identity—because it was very soon made known—as because her first book appeared in a pseudonym library. She wastes no words in her writing, her books are all snappy and to the point; she proposes to continue writing stories of the same length, and will not be tempted into the realms of three-volume fiction. She is especially clever at epigram; her books are epigrammatic from the first to the last page, and in this form of literature she is especially successful. During the war of Independence, she wrote a pamphlet warning the burghers against leaving the South African Republic. General Joubert's opinion has much weight with her countrymen. During the war of Independence in 1830-31, when the Transvaal drove the British out of the country which they had annexed in 1877, Joubert was Commander-in-Chief. "It is not unnatural," says Joubert, "that the Cape and Natal colonists, the sons of British stock, should follow their Imperial leader, Rhodes, on his path to the Transvaal. It is not unnatural that the British Empire over the whole of South Africa, even over the Transvaal and the Free-State, as he declared in Kimberley. You fathers sacrificed everything to escape from British rule, and tried to throw off the British yoke. Will you, despising such sacrifices, go to the aid of your greatest enemy who has undermined the Afrikaner people, and committed treason against our beloved Republic by helping to extend the Imperial power of England, against the Transvaal? I assure you, by all that is holy, that this will be the end of Rhodes' work, which you are unwittingly aiding. The northern country which the natural and only means of extension for the Transvaal, and was for years our hunting-ground. Now, not only are we robbed of our hunting-fields, and of our friendly neighbors, the Matabele, but our burghers are enticed to help to compass our country with British territory, thus making an independent existence impossible. All that we do not desire is to become traitors to the independence of the Republic will not listen to the voice of the chamber!"

THE BRITISH ARMY.

A Year's Cost of the Present Establishment—Few Changes Contemplated. The estimates for the British army, including the ordnance factories, amount to \$90,405,000 for the year 1894-95. This is an increase of \$1,390,500 over those of a year ago. It appears from the official memorandum accompanying them that on January 1 last the total number of effectives, including India, was 219,400. Excluding those serving in India, the number in the home and colonial establishments is 155,347. What is known as the first class army reserve numbered 80,349 at that date, against 76,593 a year earlier. It is noted that during the year recruiting for the English army was quite easily effected. Indeed, even a year ago so numerous were the applicants as to necessitate the force needed that it was found practicable to dispense for a time with the enlistment of specials, and to raise the standard for enlistment in the foot guards. Measures had been adopted also to equalize the number of battalions at home and abroad, but it is said that "circumstances have not yet admitted of a reduction of the force in Egypt sufficient to effect this desirable result." In the volunteers the number of effectives continues to increase, and there is a much larger attendance at brigade camps. The recruiting for the militia has been brisker. A noteworthy provision is that by which a soldier, instead of accepting his allowance of clothing, may retain his partly worn clothing, and receive commutation with fewer restrictions than heretofore. It is believed that beneficial results may be expected from the change when it is in full force.

Large supplies of magazine rifles for the infantry have been received, so that a good part of the work at the factories during the coming year will be devoted to carbines. On the whole, very little change in Great Britain's military establishment seems to have been planned for the coming year, and this is an indication that neither the condition of the army nor its prospective service point to the necessity of noteworthy changes.

Derby Plug, the coolest and most enjoyable smoke ever produced. Missing Portfolios. Portfolios for World's Fair Series addressed as follows are waiting owners at The Herald office: S. Abramson, Arbroth, Que. R. Rodden, Montreal, " J. Goff, " D. J. Fraser, 67 Forfar, " Jessie Lindsay, 40 Ste Famile, " J. Sherlow, " D. Pollock, "

Erp's COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Erp has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up, and the system rendered invulnerable to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES ERP & CO. (LTD.), Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

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THE "BIKE" IN CHINA.

SOME OF BICYCLIST LENZ'S ADVENTURES IN THE ORIENT.

The Chinamen Make Him Mount and mount Innumerable Times—How He Was Taken in Charge by a Mob—Besieged in an Inn.

The success of the journalistic enterprise that led to the equipment of Stanley's trip to Central Africa, and the popularity of Keenan's travels in Siberia in the interests of the Century Magazine has given rise to another similar expedition which has already become famous as the world-travelling bicycle trip of Mr. F. G. Lenz, of Pittsburgh, in the interests of the Outlook Magazine.

Mr. Lenz set out from City Hall park, New York, a little more than a year ago. His passage across the continent and over the Pacific was scarcely different from that of numerous other tourists, though pleasant and picturesque in the telling, were not especially adventuresome. The Japanese



AMONG THE PAGODAS OF CHINA.

are at worst a friendly people, and at best their culture and artistic sense proved equal, to say the least, to that of a representative American to which end. Some of the excellent photographs which show Mr. Lenz in bicycle costume among the daintily dressed natives leave one in considerable doubt as to which are the semi-civilized and which the civilized individuals. Throughout Japan, and even in the dark districts of China, the American wheelman, astride of his novel two-wheeled machine, was an object of dread and aversion, which he set down to the score of superstition, and which the lovers of things oriental and oriental is tempted to attribute to a different sentiment.

The advance sheets of the April issue bring him among the pagodas of China. From the eastern coast he followed the grand canal to Chinwang and then passed westward along the Yangtze river valley through Burma, making occasional detours to interesting spots. His experiences along the valley became more in the nature of adventures. The difference between the treatment Mr. Lenz received from the Japanese and the inland Chinese is about the difference between the treatment of a camera fiend in polite American society and at a country picnic.

In some cases in China Mr. Lenz was much more in the picnic than of it. Here are some of his adventures in his own words: "Seven miles east of Taipingfu the streets were too rough to ride. Noisy natives at once swarmed round me, stopped the wheel and insisted that I mount. I was determined to be always good-natured, and complied. I had bumped along a few yards when two fighting dogs rolled out of a house into the street. Of course, it was my luck to run full of them, and over I went, among the curs. The Chinese were convulsed with laughter. Unfortunately, however, I pushed over an empty frail stand, entirely by accident. One howl from the proprietor, and he and his wife grabbed the wheel. Excitement ran high. I gave him a handful of 'cash' (small brass coin) and he howled worse. I then picked up a stone and hammered the thing together. The crowd saw my good intentions, and persuaded the man to let me go, whereupon I breathed easier. They managed to get me, however, to my hotel glass and handkerchief, which I had foolishly carried in my outside coat pockets. It was in Tanyang that rioters, in 1891, burned the buildings of the Jesuit missionaries which had been standing for 300 years.

"Just before reaching Chinwang a mob took me in charge. They compelled me to mount and ride through the crowded streets, everybody darting into the shops on hearing the cries of the crowd to clear the way. I was progressing nicely, but one of the Chinamen following thought I ought to be going faster and gave me a tremendous shove. Sad to relate, the wheel struck a Chinaman who was unable to get out of the way, and he and I and the machine sprawled over the pavement. My persecutors viewed this performance with a holy, chastened joy. Next, two Chinamen took it into their heads that they could ride the bicycle. I mounted them in succession, pushed them along a few rods, and intentionally dumped them in the street. The natives yelled themselves hoarse, and I might have been responding to encores for this act yet had I been so minded. But I was too scared and afraid of the cries of the crowd to do the deed. I found easy wheeled along the dikes bordering the Yangtze-Kiang, and had many exciting and amusing experiences with the natives, whose noiseless cushion-tired machine rapidly overhauled. Small donkeys with jingling bells were galloping in front of me, and I met an elderly Chinaman astride a very small and evidently nervous donkey. The beast feared the wheel and, to my horror, jumped down from the raised road into a rice field. The old man was thrown in a heap. I hastily dismounted, thinking he was seriously injured, or killed outright. He struggled to his feet and instantly motioned me to ride on, being far more anxious to see the strange wheel run than about his own hurts. After the old boy had seen me ride, we grinned farewell.

"Farther on a woman and a small boy were thrown off donkeys in the same way; but Chinese wear so many layers of wadded clothing in cool weather that they are seldom hurt by a fall."

He relates another interesting incident: "Once when I was silently approaching a Chinaman from behind, I called out to him. Poor fellow! he no doubt was used to a quiet and uneventful life in his humdrum country. He slowly turned his head to see who called to him so loudly, then made one grand jump to get out of the way. His feet slipped, and with a terrible yell he rolled over the bank and into the canal, up to his waist. Two baskets of bean bread which he carried on a pole, followed him into the water. Some way or other, I thought it more prudent to wheel on without lingering to offer sympathy."

Lenz's adventures at the Chinese inns were always spicy and often times exciting. "In one instance at a small village near Likiang the usual noisy crowd followed me into the inn. The good-hearted innkeeper besought me to stroll up and down the street, in order to pacify the curious crowd. For an hour I was surrounded by Chinese, all feeling my clothes and gazing at me. They would not leave, and when I entered the inn all followed. The landlord handed me a stick, and implored me to whip them out, as if I were some modern Hercules. So afraid were these people of the foreigners that they ran when I but raised the stick. The door was barred, but the crowd pushed in the frail brick wall. The landlord fairly screamed with anger, and a fight seemed inevitable; but it only ended in hot words. I almost regretted that I was not carrying out, instead of being the cause of so much trouble.

"When I rolled myself up in my blanket and a quilt the crowd at last left the inn. Then the kind old innkeeper brought rice, fish and tea until midnight. Now and then he sorrowfully pointed to the collapsed brick wall. In the morning I paid him five hundred cash pieces (about thirty-five cents) for accommodations and his loss. He was overjoyed at receiving these pieces. While dressing one morning at Tongking I heard the bang! bang! of pistol shots. At the rear of the inn was a crowd of scared Chinamen surrounding my bicycle. One of them had pulled out the revolver from the luggage which I had forgotten to remove before retiring and pulled the trigger, luckily without damage. It might have fared hard with me had he accidentally shot a bystander."

For a long time nothing was heard of Mr. Lenz, and it was generally supposed that he had been killed by the natives. He arrived in India at last, however, bristled, battered and despoiled of his outfit. He had had to carry his wheel in a cart much of the way, and it was in such a condition that he had to send for a special coach to pay for the repairs. He had met a hard

fact among a class of natives who were more than ordinarily inclined to amuse themselves. The last instalments of Mr. Lenz's manuscript have been received from Kia Kiang and will be reported during the spring and early summer.

Pathe's. A lady who had spent a great deal of time in trying to teach her servant to make a good drawn-butter gravy, and who found no little cooling necessary to accomplish it, called Bridget in to the dinner table one day and said, severely: "Bridget, this drawn-butter gravy is actually bitter!"

"Is that so, ma'am?" asked Bridget, sorrowfully. "It is, Bridget. Now, how do you account for it?"

"I do 'n' know, ma'am; but I do be thinkin', ma'am, that I dropped a tear intil it!"—Youth's Companion.

A Touch of Fashion. Forget-me-nots are quite the vogue. Golden-haired maidens wear huge bunches pinned at their corsages. The stems are tied in long, pale-blue ribbons. The latest bonbonniere is of silver overgrown with the wee blue enameled flower. Fashionable buttonhooks have the handles trimmed with forget-me-nots, and the new vinaigrette is a gem in blue and gold, the forget-me-nots in the centre being arranged in a wreath framed by repousse gold.

Extravagance of the Age. One wonders when extravagance will reach high water mark on seeing the old time white broadcloth lap robes, daintily lined with silk, displaced in baby carriages by great regal squares of ermine.

A Wonderful Pennant. When the Lancaster sailed from the Levant recently her homeward-bound pennant hoisted from the mast track was a wonder. It was of silk, 600 feet in length.

No Time to Get Married. Matrimonial agent—The registry fee, sir, is five marks. Client—What do you mean? If I had five marks do you think I should want to get married?

A Record of Long Ago. A French priest stationed at Jerusalem has been the fortunate finder of "a talent of the time of King David." It was unearthed in his dooryard.

The World's Deepest Metal Mine. The United States has now, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal, the deepest metal mine in the world. For some time that claim has been made for the Maria shaft at the mines of Przibram, in Austria, which was 3675 feet below the surface at the time of the great fire in 1892. It has now been surpassed in depth by the No. 3 shaft of the Tamarack Copper Mining Company, in Michigan, which on December 1 last was 3640 feet deep, and is now more than 3700 feet, the average rate of sinking being about 75 feet per month.

Horse Strength and Pavements. A horse can draw on metal rails one and two-third times as much as on asphalt pavement, three and one-third times as much as on good Belgian blocks, five times as much as on good cobblestones, twenty times as much as on good earth road and forty times as much as on sand.

An Interesting Garden. Lady Brooke has a Shakespearean garden in Warwick Castle, containing nearly every flower named in Shakespeare's works.

Egyptian. Egyptian monuments represent hats in nearly the shape of the Mexican sombrero.

"Portrait Types"

of the World. This Series More Than "Fills the Bill" as a Midway Souvenir. It is Also the Best Teacher One Could Have in the Study of Ethnology. Part Two Now Current. Coupon on Page Six.

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