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G. A. McBain & Co.
Real Estate Brokers
Nanaimo, B. C.

The Weekly News.

G. A. McBain & Co.
Real Estate Brokers
Nanaimo, B. C.

NO. 102. UNION, COMOX DISTRICT, B. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1894. $2.00 PER YEAR

McKim's Store.

UNION, B. C.

IMPORTER and DEALER

—IN—

Groceries, Hardware, Paints
Clothing, Crockery, Boots
Gent's Furnishing, Tobacco's, Shoes

Orders Taken for Custom Made Suits.

INSURANCE — REAL ESTATE

MARCUS WOLFE,
Financial and General Commission Broker,
P. O. DRAWER 17, JOHNSTON BLOCK, NANAIMO, B. C.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Toronto
Citizens' Building Society of Nanaimo,
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Union Fire Insurance Company of London, England.
Eastern Fire Assurance Company, of Halifax.
Phœnix Fire Assurance Co., of London, England
Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada.
Great Northern Railway.

Money to Loan on Improved Farm Property.

Thos. C. Morgan,
Fashionable Tailor
William's Block,
UNION, B. C.
None but the best quality and most fashionable goods kept in stock.

Union Meat Market.

hoicest meats always on hand. Fresh Fish Weekly.
Vegetables etc.
Vessels supplied on the shortest notice.
Simon Leiser, Prop.

Puntledge Bottling Works.

DAVID JONES, - - PROP.
— MANUFACTURER OF —
SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGER ALE,
Sarsaparalla and Champagne Cider, Iron Phosphates, Syrup
Bottler of Different Brands of Lager Beer Steam Beer and Porter.
Agent for the Union Brewery Company.
KEG BEER SOLD FOR CASH ONLY
Courtenay B. C.

UNION STORE

Just received several cases of Ladies Underwear, Children's Dresses, Babies' Cloaks, Dresses, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

A fine line of Gents' Shirts and several cases of Clothing at prices never before offered in the District.

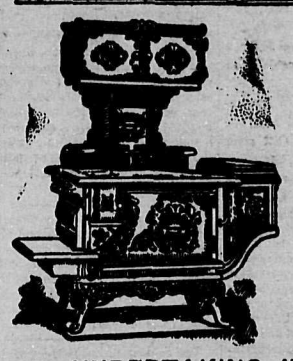
McPhee & Moore.

COMOX, BC.

Importers & Dealers in

Flour & Feed, Farm Produce, Fancy Groceries, Crockery & Glassware
Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Paint & Oils
Gents Furnishings, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Wallpaper

Sportsmens Supplies a Speciality



Union Mines

Furniture Store.

A Full Line of Everything. Including Granite and Hardware.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Grant & McGregor Props

Ice Cream Parlors.

UNION, B. C.

Soda Water, Candies, Stationery and Books.
FRUIT A SPECIALTY.
Presided over by Miss Knapp.

TOBACCOS.

Imported and Domestic Cigars. Briar and Meerschaum Goods.
The Above Stores Adjoin, Where Everything of the best in their Respective lines will be found.
A. W. McIntyre, Prop.

TAILORING - TAILORING

P. Dunne

—IS NOW LOCATED AT —

UNION, B. C.

In the Williams' Block Where He has on Display One of the Finest Stocks of Woolens Ever Shown in British Columbia.

POWER OF ATTOREY.

Mr. F. W. Robbins holds my power of attorney during my absence in the East.
99-2m Thos. H. Piercy.

E. Merman,

JEWELER & WATCHMAKER
WELLINGTON, B. C.
—ESTABLISHED IN 1889—

Will be in Union every month with a large stock of Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, and Silverware.

Watch repairing a specialty.

When in Union Drop in and see us. We carry a full stock of Drugs and Stationery.
Family Receipts our specialty.
Orders accompanied with cash will receive our prompt attention.
E. PIMBURY & Co.
Union, B. C.

GREAT SALVAGE SALE.

The great salvage sale of Sloan and Scott is attracting buyers from a long distance The damage to the goods by water at the great fire of Sept. 28th was just enough to make them salvage goods and they are going for what they will bring like hot cakes. Their stock represented nearly $40,000 and theirs is easily the leading, and by fur the most enterprising dry goods house on the island. Having settled with the fire companies they are throwing their whole stock upon the market as salvage goods, at salvage prices. Such a chance to get cheap goods will not soon occur again. It would pay one to visit Nanaimo just to take advantage of this great sale, but if you cannot go an order will be well attended to.

COURSE OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

A course of six entertainments will be given during the winter at the Bay, and Courtenay. At each entertainment there will be a lecture on some interesting and profitable subject, also instrumental and vocal music, with reading, recitatsions, etc

The entertainments will be given monthly, about the full moon,

At the Bay the entertainment will be given on Wednesday evenings in the Knights of Pythias Hall; at Courtenay, in the new hall on Thursday evenings, and will commence at 7.30 p. m.

The promoters will spare no pains to make these entertainments first class, and trust they will be liberally patronized. Tickets for the course, $1, to be had at the stores at the Bay, and Messrs Duncan Bros, Sandwick; for single lectures 25 cents to be paid at the door.

The first one of the course will be at the Bay on Wednesday Nov. 14th and the second at Courtenay on Thursday Nov. 15th when the Rev. A. Tait, will lecture on Love, Courtship and Marriage.

Among the speakers will be the Rev. D. A. McRae, B. A. of Nanaimo on the Only Solution to the Labor Question.

Rev. Thos H. Rogers will appear in the Course. His subject will be, Some Historical Events in American History.

Other lectures will be arranged later on The proceeds will be in aid of the Presbyterian church.

THE CZAR DEAD.

During His Last Illness He arranges for the Marriage of the Cazrewitch to Princess Alex of Hesse. The Czarina Stricken With appoplexy—Grand Dutchess Ill—Grand Duke George Seriouly Afflicted—Provincial News.

St Petersburg, Oct 20 [Special] The following official bulletin was issued at 8 30 o'clock this evening. During the last 24 hours the Czar obtained some sleep. He left his bed in the course of the day. His general condition and the strength and action of his heart are unchanged. The oedema of the feet has not increased.

The condition of the Czar's consumptive son, the grand duke George, continues to be very serious. It is said in some quarters that he is dying.

Paris Oct. 20 [Special] The National Zeitung says the Hanotaux minister of foreign affairs has received news that he is with-holding the dispatch until the news is confirmed by the Russian embassy here. The officials at the foreign office declare that no such dispatch has been received.

Vienna, Oct. 20 [Special] A dispatch from St. Petersburgh says that early in his illness the Czar had a long interview with the Czarewitch in which he outlined the policies that should be pursued in foreign and domestic affairs and insisted upon the Czarewitch's marraige to Princess, Alex of Hesse. A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the New Freie Hersse says that the Czarina, who had watched constantly till today at her husband's bedside has had a stroke of apopolexy. The grand dutchess Axenea, her eldest daughter, has broken down under the nervous strain is obliged to pass most of the time in bed. The Czar was tapped to day for dropsy. It is improbable that the Princess Alex will reach Livadena in time to be married to the Czarewich before the Czar's death. The Czar expressed his earnest desire that the marrage take place without delay in order that he might give his blessing to the couple before his death.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Nanaimo [Special] The inquest touching the death of Patrick Magee, a victum of the fire Sept. 18th last was concluded this evening. Several witnesses were examined but no evidence was adduced to determine the origin of the fire. The jury found that the deceased came by his death in a fire the origin of which is shrouded in mystery. It recommended that efficient fire escapes be placed in all frame buildings more than one storey in height; that a periodical examination of all buildings be made in order to prevent the accumulation of inflammable rubbish.

Messrs Thompson & Gray, the young men who were to settle all medicine and other bills in connection with the Mongolian, whom they recently bartered, were called up today and dismissed, the Judge holding that the bills had produced sufficient drain on their pockets in view of certain extenuating circumstances

Bookless, the man who recently furnished the material for a Siwash jubilee, is now hunting for the money where with to smooth down out-raged justice.

A woman's dress and other clothing has been picked up in the bush near the town. The clothing is plentifully spotted with blood, apparantly from a wound The indications are that the clothing belonged to a klootchman. The case is being investigated.

Responsible Indians say that whiskey Charlie, killed his Klootchman and threw her body into the river. Whiskey Charlie returned to the rancherie and when he wos charged with the murder skipped out again.

Nanaimo Oct 19.[Special] The search for John Allan, Jas. Allen and Thos Milburn has been renewed. Today a party consisting of Chris. Jacobson, W. Blank, J. Howard and L. Pope, left for that purpose in a sail boat and are prepared to carefully search the beach from Lagoon to Jarvis Inlet before returning.

The big diamand drill belonging to the New Vancouver Coal Co., is being prepared for shipment to Port Angelos where it will be used to prospect some supposed coal fields in that vicinity.

The new Gasometer is rapidly nearing completion at the Nanaimo Gas Works, with the exception of the columns, the tank has been entirely constructed in Nanaimo, Wm. Godfrey of the City Iron Works, Victoria, being the coutractor. The case of John W. Lang came up today. The charge of having sent a letter inclosed in a parcel contrary to the Postal Regulations was sustained and a fine of $15 imposed. Inspector Fletcher prosecuted the case. He expressed the determination of the postal authorities to rigorously prosecute the frequent pretty infractions of the regulations.

ADVANCE GUARD.

Victoria, Oct. 20 [Special] Eighty head of families have come from Minnesota to take up land in British Columbia. They are the advance guard of immigrants. The prospects are that thousands will follow. There are hundred of Norwegians from Crookston, Minn. A good tract of land, already surveyed at Bella Coola is available. The Government is to establish colonies of desirable immigrants on the available lands on the coast of British Columbia.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

New Westminster, Oct. 19 [Special] F. G. Turner is to appear in the court here on Saturday to accuse Grace Irwin of attempting to murder him. Turner's rapid recovery is considered almost miraculous.

FOUND DEAD.

Victoria B. C., Oct. 19.—A number of Chinamen went to Ladner's, yesterday by steamer Edgar. One of them soon bocame drowsy and lay down. Another paid for him when the fare was taken up. At Ladner's all got off and left their brother companion on board. The Captain thinking him drunk wheeled him into the ware-house and laid him on a pile of hay. A few hours later a wharf hand tried to waken him but found he was dead. His name was Ah Lee. He was an opium fiend, so it was said, at the coroner's inquest.

C. P. R. BRANCH.

A Police Force to be Stationed at Fort Yukon—Accident to Lady Thompson.

Montreal, Oct. 20]Special] J. J. Mann the well known contractor, has returned from Baitish Columbia. The object of his trip was to determine the best route for a railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific to Barkerville the heart of the Carriboo gold mining district, a distance of 280 miles. The projected road, which presents many difficulties, will traverse the gold range to the south forks of the Quensnelle. Mr. Mann located the works of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co which properties are said to be the richest ever discovered in America. The shares are nearly all amongst Montreal people, including Sir Wm. Van Horne, Vice-Pres. Shanghessy and Ogden, of the C. P. Ry. Co. The Company has only been organized two years, but is carrying on work on a gigantic scale. They already employe 250 men and have not yet completed their works. Recently water was turned on for thirty seven hours continuously, and at that time the ore washed out amounted to over $5000 value.

Ottawa, Oct. 20 Inspector Constantine of the mounted police is expected here on Monday. He has been summoned to consult with the government in reference to stationing a police force near Fort Yukon. Mr. Constantine thinks fifty men will be necessary.

Lady Thompson broke her arm the other day by accident at her home.

UNION SHIPPING NEWS.

The Keewenaw arrived today (Tuesday).

The Thistle left Saturday night for Victoria.

The barque Highland Light left Thursday for Departure Bay.

The str. Dunsmuir left Friday with coal for New Westminster,

The ship Babcock left Thursday with 3500 tons of coal for Frisco.

The San Mateo left today, (Tuesday) for San Francisco with 4500 tons coal.

The Capaliano called on Wednesday and taking 175 tons of coal left for the north.

The Coquitlam was in on Sunday to coal and left for Banks Island, halibut fishing.

COURTENAY ITEMS.

Dear NEWS: The past week has not been quite as lively as the last, as it is not every week we have an exhibition. Speaking of that reminds me that at the annual meeting the old Board of Directors of the Agricultural Association were re-elected, with the exception of A. Urquhart, C. C. Westwood and M. Whitney, who resigned from the old board. In their places were elected A. C. Salmond, David Jones, and Thos. Cairns.

Mr. David Jones has purchased the late publication building of THE NEWS and is fitting up the first storey for his soda water works, and the second storey for a residence for his family.

A new bridge has been built on the backroad, not far from Thos. Cairns, in place of a rotten structure, over a small creek.

Master Tom Cliffe, the young son of the proprietor of the Lorne House, broke his ankle on Tuesday the 16th inst. As Mr. Beckensell's wagon was passing the Comox school while the boys were out to play, young Tom attempted to climb up on the wagon, and in some way lost his balance and fell causing the injury.

Mr. Chas Kenward and Frank Proctor have opened a bakery establishment here, using the building and oven formerly used by E. F. Clay. They are turning out good bread and doing quite a trade.

On Thursday evening of last week there was a very pleasant social at T. W. Scott's up the Settlement. Mr. Geo. Grieve, and Mr. Tom Graham furnished the music. There was quite an attendance, and a jolly time. Party broke up at about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Wm. Cheney, the autioneer made a splendid success of his auction sale at Carwithen's ranch lasr week, selling a large amount of property. He has now taken out his license as auctioneer and is in the field for further business.

The odor of orange blossoms is in air, and rumor points to one of our business young men as the happy man. They will make their home in this village.

Rev. Mr. Tait is arranging for a series of lectures to be given under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. They will be in the new Exhibition Hall, here. It is understood there will be one each month, and that several of the most eloquent divines on the Coast will appear in the course. The first one will be given in about three weeks. These will furnish amusement and instruction, and will also illustrate the value of the new hall to this charming village.

Mr. Joseph Hunter, M. P. P. has written expressing regret at not being able to attend the Exhibition, stating that it was the intention of himself and wife to have come but that at nearly the last moment he was detained by important business.

Occasional.

ODD FELLOWS' BALL.

The anniversary ball of Union Lodge took place last Thursday evening at Cumberland Hall, and is reported to have been well attended, and fully up to previous entertainments of this enterprising society, but as the customary complimentary ticket was not sent to THE NEWS It is taken for granted, as it is in all such cases, that no write up is desired.

SPLENDID CHANCE.

We often hear of one wanting to buy an acre or two of cleared land, convenient to schools and churches, but unable to do so. The difficulty is removed for a season as blocks of one or two acres can now be obtained through Rev. Mr. Willemar, at Sandwick, facing the road, for the reasonable price of a hundred dollars per acre.

As money is wanted to build a parsonage it has been determined to dispose of this very disirable property.

Brevities.

Whooping cough is on the decline.

The ditch in the big swamp has reached the bridge.

The new shaft has been sunk 42 feet, 14 feet below the rock.

A live merchant advertises in a lively manner and does a lively business.

The contract for grading the railway to the new shaft will be completed this week

FOR SALE.—A Jersey bull, full pedigree. Apply to John Piket, Cumberland Hotel, Union

There will be an auction sale of Hetherington's effects at the farm, soon. Look out for the notice.

No. 4 engine has been neatly painted by Mr. J. H. Sullivan, and is ready for work on the new branch line to shaft No. 5.

Louis W. Fauquier has some first class farming property for sale, also some fine acre property. Water frontage land, very cheap.

The lovely maple is yielding to the pursuasive touch ofautumn, and its leaves are turning from dark rich green to a golden yellow.

The McKims have made a new departurh. This time it is in the line of carpets. They have some fine patterns. Call and inspect them.

At the meeting at the Reading Room this Tuesday night it is proposed to start with a clean slate wiping out all back dues and electing new officers.

The bad weather of the last few days has had a dampening effect on most everything but building. That seems to flourish like a green bay tree, and it appears that only the heavy snows can stop it.

Loige Simondi was badly burned on Saturday evening in No. 4 slope having ignited the gas. His arms, face and hands were the parts reached by the flames. A Chinaman was slightly burned at the same time.

The ball last night (Monday) at Courtenay tor the purpose of rasing funds to get new desks for Puntledge school was fairly succesful, there being 60 present. It was well conducted, with good music; and the refreshments were furnished by Kenward & Prockter the popular bakers.

It is expected that No. 5 shaft will be ready for timbering and cementing by Thursday. The new timbering will be inside the old or outer timber wall, with a space between them of nine inches. This space will be filled with concrete so as to make the shaft perfectly water tight.

OYSTERS.

Call at O. H. Fechner's for Oysters, the best in the market.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of the stock, implements, etc., of the Hetherington Estate will take place Thursday, the 8th of November next at 10 a.m. Full particulars next week. Watch for them.

A GREAT RUSH.

Where? Why of course at Leiser's mammoth store, where everything can be found and at remarkable low prices. This store is but one of Mr. Leisers' stores, which wherever established take the lead. One secret of his great success is that he knows the value of printer's ink. Like all successful, brainy merchants he knows thoroughly the importance of generous persistent advertising, and he knows too that there must be good goods, and plenty of them, and that the prices must be reasonable. He therefore is enabled to turn over vast quantities of merchandise, and if his profiits are small on any particular article, as they undoubtedly are, in the agregate they must be large. Being a wholesale dealer he can defy competition and is enable to meet the rush with satisfying goods at satisfying prices.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Hall, the dentist is still at the Waverly, and is doing a good business.

Mr. J. B. McLean, who went to Abbotsford last week is expected back on the Joan tomorrow.

John Burns, representing Crathern & Overhill of Montreal was staying at the Waverly a portion of last week.

T. J. Wheeler, gen'l agent of the Great Northern Railway was a guest Wednesday and Thursday at the Waverly.

Mr. Robert Grant has been spending the last few days at Wm Mathewson's ranch, superintending the gathering of crops.

J. Cunningham, of the Cunningham Hardware Co. of New Westminster was up here on the last trip of the Joan. He is registered at the Waverly.

Mr. Archie Dick, Inspector of Mines was up here Wednesday and Thursday last. He was a guest at the Union hotel as were also Mr. M. Hamburger and Mr. Mermon of Wellington.

Mr. M. Hamburger, of the great house of Leiser & Hamburger, Wellington paid his brother Mr. H. Hamburger of the Mammoth Union Store here a visit last week, returning on Friday.

Mr. C. McG. Van Houton, of E. Pimbury & Co. is up this week, Mr. Charles Van Houton having left for a weeks visit to Nanaimo and other places. He is staying at The Cumberland.

John Prentice, representing F. R. Stewart, wholsale Produce Dealer of Vancouver was here Wednesdey and Thursday last looking after the interests of his house. He took rooms at The Cumberland.

E. Merman, the leading jeweler of Wellington, and one of the most enterprising merchants is in town. He is so pleased with the place and its business prospects that he intends to make monthly visits to this place.

Mr. G. F. Cane, barrister of Nanaimo was up here on business. He was found at the Cumberland. He expressed surprise at the remarkable growth of the place and spoke enthusiastically of the dry bracing air we enjoyed so different from the heavy damp air near the Gulf.

We received a pleasant call from Mr. N. R. Hesketh of Vancouver, who is staying at The Cumberland. He is selling among the Chinese an admirable work entitled, English for Chinese Self Taught It is a book of about 500 pages and by its means a Chinaman may soon acquire a knowledge of the coloquial phrases of our language.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

Table For Sorting Beans.

The culture of beans is rapidly increasing, as they generally command a profitabl price in the market. In thrashing and winnowing the beans it is almost impossible to remove all pieces of pods and vines,

FIG. 1. VIEW OF BEAN SORTING TABLE FROM ABOVE.

and the shrunken or diseased beans, hence hand sorting is necessary to put the beans in the clean condition which secures the best prices. An ingenious table on which to sort the beans is shown in the illustration.

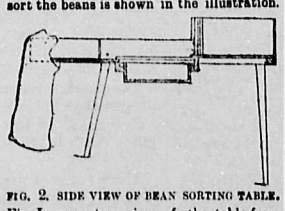


FIG. 2. SIDE VIEW OF BEAN SORTING TABLE.

Fig. I presents a view of the table from above, showing the sieve and the spout. A side view is shown in Fig. 2, with the drawers for refuse and bad beans, beneath the sieve. This useful contrivance may be made in portable shape, and the legs can be folded so that it can be brought into the house on cold, stormy days. The legs are bolted to the sides with one bolt each. The height of the table can be varied by making the legs slant more or less, and then fastened by a wooden pin in holes bored to suit. A slide keeps the beans from pouring into the sieve too rapidly.

Conformation of Dairy Cows.

A prominent dairy authority claims that the English idea of a cow is based on the outline of the Shorthorn, and hence is more or less of a beef form. Answering this a correspondent writes as follows to the London Live Stock Journal.

There is an increasingly common belief that an ideal dairy cow ought to be, what may be termed, wedge shaped, wide behind and narrow forward. This, of course, means narrow chests, and narrow chests means weak cattle. Granted, for the sake of argument, that such is the proper conformation of the ideal dairy cow, it may be well to consider what this leads to. We all know the story of the ending of the experiment to get a horse to live on nothing. How well it succeeded up to a certain point, and would have been entirely successful had the horse lived; but, as luck would have it, the horse died when only one straw stood in the way of complete success of the experiment.

If we are to breed cattle to be useful, we must breed them with strong constitutions and, after all, it is not yet satisfactorily settled that we must breed cattle with narrow chests if we are to have high-class milking sorts. How does the matter stand, at present? We have the Channel Island cattle; essentially milk breeds, and we have the Ayrshires and Kerries. With regard to the Channel Island cattle, we have in them cattle whose milking qualifications have been most carefully attended to by generations of breeders. These breeders, with their circumscribed boundaries, but favorable climatic situations, have produced a class of small cows that give milk of greater richness than that of any other breed. In the Ayrshires and Kerries we have small-sized cattle, small food consumers and yet, comparatively speaking, great milkers. While both the Ayrshires, and the Kerries are expected to live on harder fare, and are subject to greater climatic hardships, than the Channel Islanders, the experts in dairy cattle judging are, and have been, insisting upon having the Ayrshires and Kerry cattle with the same narrow-chest development as is found in the Jersey. All practical cattle-breeders know where this must end. Sorry tales are already told of the constitutional weakness of one of the breeds, and it is only a matter of time, and that a very little time, when the effects of such a system of breeding will show themselves.

Is it necessary to have narrow chests in dairy cattle? How does the matter stand with Shorthorn cattle—cattle that, after all that is said or can be said for other breeds, are the dairy cattle of England? Every one who has had experience of a stock of dairy Shorthorns can look back upon many a wide-chested, deep-milking cow. They can quote many a cow as giving four to five gallons of milk a day, milking steadily month after month for five or six months, and gradually settling down till she was dried off after being in milk ten months. They can tell of a lean cow after ten months' milking and a cow full of flesh and substance at next calving time, so full of flesh as to be mistaken by many for one of the beef-bred sort. Such is no fancy picture; it is one that tens of thousands of dairymen and farmers could, and doubtless would, willingly attest.

And, with regard to Shorthorns as dairy cattle, it can be confidently asserted that, as they at present exist, they are phenomenally better than could have been expected of them considering that they have been bred in such a haphazard way, so far as their dairy capabilities are concerned. We may all look forward to a much more systematic and carefully-worked out management in dairy cattle-breeding in future. We have improved appliances by which, with the least possible trouble, not only the quantity of milk a cow may give can be determined, but a definite estimate of the quality of such milk can be at once obtained.

The tendency has been to overvalue a class of cows that, at calving, or soon after, have an extraordinary bag development, when in everyday experience these big-bagged cows may, and often do, fall short in two very important points. They may give a great quantity of milk for a short time, but after being again in calf, they may, and many do, go off quickly. And, again, although giving a great quantity of milk, the quality may be so poor that, for all other purposes except milk-selling, they are less thrifty than many of their neighbors' with a lighter milk record.

And all these things require much more careful attention than they have yet had. The hayhazard way cow-owners have hitherto arrived at an estimate of the values of their cows has been most unsatisfactory and unbusinesslike. The evidence of those owners who have gone in for simply weighing each cow's milk invariably goes to show that the top common system of depending upon milkers' statements as to a cow's milking powers is a very uncertain one.

If we are to settle down to the belief that to get great milk-fat producers we have to depend upon narrow-chested, weakly constitutioned cows, the outlook is dark enough. If, on the other hand, our strong wide-chested cows, are less valuable than they ought to be, simply on accout of neglect on the part of breeders, there is a glorious prospect and a wide field open to every breeder of Shorthorns.

Honest Labor.

We have very little respect for the girl who is so lacking in self-respect herself as to be ashamed of honest work. She who endeavors to do whatever work her hands find to do in the best and most thorough manner, as by God's law, makes that and the action fine. It is not so much the work as the manner in which it is done that ennobles the worker. A well-scrubbed floor is a much more useful work than a badly executed oil painting in which much valuable canvas and other material has gone to waste. Intelligence and faithfulness tell in every department of work. Respect your work whatever that work may be, and remember that the best, brightest and wisest of men and women will respect you.

Care of Milk in Berlin.

At Herr Bolle's famous dairy in Berlin Germany, the milk is strained through wire sieves covered with a cloth over which fine gravel is sprinkled. After the milk is strained the gravel is put in a hot oven, that any germs that may possibly have been strained from the milk may be destroyed. The gravel is thus used for filtering the milk any number of times. For the butter made at this dairy both sweet and sour cream are used, that made from sweet cream commanding the higher price. After the compartments filled with a particular kind of milk are filled, the wagon is locked, and the milkman who delivers it has access to the supply only through the faucets on the sides of the wagon.

CHINA'S NAVY IS CRIPPLED

TWO OF HER WARSHIPS SUNK AND TWO BURNED.

A Six Hours' Naval Engagement in Which Both Fleets Suffer—Six Hundred Men Drowned By a Transport Sinking—2,500 Killed in the Battle.

A despatch from Tien-Tsen says:—A number of officers who were engaged in the naval battle on the Yalu River have arrived at Port Arthur with half a dozen warships bad ly damaged and filled with wounded men.

Admiral Tinge's fleet left port on Friday evening to convoy seven steam transports conveying a large force of troops. A number of Europeans in the service of the Chinese admiralty accompanied the troops, which were to be landed near Wipi, from which point they were to be sent to the front. These troops comprised some artillery, but were mostly comprised of infantry. Nothing was seen of the enemy until the Chinese fleet reached the mouth of the Yalu River, when a fleet of Japanese warships were sighted. Thereupon the transports were hurried forward and two warships were cleared for action. The efforts of the transports to land the troops were successful, and most of them were gotten ashore before the naval battle began.

The Chen Yuen was the first vessel to open fire, and was soon engaged with two Japanese warships of about the same size, one of which is supposed to have been the cruiser Chiyoda. Soon all of the vessels of both fleets were engaged. The Chinese cruisers Chi-Yuen and King Yuen were sunk, and 600 officers and men on board of them were drowned.

Only a few of the men struggling in the water were picked up. The Chao Yung and Yang Wei, in manœuvring for more advantageous positions, get into shallow water and ran aground. The stranded vessels were helpless under the fire of the big guns of the Japanese ships and were finally set on fire by the enemy's shells and became wrecks.

It is feared some of the transport ships were sunk, including one whose troops had not yet landed The Chinese loss is estimated at 1500 killed and wounded, and the Japanese loss is supposed to be 1000, but none of the Chinese officers giving accounts of the battle know the names or size of the four vessels of the enemy which are alledged to have been taken.

Taking the Chinese beat view of the battle, it is plain that the encounter has resulted in seriously crippling the naval strength of China.

DOMINION LOAN COMPANIES.

Liabilities and Assets of the Eighty-two Loan Companies Doing Business in the Dominion.

The annual report of the loan companies and building societies in the Dominion for the year 1893 was issued recently by the Finance Department. The material for the report was ready in June, but owing to the crowded state of the printing bureau, Mr. N. S. Garland, who compiled the report, states that it was not possible to get it printed until now. There were 82 loan companies and building societies that made returns, being an increase of 12 over the previous year. These are represented by provinces as follows:—Ontario, 72; Quebec, 8; Nova Scotia, 2; total 82. Of the 12 new companies, 11 are in Ontario and 1 in Quebec. The total liabilities of the companies are placed at $132,410,436, and the asset at $133,250,285. The present cash value of investments on mortgages and other securities is placed at $131,276,354. For the year previous the investments on mortgages was $128,151,577. The amount loaned during the year was $20,865,871, compared with $23,437,786, for 1892. There was $23,437,986 received from depositord during the year, and $24,963,830 repaid to depositors. The amount of principal and interest overdue and in default on mortgages was $2,746,872 ac increase of over $200,000 as compared with 1892. There is $5,191,251 of mortmortgaged property held for sale, and $4,963,940 chargeable against the said property. The amount borrowed for investment during the year was $65,463,335, as compared with $68,179,144 in 1892. The amount of dividends declared during the year was $2,511,477, about $5,000 less than in the year previous. The real estate placed under mortgage in Ontario is placed at $100,782,388; in Quebec, $9,152,712: and in Nova Scotia $981,458 making a total of $110,916,559.

A Woman Hater.

Lilian—"Ain't that your brother?"
Maud—"Yes!"
Lilian—"Why don't yer interdooce me?"
Maud—"He's a misant'rope; he's been crost in love an' he's giv' our sex the cold hake!"—Life.

Luck in a Mule's Foot.

While ploughing in a field a few days ago on Woodson's Ridge, near Oxford, Miss., a negro discovered his mule's foot to be entangled and sunken some distance below the surface of the ground. When the foot was drawn out the negro was dumfounded over the jingling of coin and a few golden pieces that flew up with the extricated foot of the animal. He immediately dug down and brought up a large tin can containing, he says, $1,700 in gold coins.

CREEDON TALKS.

The Sturdy Australian in Prime Condition for His Contest With Fitzsimmons.

He Tells Something of His Inner Life—Makes no Secret of the Means He Employes to Keep in Shape—His Manager Does not Believe in Doctors.

From the St. Louis, Mo., Chronicle.

As September 26, the date set for the $5,000 battle between Dan Creedon and Bob Fitzsimmons, grows nearer its uncertainty grows greater and the interest of the sporting world increases. While Fitzsimmons will no doubt be a hot favorite in the betting, yet the truth of the matter is, that bnt very few have got a true line on Creedon. While the wise men of the ring who have come in touch with him, are saying but little out loud, it is a well-known fact that Fitzsimmons' followers are finding in a quiet way all the Creedon money they want.

Personally Fitzsimmons has always believed that Creedon was easy game. But then, Creedon has improved almost beyond belief since he came to this country. The instruction he received while helping to train Corbett for the Mitchell fight did him no end of good, while his method of living and manner of taking care of himself has greatly improved his condition.

Some time ago it was reported that Creedon was a victim of muscular rheumatism and that his days as a fighter had passed. This has no doubt taken many of the sporting farternity over to the Fitzsimmons side.

Creedon is doing his training in St. Louis under the care of his foster brother, Tommy Tracy. He was seen in the office of his manager, Col. John D. Hopkins, by a Chronicle reporter, and among other things unbosomed himself regarding the "muscular rheumatism" story:

"In December last" (he laughed when the subject was broached) "I was giving sparring exhibitions with a variety and athletic company. We played a week's engagement in Boston. During Christmas week it was bitterly cold, the theatre in which we played was miserably heated behind the curtain. The dressing-rooms were so cold that you could actually see your breath. My contract with the manager stipulated that I was to box two bouts of three rounds each, one of which was to be "try-out" with any local fighter possessed of an ambition to make me 'bite the dust.'

"Though my task was not a severe one from a scientific point of view, the work was hard and monotonous and the perspiration streamed from my pores as I scampered from the stage into my cold, damp dressing-room. I resisted the shock of these sudden changes until the night before we closed our engagement, when, as I was dressing preparatory to leaving the theatre, a sickening chill penetrated my back, my legs ached and I suddenly became sick at my stomach. I drank two hot whiskeys in a neighboring saloon, hurried to my hotel, and huddled up in bed.

"On the following morning on awakening, my right ankle was stiff and sore, and the muscles of my arm were swollen and pained excruciatingly.

"I rapidly grew worse. My physician ordered hot water bags for my feet and prescribed an alkali concoction for muscular rheumatism. Within a week I was unable to bear my weight on my feet.

"I discharged my physician in despair and tried enough so-called rheumatic cures to stock a fair sized drug store. By the advice of Col. John D. Hopkins, my manager, I purchased a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Col. Hopkins had read so much in the papers of the marvellous cures made by Pink Pills, and being a victim of periodical attacks of rheumatism, gave them a trial.

"Physicians be hanged, I have spent hundreds of dollars on 'em," here broke in Col. Hopkins.

"After using one box of Pink Pills," continued Creedon, "the pain gradually relaxed, my appetite improved, I started taking a second box, and the pain and swelling disappeared from my ankles and feet, and the muscles of my arms were restored to their normal condition.

"I left for Jacksonville, Fla., New Year's Day with "Billy Delaney, trainer of Jim Corbett, to assist in preparing the champion for the international glove contest with Charley Mitchell. I had finished my second box of Pink Pills when I left Boston. The sudden change of the climate combined with the malarial atmosphere of Corbett's training quarters at Mayport, revived the pain in my muscles and I became alarmed at my condition.

"I went up to Jacksonville and secured another supply of Pink Pills. The marvellous effect of these Pills almost baffles belief

"The Pink Pills battled successfully with the rheumatism and the seeds of malaria planted in my system by the damp nights spent on the Florida coast. I was in condition to begin work with Corbett after a few day's rest and was rapidly restored to health, the muscles of my legs and arms being as streng and good as ever.

"I never in my life worked harder than during the Corbett training campaign at Mayport. The rheumatic ankles of a few weeks previous, were free from soreness and stiffness, as all visitors to Mayport who witnessed me play handball and speed over the hard sand of the beach can attest.

"A remarkable feature is, that I plunged from the cold of the North into the dampness of the Florida climate into a rheumatic siege, taking no particular care of my health beyond the regularity of my Pink Pill treatment. I give you every detail of the case in order to end all further controversy about my condition. I never felt better in my life and, barring accidants, will be ready to fight the fight of my life on Sept. 26th."

I hereby certify that the foregoing interview is truthful in every detail.

(Sig) DAN CREEDON.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to athletes and those undergoing severe physical training. They act as a tonic and bracer, stimulate the whole system and keep the blood and nerves in "the pink of condition.' They pills also effect a radical cure in all cases rising from overwork, mental worry or excesses of any nature. Sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50—never sold in bulk or by the hundred.

A Little Too Late.

Miss Fadd—"The meanness of some people is past comprehension."

Mrs. Fadd—"What has gone wron g, my love?"

Miss Fadd—"Last week I was elected an active member of the Young Ladies' Philanthropy Club, and to-day I began my ministrations by taking a basket of cold victuals to a poor woman whose name was down on the books. Well, when I got there I found that some meddlesome busybody had been there two weeks ago and given her work, and I had to carry all that stuff back."

RIVALS ALL GOLD FINDS.

SIR M. FRASER TALKS OF THE RECENT AUSTRALIAN DISCOVERY.

Says That the Coolgardie Territory Extends Over 1,200 Miles, Nearly All of Which is Auriferous Earth, and That Reports so Far Received, With the Lessons Taught in Other Fields, Point to a Future of Immense Production for the Recently Discovered Gold Fields

The recent rich discovery of gold at Coolgardie, which has been cabled from Australia, promises to be one of the most important ever made in that colony. Sir Malcolm Fraser, agent general for Western Australia in England, in discussing the strike the other day said the present generation need not trouble about the permanency of the gold mining in that colony. He believed we were only standing upon the threshold and that greater things are yet to come. In July, 1889, some energetic gentlemen, led by W. Anstey, went on a prospecting tour to a position about 300 miles eastward of Perth, when almost a legendary report had arisen that gold could be found in a district since named Yilgarn. These gentlemen found that the report was not a myth, as a gold centre named Southern Cross was discovered, in and around which good paying reefs were found. In the same district, some miles north of Coolgardie, a discovery had been made which would seem to eclipse anything ever discovered in the world's history. A hole 5 feet 4 inches wide and 3 feet deep had yielded £10,000 first, and then enough gold was left to scale 200 weight. This reef was outcropped for a distance of half a mile, and it was believed to be a deep one.

"The auriferous belts of western Australia," said Sir M. Fraser, "extend from the Dundas hills in the south to the Ord river in the north, a distance of over 1,200 miles. Of course it does not follow that every mile of this ground is auriferous, but when you think of the wonderful discoveries already made it is not too much to expect that the greater portion of this land will be found to be gold-bearing. The utmost energy has been brought to bear upon the construction of railways. The line to Coolgardie has been completed to Southern Cross, a distance of 300 miles, leaving over 120 miles to construct, which is to be proceeded with at once, and the line to Upper Murchison, a distance of 300 miles, is being rapidly completed.

"This will connect the fields with a good seaport, and thus give the necessary impetus to the rapid development of the district. It is in contemplation to construct other lines to the more northern parts of the colony to bring these districts into line.

"The water supply of the western side of Australia 200 miles from the coast is spasmodic in character, drenching rain, quite tropical, accompanied by the most violent thunder-storms, is precipitated on the thirsty soil. The average yearly rainfall at Coolgardie has been estimated at twelve inches in showers, or, rather, deluges, of short duration. It only remains for the ingenuity of man to catch and preserve this beneficial and ample rainfall to provide for every one of a very large colony of miners. Apart from this, salt water can be readily obtained in most parts by deep sinking, and this has been found to be most useful in the extraction of gold, although not so good as fresh water. Of course it can be condensed and then it is ready for consumption.

"The premier of the colony stated the other day that a condenser capable of heating 3,000 gallons of salt water can be procured for £150. Thirty thousand pounds has been already expended by the government in water conservation, so that after the next rain Coolgardie will be provided with an ample supply of water. The government have been doing what is necessary to keep the miners provided and communication open; of course, private companies must look after themselves. The climate is magnificent and most healthy. The government have given their consideration to the question of a mint to be erected, so you see they have an idea that there will be plenty of gold. Towns are springing up right and left. Undoubtedly, what was yesterday a desert will to-morrow be a large town."

As to the tenure upon which the land is held the agent general added: "The government have, perhaps, been too liberal in this respect. Before they found they had so much hidden treasure they made contracts with certain syndicates, the Hampden Plains Estate Company, for instance, which owns a very large and important area of mining and pastoral land. Miners who discovered a gold area were rewarded with a picked chain. It is only right that the men who first light the torch of progress should have some benefit from its rays. The gold discovery in western Australia is neither a secret nor a trick. Every day will show the world that it is one of the most wonderful realities of the century."

It's Astonishing

how Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts upon nervous women. It's a marvelous remedy for nervous and general debility, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, spasms, convulsions, or "fits," and every like disorder.

Even in cases of insanity resulting from functional derangements, the persistent use of the "Prescription" will, by restoring the natural functions, generally effect a cure.

For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down or overworked; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and, later, at the critical "change of life,"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures

If it doesn't, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What more can anyone ask?

Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good?"

A Pretty Picture.

Little Girl—"Oh, Mr. Wheelman, do stop talking to sister a minute, and come and see my kitten. She looks too cunning for anything."

Mr. Wheelman (reluctantly)—"Um—what is the kitten doing?"

Little Girl—"She's standin'up so straigh and pretty a-sharpenin' her claws on you bicycle."

A P. 729.

Scrofula in the Neck

The following is from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:

Willie Tillbrook.

"My little boy Willie, now six years old, two years ago had a bunch under one ear which the doctor said was Scrofula. As it continued to grow he finally lanced it and it discharged for some time. We then began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he improved very rapidly until the sore healed up. Last winter it broke out again, followed by **Erysipelas.** We again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla with most excellent results and he has had no further trouble. His cure is due to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

He has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and **daily growing stronger."**

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

DEATH OF COL. MOFFAT.

One of London's Oldest and Most Respected Residents Gone.

A London, Ont., despatch says:—Lieut-Col. James Moffat died at an early hour on Tuesday morning at his residence, corner of Talbot and Simcoe streets. In his person a well known, highly respected and valuable old citizen of London has passed away. For two years he has been ill. He was a native of Scotland and came here in 1844. For several years deceased was brigade major of No. 1 military district. Col. Moffat was a member of the Town Council of London at an early date and was mayor in 1860, when the Prince of Wales visited Canada, the colonel having the honor of presenting His Royal Highness with the address on that memorable occasion. Col. Moffat was much interested in educational matters, was on the Board of School Trustees years ago, and was chairman of the board in 1880. He was also for several years, and almost until taken ill two years ago, a member of the Board of Health. He was a director of the Agricultural Loan and Savings Society. He was one of the oldest and most respected members of the Masonic fraternity in Western Ontario. He held the office of deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Canada for two years and was chosen grand master at Kingston, which office he held for one year. The funeral will take place Friday afternoon.

CAN YOU COOK?

It Is Nothing Less than Wicked to Marry Without a Knowledge of This Art.

A girl who deliberately marries without understanding the art of cooking is committing a—well, the law of the land does not call it a crime. Especially is this true of those in modest circumstances, who cannot employ efficient cooks. Burnt fingers, sour bread, scorched roasts, leathery steaks, wishy-washy coffee and disordered stomachs are not conducive to the happiness that one imagines the honeymoon should be filled with. There are so many reasons, logical and philosophical, why cooking should be included in the accomplishments of young girls that it is useless to enumerate them. Good cooking is the basis of happiness, health and success in the home life. One may thoroughly understand art, music, architecture, science and philosophy, be familiar with astronomy, mythology, the mysteries of evolution, politics and literature, yet if the chemistry of a loaf of bread has been neglected the education is sadly incomplete, so far as the "house mother" is concerned.

The coldest place in the world is Yakutch, Russia. Sometimes the mercury drops to 73 degrees below zero.

Charlatans and Quacks.

Have long plied their vocation on the suffering pedals of the people. The knife has pared to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the conviction shaped itself—there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

The foot travel across London bridge each year reduces to powder twenty-five cubic yards of granite.

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that invariably attends the employment of Polson's Nerviline. Nerviline is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold every where, 25 cents a bottle.

According to English insanity returns 16 cases in 1,000 are caused by love affairs.

St. Leon's "keeping" properties are unequalled. It is just ar good in bulk as bottle and mnch less expensive.

There is only one flock of pure merino sheep in England.

The Tree of Heaven is the common name for the Ailanthus, a very topical, looking tree. Brown Bros. Co., Toronto, Ont., tell us that itis not a very satisfactory grower for our section. This house wish an agent here. They pay salary and expenses and offer liberal inducements.

Windsor Castle has been used as a royal residence for 784 years.

Recipe.—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract.....one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.....half a cake
Sugar.....two pounds
Lukewarm Water.....two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 19 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

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It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

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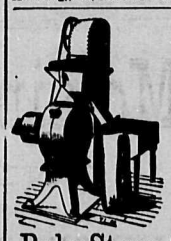

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Paid up Capital	2,000,000
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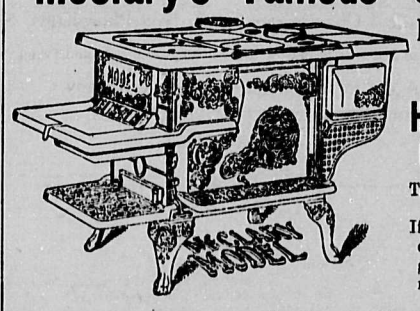

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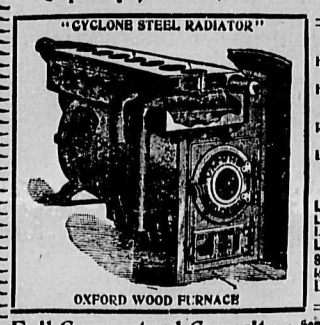

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THE DEAN AND HIS DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER XLII.

As soon as I was up and about, I hunted up Ethel, and as she happened to be also hunting up me on her own account, we very soon found ourselves alone together, not in the shrubberies but upon the lawn, where we could at once discontinue our conversation, and plunge boldly into something else, should anyone break in upon us.

"I have news for you, Ethel."

"And I have news for you."

"Bless my soul! we are always doing, or thinking, or wanting the same thing, or having the same thing happen to us at the same time, It's marvelous! Well what is it and what is it all about?"

"It's no very great secret dear. It's simply this, that a man, who happens to be eligible and to be also a very good fellow into the bargain, has proposed to me."

"Good heavens, you don't say so! And a man, who happens to be a very nice fellow and to be very eligible into the bargain, has a second time proposed to me. It almost begins to look as if we were bewitched, Tell me now; who is your man?"

"Before I answer that, you must tell me whether you have accepted Lord Ashwell this time or whether you have been insane enough to once again send the poor man off about his business."

"No, Ethel, I have done the right and the merciful thing this time. I have told him that I will do all I can to make him a most amiable and in every way a model wife, and I have sent him off. I really believe, so happy that he hardly seems to know what to do with himself. Now tell me what you have done, or rather tell me first, who your victim is."

"My victim, as you are pleased to term him, Lady Craven, is bearing up wonderfully under all the circumstances. Allow me to inquire after the health of yours."

"Mine is radiant with delight and now that we have each of us hooked and practically landed our fish, suppose we begin to compare notes. Who is your fish, what does he scale, how old is he, and is he in seasonable condition?"

"I will answer categorically. My fish is named Sir Thomas Jackson, and is an Alderman and ex-Lord Mayor, and very presentable in every respect. Of his exact calling I know nothing as yet, except that he is something in the city and must make a fair amount of money by pursuing that occupation, as his private residence and place of residence out of business hours is in Chesham Place. He may be a soap boiler for all that I care so long as he is content to do what is right and handsome in the way of settlements, pocket-money, and other such matters of detail. It is in the matters of detail dear Miriam, that the whole secret of this world really lies. Look to your details, and the larger matters will take care of themselves quite naturally."

"So I am coming to believe. First, however, let me congratulate you with all my heart. We are such very old friends, and good friends, that I need hardly dose in a set speech, now let me in turn tell you all about my own love affair. I have made my fiance the happiest of men, and he is, I believe, at this moment either dreaming of me, or else thinking of me over his after breakfast cigar and brandy and sofa. For Heaven's sake, if he should come up, as he may at any moment, don't look full of guilty knowledge. Try and talk as if nothing whatever was passing in your mind. Put on what I have heard you call a casual appearance. It is a very happy phrase, exactly hitting off what it describes."

"I will look, my dear, as casual as I possibly can, and I had better perhaps begin to look so at once, for here comes the young gentleman himself."

The young gentleman himself was bearing down upon us at this juncture and wanting to know whence we came, and whither we were going, and what we thought of the weather, and so on, gave me at last the chance of telling him that I was going up to London on business that very afternoon, having in fact received a letter which made it necessary that I should do so.

Lord Ashwell drove me up to the station, and saw me off. Arrived at Paddington, I procured a hansom, and, in about twenty minutes, found myself once again in the offices of Messrs. Wylie & Wylie.

Mr. George Wylie received me in his usual manner, although with more deference, I fancy, than he would show to ordinary clients. And he then proceeded to extract my business from me so skilfully and rapidly that he really knew all about it before I, for my own part, was aware that I even told him anything.

When he had learnt what he wished to know he congratulated me very gravely and courteously. Lord Ashwell, he said, was a young nobleman, whom everybody liked, and who had never been involved in any scandal, or even difficulty; else he, Mr. Wylie, would most certainly have known all about it. His lordship was in the best set, and belonged to two or three of the very best clubs, the Carlton and White's for instance. He was said and believed, to have very considerable ability, and to be certain one day to make his mark in the Upper House. And then Mr. Wylie abruptly gave the conversation a new departure by asking me whether I had as yet told Lord Ashwell of, what he politely termed, the persecutions to which I had been subjected.

I answered that I had not as yet had time to tell Lord Ashwell anything, and that my real object in coming up to town had been to ask him, Mr. Wylie, what he thought I had better do.

The man of law considered the matter for a moment, not being, according to his usual practice, ready at once with an entire solution of the whole difficulty.

Then, having thought the matter out, he replied cheerfully:

"Of course you must let him know, sooner or later, and before your engagement gets abroad; or, if you do not, some enemy or other will do the thing for you. It is quite necessary that it should be done, and I advise you to do it at once. The only possible question is, will you do it yourself, or shall somebody do it for you? Now, I would gladly go beyond the routine of professional duty, only that I think you had better tell Lord Ashwell yourself. Then comes the point whether you shall write to him, or whether you shall tell him, and if I were you I should most certainly tell him. He is a young man of strong common sense. He is sure to know this story already. In all human probability he has heard the case discussed several times, and from every possible point of view. If so, he will have formed his own opinion, and I have very little doubt myself as to what that opinion will be."

"But the papers were so down on me," I said.

"Leading articles in newspapers," he replied, "always accept the fait accompli, always say that they had foreseen it all along; always make it out worse than it is; and always moralize about it in a manner which is often sublimely impertinent and sickeningly hypocritical. No man with any confidence in his own opinion is ever influenced by the papers. Lord Ashwell, whatever he may have read at the time, will have formed his own judgment upon your history, and I should say that his judgment would be a sound one.

"And all these things being so, I cannot help thinking that your best course is to tell him yourself who you really are, and then to suggest that he should come and see me, as I had Mr. Sabine's confidence entirely, and can thoroughly satisfy Lord Ashwell upon any point he may wish to be informed about."

This was evidently meant to be final, so I wished Mr. Wylie good day; was escorted by him in person to my cab, and, as I had determined to stay in town for the night, was driven at once to my old quarters at the Langham.

On this occasion, instead of going to the play, I dined rather late, with the allowance of a pint of champagne. A man after this would, of course have smoked. I, on the contrary, sat before the fire (for it was rather chilly) with some tea and a small glass of fine champagne, and then wrote a letter, which, as I knew, would, if despatched by hand to the station-box at Paddington, reach The Uplands in the morning mail bag.

CHAPTER XLIII.

My letter was short enough, but I knew that Lord Ashwell would be delighted to hear from me. I told him that I had got through the little shopping that had taken me up to town entirely to my satisfaction, and that I intended to return by an early train the next morning, which would land me at the station at about eleven, and that I should then drive straight to the house.

I pleaded the necessity for catching the post as an excuse for the shortness of the letter, and having made certain that it would be sent off safely, went to bed earlier than my usual hour.

My lover met me at the station. He had sent down from London a small stanhope, and a couple of fast-trotting cobs, which he said he wished me to try. I need not remind my reader that my little experience of driving had been acquired very late in life. But I had a natural aptitude for it, and I could feel as I took the reins that the horses knew their mistress, and that Lord Ashwell could see as much.

When we reached The Uplands I promised that I would join him at the rustic house by the campshead as soon as I had changed my traveling dress. This operation I performed with great care, trying to make myself look at my very best, and I really think succeeding tolerably well. Then I made my way down to the water's edge, and there found Lord Ashwell throwing pebbles more or less aimlessly into the water, and evidently in an extremely restless frame of mind.

He began at once about myself, and about our marriage. How soon was it to be? and when and where was it to take place? and how soon might he tell all his freinds about it? At present he had thought it best to keep strictly to the very letter of our understanding, and to tell no one. But, of course, the thing must be known sooner or later, he did not really see any reason why it should not just as well be made public at once. Why should we not tell the Fox's who were kind people, and would be sure to be pleased, and have the whole thing put in the Post in the shape of the customary announcement? There was not the least occasion for any mystery, and for his own part he wanted the news to be made public property as soon as possible.

He was evidently in earnest, and not at all in a humor to be put off. All that I could do was to beg him for a few days to let matters rest as they were.

"I have no doubt," I said, "you will think me fanciful, so perhaps I am. In fact, I think that all women are fanciful more or less. I can only ask you for just this once to bear patiently with me, and to honor my fancy. A day or two, or even a couple of weeks (for which I do not ask, and have no intention of asking), is a very little matter after all, where two lives are concerned. As for our marriage itself, I have no wish to postpone that indefinitely, or, in fact, at all. I only want a few days more."

"Well, my darling," he answered, "it is idle to pretend that I am not disappointed, for I am, and I think I have a little reason to be. I always hated mystery, and I wanted to have had the whole thing out at once. It must be, however, as you please. For the present I will say no more about it, but we cannot, of course, prolong our stay here indefinitely. The best of the people have gone already, and the rest will soon be going. For my part, I think the sooner we let the thing be known, and without giving people any unneccessary time to think about it and chatter about it, get married up in London and are off to the Continent, the better it will be. Cannot you give me any idea?"

Upon what slight circumstances our whole life often lingers. I felt strongly—almost irresistibly—tempted then and there to tell him everything; but my evil destiny prompted me to put off doing so. I was tired with my journey, with late hours, and with the excitement of my triumph, and perhaps also I was vain enough to believe that a little something like coquetry might not be altogether without avail. So I put the matter lightly by, telling him that I should very probably make up my mind that night, and that I would certainly let him know before dinner the next day.

Then we made our way up through the reddening plantations to the house, for, early as it was, the mists were already beginning to lie heavily on the meadows, and among the reeds and sedge.

We parted in the hall, and I made my way to my own room. I had looked to one or two little things, and was beginning to think of going downstairs to luncheon, when Ethel burst into the room.

"I have to be off at once to Paris, my dear," she began. "I won't bother you with my affairs. You have quite enough of your own to occupy all your attention; but go I must, or I most certainly would not be leaving you at this particular crisis. I have looked at the Bradshaw, and all the other authorities, and I find that if I leave here at five sharp, I can just manage to do matters comfortably. All my packing is completed, my formal adieux have been made, and there is nothing left for me but to be ready for the carriage when it comes round to the door. Meantime I have a letter for you which has been forwarded from Paris, where it was addressed care of myself. It is idle to pretend that I do not know the writing, for it happens to be that of Prince Balanikoff. Open it at once, my child, and let me know what that most estimable of Russians, and least bearish, has to say for himself."

I complied, more or less mechanically, and with a certain amount of uneasiness. I was passing through a very severe and sharp crisis, and my nerves were strung to the most extreme point of tension.

The letter itself did not take by any means long to read, or to master its purport. It was not brief, but it was trenchantly to the point.

"Jockey Club, Paris,
"October 24th, 18—.

MY DEAR LADY CRAVEN,

"It is just possible that it may be some time before this letter will reach you, do not know where you are, and I am aware that in England, at this time of the year, your movements are very likely to be erratic.

"Why am I writing to you? Of course I have not forgotten the stern interdict under which you have virtually placed me. Of course I am wrong in breaking it. Mais, que voulez-vous? News, sometimes, come to me in odd ways, and I have heard news of yourself, and, to tell you the truth, of Lord Ashwell. I hope what I hear may be untrue, as his Lordship is a most estimable specimen of a young English country gentleman, and would, no doubt, make a model and extremely affectionate husband. Of that I have no manner of doubt. But it is only my duty to let you know, as soon as I possibly can, that you are threatened with danger. The exact story of your life is likely at any moment, and when you least expect it, to be sprung upon you. You will then find that you have plenty of fighting to do, if you are even to hold your own, so you consequently cannot be too thoroughly forearmed.

"Meantime, my own love for you remains unaltered, I told you truthfully that it was, and had been, the only passion of my life, and it remains so now. At any time, and under any circumstances, my old proposal to you, and the promises attached to that proposal, hold good. I will leave Russia forever, and let you choose for yourself our place of abode.

"If you want me, as I am almost certain you will, and much sooner than you think, telegraph to me here, or come to me here, which ever you prefer. I have a sort of fancy that you will come, and so shall not leave until I hear from you.

"I could write pages; but I have said all that is necessary, and will now wait until our next meeting.

"Yours till death.
"BALANIKOFF."

I handed the letter to Ethel, and said: "Read it for yourself, my dear, and tell me what it means. Your brains are sharper than my own by far. For myself, I confess, that it fairly puzzles me."

Ethel read the letter over, not once, but two or three times, until I felt certain that she had thoroughly mastered it. Then she handed it back to me with an enigmatical expression of countenance. She was evidently at once amused and bewildered, and yet not at all anxious or disquieted.

"He is a funny fellow, dear Miriam," she said, "very persistent, and very terribly in earnest. But I always told you that he meant well. As for reading between the lines of his epistle, the task is an easy one—far easier than the small pea under one of the three little thimbles. He is making a last desperate effort to get you to accept his proposition, and is trying to frighten you. What, however, you have to be frightened about, I fail to see. If I were you, I should certainly not answer the letter; but I should none the less keep it as a curiosity, which, indeed, it most unquestionably is. And whatever you do, mind as soon as you are married, and have got Ashwell to yourself, that you make a clean breast of everything to him, and leave him nothing to find out. There will be a scene, no doubt, at the first, but through that you must struggle, and you will end by being firmer lovers than ever, and, better than lovers, friends. For friendship is better than love in proportion as it has confidence in it, while love is always passion, and consequently more or less irrational, capricious, and uncertain, if not, indeed, at times entirely treacherous. Marry him at once, my dear Miriam, and then the very day afterwards have the whole thing over."

"But you do not seem to understand, Ethel. I mean to tell Lord Ashwell everything before I marry him. In fact I must tell him before. You forget I have seen Mr. Wylie, whose advice entirely chimes in with my own previous determination. Besides, as Mr. Wylie told me, if I married in any name but my own, the marriage would be an idle ceremony entirely null and void, and then all sorts of complications would follow."

"Well, darling," said Ethel, "there is only one thing certain at cards, and that is that the cards cannot always be against you. Of that I am quite confident. Your bad luck up to now has been persistent, cruel, and almost malicious. It is high time that the tide began to turn. I for my own part feel pretty certain that it has turned already, and I consequently vote that we keep our own counsel and for the present say no more about the matter. There is the luncheon bell, and I have my old Alderman to pacify. He will be furious at my having to go over to Paris, and I do not mind telling you that he is the kind of animal who wants a good deal of smoothing down. I shrewdly suspect that he has ruined his digestion with thick turtle soup and Mansion House punch, and that his digestion has ruined his temper. Nous verrons. When I am Lady Jackson, I will put a ring in his nose and pipe to him; and my bear shall dance to my own tune or I will know why. You shall see my dear. You shall see. And we went down to lunch.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

The first public library was established in Athens, B.C. 540.

There are 9,000,000 foreign born people in the United States.

British fishermen daily drag $100,000 worth of fish from the sea.

Massachusetts now has a company that insures against losses by burglars.

The annual taxes of the world aggregate the enormous sum of $4,350,000,000.

Several European journals are being printed on American-made paper.

London has the best water supply of any city in the world. Every day 420,000,000 gallons can be pumped into the pipes.

According to a custom of Corea, all loyal Coreans must wore a white hat for three years after the death of one of the royal family.

Ike Saeger, of Canton, O., sawed off the limb against which his ladder was resting while trimming trees the other day. He is still in the hospital.

The Hungarian of three centuries ago was entitled to wear one feather in his cap for every Turk he killed, hence the phrase in common use among us.

Tarring and feathering was once a legal punishment for theft. It is said to be found in the statutes of both England and France about the time of the Crusades.

Two Mexican cowboys fell in love with the same girl, and, with the young woman's consent, settled the matter by a duel. Both were seriously wounded, but it is said the young woman will keep to her agreement and marry the victor as soon as he is able to be about.

In Australia great inconvenience is experienced in telegraph construction by the fondness of the natives for wire for bracelets, ear and nose rings, and their weakness for the procelain insulators, which they fashion into arrowheads.

A novel suit is being brought by an Indiana woman against a number of prominent people of that state. She wishes to recover $6,000, which, she alleges, her husband lost to them gambling.

There's a man in a little town about ten miles from Dallas, Tex., who is landlord of the only hotel, the storekeeper, the only lawyer in the place and the pastor of the only church.

In the dominions of the British empire alone some 8,000 individuals vanish every year without leaving any indication as to their whereabouts or ever appearing again.

A Louisiana man was bitten the other day by a poisonous snake. The tragic result did not turn out exactly as expected, for the snake it was that died.

Amateur Maritime Law.

Landsman—"When two boats are in danger of collision, which one steers off and gets out of the way?"

Yachtsman—"The one that's last painted."

Clergyman (to young lady acquaintance)—I feel sure you wouldn't be willing to die as you are.

Young Lady—Heavens! isn't my hat on straight?

A raft, containing six and a half million feet of logs, was recently towed into Collingwood.

He—May I kiss your hand?
She—Will you be satisfied then?
He—Yes.
She—Then you can't kiss it.

THE HOME.

All About Pickles.

The fruit season is to the housekeeper what haying and harvest are to the farmer—a very busy time. And she feels quite as complacently self-satisfied when the last quince is "tied down" and she looks over her well-filled fruit closet as the farmer when he surveys his full barns and granaries.

Cans, catsups, jams, jellies, preserves—and pickles. For with all our sweet things we must not forget the acids the appetite craves, particularly along toward spring when we begin to get "bilious." Sugar is a great source of energy, but nature's remedy for an inactive liver is an acid. And although pickles are probably not the most inocuous form in which we can gratify our craving for something sour, they are not, when properly made and not eaten in excess, worse for the digestion than a great many ther things we indulge in.

Much of the good or ill which resides in a pickle is due to the vinegar with which it is made. The pickling or white wine vinegar of commerce is not above suspicion. It is made by chemicals, and sulphuric acid largely enters into its composition. It eats the pickles, and its action on the lining of the stomach is very injurious. Its use is to be avoided.

A few of the "first principles" of pickle-making are these: Do not use vinegar that is too strong; it "eats" and softens the pickles. Keep pickles tightly covered; vinegar is "killed" by exposure to air. Do not let vinegar boil; let it come to the boiling point; skim if necessary, and use at once. Never put pickles in a jar or crock that has held grease. Wherever possible, put pickles in cans or bottles and seal when hot. Remember that freezing spoils pickles.

To keep pickles sound and firm when in brine, add half a bushel of grape leaves to a barrel of cucumbers. The leaves also vastly improve the color. If a scum rises on top of pickles, several slices of horseradish will clear the vinegar if put in the jar.

The housekeeper usually makes cucumbers the basis of her supply of pickles. The small-sized, shapely young fruit, about four inches long and an inch or so in diameter, are preferred; these, after being wiped with a soft cloth, are packed in layers with salt, preferably in stone or wood; the juice of the cucumber with the salt forms a brine in which they remain till wanted for use, when they are freshened by soaking three or four days in tepid water, renewed daily; then put into vinegar. Care must be taken to keep them under brine, and also under the vinegar. An old plate turned over them with a weight on top, does this nicely.

There is no equal to the vinegar produced by the slow acidulation of fruit-juice, as when cider is converted into vinegar. It is the most healthy form, and the cleanest and purest. The failure of the apple crop for the past two seasons has largely reduced the supply in first hands and pure cider vinegar has been hard to get. But it is so much more desirable for pickle-making and every other culinary use, that every farmer's wife should plan a year ahead for an ample supply.

All sour pickles, and all sweet pickles not made of ripe fruit, are soaked twenty-four hours in a brine, the usual proportion being a large cup of salt to a gallon of water. The use of the brine is to draw out the acrid or strong flavor of the green fruit or vegetable, leaving the pulp ready to absorb the vinegar and spices. The first vinegar into which green pickles are put usually draws out more of this acrid principle and should be drawn off, thrown away, and fresh added. The pickles will then keep without fermenting.

A Handy Wardrobe.

An old housekeeper who lives in a large village not a hundred miles from Chicago, declares with great emphasis that it is impossible to have too many closets in a house.

Our house is our castle, but it is a very untidy abiding place unless it contains a great many receptacles for the clothing and odds and ends of every description that accumulate in the best-regulated families.

Architects are often unwilling to mar, what they call, the artistic effect of certain rooms in the house. When such is the case wardrobes must be provided, but as these are expensive, the busy fingers of the house wife must be depended upon to provide substitutes. A corner in the room may be utilized as follows:

Two strips of wood as long as you desire and four inches wide by one inch thick are screwed into the angle of the wall, about six feet from the floor, boards are cut off to fit in the corner and resting on these strips, this forms the roof. A brass or wooden rod is then run across the front of this board from wall to wall and from which the curtain is suspended by rings. Cretonne, chintz, etc., can be used for the drapery. Screw upon the underside of the roof and on the cleats as many hooks as are required. A shelf may be inserted about fifteen inches below the roof to which the hooks may be attached. A closet like the one described will be found a great convenience. Stretch a piece of muslin or paper across the upper side of the roof to keep out the dust.

Apples.

Like many of the most abundant, and therefore the cheapest, articles of diet, apples are also one of the most wholesome, and can be served in a greater number of appetizing and delicious dishes than any other kind of home-grown fruit. And yet if they were no more plentiful, and had no greater "keeping power" than peaches and plums, we should, no doubt, have no more appreciation of their value. A celebrated teacher of cookery, whose word no up-to-date housewife would think of questioning, says that apples can be served in nearly or quite a hundred delightful ways. It is doubtful, however, if the majority of housewives are familiar with onequarter of that number. To prove superiority of modern methods of cooking, one has but to compare a pie made of thinly-sliced apples seasoned with allspice, with one made of quartered and cored apples flavored with a little lemon or vanilla extract; or compare the richness and delicate natural flavor of applesauce made of sour apples; pared, quartered and cored, sweetened with sugar dissolved in plenty of hot water, covered closely and cooked until tender, without stirring, in a hot oven with the old-fashioned sort; or by testing any of the recipes given below.

Baked Apples.—Wash and core sour apples: place them in a baking pan; fill the hollow of each apple with sugar; put a bit of butter on the sugar, fill the pan to one-third the depth of the apples with water, and bake until tender. Remove them carefully to the serving dish and dip the syrup over them. Serve cold, with sweetened whipped cream spread around them.

Stewed Apples.—Put a cupful of water, the same amount of sugar, and a few bits of stick cinnamon, in an agate saucepan and boil slowly fifteen minutes. Pare and core eight medium-sized apples; arrange on the bottom of a saucepan; remove the spice from the syrup and pour it over the apples; cover closely and stew until tender but not broken. Serve cold with sweetened whipped cream, or stiffly beaten and sweetened whites of eggs.

Steamed Apples—Pare and core sweet apples. Cover the parings and cores with cold water and stew twenty minutes. Strain off the liquid, add sugar and a little butter, and boil ten minutes. Steam the apples until tender, then carefully place in the serving dish. When the syrup is cold, flavor with lemon, vanilla or spice, dip it over the prepared apples and serve cold. A thin custard poured around the apples is a delightful addition.

Compote of Apples.—Pare and core tart apples, and place them on the bottom of an agate pudding mold. Fill the hollow of each apple with sugar, grate a little nutmeg over the sugar and bake. Pour one cupful of boiling water over two tablespoonfuls of butter and four of sugar; after the apples commence to bake baste them with the syrup and repeat the basting twice. Sift sugar over the top as soon as taken from the oven, and serve hot.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

A Few Items About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

John D. Rockefeller is said to have given his daughters to understand that they are not to be great heiresses. The bulk of his property will go to a number of public institutions.

Henniker Heaton, in his summary of the marriage and divorce laws of the world, states that there are more divorces in France than in Germany, but that the United States leads the way.

Besides being a clergyman, the Rev. J. M. Springer, of Bells Vernon, Penn., is a justice of the peace, an undertaker and a furniture dealer. He can also make an omelette, and edit a paper better than the editor himself.

Miss Millicent Fawcett, the brilliant senior wrangler of 1890, is about to begin a business career as a civil engineer. Chicago has her counterpart in Miss Anise De Barr, who is a duly accredited and practising engineer.

The habit of writing, if not the genius, runs in the family to which Mrs. Humphrey Ward belongs. Her sister, Ethel W. Arnold, has just published a novel entitled "Platonics." It is evidently not a "Robert Elsmere" or a "Marcella."

Mr. Cleveland has been a student of literature all his life. His reading covers a very wide range, and he is very fond of the English novelists. He prefers Dickens to Thackeray, and is a great admirer of Walter Scott. His favorite English poets are not English, Burns being a Scotchman and Moore an Irishman.

Willard I. Towmbly, of Portland, Me., who recently built a bicycle to be propelled by the vapour of ether, has now finished an ether launch, operated in a similar manner by mechanism, in which the vapour of ether takes the place of steam. As ether is vaporized at 96 degrees, while water requires 212, the saving in fuel is said to be important.

Miss M. E. Braddon, who has written fifty-four novels, quails before the camera. One hundred dollars and a royalty on every picture sold have been offered to her if she will consent to be "taken," but she is not tempted. She knows and fears the resources of the snap shot, and when she is abroad, is constantly on the alert to protect herself from a possible, indeed a probable kodak. In these days of ubiquitous buttons to be pressed, however, Miss Braddon cannot hope to escape much longer.

The Czar recently gave orders, at the suggestion of Russian scholars, that the underground rooms of the Kremlin at Moscow should be searched for hidden treasures. It is hoped that in them the famous library of Ivan the Terrible may be found, which contained more than eight hundred Greek and Latin manuscripts unknown to the Western world. In the vaults there must also be many documents relating to the history of Russia, while popular tradition fills them with countless treasures hidden in times past.

Miss Frances Willard divides her 24 hours into three periods: Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and "eight hours to do as I please," she says. Most women would find the latter period the hardest one to hold to its text. The doing as she pleases of any woman is contingent upon so many qualifying conditions—the pleasure and convenience or comfort of others, accumulated duties pressed out of place by work and sleep—that the eight hours would often be consumed in finding time to do as she pleased.

The parish register of Greenwich records the marriage, 1685, November 18, of "John Cooper, of this parish, Almsman in Queen Elizabeth College, aged 108, and Margaret Thomas, of Charlton in Kent, aged 80 years, by License of ye Lord Bishop of Rochester, and leave of ye Governors of ye Drapers." It would be difficult, in all probability, after this lapse of time, to substantiate the age of the bridegroom, but that of the bride indicates, I think, that Cooper, whether centenarian or no, was at any rate a very old man. One wonders who proposed.—

The Lady Margaret Grosvenor whose engagement is announced to the young Prince of Teck, a brother of the Duchess of York, is a daughter of the richest Duke in England. The Grosvenors are also one of the oldest families in England, the first of the family coming over with William the Conqueror. The family name comes from this ancestor, who was a gros veneur, or great hunter, and his lovely representative in this nineteenth century has all the hereditary fondness for horses and hounds. The income of the Duke of Westminster, Lady Margaret's father, is said to exceed one thousand pounds a day.

AN HONORABLE THIEF.

He Felt That He was Being Fooled but He Kept his Word.

"I once had an experience that proved to me that there is honor among thieves," said W. J. Burgess, a Montreal drummer. It happened several years ago in a little town up in Manitoba. I retired to bed in the hotel at the usual time, and placed my watch and pocket-book under the pillow. After having been asleep for some time I was awakened by hearing a strange noise in the room.

"You can imagine I was considerably startled at beholding a man with a handkerchief tied over his face standing by my bedside. In his hand was a dark lantern, which shone fully on my face. He did not give me much time to think, but in a gruff voice demanded my watch and money. I don't know whatever put the idea into my head, but, endeavoring to be as calm as possible, I said:

"If I tell you exactly where they are will you promise not to molest me and leave me to finish my sleep?"

"Well, you are a cool one, I must say,' he replied, "but you must tell me where your valuables are, and I will promise not to harm you, and leave you in peace."

"I will take you at your word," said I; "my watch is at the jeweler's being repaired and every cent I have is locked up in the safe downstairs."

He stared at me a minute or two, as though trying to tell by my face if I had spoken the truth. It must have convinced him, for, muttering something I did not catch, he turned on his heel and walked out of the room without a word.

SWORDFISH ARE FIGHTERS.

It is a Great Battle When Two of Them Come Together.

A short time ago the attention of the passengers on a steamer off the Southern Pacific coast was attracted by what was evidently a fight between two sea monsters. What appeared to be a mountain of foam first caught their attention; then an enormous tail was seen tossed into the air. Then the monster breached and rolled over and over, beating the water into foam with resounding blows that could be heard a mile or more with the wind. Nothing but the great black mass could be seen, and for twenty minutes the strange sight continued, to the wonderment of the voyagers.

If the steamer could have approached they would have witnessed a most unequal struggle between a large whale and a foe of insignificant size. Beneath the water several swordfish, or possibly one, were literally prodding the large animal to its death, running their sharp swords into its unwiedly form until the creature was in a perfect fury, and could only fling its huge tail about in impotent rage. Such incidents are by no means rare at sea, and the presence of the swordfish as the cause of the trouble is often disputed, but in nine cases out of ten it is the offender. Enraged for some reason at the presence of the whale, it dashes repeatedly at it, sending its sharp sword into it, and in some instances producing its death. The unrelenting and ferocious nature of the swordfish is not generally known, but the latter may be set down as among the most dreaded of all fishes, considering the damage it does and the havoc it plays among other fishes. It may be said that the fish is utterly without fear and will, like a Cape buffalo or a rhinoceros, charge anything that offends the eye, in this way often doing an amount of execution hardly to be believed did not the evidence exist.

The combats with its own kind are most interesting, and may be compared to two expert swordsmen who have rushed to the contest, not with foils but with rapiers, and fence for blood. Such a contest was observed in Pacific waters not long ago. Some fishermen noticed two big fish leaping out of the water and dashing along at the surface. Soon they saw that they were swordfish. The season was when the fish are supposed to be pairing, and the males are unusually ferocious. They had made several rushes, and when observed were at close quarters, striking each other powerful side blows like cavalrymen. This was unsatisfactory, and finally they separated and darted at each other like arrows, the water hissing as their sharp dorsal fins cut through it. They evidently struck head on, one missing, while the sword of the other struck just below the eye and ploughed a deep furrow in the fish, partly disabling it, so that it turned and attempted to escape. But its adversary, now thoroughly aroused, also turned, and with a rush drove its sword completely through its body and, despite its struggles, held it fast, only wrenching its weapon loose when its enemy stopped swimming. This one lunge had finished the battle, and the victor left the field. The vanquished, floating on the surface, was picked up by the fishermen. The writer later observed the wounds, which gave ample evidence of the ferocity of the attack. The force with which a swordfish strikes has been variously estimated, but that it is equal to that which drives a twenty-four-pound shot from a howitzer can be believed from viewing the results.

In the waters of the Pacific at least three kinds of swordfishes can be seen—Xiphius gladius, Tetrapturus albidus, and Histophorus gladius. The two former have been observed by the writer. The fish engaged in the battle described were of the kind first named. It is the ordinary swordfish found on both sides of the Atlantic, in appearance trim and shipshape—a veritable privateer. It is a piratical cousin of the mackerel. The striking feature is the sword, which is a continuation of the upper jaw into a sharp, bony sword. The jaws are toothless, the lower one being hard or horny. The eyes are large and prominent, the tail sickle-shaped and powerful and the whole appearance of the fish denotes speed and activity. It attains a length of from five to nine feet, and, when working at full speed, can pierce any ship with wooden hull sheathed with copper. Many remarkable instances of this are known, and there is hardly a week in the year but something of the kind is recorded by shipping agents.

One of the most remarkable cases on record is that of the ship Dreadnaught. One day, at sea, the crew felt a sudden shock, and soon after that the ship sprang a leak and was obliged to put into port. It was found, when she was drydocked, that a large swordfish had struck her.

One of the finest specimen of the Tetrapturus albidus ever seen in Pacific waters was found recently by the writer in a little bay on one of the islands off shore. It was a magnificent specimen about six feet in length, the body massive and powerful and remarkable for its shape. It did not taper to the tail, as many of its tribe do, but continued large all the way to the tail, which was a powerful organ. It had a long dorsal fin almost the entire length of the back, and its sword was short. Evidently it had been partly broken in a fierce combat with another of its kind. The head was large, as were also the eyes, I examined the fish for the cause of his death, and found that it, too, had doubtless succumbed to a fierce thrust from an enemy, possibly a Xiphius, or long-sword fish, as it had a single out 2½ inches wide that penetrated the entire body like a knife. The defeated swordsman had apparently been carrying on an unequal fight. Armed with a short sword or dagger, it had been struck by a cavalryman of the sea, whose keen rapier had killed it, the fish being blown in shore to the amazement of the fishermen of the island, who had never seen a fish of the kind on the Pacific coast before.

"When it came drifting in," said an old sea dog, "I thought it was a porpoise, it was so big; but when it got in shore I see it was something like a swordfish, though I never saw the likes of it before. Its sword was short, but it had a body like a batterin' ram, and if it struck anything it would have to give in sure."

A singular thing in connection with the swordfish is that little or nothing is known in regard to its breeding habits, and a young swordfish, so far as known, has never been seen on the Pacific coast. The young are curious creatures, with enormous eyes, and the bills, upper and lower are equal in length.

They Always Do.

Teacher—"They builded better than they knew." 'Do you understand that?"

Bright boy—"Yes'm. They always do."

"Who always do?"

"The architects, you know. Pop's new five-thousand-dollar house cost most ten thousand."

He Went Shortly After.

Miss Amy (at 12.10 a.m., after Goslin has related an anecdote)—"That story reminds me of you, Mr. Goslin."

Goslin (presumptuously)—"Because it is bright, I suppose."

Amy—"Not at all. Because it won't go."

HEALTH.

Unhealthiness of Women's Clothes.

A London hospital doctor writes:—The clothing of the body should be so arranged that all parts of it are kept at the same equable temperature. Now, how far is this object carried out in the usual dress o women at the present day? The arms, the shoulders, and the upper part of the chest as low down as the top of the corset, will be but slightly covered, perhaps by the outer dress only. The main part of the trunk will be well and properly covered until the region of the hip, the part about which the petticoats and other garments are attached, is reached, and here the body is found surrounded by many layers of clothing that vary according to the number of garments that encircle the lower extremities. Thus the female body may be divided, according to the plan of physical geography, into a frigid, a temperate and a torrid zone, and I need scarcely say that this eccentric distribution of warmth is neither natural nor advantageous, and although it may possibly be productive of no very great immediate harm, yet it is in direct contradiction to the laws of health, and is an arrangement distinctly to be avoided.

Celery for Rheumatism.

New discoveries of the healing virtues of plants are continually being made. One of the latest is that celery is a cure for rheumatism, and it has been asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be cooked and freely eaten. The celery should be cut into bits and boiled in water until soft, and the water drank by the patient. Cold and damp never produces, but simply develops, the disease. Try this remedy once and you will not do without it. Cooked celery is a delicious dish for the table, and the most conducive to the health, of any vegetable that can be mentioned.

Flowers in the Sick-room.

A great deal of nonsense has been talked about the injurious effects of flowers in the sick-room. The presence of flowers with strong odors is usually offensive to persons in health, and, of course, is much more so to an invalid with supersensitive nerves. The presence, however, of flowers with delicate fragrance is generally beneficial. Certain colors are said to act favorably upon the nervous system. Red blossoms are stimulating, while delicate blue flowers are soothing.

Dyspepsia.

For warding off dyspepsia, attention to the condition of the mind is of as much importance as to that of the body. It should, be kept tranquil, for nothing is so likely to bring on a recurrence of the disease as a fit of passion or anxiety, or even intense study especially soon after a meal. The influenc, of the mind on the digestive organs, indeedn has been generally observed and has beet referred to by many authors, both ancione and modern.

Health Hints.

Flies have long been accused of spreading disease; but it is asserted now from Havana that mosquitoes have a use, for if they inoculate any one after biting a yellow-fever patient, the disease which follows is so mild that fatal results are rare.

A physician says that ninety-five feminine disorders are directly traceable to tight-lacing, and that the prominent toast at medical banquets should be—"Woman, God's best gift to man and the chief support of the doctors."

When a child chokes, what is the best thing to do? A contemporary recommends the following: Take the child by the heels with the head downwards, and pat it on the back, when the article will probably be dislodged from the throat and disposed of.

If the throat is very sore (says a medical contemporary), wring a cloth out of cold salt water and bind it on the throat when going to bed; cover it with a wollen cloth.

"Whistling for half an hour after meals is," says Mrs. Alice Shaw, the lady whistlee, "the best possible aid to digestion. Try it, weak-chested, slender-throated sisters mine, and profit by my experience."

Royal Apartments.

It is said by a visitor lately distinguished by a "command" from the Queen at Osborne that the Indian room in the palace is the most splendid apartment in th world, says the Boston Herald. Heretofore the Salon des Glaces at Versailles and the famous salons in the castle of the late King of Bavaria have been unapproachable models in royal interiors—but the gallery at Versailles is now public, and no longer modern, and the apartments of the unhappy Louis are closed to all save servants' eyes. The Indian room was built and decorated in commemoration of the Indian Empire, and it is used solely for great banquets and those State occasions demanding special grandeur. No photographs, if they were allowed to be printed, would do justice to the magnificent scheme of decoration, which was the work of native artists during two years. In this regal room the Emperor William and all the royalties lately gathered at the Cowes regattas were assembled and the spectacle is described as having been grand beyond words. It would seem as if the great little Queen desired to impress on her rather bumptious grandson the importance of England's sovereign beneath that splendid rooftree, and if so it was a success, as the German courtiers cannot say enough in praise of their surroundings on that occasion. Osborne House is the palace least known to the Queen's subjects. It is in all senses a private residence, a seaside home, not to be invaded by sightseers, as Windsor castle, or even Buckingham palace, is when the court is absent.

Cholera in Europe.

Reports from Europe during the past week concerning the progress of cholera are disquieting. In Western Russia the disease prevails with great virulence, and the mortality is increasing in the districts lying along the boundaries of Germany and Russia. But the outbreak near Liege in south-western Belgium is more alarming, for it seems probable that the greater part of the Meuse valley will be infected and a new centre established two hundred miles from Paris. It was just two years ago that America experienced its greatest scare. Cholera ships were numerous in New York harbor, and President Harrison issued his proclamation that all vessels carrying immigrants should be quarantined for twenty days. The need of vigilance at the present time is hardly less great than it was then.

The Peer's Bore.

By the death of old Lord Denman the British House of Peers loses one of its greatest cranks. Whenever Lord Salisbury would get upon his legs to make a speech, Lord Denman would at once rise to address the House, with the deliberate object of talking down the Marquis, says the San Francisco Argonaut. As he was

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L. P. FISHER, NEWSPAPER AD vertising Agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is our authorized agent. This paper is kept on file in his office.

Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1894.

SPREAD OUT.

There are various ways in which spreading ont works harm, but it is the salvation of a new town. Even here the principle must be rightly applied, and thus applied it means that frame buildings must not be crowded together. There is plenty of land, and until brick works are established in our midst so as to furnish us the best and most durable of all material cheaply—and another year will probably witness this—we should spread out. In this way we can keep down insurance rates, and protect our new town from distruction by fire. Not only that but the intermediate vacant lots will largely increase in value. It's a short sighted policy to build compactly now for the sake of a little present supposed advantage, to reap a baptism of fire later on. Let us learn wisdom by the folly of others. If we do not have a care the insurance companies will withdraw, and then one must have a large capital to command credit. Spread out and fill in later on with substantial brick structures.

IMPROVE THE STREET SIDES.

Good appearances go a great ways. Hence the front of the lots abutting on our main street should be cleared of rubbish and stumps. We cannot enforce this by ordinance because we are not yet incorporated; but if each owner will do his share, which would be but little, the thing would be accomplished. Our own interests dictate such a course, for property would be enchanced in value; and as we are here to stay we should commence at once to make the place attractive. The planting of maple tress along the street front, can best be done now, and in a comparatively short space of time they would add much to the beauty of the place. We are quite well aware that there is usually an appearance of crudness about a new town, but this should not be allowed to continue an unnecessary length of time. There will be no better time to clear off the front of out lots than now, and the work should not be delayed. After removing the unsightly roots and debris, a couple of planks might be put down which would answer for the time being for a sidewalk. From Third street to First—which includes the business portion of Cumberland—we should no longer be compelled to take Paddy's sidewalk—the middle of the street. The discomfort of getting about would be removed by adopting the measures suggested. The hotels have provided good approaches and so have some of the business houses, while some of the latter sadly need a few loads of dirt with a covering of gravel between them and the street.

READING ROOM.

The semi-annual meeting of the Association takes place the evening of Oct. 23 at Reading Room Hall. Officers will be elected, a report made and the proposition to organize a mock parliament discussed. A general attendance is desired.

NOTICE.

Mr. Geo. Roe, customs officer has authority to collect all debts due me, and receipt therefor Persons are requested to make payments to him, or to my brother, Mr. Robert Grant, at Union.

99-2m J. J. Grant.

Lacquer Work in Japan.

Japanese lacquer is a ready-made product of nature, being prepared from the sap of the lacquer tree, which, when hardened, is of mirror like smoothness, unaffected by either acids or hot water. It is of great durability, never splitting or cracking. The industrial importance of lacquer work is far above its art value in Japan, where it is employed for an infinite variety of uses, even for such objects as acid tanks, ship keels and photographic tablets, not to speak of the objects of domestic use. The unique superiority of Japanese lacquer work is due not only to the special merit of the material, but also to the care and skill shown by the Japanese in the manipulation of the material. The art lacquer work of Japan is essentially individual. It is not merely bric-a-brac. There is as wide a distinction between the ordinary lacquer tray or cabinet of commerce and the exquisite lace by the great Japanese artists as between a street placard and a canvas of Raphael. Each of the great masters of lacquer created a style of his own and founded a school, of which the traditions were kept alive by his successors for centuries.

A DUEL IN THE SKY.

They were brothers—came into the world the same day, the same hour, and in like manner, they appeared before the tent of Pedro Longman, a showman, who traveled from village to village with his troop of acrobats, jugglers and trained lions.

"What can you do?" he asked.

"Anything requiring skill and agility."

"Ah! that is saying a great deal. Can you give me an evidence of your ability?"

The words were scarcely spoken when they made a perilous leap over his head, turned a double somersault, and landed in smiling precision before him. Pedro was delighted; the engagement was soon concluded at a very small weekly stipend, the brothers saying: "Pay us what you please; you must decide that."

From the advent of those two unknown (for no one knew their real names—they simply styled themselves Dick and Dock) good fortune seemed to smile on this traveling show.

In truth, it was impossible to imagine anything more graceful and daring than these young acrobats, whether suspended from the trapeze, flying through the air, or leaping and vaulting in the most wonderful manner—they seemed as one body animated by one will; then with incomparable grace they would light on their feet, and, hand in hand, receive the plaudits of the delighted crowd, while golden louis, bouquets and billets-doux, thrown by dainty hands, would fall in the sawdust ring. But these perfumed billets never had the honor of being opened—not even their seals broken—for Dick and Dock seemed utterly oblivious to blondes or brunettes, and when not in the arena, were always studying their profession or practicing new feats of strength and agility.

Nevertheless, they were good comrades with Joannot, the clown; with the cannon-ball man and with the colossal fat woman, who was no other than madame Pedro herself. Amid all this adultation only one person seemed indifferent to their attractions and that was Nita, the only daughter of Pedro, the most exquisite little darling you can imagine in her rose-colored gauze, spangled with gold; she looked like some aerial creature flying round the ring, leaping through the hoops of paper. Fresh as a rose and changeful as a butterfly, she mockingly teased the brothers, sometimes running after Dick, sometimes leaping on the trapese behind Dock. Very cold and correct they silently received her coquetries, never showing the least familiarity to the daughter of their patron.

Time rolled on, and gold rolled into the coffers of Pedro. He was growing rich, and often wondered at the indifference of Dick and Dock, who had never asked for an increase of salary. This mercenary spaniard, Pedro, could understand why a man would toil for profit or position, but to work for little or noting was unnatural—there must be something behind it.

Suddenly a thought struck him. They were striving to establish a reputation, and would then set up a business for themselves. He must retain these valuable assistants by a bond not easily broken. "I will give them my daughter Nita. Sapristi! she can only marry one or them; which shall it be? Dick is stronger than Dock, but Dock is more agile and graceful."

Then Pedro took a decided resolution and laid his dilemma before the brothers.

"Which one of you will marry my little Nita?"

Dick and Dock exchanged looks, then one of them said: "In ten days we will answer you."—"Ah, yes," confirmed the other; "in ten days."

"That's all right," said Pedro. "After the balloon ascension; I understand."

Pedro had arranged with an aeronaut for a balloon ascension, a trapeze to be attached to the car, on which the brothers would perform their wonderful feats five hundred meters above the earth. Naturally, they wished to wait until after this perilous adventure before they could decide.

Shut up in a court they daily practised those dangerous exercises which were to augment their renown and the pocket-book of their employer.

The day of the exhibition arrived—a perfect sea of faces—the baloon on the centre swaying like a bird trying her wings. Wild shouts of enthusiasm as Nita appeared in her gold-spangled costume, dexterously driving the chariot containing the two brothers. She was more beautiful and coquettish than ever in her rose-colored gauze—perhaps in contrast to Dick and Dock, who were dressed in black velvet, lightly touched with silver lace—rather a funeral costume for such a festive occasion, but probably chosen because they would be more clearly outlined on the bright blue sky.

Leaping to the ground, the brothers gracefully salute the crowd; then, turning to Nita, they kneel before her and gracefully kiss her hand—something they had never done before.

The aeronant mounts his car, followed by the two brave acrobats. "Let her loose!" A moment's silence—then deafening shouts of enthusiasm as the balloon cleaves the air.

Two young and graceful forms climb through the cordage of the car and appear upon the trapeze. Their grace and audacity were marvelous. With folded arms they stand facing each other, very pale but very determined; a slight motion of the hips maintains their equilibrium. Dick was the first to speak.

"You love Nita?" "Yes, and you—"

"Love her and cannot give her up."

"And I will not," answered Dock.

"Then fate must decide—the survivor will take her."

They step back the length of the trapeze—a knife clasped in their right hands—and in bitter anguish gaze upon each other, utterly careless of the wind that swayed the trapeze back and forth, of the yawning gulf below. Then, with panting breath and gleaming eyes, they rush upon each other, still clinging to the bar that bends beneath their weight; a frightful struggle ensues; cheer after cheer from the admiring crowd, Nita wildly applauding with the others.

Then they stand motionless for a moment, when, by a sudden movement, Dick makes Dock lose his hold and fall back on the trapeze. Bending over him, he says: "Will you give up Nita?"—"Never!" He buries his knife in his brother's throat, the hot blood spurting in his face.

With a wild maniac laugh, he rises up and leaps into space, falling a crushed and helpless mass on a distant roof; the dead body of his brother convulsively clinging to the trapeze, floating in the blue sky while the aeronant, who had seen nothing of this terrible tragedy, still waves his gayly-colored flags.

One reason why the Russian czarowitz can never marry the Princess Victoria of Wales, with whose name gossip has connected his, is that they are first cousins, and the marriage of first cousins is strictly prohibited by the canons of the Greek

HELP WANTED!

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During the Fall and Winter months I will attend to jobs for Farmers and others of inside painting, papering, etc., at quite reasonable rates. Any word left at The News Office will receive prompt attention.

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Stumping done at reasonable rates by our Giant Stumper.

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Coal, brick and lime on hand and delivered at short notice.

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[L.S.] D DEWDNEY.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.,

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

THEODORE DAVIE, Attorney-General } WHEREAS, We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature;

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenvenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Monday, the Twelfth day of the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, For THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favor of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable EDGAR DEWDNEY, Lieutenant-Govenor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this Twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and in the fifty-eight year of Our reign.

By Command.

JAMES BARKER
Provincial Secretary.

IF you wish medicine or drugs of any kind write or send to Cyrus H. Bowes, Box 924, 27 Johnston St. Victoria, B. C. Mail order have prompt attention All communications strictly confidential. Cut this out and paste it in your hat for future reference.

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Courtenay B C

W. Sharp, Proprietor

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Trout are plentiful in the river, and large game abounds in the neighborhood

The Bar connected with the hotel is kept well supplied with the best wines and liquors. Stage connects with all Steamers. Terms moderate

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The finest hotel building

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Billard and Pool Tables,

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J. E. BUTLER, MASTER.

On and after Mar. 22nd, 1893

The Steamer JOAN will sail as follows

CALLING AT WAY PORTS as passengers and freight may offer

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, 7 a. m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a. m
Leave Comox for Nanaimo, Fridays, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria Saturday, 7 a.m
Leave for Valdes Island once each month

For freight or state rooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y.

Time Table No. 20,

To take effect at 8.00 a. m. on Friday April 27th, 1894. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND READ DOWN: No. 2 Passenger Daily.	NORTH BOUND READ DOWN: No. 4 Passenger Fri. Sat. Sundays	Stations	Miles from Victoria	SOUTH BOUND READ UP: No. 1 Passenger Daily	SOUTH BOUND READ UP: No. 3 Passenger Fri. Sat. Sundays.
8 00 AM	De 3 01 PM	VICTORIA	1	Ar 12 24 PM	At 8 00 PM
8 04	3 05	RUSSELLS	4	12 20	7 56
8 14	3 16	ESQUIMALT	6	12 10	7 46
8 21	3 26	COLWOOD	8	12 45	7 39
8 29	3 36	GOLDSTREAM	11	12 35	7 29
8 34	3 44	SHAWNIGAN LK	14	12 30	7 24
8 44	3 57	COBBLE HILL	19	12 20	7 13
8 52	4 07	McKERSON'S	23	12 12	7 05
9 00	4 17	DUNCANS	27	12 04	6 57
9 17	4 35	SOMENOS	35	11 47	6 40
9 25	4 45	CHEMAINUS	42	11 39	6 32
9 40	5 05	OYSTER BAY	52	11 24	6 17
Ar 11 00	6 30	NANAIMO	78	Ar 9 35	4 30
De 11 50				De 8 10 AM	
Ar 12 14 PM		WELLINGTON	78		

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Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

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Machine Works, Nanaimo

Dealer in Bicycles. Agent for Brantford Bicycle Co., H. P. Davis of Toronto English Wheels, Beaston, Humber, Rudge, New Howe and Whitworth. Will sell on installment plan or big discount for cash. Parts supplied — Repairing a Specialty.

BULBS, TREES - PLANTS.

Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, Daffodils, and Lillies now ready for planting.

Large and complete stock of one and two-year-old small fruit plants and trees.

Fine assortment of two and three-year-old Apple, Pear, Plum, Prune, Cherry and Apricot trees. Buy your stock of first hands. No traveling agents, no goods on commission. Estimates given on your list. Send for catalogue before ordering. Address.

M. J. HENRY,

98-2m. Mt. Pleasant P.O., Vancouver, B.C.

BIG SALVAGE SALE.

The Great Sloan & Scott Salvage Sale commences Wednesday, Oct. 17. All that fine stock will be cleared out at salvage prices. Doors thrown open at 9:30 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m. every-day except Saturday. Cash only during sale.

SLOAN & SCOTT.

49 Commercial St.

Nanaimo, B. C.

J. ABRAMS

Union Clothing Store

Union, B. C.

Have Just received a fine Assortment of English Worsteds for Suitings. Also Keep Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Shoes and

GENTS FURNISHINGS.

The Tailoring Department is in charge of D. McLeod, which is a guarantee of perfectly fitting garments and the best of workmanship.

Stage and Livery,

COURTENAY, B. C.

Fine Rigs at Reasonable Rates Always nHand

Teaming Promptly Done,

McQUILLAN & GILMORE.

Get Suited.

J. Abrams, the clothier of Union has a fine of 1400 samples to choose from for suitings, ranging from $22 per suit upwards. Perfect fit guaranteed

C. H. Beevor-Potts

Solicitor, Notary Public. Conveyancing in all its branches. Office Comercial St, Nanaimo.

Society Cards

I. O. O. F., No .11

Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

Wm. Wright, R. S.

Hiram Lodge No 14 A.F .& A.M., B.C.R Courtenay B. C.

Lodge meets on every Saturday on or before the full of the moon

Visiting Brothers cordially requested to attend.

R. S. McConnell, Secretary.

K. of P.

Comox Lodge No 5, K. of P., meets every Saturday, after the new and full moon, at 8 p. m. at Castle Hall, Comox. Visiting Knights cordially invited to attend.

John Baird
K. R.S.

C. O. O. F.

Loyal Sunbeam Lodge No. 100, C. O O. F. meet in the old North Comox school house every second Monday at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

J. B. Bennett, Sec.

Union Clothing Store

Goods At Cost.

For the next thirty days you can purchase at the Union Clothing Store Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, White and Colord Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Gents under Clothing, Socks, Overalls, Cordigan Jackets at cost. The above goods all new. Please call and inspect goods. Suits made to order at the lowest possible price

J. A. Cathew

ARCHITECT and BUILDER,

UNION, B. C.

HILBERT & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS

Graduates of the Oriental, Eureka, and United States Colleges of Embalming

Nanaimo, B. C.

H A Simpson

Barrister and Solicitor. Office in 2nd flat, Green's Block, Nanaimo, B. C Will be in Union every Wednesday and Courtenay on Thursday.

Nanaimo Cigar Factory

Philip Gable, Proprietor.

Baston Street — Nanaimo B. C.

Manufactures the finest cigares, employing none but white labor.

Why purchase inferior foreign cigars, when you can obtain a SUPERIOR ARTICLE for the same money?

O. H. Fechner.

BARBER

Shop: Late Drug store.

Union, B. C.

G. B. Leighton

At the Bay, Comox, B. C.

Blacksmithing an Repairing of all kinds

Carriage Work and Horseshoeing a specialty

For Sale

My farm of 113 acres, with coal right, also stock and farm implements.

James Clark.
Comox, B.C.

WARNING

All persons driving over the wharf or bridges in Comox district faster than a walk, will be prosecuted according to law.

S. Creech
Gov. Agent.

UNION Bakery

UNION B. C.

Best of Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand.

The Bread Cart will be at Courtenay and Comox Tuesdays and Fridays.

Adderton & Rowbotham, Prop

T. D. McLean

Jeweler, Bookseller and Dealer in Organs, Pianos, Music Stationery, and Notions of all kinds.

Union Mines, B C.