The Express

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EDITORIAL.

NORTH VANCOUVER'S BEST FRIEND.

It is the intention of this paper to follow closely every action of the municipal council. We will insist on economical methods and a business style of doing things in all municipal matters. We are desirous of serving the best interests of the people of North Vancouver and we feel that we are entitled to their support and encouragement in diligently following all proceedings and events bearing upon the progress of the Ambitious City. A paper can be of immeasurable benefit if it is actuated by a sincere desire to use its columns in the interests of the community in which it is established. It will be the purpose of THE EXPRESS to direct attention to paramount needs and keep the public fully informed on all subjects specially relating to the interests of North Vancouver.

There are no strings on THE EXPRESS. It is not in the pay of any corporate influence, and it will always endeavor to keep itself free from any individual with an axe to grind for any selfish or unworthy purpose.

THE EXPRESS wants to do the best work possible for the community in which it has located. It will champion and advocate the cause of right every time, and will cheerfully lend its help to thoroughly discuss and thresh out every measure calculated to advance North Vancouver another rung in the ladder of municipal prosperity.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The ratepayers, having placed the seal of their approval on the $100,000 by-laws for the improvements of streets and parks and the extension of the water service, have an onerous duty to perform, in seeing that every dollar is spent to the best advantage. There is every assurance that the council will exercise careful judgment in their expenditures under the by-laws, but even granted that it is actuated by the purest of motives and that every disbursement will be studied from the standpoint of economy and efficiency, the maxim that eternal vigilance is the price of safety should be hugged to the bosom of every tax-payer. The best of work for the lowest tender should be the guiding principle, and, in order to carry this principle into effect, the first duty is to see that the tenders are based on honest competition without any suspicion of crookedness in the way of "rings" or "combines." There is always the danger when a number of contracts are being let that the contractors will get together and agree to parcel out the work among themselves. Under such a scheme most of the tenders are advanced to such a price that the lowest tender, if examined very closely, is absurdly high.

Not only does the municipality want the best of work for the lowest tender, but it is hoped that the work will be mapped out on the most approved methods. If it costs a penny every time a workman handles a shovelful of dirt, and if the workman handles the shovelful three times when once twice would suffice, then the extra work has to be paid for without any resultant benefit to the municipality.

When the treasury is full of shekels, there is an itch to spend them. This is human nature, and councillors are human beings after all, possessing some of the frailties of the ordinary mortal. Covetous eyes have been directed at those $100,000 since the by-laws were carried. The contractors are eager to lighten the municipal purse. Guarding that purse stand our councillors. There is the assurance that they will endeavor to act wisely and well, but to render assurance doubly sure, it behoves every ratepayer to keep his eyes open. The fair fame of North Vancouver demands that the investing public should have no reason to doubt that every cent raised by taxation is being devoted to the best results. The municipality is rapidly forging to the fore, and its position as one of the most promising towns in the province will be assured if the citizens insist on well devised methods in all improvements and the closest checking on all matters relating to finance.

WATERWORKS CONTRACTS

In consideration of the present needs and the importance of being in a position to offer to prospective residents and settlers every reasonable convenience provided by a community regulated in accordance with modern ideals, the ratepayers in endorsing the $25,000 by-law for the extension of the water system, followed the only rational course open to them. It will always be a question, though, whether, if the moneys raised under the original by-law had been wisely expended, there would have been any necessity at present for putting through the subsequent $25,000 levy.

The suspicion that the original waterworks contract was not let at a reasonable figure will not die, yet the feeling still lingers that the municipality was buncoed on that needed public utility, and while the subject is almost ancient history, it is eminently proper that the ratepayers should take the matter up and insist on a rigorous investigation so that everything can be probed to the bottom. If there was any corruption in connection with the waterworks contract, the guilty parties should be brought to account. There should be no hesitation because a dirty puddle might be stirred up. There is no question whatever that most ratepayers have the impression that things were not altogether square on that waterworks deal. The only way to remove any suspicion of bungling or crookedness is to have a searching investigation. The suspicions may be without the slightest foundation, and THE EXPRESS hopes that such is the case. Like Caesar's wife, the officers of the municipality must be above suspicion.

In taking up this question, evidence should be examined to show whether the municipality made a good bargain in its contract for the construction of the waterworks system. Was the price a reasonable one? Did the engineer prepare an estimate of the probable cost and how did this estimate compare with the accepted tender? Was the laying of the pipes on the most approved methods? There are subsidiary points which could be taken up, but these are the main questions:

If the pipe line under the old contract was in some localities allowed to practically remain exposed and liable to periodical breaks after cold snaps, such slipshod methods should be avoided in the future.

On Lonsdale avenue, the pipe line is under the sidewalk and when a break occurs, the sidewalk will have to be ripped up. Such blunders are inexcusable, even when committed by men of the smallest brain power, and we credit our representatives at the council board with possessing ordinary intelligence at the least.

A pipe line is in course of construction from Nineteenth street up Lonsdale avenue, and, it is hoped, that every allowance has been made for any future widening of the sidewalk, so that under no circumstances will the pipe line be under the sidewalk.

In contracts under the present waterworks by-law, there should be an estimate of probable cost by a competent official, and no tender should be accepted, even if it is the lowest, unless it is determined beyond the shadow of a doubt that the municipality is getting the worth of its money.

Real Estate Market.

Messrs. Irwin & Billings report the following sales in North Vancouver property for the week, amounting to $26,850: Sold—Block 112, D. L. 271 and 548, lots 1, 2, 15, 16; block 112a, D. L. 271 and 548, lots 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45; block 96, D. L. 549 and 550, lots 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18; all of block 89, D. L. 549 and 550; block 60, D. L. 2022; block 54, D. L. 2022, lots 1 to 7 inclusive; block 58, D. L. 2022, lots 1 to 6 inclusive; block 86, D. L. 548 and 549, lots 1 to 4 inclusive; block 64, D. L. 548 and 549, lots 14 and 15; block 126, D. L. 274, lots 11, 12 and 27; block 62, D. L. 548, lots 20 and 21; block 117, D. L. 274, lots 15, 16, 17 and 18; block 143, D. L. 274, lots 29 and 30.

Dukedomus the Great.

It is the unexpected which usually is the cause of most laughter. An incident not on the program at the butchers' barbecue, on Wednesday afternoon, created for a time hilarity of the wildest description. One Bricesario, a local wag, getting onto the fact that a couple of royal guests of the Hotel North Vancouver—perchance one his ducal friend—were about to emerge from the hotel to take dips in the brine, induced a committeeman who was standing by to have the announcement made to the public of a free aquatic exhibition.

Instantly the announcer was at the magaphone and in stentorial circus-style words announced the "far-famed 'human fish,' the greatest the world ever knew, would now delight the spectators with all manner of fancy and high diving and swimming!" "The human fish! the hu-man fish!! the hu-man fish!!!" was proclaimed far and wide in thunderous tones among the thousands of people.

Soon the unsuspecting swimmer [the other one changed his mind and decided not to go in so early in the day] appeared on the scene, ensconced in his bath robe, with silk tassels attached, slowly meandered down to the beach, followed by a large crowd of small boys. And at the brink he found congregated a tremendous audience, who enthusiastically received him and eagerly followed every movement of the bather.

When he finally started to walk back to the hotel he was followed by 500 kids more or less, who eagerly propounded the questions, "if he was the real human fish?", "how long could he stay under water?", "how tall was he?", "when was he going to perform?" Some ladies also stopped him with similar queries until finally he made a dash for the hotel and disappeared. One youngster exclaimed "He's not it!" Another echoed "Naw!"

The crowd, however, lingered for a time at the beach in the hope that the promised exhibition of natatorial dexterity would come off.

Now this aquatic prince is surnamed Dukedomus the Great.

George Nye, the local photographer, secured two excellent photographs of the barbecue. They are the best the butchers ever had taken, every detail in the pictures showing to advantage.

Church Notice.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF SEVENTH AND THIRTEENTH STREETS.

Sunday, August 26th: Eleventh Sunday after Trinity—HOLY COMMUNION (plain), 8 a. m.; mattins and public baptism, 11 a. m.; evensong and sermon, 7:30 p. m.

Monday, 27th—Evensong on foreshore, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, 29th—Evensong followed by address on St. Augustine, 8 p. m.

Friday, 31st—Evensong and practice, 7:40 p. m.

Sunday next—HOLY COMMUNION (plain), 8 a. m.

Sunday school always at 10 a.m.

It is hoped to hold a special children's service at 10 a. m. on Sunday, September 23rd.

Mr. Diplock Returns.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Diplock and family have returned after an enjoyable trip to England. Mr. Diplock had not been to his old home at Chiswick, near London, in seventeen years, and was surprised to find that the place had grown in population from 6,000 to 50,000. In fact, all London, where he spent most of his time, had increased tremendously in late years. Streets have been widened and buildings erected higher. The means of transportation to and from the city were taxed to the uttermost. It seemed as though the daily routines of the different companies were to strive to get the suburbanites into the great metropolis in the forenoon and return them to their homes in the afternoon. "It would seem as though the circle of the big city were increasing so rapidly that the whole island in time would be taken in. Motor 'buses, electric trams, railroads, and the like, were hardly adequate for the tremendous traffic."

"And the trains run at high speed, too?" suggested THE EXPRESS.

"Yes," said Mr. Diplock, "an American passenger seemed so terrified in one of the coaches that he attracted the attention of a fellow traveller, who asked him what made him look so scared. 'These fast trains,' replied the American. 'Surely the American trains are run at as high speed?' 'Oh, yes; but I'm afraid that this one might run off the island, it runs so fast,' replied the American tourist."

"Canada is the most talked-of and popular colony in the empire. The financial world have lost confidence in South Africa, and are now turning towards Canada. British Columbia is not as well-known in England as it should be, but just as fast as it is learned about, just so fast will capital come here. The wild cat mining schemes, so prevalent in the interior some years ago, are now practically forgotten about in England, and it now behooves the people of this province to frown down any semblance at a recurrence of a boom in wild cats. We have the resources. Once you show old country investors that you are honest they will confide with you, even though ventures when proved may result valueless"

"Well, regarding the Western Corporation," said President Diplock. "We have succeeded in adding another branch to our business—that of manufacturers' agents. Shortly, a ship, laden with merchandise, will arrive here and discharge its cargo, and reload for London with short timber for casks. You see, we must make North Vancouver a shipping port," he added, smiling.

"In this regard our board of trade can do good work. If we could only realize what is in store for North Vancouver this would, indeed, be a more active place. Although we never had a better time, yet we are glad to get back," said Mr. Diplock and he hurried to catch the ferry.

Mr. W. J. Butter, his nephew anh Mr. M. Gardener, both well-known and capable young men of Chiswick, Eng., returned with Mr. Diplock and will make North Vancouver their future home.

The roof of the new hotel is now completed.

MUNICPAL COUNCIL.

The council met on Monday evening pursuant to adjournment. Reeve Kealy presided, and there were present Councillors Cornish, Allen and May.

The revenue by-law was passed.

On report of Engineer Balmain, Messrs. Askew & Kennedy were awarded the contract for the work on the Lynn Valley road extension for $3,127, $180 of which was allowed for puncheon. The puncheon-laid road will be ten feet wide.

The offer of Percy Webster and W. A. Hood to pay half the expenses of building a road through their property on Larson's road was accepted. Bressey & Quinn were engaged to do the work for $1,000.

The board of works were instructed to prepare plans and specifications for rebuilding the Capilano bridge.

The plans of Allen's new subdivision, near Frome's camp, was accepted.

It was resolved to call for tenders for grading First street, to be in by September 5th.

Clerk Philip was granted two weeks' vacation, and Treasurer Woods will act *pro tem.*

The council then went into secret session with closed doors.

Adjourned till 29th instant.

Cases of diphtheria having occurred in the district, parents are asked to observe the public health regulations, and keep any child with sore throat away from the schools on Monday, and notify Dr. Dyer, the health officer.

The North Vancouver Board of Trade meets in the municipal hall next Thursday for the election of officers. Be there.

Mr. F. Wheeler's house, on Second street, is now ready for shingling and plastering.

Several have signified their intention of building houses this fall.

On Wednesday night a couple of huntsmen started out near Moodyville to shoot eagles roosting on a high stump. They were out of range of a gun.

Harry Burns, of the Esplanade, has taken a position with Askew & Kennedy, who have the contract for the extension of the Lynn Valley road.

"Will it or will it not be a wet winter?," is the question of the hour with real estate men just now. Several have arrived of late from the Web-Foot state and invested in North Vancouver property.

You can buy everything at Bate's auction rooms. Chairs, beds, brick-a-brack, crockery, tinware; in fact, everything from a needle to a complete set of furniture. Prices consistent with quality.

It was estimated that about 6,000 attended the butchers' picnic on Wednesday. From early noon till late at night the boats arrived and departed with crowds of people. The barbecue, sports and games were pulled off in a most successful manner. The committee, who had charge of affairs deserve to be highly complimented on the results of their labors.

Tomorrow at 2 p. m. at the Brockton Point grounds, the Vancouver cricket club will play the North Vancouver eleven, namely: B. Bonamy, G. R. Hughes, A. E. Kealy, F. J. Coutts, T. G. Curtis, H. T. Langford, W. D. Duke, F. G. Crickmay, A. S. Crickmay (captain), G. R. Williams, W. J. Butter.

The municipal chiefs of the city of Vancouver and the municipality of North Vancouver took a trip to Scott's ranch on Seymour creek Wednesday afternoon to have a look at the future source of water supply, and also to discuss some differences on the question between the city and North Vancouver. Vancouver was represented by Mayor Buscombe, City Clerk McEvoy, City Comptroller Gibson, Aldermen Stewart, Heaps and Williams; Engineer Hermon and Superintendent Madison. North Vancouver was represented by Reeve Kealy, Councillors Cornish and May and Mr. A. B. Diplock. It was agreed that the site for the dam would have to be higher up the creek than was reached by the municipal representatives. Scott's ranch is about 300 feet up, and the dam will need to be at least 500 feet up to give the proper pressure.

Elizabeth Kelly, W. J. Kershaw and wife, Milwaukee, Wis., spent Sunday afternoon in town.

W. M. Bright, Niagara Falls, paid North Vancouver a flying visit on Monday.

James Pye, Chilliwack, was here on Wednesday.

J. A. Butt, Montreal, registered at the Hotel North Vancouver on Wednesday.

Father Fay, the pioneer priest of Vancouver, was among the callers at THE EXPRESS on Wednesday. He will leave next week for an extended trip to the northern part of Vancouver Island.

Robert Banford and wife, Edmonton, Alberta, was here on Wednesday, taking in the butchers' big picnic.

Mrs. J. Catherwood, Hatzic, and Mrs. Solloway, Mission, spent last Sunday with friends here.

George H. Helsby, Tacoma, Wash., registered at the Hotel North Vancouver this week.

The Bank of British North America here will not be open for business on Saturday evening, September 1st, on account of the holiday.

C. D. Bell, inspector of agencies for the Great West Life Assurance Company, of Canada, paid North Vancouver a visit on Friday in the interests of his company.

The Western Corporation have installed a Waterous lath-cutting machine, capacity, 40,000 feet a day in the mill, which is located on district lot 616.

Alex. Gibson, the pioneer blacksmith of Vancouver, will erect a shop on Third street. The building, which will be started on Monday, will be 50x26 feet.

The next big event to come off here is the opening of the street car line and the horticultural show on Labor day.

Charles Treacher, Vancouver, paid the old villiage of Moodyville a visit last Saturday. "It has been 31 years since I have been there before," he said. "The only change in the place I see," he went on, "is that the people have gone, and a growth of bush about fifteen years old."

This reporter was told the other day that there is a prominent man in this burg who intends to "pull up stakes" and seek pastures new, because the place is getting too radical for him. "My property is not safe," he said. This was all on account of the passage of the $100,000 loan by-law. Evidently he can't see the difference between progress and radicalism.

Mrs. Greenless gave a chicken dinner to a number of friends at Capilano Wednesday. One who was there told us that they had a good time, but that the chickens were pit game, and tough as leather. We also heard that the barbacued beef served at the butchers' picnic was muscular. Then, again, we were told the very reverse in both cases. We don't think very much about individuals who will accept the hospitality of well-meaning people, and then grumble at their treatment or the victuals served up to them.

The water pipe is being extended from Nineteenth to Twenty-second street and to the Alexandra Horticultural Gardens.

Mrs. W. Cox, sister to Harry Mitchell, manager for Brackman-Ker's store here, left for her home at London, Ont., on Wednesday. She has been visiting her brothers here and her father at Victoria for two months past.

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Managing Editor

BRITISH AND CANADIANS

CAME FROM POSTAL CONGRESS WITH NO MEAN TROPHIES.

Important Work at Rome—Nearing Penny Postage and a Universal Stamp—Dr. Coulter, Canada's Deputy P. M. G., Back From the Eternal City—Will Draw Up Report For the Government.

Dr. R. M. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster-General, is back at Ottawa, after representing the Canadian Government at the International Postal Congress in Rome.

Dr. Coulter has everything good to say of the arrangements made by the Italian Government for the success of the congress and the comfort of the delegates. As to the actual work of the "Postal Parliament," he will have nothing to say officially until his report goes in to the Postmaster-General. A very complete and accurate idea of the congress is, however, gathered from other sources.

In the first place this congress was a gathering of representatives of all the countries in the postal union, which means practically all the countries of any importance in the civilized world. The Chinese Empire and one or two other countries are still outside.

Hard Working Body.

The congress just closed lasted two working months or fifty-one actual days. An impression that these were days of leisure and sight-seeing for the two hundred odd delegates is a wrong one. Five and six hours a day in the hard labor of hammering out postal regulations of universal suitability leaves little time for hunting up souvenirs of Romulus, Remus and the wolf.

The first thing which the congress did was to follow the established rule of all legislative inaugurals, namely, appoint committees on the various knotty subjects for consideration. The committees in due course got down to work and — again in due course — reported to congress, where every delegate was free to express his opinion on the point at issue, whatever it might happen to be.

How did all these representatives of lands far apart make themselves understood? It wasn't a Tower of Babel, as might at first blush be suggested. The language used was the language of diplomacy, to wit, the French. Every delegate came provided with a smattering of French; at least the congress assumed that he did. It worked well enough. After the first few days the delegates were more and more independent of their French dictionaries. There was no other language spoken.

Five Years to Run.

Nine years ago the Treaty of Washington was concluded by the last postal congress. The treaty just reached in Rome has five years to run. This will give the postal union a chance to provide for new postal conditions without having to wait too long. After the Treaty of Washington the postal service of the nations in the union soared at a tremendous rate, because of the high tide of emigration, increased travel abroad and the general trade expansion. These things called imperatively for important changes in the international postal regulations. These changes have now been made, and what are found to be necessary in the future will be for the next congress in Madrid to consider.

Two Long Strides.

Before the recent congress at Rome there were two ideals. There was penny postage, and there was the universal stamp. Neither of these was realized, but the progress made was all in their direction. These two things particularly affect the Dominion of Canada.

It is made optional for any country in the union to reduce the letter rate by, in the first place, fixing an ounce weight where it is now half an ounce, and in the second instance, by bringing down a five cent charge to four. This means, in the multiple, a very considerable reduction, and this is declared to be a long stride in the direction of penny postage. It will be adopted as a matter of course by Great Britain and her colonies.

The fixing of a maximum weight of one ounce is expected to do away to a great extent with the woe of the recipient who has had to pay double postage on letters exceeding the present half-ounce limit. This was a concession specially desired by the British countries. It was stubbornly fought for in committee first, and then in the general congress. The opposition to it was very strong, and only on the last day and almost at the last minute was the congress finally persuaded to let the Britishers have their way. It was perhaps the biggest concession of any granted during the whole session of the "Congress of Rome."

Nearly the Universal Stamp.

The next change of importance from the British point of view was the granting of the right to issue coupons for return postage. This right, like that of the one ounce maximum, is an optional one, but will almost certainly go into effect so as to be a practical advantage to Canada. This change also was asked for by Great Britain. The idea is that any country in the postal union may issue coupons payable in a foreign country in stamps. In working out it will enable a merchant, say in Toronto, to send a letter to the French capital and send it with a coupon payable in stamps of the French republic, so that when his correspondent comes to reply he is provided with a stamp for the return letter. The actual difference between this and a system based upon the use of a universal stamp is not very great. There is a little more complication, but not much. Canadians may soon have an opportunity to test the scheme in practice, as it is quite possible and probable that these coupons will before long be obtainable at Canadian post offices.

Problem Too Knotty.

The Postal Congress adopted this proposal for a system of coupons, but could not come to an agreement on the universal stamp project. All sorts of proposals, devices and samples were before the delegates, but the question proved to be too knotty, as it had proved too knotty for previous congresses. An international universal postage stamp and prepaid postage scheme had been passed upon before, and had been found impracticable. It was found impossible by the delegates at Rome, although, as already pointed out, the coupon system affords a partial solution. Against the use of an international stamp the congress found various difficulties. Under the present system there is no accounting between nations of the postage receipts on international correspondence. The letters of one country are transmitted and delivered by the country of destination without regard to the postage involved. If there was a universal stamp system an immense amount of accounting would of necessity have to be done.

Would Be a Muddle.

There would have to be some recognized authority in charge of the issue of the stamp. Thereis the International Bureau of the Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, which could supply the stamps to all countries in the union, but the difficulty encountered at Rome was that each country would still be free to issue universal stamps within its own borders, but without regard to their destination. This would mean that each country would have to keep track of all the postage on letters sent from a foreign country. It would be a big increase in the work of the post-offices, and in the case of Canada would necessitate the employment of another batch of clerks in the Postoffice Department at Ottawa. The Congress of Rome thought that it wouldn't do.

United States Got Some.

Great Britain, and incidentally Canada, came away from the congress with no mean trophies, but there were other victors. The United States, after some hard work, secured one or two important privileges. They obtained the right to use the face of the picture postcard—half of it—for correspondence. Italy, Switzerland, Germany and some other countries have been doing this for a considerable time, but it has been forbidden in the United States. Uncle Sam went to the congress determined to get the concession, and after hard pulling did succeed in getting it.

Cut Down Transit Rate.

Much of the time of the congress was occupied in reducing what is known as the transit rate. This is the fixed rate per kilogral charged by an intermediate country on mails carried from one outside country to another. For example, when letters sent from "A" have to pass through "B" to get to "C," there is a transit rate charged by "B."

The congress at Rome cut this transit rate in half.

This was one of the big battles of the convention. Heavy transit charges have to be paid on the greater part of the mail originating in Europe for the American continent. The proposal was thus an important one. England and Germany did not oppose it, but every other European country did. They fought it in committee and on the floor of the congress, losing in the end by only two votes.

Australians Not Sore.

The next Postal Congress will be held in Madrid. The Spanish capital had extended an invitation. So had Melbourne, Australia. The convention was inclined toward Madrid, but the Australian Postmaster-General, Hon. Mr. Chapman, and his fellow-delegates put up a very strong canvas in favor of Melbourne. They finally forced the question to a vote and lost, but they did not, as some reports have said, take the verdict badly. They received the vote in good spirit, and the motion to make the Madrid movement unanimous came from them.

BRITISH ARMY TUNES.

Some Favorites For Many Years With Regiments.

British regiments are very jealous of certain tunes which tradition and association have connected with them "Dumbarton's Drums" has been the quickstep march of the Royal Scots for over two hundred years. The West Yorkshire Regiment claims "Ca Ira" as its march; the 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, "One and All"; the Cheshire Regiment, "Wha Wadna Fight for Charlie?" in honor of Sir Charles Napier, who once commanded them; the Rifle Brigade, "I'm Ninety-five"; the Scots Greys, "The Garb of Old Gaul"; the 10th Hussars, "God Bless the Prince of Wales" and "Men of Harlech"; the 5th Lancers, "Let Erin Remember" and "The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls"; the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, "My Pretty Brown Lass" and "The Relief of Lucknow"; and the 12th Lancers and 21st Hussars, "Colbourg." The Scotch, Welsh and Irish regiments of the British army are all partial to tunes of national extraction; and English regiments formed originally in counties the names of which they still bear have melodies applicable to the locality, and cling to them zealously.

Sarasate, With Clever Tactics.

Sarasate, the great violinist, is in one respect, very fortunate among musicians. He knows nothing whatever of the drudgery and weariness of practicing. Most well known singers and great executants go on practicing with more or less regularity all their lives. Not so Pablo Sarasate. He takes up his violin for his own amusement, but his fluency and facility are such that he can dispense with the irksome daily task of playing to keep his hand in.

Tainted Money.

The really unwholesome money, our greasy paper currency, tainted with a tangible and offensively pungent taint, has long been a fertile subject for the pens of public sanitarians and hygienists. The carriage of infectious diseases by these omnipresent and ubiquitous microbe stages, the dollar bills, is far more than a possibility.—New York Globe.

ORDERING A CUP OF TEA.

Two Methods as Shown In Case of a Man and Woman.

Buying a cup of tea may be a tragedy or a comedy. Much depends on the sex of the buyer. This is the way a man buys it. He slides sheepishly into the shop, takes the seat in the draught of the door that everybody else has avoided, and says to the waitress, with a diffident smile:

"Oh, would you bring me a cup of tea?"

The waitress, who returns the smile, or does not return it, according to the rule of the establishment in regard to tipping, brings him his tea, slams it down, scribbles out a check, and sails away.

The man tastes the tea, finds that it is bitter from long brewing, slips out of his seat, pays the bill, and hurries away from the shop.

Now let us see how a woman buys a cup of tea.

She marches in with a little boy on one side of her and a little girl on the other.

"I want a table for three," she says, in the manner of one about to order a dinner at ten guineas a head.

"Yes, madam," replies the meek attendant. "Will you kindly step this way?"

"Mummy," says the little boy, when at last the party is seated and the attendant is waiting to take the two-penny order, "Mummy, why has that lady got a turned-up nose?"

"Want a scone," complains the little girl.

"A pot of tea for one," orders "mummy," "and would you mind bringing an extra cup, so that my little girl can have some milk?"

"One tea and one milk?" asks the attendant.

"No, thank you. I thought I gave my order quite distinctly. I want a pot of tea for one and an extra cup. That's all."

"Yes, madam," says the meek attendant, and drags herself away with the firm intention of becoming an actress, let the stage be what it may.

"Just one moment," says "mummy," when the tea is brought. "I should like to make sure that this is not too strong. Yes, it is much too strong. Will you let me have a pitcher of hot water, please? And I don't think you have brought quite enough milk." Half an hour later she marches proudly from the shop, having paid exactly the same sum for these privileges as the wretched man who could not swallow a mouthful and who sat in a draught.—London Sketch.

An Important Leper Experiment.

Important statements were made at the meeting of the governors of the London Hospital in regard to the opsonic department for the treatment of lupus.

The House committee's report stated that the work of the department was increasing. The governors were probably aware that it had been discovered that, by making certain tests of the blood, the patients' power of resistance against the disease of consumption could be measured.

These tests were, of course, made before the patients contracted the disease. If their power of resistance was found to be low, a means had been discovered of increasing that power, which would undoubtedly eventually be the means by which that dread disease might be stamped out of this country.

Lupus was caused by the same microbe. In the case of lupus, the bacillus attacked the skin, and in the case of consumption it attacked the lungs. It was a fact that the lupus patients had resisted all treatment by the Finsen lamp, having had as many as 600 sittings without effect, and in testing the blood of all these patients, the resistance was found to be so low that the patient undoubtedly got infected as fast as he got cured by the light.

Upon administering the new discovery and raising the patient's power of resistance, in every case the patients healed quickly and after a very few sittings.

The Hon. Sydney Holland, the chairman of the committee, said 100 cases were treated per day in the opsonic department.

A Legend of the Zulus.

The Zulus account for their origin by a story of a talking elephant who fed upon children. He met a women laden with an axe and bunch of faggots accompanied by her child.

Seeing the elephant, she guessed his intention, and pleaded: "Spare my child, O elephant!" The elephant refused. "Then," said the mother, "if this evil must happen, swallow me, too, O elephant!" So the elephant swallowed mother and child, and they found themselves with all the other children, who were eaten previously.

By and by the child grew hungry, and the mother lit a fire with her faggots. She then, with her axe, cut away the elephant's flesh, cooked it, and they all ate. As the fire burned its great heat filled the elephant with pain, and he ran, and ran, and ran, till they felt the thunder of his hoofs racing over hill and valley.

At length, exhausted, he dropped down dead. Using her axe, the mother chopped until she made an opening in the elephant's side. After this they crept out, and became a new nation in a new country.—Country Gentleman.

A Plague of Rabbits.

A writer describes a plague of rabbits in Australia: "A farmer barricades himself in with miles upon miles of wire fencing solely to keep out the rabbits. They eat their way up to the barriers and in the fight for the green land within the wire they die in myriads. All round the inclosed land they lie in heaps of incredible size. Swarm after swarm follows on, and at last the heaps of dead are so high that the late comers make their way over the fence, and the farm is ruined."

His Own Inventions.

Lord Kelvin paid a visit to a British school ship for navigating officers at Portsmouth, on which are several mechanical contrivances and appliances of his own invention. The practical working of these had to be demonstrated and explained to him. Lord Kelvin understood the theoretical principles of the mechanism, but had never seen them applied and at work before.

WORKINGMEN'S BAND.

Famous Black Dike Mills Musical Organization of Yorkshire Coming to Canada Next Year.

Following the visits of several army bands from the Old Country, Canada is now to hear the premier prize band of Great Britain—the famous "Black Dike Mills Band."

The Black Dike Mills are situated in the village of Queensbury, which is perched on one of the hills surrounding the great manufacturing city of Bradford, Yorkshire. Here for a hundred years musical Yorkshiremen have cultivated the practice of instrumental music, and to such good purpose that the name of Black Dike is familiar as a household word from John O'Groat's to Land's End. For over fifty years the great firm of John Foster & Son, whose extensive mills cover fifteen acres, and employ nearly 3,000 workpeople in the manufacture of alpaca, mohair and worster stuffs, silks, seals, plushes, etc., have maintained the band in a state of great proficiency. The founder of the firm was himself an enthusiastic amateur on the French horn, and his descendants have prided themselves on keeping the band up to a standard of perfection beyond which it would seem impossible to go. The bandsmen are all employed in the mills, and all expenses of maintenance, tuition, etc., are borne by the firm.

Every Man an Artist.

The Black Dike Band is a brass band, and we would warn those whose notion of a brass band has been derived from the common or garden sort of brass band to beware of letting their prejudice keep them from hearing Black Dike, else they may never cease regreting it, for those who have not heard Black Dike or another British prize band of the first rank can have no conception of what a brass band can achieve in the way of artistic effects. There is nothing which Black Dike cannot play with consummate ease and grace. Every man is an artist, and their executive ability is marvellous. In no other kind of band is the executive ability of brass players developed to such an extent. There is not a man in Black Dike but would be eagerly snapped up by the finest army bands in England, were he available.

Heroic Music Its Forte.

But though they can play the airy strains of a Strauss waltz with the grace of an orchestra, it is in grand, heroic music that the band shines most. They have astonished the greatest musicians of England and have lifted brass band playing to the highest regions of musical art. When they treat Canadians to their grand selection from the works of Beethoven, Berlioz, Spohr, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Gounod and Wagner, we predict such an enthusiastic reception as no band has hitherto received here. The late Sir Arthur Sullivan, himself born and reared in an army band, was quite carried away by Dike's playing at one of the Crystal Palace festivals. "Wagner's 'Tannhauser' was magnificent," he wrote. "I was surprised not only at the tone, but at the fire and go of the performance. In this they excelled any band I have ever heard." And similar praise has been showered upon them wherever they have played.

Have Won Many Contests.

As a contesting band they have stood for fifty years at the head of the movement which has made such magnificent bands as the British amateur prize bands. They have won everything worth winning. They were first at the Crystal Palace (out of 169 bands), as far back as 1866. When this festival was recently revived Dike was first again after an interval of forty years. "Criticism is out of the question," said the judges. At the great Belle Vue contests, Manchester, they have been first on no less than eleven occasions. In 1882 they were debarred as being unbeatable, having won first prize for the third year in succession in 1881. Altogether they have won 100 first prizes against the pick of English bands. Even this does not emphasize their preeminence so much as the fact that at one period they won no less than seventeen first prizes at consecutive events!

The Veteran Conductor.

Mr. John Gladney, to whom primarily is due the great proficiency of the band, has been retained by Messrs. Foster & Sons as its professional teacher since 1888. Few Canadians who behold the alert figure of Mr. Gladney will imagine that he looks back upon nearly 60 years' career as a professional musician. But such is the fact, and there are few living musicians who can look back upon a career of such distinction. The son of an army bandmaster of considerable note, Mr. Gladney was born in 1839, and practiced music from the cradle. When only ten years old he played piccolo (his fingers being too small for the flute) in the band of the famous ill-fated Jullien. He sat on the knee of Koenig, and to this day holds that noted cornet player as the greatest of all time. He was petted by Bottesini, and made much of by the great Oboeist Barrett. Since then Mr. Gladney has been constantly in touch with the greatest European artists.

Bandmaster Bower.

Mr. Harry Bower, the resident bandmaster, is a product of the Black Dike Band, and a most accomplished musician. The Bower family have long held important positions in the Black Dike Mills, and have been connected with the band throughout its career. Mr. Bower's brother, Phineas, preceded him as bandmaster, and held that position for 21 years. Mr. Phineas Bower was a great euphonion player, second to none, amateur or professional, in his day. Pressure of official duties at the mills compelled him to retire from the band in 1895, and the band chose his brother, Mr. Harry Bower, to succeed him. How wise their choice was is proved by the ever increasing popularity of the band during the ten years he has been in charge. Mr. Harry Bower is a very brilliant cornettist; he is also a first-class musician, having thoroughly studied the theory and practice of music in various directions.

Thanks to the generosity of Messrs. Foster & Sons, the band is now able to gratify its long-cherished desire to visit America, and though Mr. Gladney is quite unable to give the band more than a moiety of his services at home, Messrs. Foster have prevailed upon him to put his other hands aside for a time and to accompany their band across the seas.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Wash oilcloths and linoleums with warm water and Sunlight Soap, rinse clean and wipe dry. The colors will be preserved and the surface unharmed.

Common soaps fade the colors and injure the surface. Sunlight Soap cleans, freshens and preserves oilcloths and linoleums.

Sunlight Soap washes clothes white without injury to the most delicate fabrics, or to the hands, for it contains nothing that can injure either clothes or hands.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Equally good with hard or soft water.

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LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto

A SANITARY TROUGH.

A Helpful Appliance Which Can Be Made by Almost Anybody.

It will soon be warm enough to cause fermentation of food left in troughs where the sun beats upon them. Ozias Friendly suggests trying his plan:

Take a ten inch plank of any length you prefer. Stand it on edge and tack to it, keeping in the middle always, a piece of zinc sixteen inches wide and of the same length as the boards, less one inch. This extra inch is to be divided between the two ends, so that the zinc will miss reaching each end of the board by one-half inch. Now turn the zinc on each side of the board up at an angle of about forty-five degrees, tack on a strip of wood a couple of inches wide at right angles to each end of the board to keep the affair from tipping over, and you will have the nicest trough you ever fed from, and it won't cost a fortune either. Of course tin will do, or even sheet iron or galvanized iron, though zinc is the easiest of the cheap metals to keep clean. The idea is to leave the troughs outdoors, and when it rains instead of making the food sour it will wash out at the ends whatever small quantities of mash are left in it, and there'll be no sour crop chickens in your flock.

Bronchitis In Fowls.

Bronchitis is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea and bronchial tubes. The most frequent cause of this disease is exposure to dampness, to cold, to drafts of cold air and to sudden and extreme changes of temperature. It may also result from the inhalation of irritating vapors, dust and other foreign substances. The first thing to do is to remove the cause. Begin treatment by placing the affected birds in a comfortable, dry and reasonably warm place where they will not be subjected to drafts of air, but where the ventilation is good. Give soft and cooling food, such as stale bread or a mixture of bran and middlings moistened with milk. Inhalation of steam or vapor from boiling water in which hops or a small quantity of carbolic acid has been placed is beneficial. Give with the food two grains of black antimony twice a day. A small quantity of flaxseed steeped in hot water makes a demulcent drink that often gives great relief, and, in the absence of this, honey or gum arabic may be added to the drinking water with advantage. In the early stages it may sometimes be checked by giving ten drops of spirit of turpentine in a teaspoonful of castor oil and repeating this dose after five or six hours.

Proper Matings.

The selection and mating of poultry for any purpose whatever is the fundamental principle of success, according to the Feather. No one can hope to succeed in producing better laying hens if he does not mate good layers for producers. One cannot hope to rear exhibition fowls of quality unless he has the best to breed from. The high prices paid for the best is only a sample lesson of quality. Select the best, keep the best, care for them properly, rear the young chicks to the best advantage and you will succeed from the carefully selected mating. No matter how good your breeding stock may be, if they are not properly cared for and the chicks hatched from them are not properly reared to maturity the results will not be successful. The fundamental principles of success are good breeding stock properly cared for and the product from them well hatched and grown to a healthful, vigorous maturity. There is no use to hope to succeed with slipshod methods.

How He Knew.

"Is your wife having a good time at the seashore?"

"Yes; she's enjoying herself splendidly."

"I suppose her letters are very cheering?"

"No; she doesn't write at all."—Judge.

Cool.

"Mary," Mrs. Housekeep called from the foot of the stairs, "how about breakfast?"

"Oh," replied the new servant, who had overslept herself, "ye naden't trouble to bring me anny. I ain't very hungry this mornin'."—Philadelphia Press.

Pigs In China.

A Peking correspondent says: "It is no uncommon sight to see twelve or thirteen enormous fat pigs, with their legs tied, huddled close together having a ride in a Chinese cart with some sort of light cargo on top of them and a man sitting on the cargo. The pigs are silent, and consequently one would think they should not be objects for the action of the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The fact is that the animals are too fat and lazy to make any noise until disturbed at their journey's end, when bagpipes are as Italian opera to the terrific squealing heard."

On the Level.

"What's the chief product of Panama?"

And the great statesman never looked up from the momentous document as he replied:

"Conversation."—Washington Star.

Nothing Doing.

"Miss May," began Mr. Hoamley, "would you—er—be mad if I were to kiss you?"

"Not necessarily," replied the bright girl, "but I would certainly be mad to let you."—Baltimore News.

They Advertise Themselves.—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaint of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

The Minister's Revenge.

A Hiawatha clergyman preached a rather exhaustive sermon from the text, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." After the congregation had listened about an hour some began to get weary and went out; others followed, greatly to the annoyance of the minister. Soon another person started whereupon the preacher stopped his sermon and said: "That's right, gentlemen; as fast as you are weighed pass out."—Kansas City Journal.

Countryman—Return ticket, please. Booking Clerk—Where to? Countryman—Why, here, of course. Where else could I return?—Weekly Telegraph.

In Fields Far Off.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is known in Australia, South and Central America as well as in Canada and the United States, and its consumption increases every year. It has made its own way, and all that needs to be done is to keep its name before the public. Everyone knows that it is to be had at any store, for all merchants keep it.

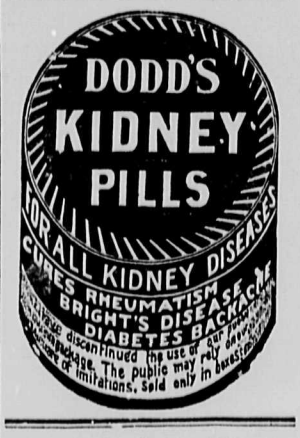
An Easy One.

"Can you repeat the Declaration of Independence?" she asked.

"I used to be able to," he replied, "but about all I remember of it now is: 'To be or not to be, that is the question.'"—Judge.

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

In the Cape legislative council a motion in favor of a tax on minerals and precious stones was carried by thirteen votes to twelve.



REKINDLES LIFE IN THE NERVE CELLS

And by Increasing Nerve Force Restores Vitality to Every Organ of the Body

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Suicide., insanity, falling sickness, paralysis: These are some of the results of worn-out nerves. No one would neglect a disease so dreadful in its results as nervous exhaustion if the danger were only realized with the first symptoms.

The time to begin the restoration of the nerves by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is when you find yourself unable to sleep at nights, suffering from headaches or neuralgic pains, indigestion or weak heart action.

Loss of flesh and weight, growing weakness and debility, a tendency to neglect the duties of the day, gloomy forebodings for the future, are other indications of depleted nerves.

You cannot liken Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to any medicine you ever used. It is a nerve vitalizer and tissue-builder of exceptional power.

Naturally and gradually it rekindles life in the nerve cells and forms new red corpuscles in the blood—the only way to thoroughly cure nervous disorders.

Miss Lena Hiebert, Lowe Farm, Man., writes::—"I had suffered for two years with dizzy spells, pains in the back, cold hands and feet, nervousness, jerking of the limbs, sore tongue, soreness of arms and shoulders, and general exhaustion. About seven months ago I became so nervous that I could not rest or sleep, and could not do the least bit of work without suffering dreadfully from pains in the back. I could hardly walk, could eat very little, and felt that people were always watching my body twitch.

"I tried several medicines with little effect, and was a mere skeleton of skin and bone about to give up in despair when I heard about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and began using it. I have used in all fourteen boxes of this preparation, and it has built me up until I am now strong and well again. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good, and I feel that I cannot recommend it too highly to persons who suffer as I have."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food; 50 cents at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE COUNTRY BOY'S LAMENT

Can't go in the parlor now
Sence boarders came.
Maw gits queer idees sumhow
W'en boarders come.
Must have my face washt each day
(Gosh, I wisht they'd stay away!)
Dassent have a word to say
W'en boarders come.

Got to wear a tie that's knit
W'en boarders come.
Maw says, "Keep spruced up a bit,"
W'en boarders come.
Paw an' maw an' sis an' I
Must eat what's left over—why
I ain't had a piece of pie
Sence kingdom come!

Dassent go barefoot no more
Sence boarders came.
Left off the patched jeens I wore
Sence boarders came.
Got to lend 'em all my things,
Traps an' rods an' fishin' strings,
Got to show 'em all the springs,
W'en boarders come.

W'en maw gits vacation crops
Of boarder folks
Then my vacation stops,
An' I jest coax
Her for to let me go an' stay
In the city far away,
Where it's quiet, cool, an' they
Don't take boarders.
—F. P. Pitzer in New York Herald.

Death of a Balaclava Captain.

Sir William Gordon, Baronet, of Earlston, Kircudbright, died a few days ago. He led the left squadron of the 17th Lancers in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. He received four sabre wounds, and was dismounted. He succeeded, however, in reaching the British lines, and was promoted captain next day. He also served with the 17th Lancers in the Indian Mutiny, when Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood was one of his subalterns. Sir William Gordon retired from the army in 1864, being then in command of his regiment. He had the British, French, and Turkish decorations for the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny medal. Sir William was 76 years of age at the time of his death.

An Old Chartist's Death.

Mr. W. E. Adams, late editor of the Newcastle Weekly Chronicle, died at Madeira recently from asthma. Born at Cheltenham in 1832, he became an ardent Chartist, with intimate association with Charles Bradlaugh, George Jacob Holyoake, Julius Harney, Joseph Cowen and others. His "Caractacus" letter in Bradlaugh's paper, The National Reformer, attracted Mr. Cowen's attention, and he was given an appointment on the Newcastle Chronicle. For years he was the editor of The Newcastle Weekly Chronicle, and was the author of several publications.

Easy.

"Did you sell horses to those two customers yesterday?" we asked of our friend the horse dealer.

"Yes."

"Make anything?"

"Off of Jones—yes."

"Jones? Why, Jones was the one that said he knew all about horses."

"I know. He was easy. The other fellow didn't know a thing about them and brought around three or four experts before he would buy."—New York Life.

Weak Lungs Bronchitis

For over sixty years doctors have endorsed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, weak lungs, bronchitis, consumption. You can trust a medicine the best doctors approve. Then trust this the next time you have a hard cough.

"I had an awful cough for over a year, and nothing seemed to do me any good. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was soon cured. I recommend it to all my friends whenever they have a cough."—Miss M. Meyers, Washington, D. C.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

Ayer's Pills keep the bowels regular
All vegetable and gently laxative

No Faith In Him.

"Guess that freckled daughter of Thompson's must have a steady young man."

"What makes you think so?"

"The old man was in here yesterday to buy one of these newfangled contrivances that make a big saving in the gas you burn."

"I don't believe the young man's a steady. If he was they'd save all the gas."

There Are No Certain Ones.

"The only objection I have to this story," said the cynical bachelor, "is the frequent use of the phrase 'a certain girl.' The phrase is grossly inaccurate, as everybody well knows that all girls are exceedingly uncertain."

Love when true, faithful and well fixed is eminently the sanctifying element of human life. Without it the soul cannot reach its fullest height or holiness.—Ruskin.

Comfort and independence abide with those who can postpone their desires.—Success Magazine.

CHILDHOOD DANGERS.

Diarrhoea, dysentry, cholera infantum and stomach troubles are alarmingly frequent during the hot weather months. Too often these troubles become acute and a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. During the hot weather season every wise mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house to check these ills if they come too suddenly. Better still, an occasional dose of this medicine will keep the stomach and bowels clean and prevent these dangerous elements coming. Mrs. John Lancaster, North Portal, Sask., says: "My baby was attacked with diarrhoea and severe vomiting. I at once gave Baby's Own Tablets and next day she was as well as ever. I find the Tablets are the only medicine a little one needs." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Test of Symmetry.

A good test of a man's symmetry may be made if he stands with his face to the wall. The chest of a perfectly formed man will touch the wall, his nose will be four inches away, his thighs five and the tips of his toes three.

A Hornet's Sting.

The pain produced by a hornet's sting is caused by a poison injected into the wound and so instantaneous in its effect as to cause the attack of this insect to resemble a violent blow in the face.

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not the same kind. Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure. Try a bottle.

Fair Monarchs.

Charles IV. and Philip IV. of France were each styled the Fair, the first on account of his light hair and flaxen beard, the second because of his extremely handsome personal appearance.

The Stadium.

The stadium used by both Greeks and Romans was 400 cubits or 243 yards 1 foot and 9 inches.

Lily of the Valley.

The lily of the valley is, in floral lore, emblematic of happiness. In Portugal this flower is symbolic of modesty, its lowly growth and retiring habits giving it a symbolism closely akin to that of the violet.

The Robin.

There is a well attested instance in England in which a robin formed such an attachment for two ladies that he was in the habit of accompanying them in their country walks. When they went to reside in another district he took his departure with them, flying along by the side of the carriage.

Mohammed.

Mohammed was abstemious. A handful of dates and a mouthful of water was all the food he required for a day of hard riding.

Edmonton, a Modern Frontier Town.

Edmonton is the jumping-off place for all north-western Canada, the place where town and wilderness strike hands. Here in Washington Square (New York) the prosperous little city of the Upper Saskatchewan seems even farther away than its accredited two thousand, five hundred miles. It is *eight hundred miles* west of Winpeg, and it is some little way north of that fifty-third parallel beyond which, if one is to believe Mr. Rex Beach, the laws of God and man don't work very well. If one were to attempt the somewhat hazardous feat of walking due east from Edmonton, it would be found necessary to swim the lower waters of Hudson Bay before fetching up on the coast of Labrador. All this sounds very remote and inaccessible. It suggests rather the interior recesses of Greenland than the pastoral charms of an Iowa or an Illinois; and if I carried away from New York, buttoned inside a prosaic waistcoat, what I took to be the emotions of an explorer, my ignorance, I prefer to think, unique.

Edmonton is a city of banks and a board of trade; of department stores a block long and a good many stories high; of paved streets and brick and stone buildings; of well-to-do men in frock coats or in trim riding breeches and puttees; of prettily gowned women: of the latest thing in automobiles; of clubs, churches and polo grounds. All this speaks of the life of to-day. But jostling by the prosperous merchant or the English "younger son" is the half-breed in Stetson hat and silk-embroidered gauntlets, or the squaw with papoose on her shoulders. The contrast, to one who has surrendered himself to the effete influence of our Atlantic states, is somewhat bewildering.—Samuel Merwin in "Success Magazine."

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

A Dutchman, addressing his dog, said: "You vas only a dog, but I vish I vas you, when you go mit your bed in you shust turn round dree dimes and lay down; When I go mit the bed in I have to lock up de blace, and wind up the clock and put the cat out, and ondress myself, and my frou vakes up and scolds, den de baby vakes up and cries and I have to valk him mit the house round, den maybe, ven I gets myself to bed, it is time to get up again. Ven you get up you shust stretch yourself, dig your neck a leedle and you vas up. I haf to light de fire, put on de kiddle, scrap some mit my vife alreaty and git myself breakfast. You play around all day and have plenty of fun. I haf to work all day and have blenty of drubble. Ven you die you vas dead; ven I die I haf to go—somewhere—yet."

The Cleanse the System Thoroughly.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.

A central Kansas editor says: "We attended church some time ago, and listened to a very good sermon, as sermons go. We enjoyed the singing, and stood up with the brethren and sisters while they sang the good old hymn, "Shall We Know Each Other Over There?" While the hymn was being sung we glanced about us and counted about a dozen members of the congregation of the church who do not speak to each other when they meet on the street, or elsewhere. The thought occurred to us, why should they 'know each other over there' when they seemingly don't don't know each other here?"

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

DIFFERENT.

Why Did Egbert Propose When Flossie Looked Such a Fright?

"Did you hear about Flossie being engaged?" asks the first fair young thing.

"No. Is it true?"

"Yes, and it's the most romantic thing you ever heard of. You know Egbert Tigsmore has been paying attention to her for more than a year."

"Yes."

"Well, yesterday morning Flossie was helping her mother clean house, and she had on an old skirt that she has tried to give to every cook they have had for two years, and she had on an old waist that had those great big balloon sleeves, you know"—

"Yes, yes."

"And her hair was all draggling down into her eyes, and she had been taking down pictures and dusting them, and there were smears of dirt every way across her face, and her hands were in horrible great big gloves, and she was wearing an old pair of carpet slippers that belonged to her father. And of all things!"

"Yes, yes. What then?"

"Egbert proposed to her while she was looking like that."

"He did?"

"He did, and of course she accepted him."

"Well, a man who is so deeply in love that he will propose to a girl when she looks that way deserves to be accepted."

"Yes, but Egbert proposed over the telephone!"—Omaha Bee.

MIXED THEIR METAPHORS.

Amusing Blunders Made by Members of British Parliament.

Frequenters of the House, an authority writes to The Daily Mail, have for a long time remarked a woful depreciation in the art of Parliamentary speaking. Notable exceptions are Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, Mr. John Redmond and Mr. T. Healy; the last named, during an Irish land debate last session, delivered one of the finest speeches it has been my pleasure to hear.

Curious enough is the fact that probably the best grammar and the most lucid and finished sentences come from the Labor side in the example set by Mr. Keir Hardie. Only an unfortunate but no doubt conquerable jerkiness of delivery prevents the Labor leader from being numbered in the front rank of modern Parliamentary orators.

The mixed metaphor gives many unsuspecting members a fall. Mr. Asquith not long ago amused the House with the phrase: "Our tongues are tied, our hands are fettered, and we are really beating the air to no purpose.

Mr. John Burns improved on this by declaring, in reference to the Children's Employment Bill, "I will now repeat what I was about to say when the honorable member interrupted me." Then there was the wealthy manufacturer member who, dealing with the legal position of trade unions, asseverated that "the interests of the employers and employed are the same nine times out of ten—nay, I will go further, and say ninety-nine times out of ten."

A member of the present Opposition, observing signs of dissent from a Liberal, exclaimed: "Ah, the honorable member opposite may shake his head, but he cannot shake mine." "Sir," said Mr. Walter Long on education matters, "we are told that by this legislation the heart of the country will be shaken to its foundations."

The House of Commons is too hurried, too strenuous, too utilitarian in these times to encourage the ornamental in oratory. Moreover, every member in the chamber appears anxious to have his say. Up to the present some 400 legislators out of 670 have delivered speeches during the session. These are regarded as the principal causes of the decadence of Parliamentary style.

Mr. Charles Seymour, the elocutionist, who coaches many Parliamentary candidates and before whom not a few members rehearse the speeches they hope to deliver before the House, pronounced the suggestion of a class for politicians impossible.

"Members who honor me with their patronage," he said, "creeps stealthily into my studio. They would not have their mission known under any circumstances. It is not shame; it is shyness."

"Division" In Parliament.

When a division is called a bell rings to enable all M. P.'s to collect from the smoking room, the library, etc. Then the outer door is closed, and the Speaker puts the question. There is a shout of "Aye!" and of "No!" on which he declares that either the one or the other "has it." If this be challenged he says, "The 'ayes' to the right, the 'noes' to the left." This means that the "ayes" and the "noes" go into respective lobbies.

This takes some time, for they go leisurely. When at length they are both within their respective pens all the doors leading to them are closed, and after a minute or two the one door through which the prisoners in each lobby are to make their exit is opened. Before reaching the exit they have to pass on either side of a desk at which two clerks sit and check off on a printed list of members those who vote. After this they pass in single file through the exit door, which is a few yards from this desk. Just outside this exit door stand two tellers, one representing the "ayes" and one the "noes." Their business is to call aloud one, two, three, four, and so on, as the members pass. Consequently for each division four tellers are necessary, two for the "aye" lobby and two for the "no" lobby.—London Truth.

The Word "Cannibalism."

The word "cannibalism" is really the name of a people. It is identical with Carib, many of the Caribs, who formerly flourished in the West Indies, having been consumers of human flesh. The letters "l," "n" and "r" are interchangeable in certain aboriginal American languages, so that Columbus found one West Indian island saying "Caniba" where another said "Carib," while Shakespeare's Caliban is another variety of the same. Columbus' own conjecture was that the name was connected with the great khan, and later philologists of the old slapdash type associated with "canis," a dog. Apparently, however, the meaning of "carib" was brave and daring.

ASTONISHED THE DOCTOR

Physician said She Might Drop Dead at any time.

Mrs. Robt. Eaton

"The Doctor told me I had heart disease and was liable to drop on the street at any time," says Mrs. Robert Eaton, of Dufferin, Ont.

"I was afraid to draw my breath, it pained me so. I was nervous, short of breath, had dizziness, loss of appetite, smothering and sinking spells, and I could not sleep.

"Sometimes I would have to lie down to keep from falling. My hands and feet would seem to go to sleep and a sort of numbness would come all over me.

"I began using Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill. From the start I improved. I feel much stronger, look better, and altogether Anti-Pill has made a new woman of me.

"I am entirely cured."

All dealers or the Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 604

Now is the Time

To Insure Your Health by Using

"SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN TEA

In place of the adulterated teas of Japan

Sold only in sealed lead packets, at 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At all grocers.
Highest Award St. Louis 1904.

Undigested Food

When any portion of food remains in the stomach and refuses to digest, it causes the torments of indigestion. This undigested food rapidly ferments, irritating the sensitive coating of the stomach, while other parts of the body, particularly the head, suffer in consequence.

So long as this undigested food remains in the stomach, the discomfort continues. A few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

stop all fermentation, sweeten the contents of the stomach and give natural assistance that relieves the stomach of its burden. The use of Beecham's Pills gradually strengthens the stomach nerves and soon restores them to a normal, healthy condition.

Beecham's Pills positively cure all stomach troubles, while their beneficial effects on the liver and kidneys greatly improve the general health.

Beecham's Pills have been used and recommended by the general public for over fifty years.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng.

Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Sources of This Dangerous and Protracted Disease.

Although there is always more or less typhoid fever in most of the larger cities of this country, the late summer and autumn are the seasons when it is most to be feared.

The disease is not so formidable, as regards the mortality, as some others, but its great length and the evil consequences which sometimes follow it in the form of weak heart, weak spine or nervous disorders make it quite as serious as some which are more fatal, but far less protracted.

Unless one knows how the disease is usually spread one cannot hope to avoid it, and so it may be useful to consider in what ways the germs of the malady find their way into the system.

Water is the usual vehicle for typhoid germs, as is well known, and probably all great outbreaks of the disease in cities are due to an infected water supply. This has been strikingly shown in Philadelphia, where some parts of the city are supplied with filtered water and others with unfiltered or mixed water. Comparing two parts of the city in which the conditions, except as to water supply, are almost the same, it was found that in the one supplied with filtered water the occurrence rate of typhoid fever was one in five thousand, while in the others, in which the unfiltered water was drunk, it was one in sixteen hundred.

But a city with an ideal water supply may be scourged with typhoid fever, although less severely, through the medium of impure ice, and it is almost as important to know where the ice is cut, or with what water it is made, if artificial, as where the city water comes from. Not long since a number of officers on one of the United States ships in the Mediterranean squadron were taken down with typhoid fever. When the source of the infection was traced it was found to be some ice bought at Athens, the ice machine on shipboard having broken down.

Another source of infection is found in oysters that have been fattened in streams contaminated with sewage. Not only has typhoid followed the eating of these fish, but the typhoid bacilli have been found in the stomachs of the oysters.

Raw vegetables used for salads may have been grown in soil contaminated with slops used as fertilizers or may have been washed in infected water.

Unless a water supply is above suspicion all that used for drinking, tooth cleaning and in the kitchen should be boiled and the drinking water cooled by putting vessels containing it on the ice, not by putting ice in the water itself.

Finally, great care should be taken to screen all food from flies, for if there is a case of typhoid fever in the neighborhood flies may become most active distributers of the poison.—Youth's Companion.

Horsepower.

A horse can draw on the worst earthen road three times as much as he can carry on his back, on a macadamized road nine times as much, on a plank road well laid and in good order twenty-five times as much, on a smooth stone pavement thirty-three times as much and on a steel railroad fifty-four times as much.

Charles the Fool.

Charles III. of France was in derision called the Simple, or the Fool, on account of his stupidity.

The Daffodil.

The daffodil is a symbol of chivalry. It was once a favorite flower in France and at one time a fashion prevailed of gentlemen wearing bunches of daffodils in their hats with their plumes.

Wilson's FLY PADS

THE ONLY THING THAT KILLS THEM ALL

AVOID POOR IMITATIONS.

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PERPACKET FROM

ARCHDALE WILSON
HAMILTON, ONT.

When Remitting by Post, use

Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

The Best and Cheapest System of Sending Money to any Place in the World.

Absolutely Safe

Purchaser is given a receipt, and if order or cheque is LOST or DESTROYED the amount will be promptly REFUNDED. No red tape. For full information and rates call on Local agents.

FARM LANDS WANTED.

Improved and unimproved. Parties having farms for sale can find ready purchasers by writing immediately, stating full particulars, etc.

FARMERS' LAND CO.,
58 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Millions in Litigation.

It is not often that litigation over wills involving eighteen millions sterling arises, even in America, much less in Europe. A case of this kind has just been decided in Paris. It concerns the estate of Mr. Singer, the great sewing machine manufacturer, to whose widow and six children the colossal sum named was bequeathed. Mrs. Singer, with such a goodly estate as one-seventh part of eighteen millions in her own right, successfully sailed through two subsequent marriages before herself paying the debt of nature in 1904, when she bequeathed the whole of her share to her third husband. Naturally her children felt averse to such a disposition of the family property, and as it included more than 8,000 £20 shares in the Singer Company, to which was attached a non-negotiable condition, they invoked the French law. The judges seemed to have found some difficulty in giving any absolute decision, and urged compromise.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed inflammation can be taken out and this hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

The Scot is proverbially careful with money, but if the following be true he is more careful than we before believed. The other day a wild-eyed Highlander entered a chemist's shop and asked for "Twa pennorth o' 'Rough on Rats'; awm sick o' this life," he gasped out. He was informed that it was only sold in sixpenny packets. He looked long and lovingly at his sixpence, and then said: "Then aw'l no commit suicide the noo."—Pick-Me-Up.

North Vancouver Real Estate

We have enquiries for good Business and Residential property. List yours with us. We do the business. Consult us before buying.

A. Smith & Co'y

Junction Block

North Vancouver.

NOTICE

To Property Owners

NORTH VANCOUVER OWNERS WISHING TO DISPOSE OF LOTS, BLOCKS OR ACREAGE ARE REQUESTED TO PLACE SAME WITH

Irwin & Billings

Corner Lonsdale and 5th St., North Vancouver

B & K

Rolled Oats
Flour
Hay and Feed
Seeds

ALL ORDERS DELIVERED

The **Brackman-Ker Milling Co.** Limited.

Harry Mitchell, local manager, Lonsdale Avenue.

Fine, healthy Tomato and Cauliflower Plants, grown from Sutton's Seeds, always on hand.

SMOKE THE

TERMINUS CIGAR

CLEAR HAVANA FILLED

"The Express," $1 a Year

$150 REWARD

Fifty dollars reward will be paid by the undersigned for the recovery of each or any of the bodies of Mrs. R. H. Bryce, Percy Chick or Roy Benwell, who were lost in the wreck of SS. Chehalis.

R. H. BRYCE.
J. O. BENWELL.

Western Corporation, Ltd.

Having in operation a sawmill in North Vancouver we are prepared to deliver all kinds of LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL at Vancouver City Prices. Call and see for yourselves.

412 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

Electric Light

The Poles for the distribution of Electric House Lighting are now arriving at our Poleyard. Prospective customers are respectfully requested to file their applications for Electric Light as soon as possible, so that the construction of these lines may be taken in hand at once.

British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

CAPITAL, $4,866,666. RESERVE, $2,043,997

Head Office in Canada, Montreal.

H. STIKEMAN, General Manager; J. ELMSLY, Supt. of Branches

Branches in British Columbia—Ashcroft, Greenwood, Hedley, Kaslo, Rossland, Trail (Sub Branch), Vancouver, Victoria, Duncans, and Dawson, Y.T.

Savings Department—Deposits received from $1 upwards.

Office, Cor. Lonsdale Ave. and Esplanade, North Vancouver, B. C.

M. J. HENRY'S

NURSERIES AND SEEDHOUSE.

Large stock of HOME-GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees now matured for the fall trade.

No expense, loss or delay of fumigation or inspection.

Headquarters for Pacific Coast-grown Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds in season.

BEE SUPPLIES, Spray Pumps, Whale Oil Soap, Greenhouse Plants, Cut Flowers, Bulbs for Fall planting.

We do business on our own grounds—no rent to pay and are prepared to meet all competition.

Let me price your list before placing your order.

Catalogue free.

M. J. HENRY,

3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B.C.

Elliott & Baglow

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Our work is first-class and gives the best satisfaction. Plates and films developed, also copying and enlarging done. Special attention given to parties, residences, etc.

TOP FLOOR, JUNCTION BLOCK,

Corner Lonsdale Avenue and the Esplanade, North Vancouver.

LOCALS.

What has become of the old-fashioned warts? Have you got any?

We confess we don't like to have a drunken man hanging about our neck.

So much water is being used by the Vancouver waterworks system that the Capilano stream is so low below the dam that the cohoe run of salmon are unable to go up the creek to spawn. The fish are very plentiful at the mouth of the creek.

The Squamish Indian fishermen have all quit for the season, and left for the hop fields in the Chilliwack district. Native families make from $8 to $10 a day picking hops.

The post office inspector paid North Vancouver a visit on Monday. He was quite in accord with the idea of installing letter boxes. The growing needs of the service demand it.

We regret that the false news item that an infant had arrived at Mr. Iverson's residence appeared last week. People sending us locals should be at least truthful. This one was quite uncalled for.

The fine thoroughbred Ayrshire bull of W. L. Keene, the local dairyman, died on Wednesday.

Alexander Philip, municipal clerk, left on Wednesday evening for Port Essington, Skeena river, where he will spend a week's holidaying.

It is said of a North Vancouver boy that about a year ago he joined a Protestant church to please the preacher, and that he is now about to join the Catholic church to please a girl.

We have just received a consignment of ladies' and gents' calling cards. Order while they last.

Captain W. D. Jones, Brockton Point lighthouse, spent a few happy hours here on Monday. The captain is as sanguine as ever about the future of the Ambitious City. Just ask him.

George Watson, Arthur Baker and Thomas Jackson, all of London, Eng., stopped at the Hotel North Vancouver on Monday.

The launching of the new tug boat, will, in all probability, take place about 9 a. m. on Saturday morning at Wallace's ship yards.

The Michaelmas term of St. John's school, North Vancouver, begins on Thursday, September 6th. Boarders to arrive before 6 on Wednesday evening; day boarders by 2 to 9 on Thursday morning. For terms, etc., apply to the Rev. Richard Marsden.

Mrs. J. H. Kerr, Fourth street, has gone to Nova Scotia on a prolonged visit to her sister.

In a late case of wrong-doing, it is whispered that the wife is more to blame than her husband, and that perhaps she is the only one who is guilty.

A man approached this reporter today and said: "I wish you'd give the Vancouver *Province* a shot. I take the rag, and get only three or four papers a week."

ARTHUR G. SMITH

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.

THOMPSON BLOCK, NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.

GEO. E. MCCROSSAN, M. A., L. L. B.; S. D. SCHULTZ, B. A.; A. W. HARPER, B. A.

McCROSSAN, SCHULTZ & HARPER

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.

OFFICES—B. N. A. Building, Vancouver, and Junction Block, North Vancouver.

H. A. SHAW

Real Estate and Insurance

You will find it greatly to your advantage to see me before closing any deal.

LONSDALE AVE. N. VANCOUVER

MRS. H. A. SHAW

PIONEER DRY GOODS STORE.

Same prices, and in some cases cheaper than city.

"The Guardian"

Vancouver's Daily Morning Paper

Bright and newsy. Giving Foreign and Local news, etc., etc.

$1 per year. Guardian Pub. Co.

Flack Block, Vancouver.

District of North Vancouver.

TENDERS ARE INVITED BY THE Council for grading First street, from Lonsdale avenue to Forbes avenue, conform to specifications to be had at the municipal hall.

Sealed tenders, with deposits, must be in at the municipal hall not later than 7:30 p. m., September 5th, 1906.

ALEX. PHILIP,
C. M. C.

District of North Vancouver.

LICENSE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY REQUESTED to take notice that the undersigned will petition the License-Commissioners, of the District of North Vancouver, at their next sitting, the 12th day of September, 1906, for an *hotel license for the sale of spirituous* liquors, on my premises, situate and being within the said district of North Vancouver, known as the Eagle Hotel, Lot number 41, South side of the Esplanade.

WILLIAM P. HOGG.

North Vancouver, B. C., August 8, 1906.

District of North Vancouver.

THE COUNCIL invites tenders for the following work:

1. To lay 12-foot sidewalk, along east side of Lonsdale avenue, from wharf to north side of Third street.

2. To clear the land and cut ditches for extensions of water works distribution system.

All conform to specifications to be had at the municipal hall.

Sealed tenders, suitably marked, with deposits, must be in at the municipal hall, not later than 7:30 p. m. on the 20th day of August, 1906.

ALEX. PHILIP,
C.M.C.

SNAP

..A Lot For Sale..

on Fourth Street, between Chesterfield and Mahon Avenues; 50 feet frontage; all cleared and enced; good location; $600 cash. Apply, L. WILKES, Hotel North Vancouver.

STANLEY PARK

Ale and Stout

In Bottles, Kegs and Jars.

The Royal Brewing Co., Ltd.

TEL. 361.

BOARD AND ROOMS

ICE CREAM PARLORS, SODA FOUNTAIN

CIGARS, TOBACCOS ETC.

PURO RESTAURANT, THE ESPLANADE.

DISTRICT LOT 273

I HAVE A LARGE LIST OF LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF DISTRICT LOT 273 AT RIGHT PRICES

HERE IS A SPECIAL SNAP IN 274: LOT 21, BLOCK 152 FOR $1,050.00

S. GINTZBURGER,

The North Vancouver Specialist

161 Cordova Street.

RAINIER BEER

Is a glorious beverage—quenching and satisfying. Remember there's no other "just as good"—insist on getting Rainier.

PACIFIC BOTTLING WORKS

Vancouver, B. C.

NORTH VANCOUVER Horticultural Asso'n

The Annual Exhibition

WILL BE HELD ON

LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1906

IN NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.

Large List of Prizes

Intending Exhibitors will be provided with Prize Lists on application to the Secretary.

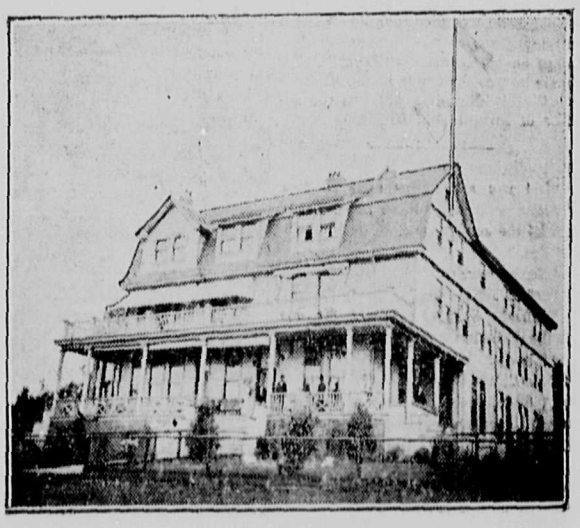
The street car system will be opened at the same time and will carry passengers up to the grounds, on Lonsdale avenue, near Twenty-first street.

Admission: Adults, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.

Everybody welcome.

R. L. DOCHERTY, Secretary.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER



P. Larson, Prop.

A. M. BEATTIE Notary Public, General Auctioneer

167 Cordova Sreet, Vancouver, B. C

He sells at rooms or private house or buys outright all classes of household goods or bankrupt stocks for cash.

REAL ESTATE

He has some of the finest business and waterfront property in North Vancouver. See him at once if you think of picking up property in this section. Be wise, BUY NOW, and you will make money. :: ::

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GOOD GROCERIES
AND
RIGHT PRICES
GO TO
J. A. McMILLAN, the Esplanade