Occidental Hotel.
SAMPLE ROOM
FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
The Bar is supplied with only the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Wieland's Celebrated Philadelphia Lager Beer on Draught.

Nanaimo Courier.

Occidental Hotel.
First-Class—Large Rooms.
Nicely Furnished
☞ Special attention given to the Dining Department. Charges moderate
J. DECKER & CO., Props.

Vol. 1. NANAIMO B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889. No. 102

YOUR FINAL CHANCE!

Sale About to Close Shortly

THE BUSINESS ABOUT TO BE DISPOSED OF.

Get Your Goods at Cost Price!

WHILST YOU HAVE THE CHANCE

Dry Goods, Millinery and Men's Furnishing Goods at

ARTHUR BULLOCK'S Crescent Store

THE BALANCE OF OUR

Sunshades

At Cost

FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

SPENCER & PERKINS

Hudson's Bay Co'y,

Importers,

Have Received Ex "Mennock" and "Stowe" Full Supplies of Liquors and Provisions and Offer the Same for Sale at Market Prices.

Wharf Street, - Victoria, B. C.

Ap 23

Nanaimo Saw Mill.

Haslem & Lees,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths and Pickets, Doors, Windows and Blinds,

Moulding, Turning, Scroll Sawing, and all kinds of Wood Finishings.

☞ All orders sent to their address at Nanaimo, B.C., will have the most prompt attention. Ap 23 HASLEM & LEES.

FOR SALE

TWO MILLION BRICKS.

BY THE

PIONEER STEAM BRICK YARD.

COUGHLAN & MASON Proprietors, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. Box, 110.

A. R. JOHNSTON & Co.

Importers & Commission Merchants

BASTION STREET & GORDON'S WHARF,

NANAIMO.

A FULL LINE OF

Finest Groceries and Fresh Provisions

KEPT IN STOCK.

Ships Disbursed and Supplies Furnished

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED. GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF CITY AND VICINITY.

AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY

T STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Singular Cases of Intoxication.

A prominent military man, who had drunk moderately during the war and had abstained from that time on, while attending a dinner with his old comrades, where most of them were intoxicated, suddenly became hilarious, made a foolish speech, and settled back in his chair in a drunken state, and was finally taken home quite stupid.

He had not drunk any spirits and had only used coffee and water, and yet he had all the symptoms of the others, only his was intoxication from contagion—the favoring soil had been prepared long ago in the army.

Another case was that of a man who had been an inebriate years ago, but had reformed, says The Popular Science Monthly. He was recently elected to office and gave a dinner to some friends. Among them was a physician who has been greatly interested in these studies. He sent me a long report, the substance of which was this:

On the occasion referred to many of the company became partially intoxicated, and the host, who drank nothing but water, became hilarious and finally stupid with them. He was put to bed with every sign of intoxication, but recovered, and next morning had only a confused notion of these events.

The third case occurred four years ago. A reformed man, of twelve years' sobriety, went on a military excursion with a drinking company, and, although he drank nothing but lemonade, became as much intoxicated as the others.

This event was the subject of much comment and loss to him, socially and otherwise, although he protested, and others confirmed his statements, that he did not take any spirits at this time.—New York Journal.

A Perfect Smoke Consumer.

I have just returned from Springfield, Mo., where, in the shops of the St. Louis and San Francisco road, I saw a furnace in operation that at once solved the problem of smoke consumption and the reduction of coal consumption to the minimum. It is bound to revolutionize the entire system of steam making. It is the invention of Carney, the master mechanic of the road, has been in operation for nearly a year, and is a complete success. To put it briefly, by Carney's process the highest degree of heat is secured by burning with every pound of coal two pounds of water. In fact, water gas is made, and I wonder that no one ever thought of it before. The slack coal is mixed with water in the proportion of one part to two, and the result is the formation of the gas. Every part of the coal is consumed.

At the end of twenty-four hours there were but three wheelbarrow loads of fine ashes carried away. Had the furnace been fed dry there would have been from eighteen to twenty barrowfuls of ashes and cinders. There was actually no smoke escaping from the smoke stack, which was but twelve feet high. I was struck by the shortness of the stack, and remarked it to the engineer, who replied: "Why have it any higher? Nothing goes through it." At my request the water was cut off, and the furnace was fed dry for two hours, with the result that the furnace was unable to make sufficient steam to run the machinery in the shop. This water burning furnace is to my mind the greatest invention of the past twenty-five years.—Boiler Maker in Globe-Democrat.

A Card in the Pocket.

Several young married ladies in a certain private boarding house in St. Paul are just now having oceans of fun at the expense of one of their sex in Rochester, N. Y. The husband of one of the ladies recently purchased a spring overcoat. With true womanly instinct his better half, the first time the coat was left at home, proceeded to explore the various pockets, and hidden in the little side pocket she found a card on which the name and address of a young lady at Rochester, N. Y., was written. Of course the husband was asked to explain, but could not, as he had not been aware of the presence of the card. The idea that it had been placed there by a young tailoress who had handled the coat last at the factory struck the spouse in a forcible manner.

His wife was loath to believe such a story, but followed the advice of her husband and wrote to the address given, pretending that she was a young man who had bought the coat. In the meantime she told the other ladies at the house of the affair and all waited impatiently for an answer. It came, and of course it was as the husband suspected. The writer was willing to continue the correspondence if the gentleman was sincere, etc. Another letter is now being written. I wonder how the girl will feel when she discovers that her address fell into the hands of a female instead of some gay deceiver?—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It Made Him Think.

I like to listen to people talking on the cars. The loudness of tone which some bumptious folks adopt invariably generally goes with aggressive ignorance. It is the couple whispering in the corner who are particularly interesting, but you can't hear what they say. But sometimes one catches an amusing bit. The other day a man stepped onto the dummy and greeted another already there.

"Hallo, Tom."

"How are you?"

"Getting home?"

"Yes. Where have you been?"

"Been to a Chinese funeral—looking at it, I mean. I couldn't help thinking"—

"What?"

"All those Chinamen, and only one dead.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Ages of Animals.

A whale lives 800 years. A sheep lives ten years. A cat lives fifteen years. A tortoise lives 100 years. A lion lives twenty years. A camel lives forty years. A bear lives twenty years. A dog lives fourteen years. A squirrel lives eight years. An elephant lives 400 years. An ox lives twenty-five years. A guinea pig lives seven years. A horse lives twenty-five years.—Detroit Free Press.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

American Senators and Others Say That Canada is a Ripe Pear Waiting to be Plucked by the U. S.

Great Discontent in Johnstown Over the Distribution of the Relief Fund. Citizens Disgusted.

Two Families Settle a Long Standing Feud With Revolvers-Both Families and Officers Suffer.

U. S. SENATORS FAVOR CANADA'S ANNEXATION.

Boston, July 19.—The Massachusetts Club had an outing to-day at Point-of-Pines. Ex Governor Claflin, A. W. Beard, Senator Hoar, Congressman Davis and General Swift were among the speakers. Most of the speeches dwelt upon the question of Canadian annexation. Senator Hoar's views were that Canada must make any overtures that are made in that direction. The pear must ripen on its own stalk before it drops into our lap. We don't want to force citizenship upon any. He did not desire them, but believed ultimately that union was inevitable.

$20,000 FOR CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 19.—Some six months ago A. B. Tate, a wealthy farmer of Grainger county deeded $20,000 to the one-legged and one-armed Confederate soldiers of East Tennessee. The fund was distributed at Morristown yesterday equally among 41 maimed veterans. There was a large crowd present. The Stars and Bars floated from the opera-house, where the distribution took place.

A BRUTAL WIFE MURDER.

Ashland, Wis., July 19.—A brutal wife murder was committed one mile north of Morse yesterday afternoon. Joseph Fluckes is 49 years old and his victim was but 18. They had been married two weeks and were here till 2 o'clock when they left on a train. A section foreman saw them after leaving Morse walking arm in arm. A moment later he looked up the track and saw the man strike the woman several times. As he approached the man threw the woman down the embankment and escaped to the woods. When he picked the body up life was extinct. She had been stabbed several times.

COAL MINERS' MEETING.

Streator, Ills., July 19.—A largely attended meeting of Streator miners was held in the public park yesterday afterday afternoon to take action in regard to the attempts of the Chicago, Wilmington and Vermilion Coal Co. to resume operations at No. 1 and No. 2 shafts. In both these shafts a number of men are at work running mining machines. The miners resolved to use every lawful means to induce them to desist from work until the State Board of Charity at Lasalle and the Board of Arbitration at this point conclude their investigation.

A CRAZY WOMAN.

Youngstown, O., July 19.—The bodies of Mrs. Wm. Gilchrist and her two daughters aged two and five years were found to-day in a small stream, six miles north of this city. Mr. Gilchrist, a stone contractor in this city, kissed his family good-by last Tuesday morning, his wife saying they would go on a short visit to relations in Sharon, Pa. Mrs. Gilchrist took with her $550, saying she would deposit it in the bank before she left, but the deposit was not made. She was seen with the children at 8 o'clock last night, near where the bodies were found, walking about in an aimless manner, avoiding any persons who might approach. It is supposed the unfortunate woman lost the money and became crazed.

JOHNSTOWN BOODLERS.

Johnstown, July 19.—Apparently unequal distribution of the Government's relief fund by the state commission is the occasion for much dissatisfaction among the sufferers. The more the commission explain the more they are censured and some of the officials are already talking of a trip for their health. Charges of favoritism by the board of inquiry which is responsible for the amounts paid is heard on all sides. Several citizens who had suffered greatly to-day refused to accept the $80 for which their warrants were filled out and left the headquarters disgusted with the proceedings.

DISASTROUS CLOUD BURST.

Charlestown, W. Va., July 19.—One of the most disastrous cloudbursts ever known here, occurred yesterday on Elk river, fifteen miles above the city. Great quantities of timber, ties, stakes, wheat, oats and fences ran out. The loss is very heavy to lumbermen and farmers, and it is estimated at $500,000. The dry docks were also swept away.

AN ENGINE JUMPS THE TRACK.

Meridian, Conn., July 18—The 5:45 mixed train for Cromwell on the Meridian, Waterbury & Connecticut River Railroad this evening, jumped a bridge over the Consolidated Road at Duffy Crossing, a mile north of here, wrecking the engine and four cars and seriously injuring Engineer Michael Edwith, Fireman James Fitzgerald and Trainman Jas. Lynn. The latter will die. The cars containing thirty passengers hung over the edge of the bridge thirty feet above the water, but miraculously escaped going over. The accident seems to have been due to a misplaced switch, but this cannot be definitely stated yet.

A BLOODY FEUD.

Birmingham, July 19.—A pitched battle occurred this morning in the western part of this county between the Simpson and Houghton families and friends of both sides. A bloody feud between the Simpsons and Houghtons has existed for three years. In the first fight this morning two of Houghton's party were killed outright and several of the other party wounded. The Simpsons and their friends then took refuge in an old barn and were attacked by the officers, guided by a Houghton. Simpson opened fire and killed Deputy Sheriff Morgan, of this city, and fatally wounded Houghton. The fire was returned and one of the Simpson party was killed, but the officers retired without making any arrests. A message from the scene of the battle has just arrived with a request that the Sheriff send a strong posse at once as more bloodshed is feared. Five of the Houghtons and three of the Simpsons have been killed since the feud began. three years ago, and many others wounded. The two families are among wealthiest and most prominent residents in the western part of the county.

CARNEGIE TAKES REVENGE.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 19.—Carnegie, Phipps & Co. will to-day make the greatest cut in prices ever known in steel and iron, reducing the selling price of steel plates to $6 per ton, and their other products proportionately. The sliding scale which their employees signed takes effect January 1st next, and the rate of wages will be based on the prices of steel for the preceding three months, which must result in a big cut in wages. Firms who feared to fight the Amalgamated Association and signed the Association's scale, are thus shut out from competition, and are outspoken in their indignation.

DENIES IT.

Pittsburg, July 19.—Chairman Abbott, of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., emphatically denies that his firm has reduced the price of steel plates to $6 a ton, or made any other cut whatever in the selling price of their products. He says further, that reductions are impossible, as steel plates have been selling at cost for a long time.

FIRE AND WATER.

Columbus, O., July 19.—Advices received from men on incoming trains last night, state that lightning fired the little village of Georgesville, in this county, causing great loss of property. It is reported that half of the town was consumed. A cloudburst near Lancaster caused a bad washout on the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad, delaying traffic for some hours, and causing great loss to crops.

THEY INTERVIEW THE SECRETARY.

Washington, July 19.—Napoleon B. Moore, treasurer of the Cree Nation, Ward Coachman, president of the House of Kings, and Roley McIntosh, speaker of the House of Warriors, called on the Secretary of the Interior this morning. They asked that some $400,000 of the fund of $3,000,000 belonging to the Indians and held by the Government in trust for them, be distributed among the Indians to meet their present needs. The Indians now number about 1400. Secretary Noble told them that he was of opinion it would be necessary to have legislative action in order to have any portion of the principal paid to the Indians. However, he told the Indians that the question would be investigated before any final action was taken. Members of the commission asked the Secretary for such endorsement as would enable them to borrow money from capitalists pending the action of Congress. This proposition, however, did not meet with the Secretary's approval.

FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR AT 'FRISCO.

San Francisco, July 19.—The French man-of-war Duquesne is engaged in taking in coal. She will sail for Rio de Janeiro on Sunday and from that point will go direct to France.

STORES FOR THE NIPSIC.

The steamer Australia, which sailed for Honolulu to-day, has on board a four-bladed propeller and a quantity of stores for the Nipsic, which, on her arrival at Honolulu, will be transhipped to the Alert and by her taken to Fanning Islands where the Nipsic is lying. The steamer Alameda commenced loading flour to-day for Australia.

HEAVY FAILURE.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 19.—The expert examination of affairs of Sherman Bros. is drawing to a close, and the meeting of the stockholders of the Associated Elevators has been called for Monday to consider the report. It is said the shortage has not been overstated at from $250,000 to $300,000.

SULLIVAN IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 19.—John L. Sullivan arrived in this city to-night, and is at the Vanderbilt Hotel.

GAS EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 19.—The explosion of gas in the electrical subway occurred at 20th Street and Broadway this evening, tearing up the pavement around the manhole and upsetting an express wagon full of trunks which was passing at the time. A large number of pedestrians in the vicinity were greatly frightened, and guests in the Continental Hotel opposite were momentarily panic-stricken. No one was injured, however. Several similar accidents have occurred since the subway was built, and experts are at work trying to devise some way of preventing such dangerous occurrences.

ILLICIT FISHING.

New Bedford, Mass., July 19.—The State police on board the steamer Nellie to-day overhauled the steamers A F. Serrall and Zaconnett, of Newport, R. I., whose crews were fishing for menhaden near West Island, in violation of Massachusetts laws. The crews were out in boats. The Nellie seized the steamers and then the police went after the boats. The captain of the Zaconnett voluntarily got up steam and followed the Nellie in. The captain of the Serrall refused to lift a hand and made the police gather up his men and tow the vessel in. There were twenty-nine men arrested in all. The penalty is the confiscation of the vessels and $200 fine for each man.

ALDERMEN CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION.

Ballston, N. Y., July 17.—The trial of Arthur McQuade, a New York ex-alderman, charged with accepting bribes in connection with the franchise given to the Broadway Surface Railway, and which was transferred to this county by a change of venue, ended to-day with a verdict of acquittal. Several ex-aldermen are now in Canada, having gone there when the charges against them in connection with this same case were first instituted.

FEARFUL RAINSTORM IN OHIO.

Canton, O., July 19.—A rainstorm last night the heaviest ever known, three inches of rain water falling. The railroad track was washed out and trains delayed. Streets and cellars were flooded. The damage in the city and vicinity is estimated at $20,009. Several houses were struck by lightning. A woman named Lafton, near Carrollton, had an eye knocked out and a leg broken and sustained other injuries from which she died in two hours afterwards.

New flannel boating and cricket shirts and coats just received at the Box store, Victoria Crescent.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

"Jack the Ripper" Caught Red-Handed—The Body of a Woman Found Horribly Mutilated.

A Roman Journal Asserts that an Understanding Exists Between Great Britain and Italy.

Parnell to Receive the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh—The Ceremonies to Take Place To-Day.

"JACK THE RIPPER" CAUGHT AT LAST.

London, July 20.—At 3 o'clock this morning the shrieks of a woman were heard near St. George's Buildings in the Whitechapel district. A few minutes after the police caught a man running away, knife in hand. The police then entered the building and found a woman's body terribly mutilated. It is believed that the perpetrator of all "Jack the Ripper" murders has been captured at last.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

London, July 19.—In answer to a challenge from the New York Yacht Club, Lord Dunraven said to-day that he would not send the Valkyrie to America unless the trial races were arranged for champion yachts and the races form an International event. He declared positively that he will not allow his yacht to race with 70-footers for the Paine cup.

AYRESHIRE WINS.

The race for the Eclipse stakes of 1000 sovereigns at the second summer meeting at Sandown Park to-day, was won by Ayreshire, Eldorada second, Seclusion third.

PAPER SYNDICATE.

The Paper Manufacturers' Syndicate has been nearly perfected. A capital of £1,500,000 is about guaranteed. The price of paper will advance about 5 per cent. as a result of the formation of the trust.

SALISBURY VS. O'BRIEN.

London. July 19.—The libel suit brought by W. A. O'Brien against Lord Salisbury, came up for trial to-day. O'Brien was placed upon the stand and testified that he had never incited to murder or robbery, either in his newspaper *United Ireland*, or in his public speeches. He was rigidly cross-examined by Sir Edward Clark, counsel for Salisbury, who tried to show that Mr. O'Brien's language justified the premier's charge.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

Paris, July 19.—The International Labor Congress in session here to-day passed a series of resolutions very sweeping in their scope. Among other things the resolutions demand universal maximum of 8 hours for a day's labor. One holiday every week and universal suppression of all labor by children under 14 years of age.

ARREST OF A POSSIBLE "RIPPER."

London, July 19.—The man whom the police have in custody on suspicion that he is the perpetrator of the Whitchapel horrors, was arrested before daylight this morning. A policeman's attention having been drawn to him through his drunken talk which appeared to indicate that he had some knowledge of the last Whitechapel murder; he was allowed sufficient time to sober off, after which he was closely questioned by the police, but his answers did not confirm the suspicion that he might be the murderer. The first impulse of the officers was to release him; they were, however, so greatly impressed with the accurate knowledge the prisoner showed of all the details of the circumstances of the entire series of the Whitechapel atrocities that they sought counsel of their superiors at the Central Station. From there orders were promptly sent to hold the prisoner until the truth or falsity of his story could be positively determined, and he is now detained at the Leman Street Station and strongly guarded.

PARNELL IN EDINBUGH.

Edinburgh, July 19—Parnell arrived in Edinburgh to day to receive the freedom of the city, the ceremonies in connection with which takes place to-morrow. Parnell is accompanied by Justin McCarthy, Thomas Sexton, Wm. O'Brien and Tim Healey. The party were received at the station by an enthusiastic crowd who followed them all the way to the hotel, cheering vociferously. In the evening an impromptu meeting of workingmen was held in the open air and Parnell and others addressed them. All were loudly applauded.

ACTION OF SWISS POLITICAL REFUGEES DISCUSSED.

Paris, July 19.—The Congress of the Marxist Society continued its session to-day and spent most of the time in listening to the speeches of delegates. Morris, from England, delivered an address pointing out in roseate hues the progress which Socialism is making in England, and declaring that although Englishmen in high places might continue to deride and revile the little band of Reformers who had sprung up in their kingdom, yet they were little by little absorbing the essence of the Socialistic Creed, and carrying Socialism into practical politics to a degree that Socialists themselves scarcely dreamed of half a dozen years ago. The subject of the recent appointment by the Swiss Government of a new official to deal with exiled reformers on Swiss soil was widely discussed, and the Swiss delegates announced their determination to demand of the Government that their action be submitted to a popular vote for approval or disapproval.

A STIR IN THE COMMONS.

London, July 19.—The statement printed in the Roman newspaper *l'Opinione* on Tuesday caused quite a little stir in the Commons to-day. That sheet makes the positive assertion that a definite understanding exists between the British Government and that of Italy, that in case of war between France and Italy the British and Italian armies shall cooperate for offensive operations, as well as for defence. The article further says that when a year ago, a French attack upon Spezzia was feared, the British Mediterranean squadron was held in readiness to assist the Italian war-ships to defend that port. In the House to-day Mr. Labouchere read a translation of *l'Opinione's* article and demanded of the Government what truth there was in the statements. Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that the Government, in the event of war, could be free to take whatever course seemed most advisable, but that no engagements whatever of the sort referred to in the article read had been entered into. As to the alleged arrangement for co-operation with Italy in the defence of Spezzia, Sir James could only say that the Government never had any reason to anticipate that an attack would be attempted by France upon that port.

Labouchere still persisted and asked the Government to state what truth there was in the statements of the paper, but Sir James declined to make any further answers.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN WIN.

London, July 19.—At Wimbledon today, in shooting for minor prizes in the Steward contest, seven shoots at 200 yards, the Americans did some good shooting, Farrow making the top score, 33 out of a possible 35. Edes, Sergeant Bull, Doyle and Hinman made 31 each, and Johnston, Merrill and Bullstead 31 each.

THE QUEEN VERY REASONABLE.

London, July 19.—It is stated that the Queen's demands on behalf of Prince Albert Victor and Princess Louise, which have been submitted to the Committee on Regal Grants, are so reasonable that Gladstone, who is a member of the Committee, expresses delight at her moderation. The Committee will be ready to submit their report to the House on Monday. Although the Committee is composed of members of all shades of political opinion, their report is practically unanimous, there being only one objector, Mr. Labouchere.

3000 MORE KNIGHTS.

Chicago, July 19.—The Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor at this morning's session granted a charter to the Ship Caulkers' and Carpenters' National Trade Assembly. This means an accession of about 3000 members for the Knights, 1500 of them being already organized.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Harvey, aud her son Robert, went to Victoria yesterday.

James Harvey, Jr., returned from Trinity College last night by the steamer Dunsmuir.

P. Jamieson and his daughter went to Victoria yerterday.

Dr. Hartman, dentist, returned to Victoria yesterday.

Geo. Gibbs and wife returned by the noon train yesterday.

S. M. Robins, Supt. of the V. C. Co., returned yesterday.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

G H. Baker, Seattle; C Meacham, do; and D Scales.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

W Snenarton, Victoria, and W Pinder, C E, Victoria.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

W Robinson, Portland; W R Kelsall, San Francisco; John Wulfjohn, Vancouver; D R Harris, Victoria; N Hespeller, Tacoma, and J Vaughan, Liverpool, Eng.

CHEMAINUS NEWS.

Joseph Livinyer met with a painful accident yesterday while shifting some belts in the mill, but happily he is progressing favorably under the skilful surgical treatment of "Dr." W. Jack.

A new lodge is to be started in Chemainus called the "Mutilated Lambs." Their number is increasing rapidly as several are flocking in from the surrounding country daily.

Our Postmaster left on a flying visit to Nanaimo last Saturday returning the following evening. It is rumored that he purchased all the dancing shoes in that city in expectation of the Hospital picnic.

A marriage is expected shortly in high life. Both the happy ones are well known in Chemainus.

Dan McGilvray, formerly of the E. & N. R.R., while out prospecting for a new flume for the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, came across a large bear. but after taking stock of the size of the brute concluded not to fire, and left *ursa major* to pursue his own devises.

A WARNING.

The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from diseases of the Throat and Lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone, without exception receives vast numbers of Tubercle Germs into the system and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing Consumption and to the head, causing Catarrh. Now all is dangerous, and if allowed to proceed will in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may lose life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your Throat, Lungs or Nostrils obtain a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup It will give you immediate relief.

Cricket.

The following is the team selected to play against the field to-day: Capt. J. H. Horthornthwaite, Dr. Praeger, H. Cooper, J. W. Creighton, E. B. Paul, E. Potts, Hodgson, S. Thompson, Miller, Dixon, H. Johnson. Game to commence at 3 o'clock sharp. The "field" to be composed of members of the club only.

Bringing Things to a Close.

The beginning of the end. The public will bear in mind that if they want to make their purchases of dry goods at cost price, they will have to be quick, as Mr. Bullock is negotiating for the sale of his valuable business. jy13-tf

DR. A. C. WEST, DENTIST,

Of Victoria, will be in Nanaimo on the 10th of each month and remain three days. Office Private Parlor, Central Hotel. jy10-1m

Ice Cold Milk Shake at Pimbury's. *

THE :: NANAIMO :: COURIER

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889.

Mr. James O'Neil is authorized on behalf of the Nanaimo COURIER to canvass for subscriptions, advertising, receive payments and give receipts for the same in the city of Victoria.

Mr. John Currie is authorized on behalf of the Nanaimo COURIER to canvass for subscriptions, receive payments and give receipts for the same in Wellington.

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

There is, we believe, a growing section of the people, both in Canada and Australia who think that a Governor appointed by the Home Government is somewhat of an anachronism, and that each Colony should be allowed to choose its own Chief Magistrate. We believe that were such a course to be allowed by the Imperial Cabinet it would very speedily prove the beginning of the end, so far as the connection between England and her offshoots is concerned. Frequently within the last twenty years have various British Colonies shown by their conduct upon this or that question of importance, how eminent is the need in which they stand of a sensible and courageous Governor to stem the puerilities of their respective Ministries. The agitation at present going on in certain quarters to gain what is popularly known as "Commercial Union," between Canada and the United States, without doubt places the Home Government in a very awkward position. Its members can scarcely pretend to offer counsel in a matter in which they themselves may be supposed to have a prime interest, though from what we actually know of the opinions held by leading English statesmen, we are led to infer that the consummation of such an union would be tantamount to the severance of the tie—which however slight—still serves to connect the Dominion with Great Britain. It is not so very long since, that we read with what volume and force the appointment of Sir HENRY BLAKE as Governor, was resisted by Queensland. We were told at the time that this strong protest was merely owing to the Irish faction in the Colony, and the jealousy which its inhabitants entertained towards New Zealand, fired by what they considered to be the preference shown to that Colony by the appointment of a real, live lord in the person of the Earl of ONSLOW, whilst they, forsooth! must be put off with a mere Knight. But the true basis of this Colonial dissatisfaction is more ominous to the authority of England than any momentary discontent. We have drawn attention more than once before, to the growth of the movement in our Colonies towards independence. Perhaps, among all England's possessions, this movement is the strongest in Queensland. Her Prime Minister is an avowed Separatist, and is also the mouthpiece of a party which conceals is purposes under the attractive title of "Young Australia." The "Young Australia" party is now to Australia generally, what the "Young Ireland" party was not long ago to the British Isles; without the poesy or imaginative enthusiasm, but with more determined resolve to attain their end of independence, and pertinacity and activity in accentuating the forces of separation. We can fully understand the inner meaning of the recommendation of the United Australian Colonies, that "in their opinion Governors should be selected from that class of public men who would be called upon to assist in the government of the Empire, and that a Colonial Government should be informed of any such intended appointment before it is actually made". The somewhat ambiguous phrase, "that class of public men who would be called upon to assist in the government of the Empire," was explained to mean persons who have served in some high office or in the Imperial Parliament. Englishmen in the Colonies appear to cherish an esteem and profound respect for members of the Imperial Parliament which is not always shared by Englishmen who reside closer to the precincts of Westminster. We venture to affirm that those who are best acquainted with the requirements of our Colonial Empire would be the last to countenance the choice of Colonial Governors being restricted to those who aspire to, or even have enjoyed, high Parliamentary office in Great Britain. It is most important that a Colonial appointment should not be the mere result of the exigencies of party. It would not, if desirable, be easy to induce men well in the running for a front place in English politics to abandon their surroundings and court oblivion. But it is not desirable to rob the Imperial Parliament and Ministry of the British Empire, in whose hands is presumed to rest the welfare of Colonial as of English society, of their best men; and it is not desirable to appoint men of an inferior sort to such important posts as the governorships of the greater colonies. These are not the only objections to this proposal of Australia. It would be a gross injustice that those who have proved themselves of administrative worth and capacity in the colonial service should be debarred advancement merely because they lack the not altogether solid distinction of being candidates for the higher honours of a Parliamentary career. Surely men who have shown themselves competent to direct the actual government of a colony, are better qualified to be governors than politicians of the second rank. The efficiency of all branches of the Imperial service depends upon the probability of able men, by transacting the business of minor posts with diligence, rising to positions of honour. Be this as it may, thinking men will readily admit that the colonial outlook is troubled; and it will require tact and concession on the part of the Government at home to secure without friction the chain of mutual interests which connects her with her possessions abroad, and to retard the progress of the ideas of the "Young Australia" and the Separatist party in her colonies.

MR. GLADSTONE ON "THE STUMP"

Mr. GLADSTONE during his progress in the West of England, first promised a majority of 111 in favor of Home Rule for Ireland at the next election. Shortly afterwards we notice he saw fit to reduce this estimate—though a master of figures—89 being at Weymouth, the corrected and revised edition. Again unkind critics appear to have convinced the famous "Stumper" that a majority of 58 is all he can hope to have. To read the political speeches of "the old gentleman," as the G. O. M. appears to be called throughout the West of England, reminds one forcibly of toothless gums. Still Mr. GLADSTONE is not easily silenced or daunted—everybody grants—and, with good organization, tattling newspaper correspondents, an interminable supply of talk on his own part, a liberal use of the arts of Mr. Perker—such as kissing babies, eating strawberries in public, making brilliant remarks about umbrella protection, about the number of hairs on Mr. GLADSTONE's own head, and the sufferings which his voice has undergone in the service of his country—there has not lacked matter in his progress from Tory South Hants to Radical Cornwall. Nor, doubtless, will there be lack on the way back again. It is certainly rather startling to find two Gladstonian papers saying, as it would appear of the same speech, the one that it was one "of the finest, the most comprehensive, and the most convincing that he has made for years," the other that "he has seldom made a duller, or one more devoid of interest." His supporters in general have regularly recognised the twenty thousand additional lamps on each occasion, and have discovered attractions positively arranged for the first time by this master of unostentatious holiday-making and of abstinence from self-advertising. To less faithful, but perhaps more critical, souls the speeches seem characteristic enough and mostly good enough for their purpose, their hearers, and the age of their author. As always, and perhaps more than ever, they display that curiously adroit persistence in dragging in allusions and references to matters not the direct subject of the speech, which excites the admiration of some persons and, we fear, the contempt of others.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A NOVEL system of separating butter from milk, without churning, is attracting the attention of numbers of dairymen and other agriculturists of note. It is the invention of Mr. W. Cole, of Melbourne, who has secured patents for the process in Australia and Europe. The process is very simple, merely consisting of forcing air through the cream, when, in the course of about half an hour or less, the butter rises to the surface, and the buttermilk is drawn off from below; the butter is washed by pouring water upon it, which is drawn off in the same way and salted by brine. The apparatus consists of an air tight receptacle resembling an empty water tank, from the top of which is a pipe leading to the base of the cylinder containing the cream. Water is let into the receptacle and forces the air through the pipe into the cream, and without any manual labor besides turning the taps and stirring occasionally, butter of a most excellent quality is produced, even from sour or polluted cream. The air is made to pass through a filter between the tank and the cream, which deprives it of dust and microbes. The system has also the advantage of depriving the butter of any disagreeable odor which the cream may have imbibed from the cows feeding on lucerne, turnips, or any other strong smelling provender.

A LARGE agriculturist residing in Montana writes to a London paper as follows: "Nearly every Englishman who comes to this country seems to be imbued with the desire to farm; it matters not, in many cases, that he knows nothing about farming or manual labor, which in this country are synonymous terms: still he appears to think if he gets hold of a piece of land he will in some way, and by some means, make a fortune in a few years. Now the truth is that in the United States no one works harder and makes less money than the farmer, who is frequently the sole proprietor and loborer combined, and in any case does the largest part of the work, for he must always set a good example to his hired help, who will generally follow, but seldom lead. What I wish to point out is, that a man with a common average education and an ordinary intellect can turn these to better account than choosing an avocation in which men who have little of either will still be his superior. I am not here speaking of the English farmer or mechanic, for they, as a rule, follow the occupation to which they have been raised, and make better success here than in the 'old country;' but it is to the young Englishman that comes to this country without any trade or business knowledge, who would be happier and more contented, after the novelty wore off, if he had chosen some other occupation than that of agriculture. It would be an advantage to every emigrant, personally and socially, if upon leaving England he would make up his mind that, should this country prove satisfactory to his desires, he will then call it home. Let him put away that proverbial idea of returning a rich man in three, or, at the most, five, years, for this is sure to be doomed to disappointment; and, even if it were not, the average Englisman is supposed to have a somewhat greater sense of justice than the 'Heathen Chinee.' Let him remember after all that the chief difference between himself and the American is that he is an Englishman who came over a little later than what we are pleased to call Americans." We think the advice should apply equally to those persons who come to British Columbia wiih similar intentions.

FIRST BANK

—ESTABLISHED IN—

City OF Nanaimo

BANK OF

British Columbia.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1862.)

CAPITAL : : $2,500,000

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

LONDON OFFICE—28 Cornhill, ondon. Branches at San Francisco, Portland, Or., Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver, Nanaimo and Kamloops.

Agents and Correspondents:

IN CANADA—The Bank of Montreal and branches.

UNITED STATES—Agents Bank of Montreal, 59 Wall Street, New York: —Bank of Montreal, Chicago.

UNITED KINGDOM—Bank of British Columbia, 28 Cornhill, London: National Provincial Bank of England: North and South Wales Bank; British Linen Company's Bank; Bank of Ireland.

India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Corporation—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, Bank of Australasia. Commercial Bank Co., of Sydney.

MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA—London Bank o Mexico and South America.

Telegraphic Transfers and Remittances to and from all points can be made through this Bank at current rates.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway.

TIME CARD No. 10.

TO TAKE EFFECT AT 8:20 A. M. ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, 1889, TRAINS RUN ON PACIFIC STANDAR

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN.

No. 1 Passenger. DAILY.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday's and Sunday's	No. 6 Passenger Saturday night only	STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Saturday's and Sunday's	No. 5 Passenger Saturday's only.
			Victoria	Ar. 7.00	P. M.
			Russell's Victoria W.	" 6.56	Ar. 8000
Ar. 1.04			Esquimalt	" 6.46	
" 1.00			Goldstream	" 21	
" 12.50			Shawnigan Lake		
" 12.23 p.m.			Cobble Hill		
" 11.28			McPherson's		
" 11.16			Koksilah		
" 10.59			Duncan's		
" 10.47			Somenos		
" 10.42			Chemainus		
" 10.32			Nanaimo		
		P. M.	Nanaimo		P. M.
D		Dc. 10.30	Wellington		Ar. 7.45
A		Ar. 10.45			Dc. 7.45
Dc. 8.00 a. m.					

GOING SOUTH. READ DOWN.

No. 2 Passenger. DAILY.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday's and Sunday's	No. 6 Passenger Saturday night only	STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger. DAILY.	No. 5 Passenger Saturday's and Sunday's
Dc. 8.20 a.m.	Dc. 3.32 p.m.		Nanaimo	Ar. 1.04	Ar. 7.00
" 8.24	" 3.36		Nanaimo	" 1.00	" 6.56
" 8.34	" 3.46		Cobble Hill	" 12.50	" 6.46
" 9.10	" 4.11		Shawnigan Lake	" 12.23 p.m.	" 21
" 9.56	" 5.06		Goldstream	" 11.28	
" 10.08	" 5.16		Koksilah	" 11.16	
" 10.25	" 5.31		Duncan's	" 10.59	
" 10.37	" 5.41		Somenos	" 10.47	
" 10.42	" 5.46		Chemainus	" 10.42	
" 10.52	" 5.56		Nanaimo	" 10.32	
" 11.18	" 6.18		Nanaimo		
		P. M.	Nanaimo		P. M.
Ar. 12.20 p.m.		Dc. 10.30	Wellington	D	Ar. 7.45
Dc. 12.29				A	Dc. 7.45
Ar. 12.44	Ar. 7.31	Ar. 10.45		Dc. 8.00 a. m.	

ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Return tickets will be issued between al, points for a single fare good for return Monday.

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

No return tickets issued for a single fare when such fare is 25 cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

R. DUNSMUIR, President;
JOS. HUNTER, General Superintendent;
H. K. PRIOR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

The Steamer

R. DUNSMUIR

Leaves Vancouver for Nanaimo on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2:15 p.m., on the arrival of the Eastern mails.

Leaves New Westminster for Nanaimo Mondays and Wednesdays at 7 a.m.

Returning,

Leaves Nanaimo for Vancouver Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
Leaves Nanaimo for New Westminster Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m.

P. GABLE,

Cigar :-: Manufacturer,

Bastion St.,

NANAIMO, B. C.

Encourage Home Industry!

Smoke the celebrated "Nanaimo Enterprise" cigar. Best in the Market.

Encourage home industry.
Ap 24

TEAMING.

ORDERS FOR DRAYAGE OR TEAMING left at the Excelsior Bakery, Commercial street, or Mansou's store, Haliburton street, will receive rompt attention at moderate rates.

A. ANDERSON,
Albert Street,
Nanaimo, B.C.

April 6—tf

New Dairy & Creamery

BUTTER

In small tubs, suitable for Families and Hotels.

—ALSO—

Fruit Jars

Of all sizes, for sale by

A. R. JOHNSTON

& COMPANY.

CALDWELL & LEWIS,

—THE—

Fashionable : Tailors

CALDWELL & LEWIS,

Commercial Street - Nanaimo, B. C.
ap13-1m

WANTED.

A waitress at once. Apply Delmonico Hotel. tf

OCCIDENTAL H

Opposite E. & N. R. R. Depot.
Strictly First-Class.
Sample rooms for travellers.
Only first-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

JOHN DECKER & CO.
mch22-tf

Cosmopolitan Market,

Commercial Street, Nanaimo, B. C.

E. QUENNELL.

—ALWAYS—

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF THE FINEST

MEATS AND VEGETABLES

IN THE MARKET.

Free Deliveerv to All Parts of the City.

Photographs! Photographs!!

The undersigned is prepared to take first-class Cabinet Photos for $3.00 per dozen. Views of residences and all kinds of viewing at reduced prices. And to keep money from going to other cities will take payment in trade from any business man in the city.

JOHN SAMPSON,
Photo Artist.

Globe : Hotel.

FRONT ST., NANAIMO.

Good accommodations. Fine view of the Bay. Only first-class brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars supplied.
jv4-tf NICHOLSON & SCOTT, Props.

NOTICE,

ALL OVERDUE ACCOUNTS DUE TO the undersigned are requested to be paid, otherwise they will be handed to a solicitor for collection.

J. H. PLEACE.

BEFORE BUILDING, CALL ON

J. B. NORGATE,

Architect and Mechanical Engineer.

DRAWINGS FOR PATENT OFFICE.

VICTORIA, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWY

Steamer Isabel.

J. BENDRODT - Master.

On and after July 16th, the steamer Isabel will sail as follows, calling at way ports:—

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesday at 7 a m
Leave Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday at 6 a m
Leave Comox for Nanaimo, Thursday at 7 a m
Leave Nanaimo for Comox, Friday at 6 a m
Leave Comox for Nanaimo, Saturday at 7 a m
Leave Nanaimo for Victoria, Sunday at 7 a m

For Freight and Passage apply on board.
Mar 1—tf

QUEEN

Chop and Oyster House,

Long Bridge, Nanaimo, B. C.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

Raw, Fry, Fancy Roast,
Plain Roast, Oyster Loaf,
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FISH : GAME : AND : CHICKEN

ALL KINDS OF ROASTS.

ICE : CREAM.

Open day and night. Meals 25 cents and upwards. Board and Lodging by the day, week or month.

W. H. PHILPOTT, Prop.
ap13-tf

Naas River Oolachan

THIS SEASON'S CATCH IN KITS,

50 lbs. Kegs & Barrels

Delivered to all parts of the City from

GEO. CAVALSKEY,

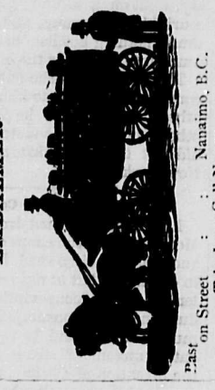
Bullock's Brick Block, Victoria Crescent.

May 14—1 mo

NANAIMO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

1—J H Pleace, Hardware Store.
2—E Quennell, Butcher.
3—E Pimbury, & Co., Druggists and Chemists.
4—Old Flag Inn, J E Jenkins.
5—Nanaimo Hospital.
6—Provincial Government Office.
7—Johnston & Co's Wharf.
8—Shamrock Livery Stables.
9—Railroad or Telegraph Office.
10—Bank of British Columbia.
11—New Vancouver Coal Co.
12—Dr. E A Praeger's Office.
13—Jas Harvey's Store.
14—Commercial Hotel, Sabiston & Wilcox.
15—Hirst Brothers' Store.
16—Johnston & Co's Store.
17—Free Press Printing Office.
18—I. X. L. Livery Stables.
19—Haslem & Lees' Saw Mill.
20—J Mitchel, Soda Water Works.
21—Tom Bell, Fruit Store.
22—City Clerk's Office.
23—J H Hilbert, Cigar Store.
24—Mrs. Ganthier.
26—Dunsmuir & Son's Office, Departure Bay.
27—J Hoskin's Store.
28—Dr. Walkem's Residence, East Wellington.
29—East Wellington Coal Co's Office, East Wellington.
30—John Hilbert, Furniture Dealer.
31—COURIER Office.
32—Walter Wilson's Store.
33—A Mayer & Co.
34—M Manson's Residence.
35—N E P Society's Store.
36—Dr. L. T. Davis' Residence.
37—J Decker, Occidental Hotel.
38—Craig's Blacksmith Shop.
39—B McMillan's Residence.
40—East Wellington Wharf.
41—R Heyland's Residence.
42—E Quennell's Farm.
43—The Delmonico Hotel.
44—T Wall, Wellington Hotel.
45—Central Hotel.
46—J Mahrer's Brewery.
47—J Mahrer's new Residence.
48—P Sabiston's Residence.

JOHN HILBERT,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.



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Telephone Call No. 30.

LELAND HOUSE,

PROUT & INSLEY, Proprietors.

Strictly First-Class. Accommodation for 125 Guests.
Convenient to Railway Station and Steamship Dock.
CORNER OF HASTINGS & GRANVILLE STREETS, VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE

EXELSIOR MARKET

Opposite Italian Hotel, Haliburton Street

R. H. ROWE, Prop.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of

Choice Meat & Vevetables

Meat delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. tf

G. W. BIGGER

VICTORIA, B. C.,

—WILL GIVE—

LIFE SIZE PORTRAITS

—IN—

rayon, Indian Inkor WaterColors

The BEST WORK on the Pacific Coast at

NEW -:- YORK -:- PRICES.

Great Transcontinental Route

Northern Pacific Rail'y

Via the Cascade Division now completed, making it the Shortest, Best and Quickest.

The Dining Car Line. The Direct Route. No Delays, Fastest Trains, Lowest Rates to Chicago and all Points East. Tickets sold to all Prominent points throughout the East and South-East.

THROUGH PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPING CARS.

Reservations can be secured in Advance.

To East-Bound Passengers.

Be careful and do not make a mistake, but be sure to take the

Northern Pacific Railway.

And see that your ticket reads via THIS LINE, St. Paul or Minneapolis, to avoid changes and serious delays occasioned by other routes.

Through Emigrant Sleeping Cars

Run on regular express trains full length of the line. Berths free. Lowest Rates. Quickest Time.

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Freight and Passenger Agent,
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Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
121 First St., cor. Washington,
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CITY MARKET.

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Conseantly on hand a full assortment of Choice Meats and Vegetables.

Shipping supplied at short notice.

Peck's Hotel,

EAST WELLINGTON

T. E. PECK, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

E. V. BODWELL

Real Estate Broker,

And General Agent, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.

City Property, Suburban Property and Farm Lands for sale on best terms.

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CORNER CORDOVA & CAMBIE STS.
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A JONES,

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GOVERNMENT STREET,

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WANTED.

A house in the middle ward with five rooms, in good locality. Address "M. M." COURIER Office.

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New and Second-Hand

GOODS.

All Kinds of Goods Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

VICTORIA CRESCENT,
Opposite Provincial Hotel.

J. A. Bittancourt.

Contractor and Builder.

:-: REPAIRS. :-:

OFFICES AND SHOP FITTING A SPECIALTY.

NANAIMO, B. C., P. O. Box, 189.

May 15—1 mo

Palace Hotel.

NANAIMO, B. C.

The Only FIRST-CLASS HOUSE In The City.
Sample Room for use of Commercial Travellers.

D. MORALLO, Prop.

Garesche Green & Co.

BANKERS,

Victoria, B. C.

A general Banking business transacted. Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts on the Eastern Provinces, Great Britain and the United States. Collections promptly attended to. Agents for Wells, Fargo & Company.

HENRY J. CRESSWELL,

ARCHITECT,

AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,

6 BASTION SQUARE, VICTORIA, B. C.

J. L. CAWTHORNE,

OF THE

Lansdowne Brewery

has engaged a man rom San Francisco and is now with his new outfit ready to to serve the public with the very best Beer, Ale and Porter.

ROYAL :-: HOTEL

COMMERCIAL ST

The Largest and Best Hotel in th City.
R. WATKINS - - - PROP
NANAIMO, B.C.

Just Arrived!

THIS SEASON'S CATCH

300 Kits, Kegs and Half-Barrels

OOLACHANS.

San Juan and Saanich Lime, Portland cement, laster of Paris and Brick. For sale by

A. R. JOHNSTON & CO.
May 15—1 mo

POODLE DOG RESTAURANT

NANAIMO, B. C.

P. Jamieson, Prop.

Oysters, Cakes, Jellies, Ice Cream, Blanc Mange, &c, The only White Labor Restaurant in Town. Meals from 25 cents up.

UNION CREDIT AND PROTECTIVE Association—Headquarters, 455 Main street, Winnipeg, Man. For collection of old and worthless accounts any where in the world, and no charge if not collected. O. E. COLLINS, Manager and Treasurer. S. PERRY MILLS, Solicitor, Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE.

All my debtors are herewith warned that unless they pay what amount of money they owe me within the time specified in yesterday's paper, they will be sued at the next County Court.

JAMES HARVEY.

—THE—

NANAIMO COURIER

Published every morning except

MONDAY

—AT—

Nanaimo, B.C.

This paper is a live exponent of the interest of

Nanaimo and Vicinity

And is thoroughly

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS!

It contains all the Latest

Telegraphic Dispatches

—AND—

LOCAL NEWS

Dished up in readable style, and is distributed early each morning so that everyone can have it at the breakfast table.

CORRESPONDENTS

In every part of the

PROVINCE!

And all the latest events of public interest are promptly transmitted. Every question of public importance discussed without

FEAR, FAVOR OR PARTIALITY!

—HAVING—

A LARGE CIRCULATION

Its advantage as an

Advertising Medium

IS APPARENT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Per Year, - - - - $10 00
Per Month, - - - - 1 00
Per Week, - - - - 25 Cts

—THE—

COURIER

Printing & Publishing Co.,

(LIMITED.)

WORTH THEIR WEIHT IN GOLD.

Holloway's Pills & Ointment

THIS INCOMPARABLE MEDICINE has secured for itself an imperishable fame throughout the world for the alleviation and cure of most diseases to which humanity is heir.

THE PILLS

Purify, regulate and improve the quality of the blood. They assist the digestive organs, cleanse the STOMACH & BOWELS, increase the secretory power of the Liver, brace the nervous system, and throw into the circulation the pure elements for sustaining and repairing the frame.

Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone they have been restored to health and strength after every other means have proved unsuccessful

THE OINTMENT

Will be found invaluable in every Household in the cure of open Sores, Hard Tumors, BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, COUGHS, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, and all disorders of the Throat and Chest, as also Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and every kind of Scin Diseases.

Manufactured ouly at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.), London, and sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. 11s., 22., and 33s. each Box and Pot.

BEWARE OF AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pot and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

THEY NEVER CARRY MONEY

PROMINENT ACTRESSES EMPLOY PRIVATE FISCAL AGENTS.

Mrs. Langtry Has a Privy Chamberlain. Smithers Keeps the Accounts, Checks Up the Bills and Goes from Store to Store with a Pocketful of Cash.

Soubrettes and leading ladies frequently lose their diamonds and other valuables, either by theft or through carelessness, if the reports given to the public by managers and press agents are true, but it is very seldom that an actress loses any money. The reason is that very few of the actresses of highest rank carry any money, as a rule. It is a well known fact that Adelina Patti rarely handles any cash excepting a few gold pocket pieces or charms, and that wherever she goes on a shopping tour her private secretary follows her with a pocketful of bank notes to pay the bills.

It is apparently a pet ambition of nearly every leading actress to open a personal bank account, but very few of them have any considerable sum of money in their pocketbooks, even when the bank balances are heaviest. Insignificant purchases are delivered C. O. D. The Germans are usually very methodical in the matter of settling little bills. Mme. Kalich-Lehman generally takes a memorandum of what she has bought, saying that she will forward the money in the course of an hour or so, and within the time fixed a messenger makes his appearance and cancels the indebtedness.

DON'T KNOW HOW A GREENBACK LOOKS.

Mrs. Langtry has a business like way of paying the many small bills she daily incurs for odds and ends. She has had thousands of dollars placed to her credit during the past six or eight years, but she has as little knowledge of what a greenback or a national bank bill looks like as a child. It is said that she is superstitious about handling money. All that she pretends to carry is a long, knitted purse, filled with silver coins, which are carried more for ornament than use. All her little bills are attended to by her factotum, Smithers. It is difficult to define the exact office Smithers holds. He plays minor parts in Mrs. Langtry's company and he purchases all the new scenery, but he likes to be known as the privy chamberlain to her ladyship.

Smithers' task is not an easy one by any means. He has to be out of bed early every morning to carry out the orders of his mistress, who generally has planned a full day's work for him on the night previous. A long list of purchases is carefully jotted down, and when the memorandum bills have been obtained from the stores at which the goods were bought, and the items are checked off, they are turned over to Smithers. Then comes a tedious succession of visits to the places where Mrs. Langtry has called, and Smithers' geographical knowledge of Manhattan island is so complete that it would insure him a lucrative position as an expert guide or courier.

During the first week of every month a morning is set apart for the auditing of the more important accounts, but checks are only given to reputable tradesmen, and then seldom for smaller amounts than $250. It is disagreeable to Mrs. Langtry to be asked, as she is almost every day, for an indorsement of a face powder or something of the sort, which she may never use. She is determined never to sign a check which may be used as an advertisement of her patronage. This whim adds to Smithers' duties, for his list of calls is necessarily increased, and it is very nigh nightfall on "pay day" before his labors are ended.

SMITHERS ON SETTLING DAY.

It is, however, on the eve of Mrs. Langtry's departure from the city that Smithers is overloaded with business. Then he is obliged to hurry around to get all the petty accounts together. He makes his first appeal to the newsdealer around the corner, for, from past experience, he knows that the man is the most dilatory individual with whom he ever had any business transactions. He tries to coax, and then to command, and generally ends with an appeal: "Well, my dear fellah, hurry up your score, like a good chappy, for the madam is going away, you know, and you can't get your money, you know."

To which his listener will reply, "That's all right, old man. I'm not afraid; she's good for any amount."

Then Smithers goes to hurry up the milk merchant in the same block who has a little account. Then he must travel to Harlem, to hunt up some market gardener. Then he remembers that the bank closes at 3 p. m., and he has to make good time to get the currency for a check he has in his pocket, with which to pay the wages of the servants. The sun has disappeared below the horizon before Smithers' work is done.

Smithers is not alone in his calling. Many other actresses high in the profession employ personal fiscal agents and save themselves the bother of handling money. In fact, a privy chamberlain is the latest fad for stage people who can afford the luxury. Smithers likes his position and says he wouldn't exchange places with any of his comrades.—Alpha in New York Star.

A "Vender of Paternity."

A peculiar case which is now before the civil tribunal of the Seine has brought into prominence a most extraordinary scion and specimen of nobility who is a genuine count by birth and title, but has been by turns a captain in the imperial guards, a policeman, a costermonger, a croque mort, or "funeral mute," and, strangest of all, a "vender of paternity." This last profession requires some explanation. Some time ago the son of a once famous lady of the lyric stage, but whose paternal parentage is a mystery of the past, fell in love with an attractive young person of facile manners and customs, who wanted him to marry her, knowing that his putative father had settled a considerable fortune on him. The young man's mother, of course, vehemently objected to the match, and, in order to defeat his maternal parent, the son had recourse to the count-officer-policeman-costermonger-croque mort, who, for a mere trifle of fifty francs, consented to pass as the father of the amorous suitor of the engaging damsel with the facile manners. The count went to the mayor's office with two witnesses to sign various documents, in which he agreed to sanction the marriage of his alleged son, but he was recognized by an old policeman. The suspicions of the authorities being aroused, inquiries were made and the trick was discovered.—London Telegraph.

A Special Rate.

Mr. Choate, president of the Old Colony Railroad company, believes there is, in homely praise, more than one way to kill a cat. A wrecked ship, bearing the date of 1626, was recently dug up on Cape Cod and given to the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth. "Can't you ship it to us over your road free?" they asked him. "No—o," he said, "I'm afraid I can't. The interstate law won't let me. But," he added, reflectively, "what did you say the date was? 1626? Oh, then we can fix it. I can make a special tariff for ships and marine articles manufactured previous to 1627!" And under the "special tariff" the venerable hulk went free.—San Francisco Argonant.

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Vp 28-tf

FLOWERS AND EMBLEMS.

THEIR HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCES.

The Violet That "Will Return in the Spring"—The German Emperor and the Blue Cornflower—How the Plantagenets Secured Their Names.

The violet was chosen by the adherents of Napoleon as their badge during his exile in Elba (1814-15). Meeting a stranger, one would ask, "Almez-vous la violette?" (Do you love the violet?) An ignorant person might answer simply, "Oui." (Yes.) But one in the secret would add, "Bien!" (well!) and would receive the countersign, "Elle reviendra au printemps." (It will return in the spring).

From the time of his departure Napoleon was toasted as Corp. or Gen. Violet. His friends wore rings and ribbons of violet color. A popular design was a group of violets so drawn that a practiced eye could discover in two large ones the likenesses of Napoleon and Marie Louise, while a smaller one displayed the features of their son, "the King of Rome." After the battle of Waterloo the wearing of violets was considered treasonable. It has been well said of the flower that, "springing in obscurity, and retaining its perfume in death, it was a wonderful emblem of him who rose from the valleys of Corsica to the throne of the golden lilies, and whose name has been a spell of power long after he ceased to breathe the air of earth."

THE MOTHER AND THE CORNFLOWER.

The fondness of the late Emperor William of Germany for the blue cornflower has caused it to be commonly known by the name of Kaiserblume (the Emperor's flower). It was associated with tender memories of his noble mother, Louisa of Prussia. Her enemy, Napoleon, expressed his opinion of her talents when he characterized her as "the only man in the family," and said on hearing the news of her death: "The King of Prussia has lost his best minister." When fleeing to Memel with her children after the battle of Jena, an incident to the carriage obliged them to halt while by the roadside. To divert the minds of hungry children from the thoughts of their discomfort, she set them to gathering the cornflowers, and made garlands to decorate their heads, singing the while old ballads and telling stories. It was a scene which William never forgot, and that was a proud day when he humbled the power of the country from which she had endured so much; and the old monarch in the glories of his triumph was heard to murmur: "My mother, thou art avenged."

Long ago, when surnames were rare and changing, the haughty family of Plantagenet took their name from the broom, plante-de-genet. It is said that one of the early counts of Anjou did penance by receiving a severe flagellation, and adopted for his badge the broom plant from which the whips were made, that thus he might be ever reminded of the punishment which is sure to follow sin. We have the choice of adopting a more pleasant story—that Geoffrey, of Anjou, the husband of "Dame Maud," daughter of Henry I of England, when climbing a steep pass was much impressed by the sight of the broom plants clinging to the stones. "See," cried he, "that golden flowered plant, so firmly rooted among the rocks, and giving support to the soil! That humble flower shall henceforth be my cognizance."

ROSE, THISTLE AND SHAMROCK.

Nations, as well as individuals, have had their emblem flowers. The rose was centuries ago the chosen flower of England, and the white and the red were the badges of the two rival branches of the Plantagenet family, the houses of York and Lancaster. At the time of the happy union of their claims in the marriage of Henry of Richmond with Elizabeth of York it is said that a rose of mingled colors sprang miraculously into being; it combined the hues of the "bleeding rose" of one race and "the pale and maiden blossom" of the other. Such a rose is still in existence, and is known as the "York and Lancaster rose."

Scotland's national flower, the thistle, bears the proud motto whose truth her foes have often proved, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one injures me with impunity). Tradition tells us the emblem was chosen in memory of its service long ago during an invasion of the Danes. They had planned a night attack, and as they stole in the darkness toward the Scottish camp one of them inadvertently stepped upon a thistle. Losing command of himself, he uttered a cry of pain. This aroused the sleeping Scots, who sprung to arms and routed the enemy.

Old legends tell us that St. Patrick, finding it hard to convince his hearers concerning the doctrine of the Trinity, gathered a trefoil, and took the threefold leaf as an illustration, wherefore the supernatural power attributed to a threefold leaf, and hence the adoption of the national emblem:

Chosen leaf
Of bard and chief,
Old Erin's native shamrock.
—Harper's Bazar.

Kane's Car Brake.

Mr. George O. Kane, of No. 193 Thurbus avenue, Providence, R. I., is the patentee of an improved brake for railroad cars in which the brake shoe is applied to the track instead of to the wheel of the car. By this method the wear upon the wheels from friction with the shoe and sliding on the track is avoided. The entire weight of the loaded car bearing upon the brake shoe brings the car and train to a sudden stop. Two pairs of oppositely arranged brake shoes are pivoted at one end to a depending frame on each side of the car, the other end of each shoe being connected with the lower extremity of a toggle joint. The upper arms of the toggle joints are pivoted to the car frames, while the joints are attached to opposite ends of the brake beams, so that when the brake beams are made to approach one another, the angle of the toggle joint is increased and the shoe is lowered onto the track. Between the brake beams fixed upon an immovable frame is pivoted a brake lever, which is united with the brake beams by connecting rods, so that when the brake lever is turned by means of the brake rods, that connect the ends of the lever with the brake on the platform of the car, the two brake beams will be made to approach one another, straightening the toggle joints, and the brakes will be forthwith applied. The rods connecting the brake beam with the brake levers are provided with springs at their outer ends.—Scientific American.

Poe's Cottage.

The cottage formerly occupied by Edgar A. Poe has been offered to the city if a suitable site can be found for it in Central park or any of the new parks. It is a plain two story structure on Fordham Heights, not far from the station. Poe moved here in 1846, and one of his chief literary works during his stay was a series of papers in Godey's Lady's Book on "The Literati of New York," which provoked much sarcastic comment. An article written by Thomas Dunn English enabled Poe to recover $225 and costs. By the end of the year the family were in such distressing circumstances that an appeal for aid was made to the public. Poe's wife died in this cottage Jan. 30, 1847.—New York Home Journal.

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BUT FICKLE FORTUNE SMILED AND HE NOW WEARS PURPLE.

The President of the French Republic Manages to Live on $20,000 a Month. What People Eat and Drink at the Big Balls—The Luxembourg Palace.

For a consideration of 100,000 francs per month, with house rent free, and numerous perquisites, Mons. Carnot consented to assume the responsibilities of chief of the French republic. Before fortune, more fickle in France than elsewhere, smiled on him, his only inheritance was a good historic name—for his father had rendered the state true and laudable service—and his sole encumbrance a wife and small income. Now, a grateful people allow him nearly $20,000 per month for his individual expenses, and a free list, sufficient to cover all outlays for balls, state dinners and receptions. It presupposes unusual tact and strength of character to be launched suddenly from homespun to royal purple without displaying the marks of birthright. No one in Europe receives more graciously than the president. There is a distinguishing personality about him, whether clad in the regalia of the Legion of Honor, standing in the midst of the distinguished men of France, or walking about the grounds of the exposition, conversing with the workmen. There is nothing striking in the face; it is the general bearing of the man that impresses one. He seems to the manor born.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE.

Even though the Elysee, erected by Molet in 1718, has counted among its residents the Comte d'Evroux, the Pompadour, the Duchess of Bourbon, Murat, Napoleon I, Louis Bonaparte, Emperor Alexander I of Russia, the Duke de Berry and Napoleon III, it may be reserved for Carnot to carve out a career of usefulness more enduring than any of these.

The palace is separated from the Champs Elysees by a large, well cared for garden, and but for the memories clustering around it has nothing especial to commend it to the tourist. Two sentinels from the Garde Republicain stand at the main gateway, and but for this the English embassy, a little farther down, might very well be taken for the Palais d'Elysee. The internal arrangements were much improved under Napoleon III, but even yet the home of the president is an exceedingly modest affair. There are scores of private hotels in the immediate vicinity far handsomer in every way. The large drawing room is not as imposing as the one in the White House, and the general reception rooms are not as cheerful and bright as are those of the presidential mansion in Washington. Still, with an excellent service, a fine larder, with the best of wine cellars and a good stable, M. Carnot ekes out a comfortable existence.

Three balls given during the winter are paid for by the city of Paris. To each ball from 4,000 to 6,000 invitations are sent out. Motley is the only wear. Bacchus and Psyche are the Penates that grace the open fireplaces of this magnificent building. Bacchus at the last ball dispensed 90,000 glasses of beer, 1,200 quarts champagne, 1,300 quarts Bordeaux, 4,000 sandwiches, besides equally large quantities of turkey, lobster salad, pate de foie gras, etc., etc. Psyche kept the young people actively employed until 6 in the morning, and the chief of police, who snoozed comfortably in his office, was not called upon to preserve the peace. Floquet, the Blaine of France, the premier and chief of the cabinet, receives a salary of 100,000 francs per year. In addition to this he has a large secret fund at his disposal, upon which he can draw whenever he likes. His drafts upon it are large and frequent.

The president of the senate has only a small salary, but in lieu thereof the government gives him the Palace of the Luxembourg to live in. Up to June, 1791, when the Count of Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII, left it, this had always been a royal residence, having been built for Marie de Medicis. Passing through various stages of state prison, in which were confined Beauharnais, Josephine, Desmoulins, Danton and Robespierre—of the Palais du Directorie, Palais du Consulat, Palais du Senat-Conservateur and Palais du Senat, the Petit-Luxembourg has become the home of the president of the senate until Boulanger, with his war cry of revision, dissolution and constitution, shall create a new order of things.

EXPENSES UNDER THE REPUBLIC.

Relatively, the expenses have decreased very considerably under the republic. The civil list alone has been cut down 20,000,000 francs. Individual extravagance was much more exaggerated under the empire. There was a centralization of wealth as well as of power. Now both wealth and power are more evenly distributed. The general expenses of the country are, of course, larger, because the general necessities are much more urgent. But the general expenses under the republic, in view of the general necessities of a large standing army, an expensive navy, are much less than were the general expenses under the empire, when such necessities were less widespread. The absolute governmental expenses have been cut down over one-quarter, for the budget is not handicapped with a long list of poverty stricken and dissipated aristocracy drawing enormous pensions.

Take the Boulanger-Jacques political campaign as an instance. The entire expense was covered by private subscriptions, not a penny being taken from the public purse. The Republicans in behalf of their candidate, Jacques, expended 1,000,000 francs, while the Boulanger clique paid out somewhat over twice that amount.

Thus nearly $800,000 was put in general circulation in Paris, all of which came from the pockets of Republicans, Royalists and Imperialists. The empire encouraged lavish display among its representatives; the republic enjoins modesty and economy. The expenses of running the foreign office have been diminished one-half. The general expenses of the war department are large, because a standing army of the size that today obtains in France necessitates the expenditure of large amounts. The individual expenses of the general, staff and line offices are very much less than under the empire. Relatively speaking, the budget is less than under the empire, and I am not at all sure that it is not actually less, if we add to the necessary outlay the individual expenses of the emperor's favorites, which were paid for out of the war budget.—Cor. Boston Globe.

Death Rate in England.

The death rate in England for 1888, the statistics of which have recently been published, shows the remarkable fact that it was the lowest average since 1837, when the government first undertook the keeping of accurate records. In 1887 the ratio of deaths was 18.8 to the thousand, and this was the lowest known till that time. But for 1888 a still better showing is made, the ratio being but 17.8 to the thousand. What this decrease in the death rate means can be better understood from the fact that more than half a million persons were alive in England and Wales at the end of 1888 whose deaths would have been recorded during the eight years 1881-88 had the rate of mortality in those years equaled that which prevailed during the ten years 1871-80.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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PAULINE CUSHMAN.

HOW THE FEMALE CONFEDERATE SPY REPAID A FAVOR DONE HER.

One of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff Officers Tells How He Saved an Indiscreet Actress, and of Her Return of the Compliment at a Serious Moment.

Said Capt. Henry Bush, the well known artist, who was a topographical engineer on the staff of Gen. Rosecrans in the Army of the Cumberland to a reporter:

"It was in the autumn of 1861," continued the old topographical engineer, "at Louisville where I first saw the woman who was afterward to come into my life in the most unexpected way. I was then an officer in the First Ohio cavalry, and the colonel of the regiment, the adjutant and myself one night attended the theatre in which Pauline Cushman was playing an engagement. During the performance and near the close the actress came down to the footlights and drank a toast to Jeff Davis. The act was a foolhardy one, but eminently characteristic of Cushman. The result was just about what might have been expected, considering that the house was more than half full of soldiers.

"The insult was instantly resented and a tremendous uproar and row followed. More than a score of men made a rush for the stage, and the entire audience was up and yelling. Our party were in a box and took in the situation at a glance. The soldiers were furious, and the sex of the actress would not have saved her from violence, had we not jumped upon the stage to her rescue. While the colonel and adjutant were endeavoring to quiet the angry, surging mob with speeches, I threw a cloak over Miss Cushman, and hurrying to the stage door, bundled her into a waiting hack and had her safe in the Louisville hotel before the crowd knew she was out of the theatre. Of course the woman was pretty badly scared, and after it was all over realized keenly the peril her foolish act brought her. She was profuse in her thanks for the service rendered her, and promised, as long as I would listen, that she would repay the obligation, it mattered not when or where the opportunity offered.

"The next morning we were ordered to the front, and I saw nothing more of Pauline Cushman, although I often heard she had turned Confederate spy, and that she was serving with the Confederate forces, with whom we were almost daily battling. After the engagement at Stone River, Gen. Rosecrans, to whose staff I had been assigned, made headquarters at Winchester, Tenn. We occupied the Mary Sharp college building for some time, during which I contracted typhoid fever, and became so ill that I was removed to a boarding house kept by a man by the name of Day, which was just across the street from my old quarters. I had scarcely begun convalescing when the army was ordered forward, the objective point being Chicamauga. I was still too sick to go with the staff, but if I remained in Winchester the danger of being gobbled by Confederate guerrillas was great, as the woods surrounding the town were full of them, only awaiting the onward movement of the Union troops to sweep down upon the village and devastate it, but there was no help for it. In the opinion of the surgeon, I was still too weak to be removed in an ambulance, and it was arranged that I was to stay with old man Day and his wife until I was stronger, when it was understood a conveyance would be sent for me.

"About 5 o'clock in the evening, just after the last detachment had marched past my window, I arose from my bed, dressed myself in a new suit of clothes, wrapped up in tissue paper what money I had in my possession, something over $1,800 which I had received a few days before the fever attacked me for a painting I had made of the charge of the First Ohio cavalry at Stone river, and prepared to follow the army, if I could find a conveyance. The exertion of dressing, however, was too much for me, and I was forced to again lie down upon the bed. I lay there resting for, perhaps, an hour, when just about 6 o'clock Mrs. Day came into my room and told me that Dick McCann's guerrillas—the same who murdered Gen. McCook—were approaching the town, and they would, doubtless, search every house to see if any sick or wounded 'Yankees' had been left behind. This was cheering intelligence but I could not get away, and I had about made up my mind to submit to what seemed inevitable—capture—but I didn't want the rascals to get my money so I gave my cash all but $100 to Mrs. Day, and told her to keep it. It had gotten on to near 9 o'clock, and while tea was being prepared I lay down in my room, the door of which opened in a hall leading to the street. In my exhausted condition I was not long in relapsing into an unconscious state, from which I was suddenly aroused by some one knocking on my door.

"I approached the door and demanded why I had been disturbed. 'Let me in,' was the reply, in a woman's voice. This answer only confirmed me in the belief that I had been trapped, and that my betrayer was, possibly, some woman who knew I had not left the town with the army, but I replied as bravely as circumstances would permit: 'I know no woman who has any business with me, so get away from that door or I will shoot through it.' To this threat the answer came: 'For God's sake let me in, and that quickly. I am Pauline Cushman. You did me a service once and I have come to repay it.' This I didn't believe, but I was too weak to longer contend, and I opened the door, through which immediately came Miss Cushman. I recognized her instantly, although she was dressed in male attire and had her beautiful hair cut as close as that of a soldier. I grasped her hands with a flood of questions upon my lips, but she silenced all by saying: 'We have no time for talking now; you must come with me at once.'

"Strange as it may seem I had not a thought of treachery. I instinctively felt that she had come to save me from her friends and to place me into the hands of my own. I tottered to Mrs. Day's room, drank a cup of tea, got my money, all but a $100 bill I compelled her to keep, and dragged myself to the street door, in front of which an old fashioned carryall was standing. With the help of the driver Miss Cushman assisted me into the vehicle, and we were off, whither I neither knew nor cared; I was so near dead by this time that I wouldn't have flipped pennies for the chance of living. Miss Cushman held my head in her lap during that long, rough ride, which consumed the rest of the night, for just as day was breaking over the mountains we entered Deckard's Station. We drove at once to the depot, in front of which a train for Chattanooga was standing. A few hurried words to the official in charge from Miss Cushman secured me a seat in the cars, which were ready to start, and a moment afterward I was kissing the hand of 'the Confederate spy' good-by. She stooped and whispered: 'I never forget those who have dared and done for me, I care not what uniform they wear,' and in the gray light of the morning she slipped away and I never saw her again. I was placed in a hospital and soon recovered to rejoin my command, but never until the bugles of God sound 'recall' for me will I forget Pauline Cushman or cease to love and respect her. Confederate spy though she was, in my heart of hearts she shall ever be a blessed memory."—St. Louis Republic.

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NANAIMO, B. C.

J. E. JENKINS, - Proprietor.

NEW FRUIT STORE!!

T. A Adam and R. Schilling have opened a

NEW FRUIT STORE

on Commercial Street

opposite the Co-operative Store. They will keep nothing but the best stock of Fruits, Temperance Drinks, Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' requisites, Give them a trial and be convinced.

WATCHMAKING.

W. R. ROBERTS.

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Commercial St., Nanaimo, B.C.

Watches and Jewelry bought, sold and repaired.

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses

FINE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,

&c., on hand.

[LIMITED]

TIME TABLE No. 10.

TAKING EFFECT FEBRUARY 1st, 1889.

BURRARD INLET ROUTE.

VICTORIA TO Vancouver and Moodyville daily except Monday, at 4 o'clock.

VANCOUVER TO Victoria, daily, except Monday, at 13:13 o'clock or on the arrival of the C. P. Railway Train.

PUGET SOUND ROUTE.

S.S. PREMIER will leave as follows:—Vancouver 2 p.m., Mondays and Thursdays, returning leaves Seattle Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m., arriving in Vancouver about 6 p.m., this to take effect Thursday, February 9th.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leaves VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock, Tuesdays at 8 o'clock.

Leave NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria and way ports on Monday at 2 p.m., Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.

PLUMPER PASS, Sunday at 7 o'clock.

FRASER RIVER ROUTE.

Steamers for Hope and way ports leave New Westminster every Thursday: For Chilliwhack and way landings every Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer MAUDE leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports once a month.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamship Sardonyx will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports on the First and Fifteenth of each month. Whenever sufficient inducement offers will call at points on the West Coast and Queen Charlotte Islands.

The company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Nanaimo Land Office.

HAWTHORNTHWAITE & CO.

FOR SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT—Seven acres, more or less, very good land, Millstream running through, close to Comox Road. A desirable homestead, minerals included—$1000.

NEWCASTLE TOWNSITE—Lot 68, Block 3 $225 Terms.

Lot 43, block 10, $500 cash.

Lot 8, block 13, $1800 terms. Splendid business site.

Lots 11 and 12, block 6—$1000.

Locations for residences and business sites throughout the city.

Nine blocks in the Syndicate Addition to Port Angeles. Farms in all parts of the Province. d

NOTICE.

AS THE UNDERSIGNED IS RETIRING from business he begs to notify all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts on or before the 30th June proximo. Accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. All persons to whom the undersigned is indebted are requested to hand in their claims for payment, on or before the above mentioned dates.

JAS. HARVEY.

Nanaimo, 19th April, '89.

RED HOUSE.

ALEX. MAYER - MARCUS WOLFE.

Alex. Mayer & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Orders promptly and carefully delivered. SHIPPING SUPPLIED AND SHIPS DISPATCHED.

Commercial Street, Nanaimo, B.C.

NOTICE,

Harewood Lake, May 27th, 1889.

Strayed on to my premises one iron grey cow with a young calf. The owner is requested to come and pay charges and take away the cow.

tf LOUIS STARK.

Wm. Blackmore,

Architect, Etc.

OFFICE—422 CORDOVA STREET,

P. O. BOX 126. VANCOUVER, B. B.

C. C. McKENZIE,

Land Agent, Conveyancer, Accountant and Insurance Agent.

OFFICE:—C. L. Smith's Building, Bastion Street, Nanaimo.

Town Lots and Farms for Sale. Money to Loan on Mortgage at low ratee.

Agent for the Glasgow and London Fire Insur Company.

Corporation of the City of Nanaimo, B. C.

By-Law to appoint a time and place for hearing complaints against Real Estate Assessments. Whereas by a by-law dated the 6th day of May, 1889, the 13th day of May was appointed for the return by the Assessor to the Municipal Council of the Real Estate Assessment Roll, for the year 1889, and, whereas the said roll was returned on that day, and whereas it is necessary to appoint a time and place for hearing the complaints of such person or persons as may complain of his or their assessments, appearing on the said roll.

Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Nanaimo as follows:

1. That all complaints that have been duly made, or shall be duly made, by any person or persons of his or their assessments as the same may appear on the said assessment roll for the year 1889, shall be heard at the city council chamber, Nanaimo, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June, 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon thereafter as the said complaints can be heard.

2. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as the appeal by-law, 1889.

Passed by the Municipal Council this 3rd day of June, 1889, affirmed by the Municipal Council this 10th day of June, 1889.

S. GOUGH, C. M. C. M. BATE, Mayor.

R. CRAIG,

General Blacksmith & Carriage Builder.

Bastion Street Bridge, Nanaimo, B. C.

With New Premises, Modern Machinery and First Class Workmen, all Styles of Wagons, Carriages and Buggies will be built to order.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY. REPAIRING DONE.

NANAIMO :-: COURIER

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE SEATTLE FIRE.

"In Time of Peace Prepare for War."

The following strong condemnation of the city authorities of Seattle in regard to the recent disastrous burning of that city, may possibly have an application to Nanaimo. We suggest that our civic authorities read it carefully and apply it at home:

The committee appointed by the association of fire adjustors to investigate water supply during the fire at Seattle, on June 6th, and the condition of the fire department prior to that time, find that the 12-inch mains were totally inadequate for a city of the size of Seattle. That "water from the Sound might have been used to great advantage had the authorities provided "drops" in a wharf so that the suction pipes of the engines could have reached the water at low tide. As it was we have the amazing spectacle of a large city, nearly surrounded by water, with appliances for using it, yet yielding unresistingly to the flames for lack of water which could not be reached.

"In conclusion, your committee would state that the city authorities are responsible, not only for an inadequate water supply, but for an undisciplined and inefficient fire department, a lack of fire apparatus and, finally, for the destruction of the beautiful and prosperous city of Seattle. Had the authorities given more time to the discharge of their official duties and a little less to their personal affairs, they would have profited by the warnings of underwriters and the appeals of the local press, and Seattle would not to-day be in ashes."

THE "GLAD TIDINGS"

Arrived Here Last Night On Her Way North.

The steamer Glad Tidings arrived last night and will proceed north to-day. The Rev. Crosby will be a passenger as far as Fort Simpson and Rev. Robinson will land at Kita-maut. On their passage north the Rev. gentlemen will visit River's Inlet and expect to spend next Sunday and Monday in the various logging camps. On his arrival at Fort Simpson the Rev. Crosby will push into the interior 180 miles up the Skeena River, where several new Missions will be started.

Mr. Olive is taking the necessary material for a saw and shingle mill, which he will start at the mouth of the Douglas channel. He has also two head of thoroughbred cattle aboard, which he will place on his farm in that district.

The Glad Tidings will coal at Departure Bay on her way north to-day.

From the North.

Friday's *Colonist* contains the following items of news from the North:

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived from the north yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Fishing news is to the effect that the run on the Naas still continues good. The run on the Skeena is not as satisfactory as was expected, and the hump-backs had already put in an appearance. The B. A. P. Co. was reported to have packed 8000 cases, the Windsor, North Pacific Packing Co., Inverness, about 7000, and the other Skeena companies about 6000. Letters received from there state that there will not be much more than half a pack if the run does not improve.

The steamer called at Rivers Inlet on her way up on the 8th, but not on the return trip. On that day Shotbolt & Draney's cannery had put up 3500 cases, and had enough fish on hand to put a thousand more. Mr. Draney writes that he has all the fish he can handle, and hopes to put up a full catch.

The Swiftsure, Amphion and Icarus were at Fort Simpson, having been detained there for a week by foggy weather.

The American lighthouse steamer Manzanita and the steamship Sardonyx were met in Johnston Straits.

Baptist Church Organization.

The First Baptist Church of Nanaimo was organized in the "Good Templars' Hall, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. J. Banton, assisted by Rev. M. L. Rugg, of Victoria. After a short service of song and prayer the following resolution was passed:

"We, the baptized believers, of Nanaimo, do hereby organize ourselves into a Baptist Church."

The following officers were then elected: Rev. J. A. Banton was unanimously elected as Pastor of the new church. Mr. Ephraim Cook and Mr. Thomas Merritt were elected Deacons. To fill the joint office of Treasurer and Church Clerk, Mr. S. Jones, Esq., was appointed. The "Articles of Faith," of the Baptish Church, being agreed to, the Rev. M. L. Rugg and Deacon T. Haughton, of Victoria, gave short addresses touching the finances of the church, also speaking words of encouragement to the newly formed organization. The singing of "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and the Benediction pronounced, brought this very interesting meeting to a close. The formal recognition of the church will take place on Thursday, the 1st day of August.

The Crow's Nest Pass Survey.

T. Stewart, who has been locating a line for the C. P. R. through the Crow's Nest Pass, went west on Friday's No. 1. He goes to Hope, from which point he will run a line south-east to meet his other line on the Columbia. Mr. Stewart is under the impression that it will only be a short time until a road is built through the country he is now surveying, as such a road could command sufficient local traffic to make it a paying enterprise from the start, the country being very rich in natural resources. Extensive beds of coal and petroleum, and rich gold and silver bearing rock are known to exist along almost the entire route. Such a road should experience no difficulty in procuring sufficient capital to construct it.—*Donald Truth.*

Bush Fires.

The fire that was raging on Mr. Calverley's farm was yesterday regarded as pretty safe, although it is travelling in the direction of Chinatown. At one time yesterday it was feared that Mr. Cawthorne's house would suffer the same fate as the outhouses belonging to Mr. Calverley, but the danger, by strenuous exertions, was averted. We are informed that the bush fire near Mr. Heyland's residence, reported in our issue of yesterday, was fortunately stopped by a wide road and the danger averted.

Two or three persons watched the flames all night.

Warm Weather.

The warm weather of the past few days has had quite a deleterious effect upon many of our "solid" men, who evidently wish that "this too, too solid flesh" was a little less so. Despite a heavy wind yesterday, the atmosphere was very sultry, and last evening it was scarcely bearable indoors. There was much atmospheric disturbance yesterday east of the Rockies and the tail end must have reached us in Nanaimo.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A scow containing 20,000 feet of lumber arrived last night.

The Royal Hotel is a favorite resort for lovers of "grenadines."

Tenders are called for painting and kalsomining the City Hall.

The Vancouver Cricket Club will not play the Victorians to-day.

J. Randle's new residence is a very substantial and attractive addition to the city.

The Chicago Comedy Co. played "Clear Grit" to a large audience last night.

James Flett, general merchant at Somenos, has assigned in favor of his creditors.

Our visitors say that the Nanaimo *Belles* can't be beaten on the Pacific coast for good looks.

The scholars have been given an additional holiday of 7 days. Schools commence on August 12th.

The new Methodist Church is progressing rapidly and will be one of the chief ornaments of the town.

The Globe Hotel possesses a good view of the Bay and enjoys a fine cool breeze both night and morning.

Crude petroleum was discovered in a well on Homer Street, Vancouver, and created great excitement.

The perishable goods, fruit, etc., sold by auction last night at T. Bell's store, returned fairly good prices.

The Dunsmuir brought over a supply of ice for the Central Hotel and for H. Dempsey, proprietor of the Windsor House.

Quinn wrestles the Jap at Victoria on July 22, for the Græco-Roman championship of the world, $250 a side, best two falls in three.

Mattie Vickers, a leading *soubrette* of the American stage, is playing to good houses in Vancouver. Why don't she come to Nanaimo?

The fawn at the Occidental Hotel is fraternizing with the Comedy Co. J. D. will have to keep a sharp eye on his pet as it is such a favorite.

W. Pinder, C. E., will to-day accompany R. Heyland, C. E., to endeavor to locate a crossing over the E. & N. R. R. for the Northfield track.

The party engaged in surveying the Harewood Estate have decided to camp on the work. This valuable property belongs to the Vancouver Coal Company.

The steamer Corona arrived yesterday in Esquimalt with a number of excursionists for Alaska. She went immediately into the dry dock to have her propellor repaired. The excursionists are "doing" Victoria.

W. D. Deeble, butcher, has a very fine delivery wagon that was manufactured by R. Craig, of this city. The workmanship is very creditable and Nanaimo is to be congratulated on her home industry in that particular branch.

The Nanaimo hose team is practising regularly and makes very fast time with a heavy cart. The men composing the team are veritable flyers and when they get a lighter cart the firemen of other cities will have to look to their laurels.

On July 12th a young man was discovered in the store of Turner, Beeton & Co., Wharf street, Victoria. He entered by means of a ladder. He was not arrested at the time, but since then a warrant has been issued for his arrest, but he is *non est.*

We don't wish to be considered pessimists, but would like to mention that lumber laid crossways on the sidewalk on Skinner street was not an aid to the rapid locomotion of pedestrians last night. Certainly they were only short pieces, but the night was dark and they tipped a tall *artist.* He is no subject for a doctor yet.

A train was running on the Westminster branch of the C. P. R., when half way between the Junction and Westminster all but one car became uncoupled from the engine. The engineer did not notice what had happened and proceeded as far as the junction, when he discovered his loss. The Pacific express was late, so he was able to return, pick up his cars and make proper connections.

SHIPPING NEWS.

V. C. C.

The ship A. McCallum is loading coal for San Francisco.

WELLINGTON.

The ships Kennebec and Commodore are loading coal for San Francisco.

The ships Richard III. and C. O. Whitmore are waiting to load coal for San Francisco.

EAST WELLINGTON.

The bark Bundaleer is loading coal for San Francisco.

FROM VANCOUVER.

The steamer R. Dunsmuir arrived last night from Vancouver with freight and the following passengers: Mrs. Capt. Ham, S. A., Cadet Freese, W. McDougal, J. Harvey and J. Hoskins. Consignees: N. E. P. Society, J. Hoskins, Hirst Bros., H. Dempsey, Nanaimo *Free Press*, Central Hotel and Caldwell & Lewis.

FOR THE NORTH.

The steamer Rustler, Capt. LeBlanc, sailed last night for Texada and Cortez Islands. P. Nyle, J. Greenwell, W. Temple and two others were passengers on her.

Cricket Match Postponed.

The general meeting of the Vancouver Cricket Club, adjourned from Thursday last, takes place this evening at the office of the honorary secretary, at 8 o'clock. The business to be considered is the proposal that the club should enter the Brockton Point Athletic Association. A matter of such importance ought to produce a good attendance. It has been found necessary to postpone the return match with Victoria, which should have taken place next Saturday, on account of the impossibility of raising a good eleven for that day.—*News-Advertiser.*

Ah! There, What is That?

One of the Vancouver photograph's company has broken away from his religious training. Photographs at $3 per dozen at Mr. Sampson's. Well, well I see. Very cheap indeed, but I can tell you no photographer can live at that price, however I will follow suit. I will have my share or burst in the attempt. If you want good work call at my gallery and see, for I am the only practical Photographer in this city. W. P. Coughlan, opposite Windsor Hotel, Nanaimo.

Sawmill Burned.

Rev. W. C. Duncan arrived from New Metlakahtla Tuesday night on the steamer Geo. W. Elder. He reports the loss of a large new sawmill by fire at the settlement. On the trip from Alaska a number of the tourists subscribed a sum of money to assist in the erection of a new sawmill. Mr. Duncan will leave for Portland on this morning's steamer.

Where's the Water Cart?

A prominent Victorian yesterday, on being saluted by a cloud of dust on Commercial Street, made the remark "Where on earth is the water cart to-day?" Echo answers, where? Probably in the dim distance, if we have luck.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

Great Improvements in Them During the Past Thirty Years.

Among the other titles to distinction which the Nineteenth century is hereafter to enjoy, one will be found in the fact that in that age agriculture first began to be pursued in a systematic manner with the aid of scientific research. Manuring with the products of the barnyard is a very ancient art, but the resort to the mine for fertilizers is substantially an invention of our own times. Chemists first told the farmer the cause of the frequent speedy exhaustion in the grain producing powers of the soil; it has fallen to the geologist to show whence may be obtained the phosphatic element which is the most quickly exhausted of all the elements of plant food in process of cropping.

Although artificial fertilizers are practically the invention of the last thirty years, the industries connected with their manufacture now demand a capital of about $100,000,000, with an annual product of about that amount, and the volume of the industries is increasing more rapidly, perhaps, than any other art which pertains to mining. The use of artificial fertilizers grew out of the trade in guano. These heaps of bird dung were first made use of by the Peruvians. The account of Garcilasco de la Vega, published in 1604, relates that the Peruvians in the Twelfth century used guano beds as a source of fertilizers. Of such importance did they esteem the material of these beds that the penalty of death was imposed by the early Incas upon any one found killing the birds which made these precious deposits.

For many years the guano beds of the western coast of South America and other similar deposits within the tropical region supplied the demands of our gardens. As the supply of these guanos approached exhaustion and the price increased, the skill of chemists and geologists showed the manufacturers where to find and how to treat deposits of mineral phosphates in such a manner that they might substantially serve to replace the manures of animal origin. In bulletin No. 46, of the United States geological survey, Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., now assistant state geologist of Texas, has given an important treatise on phosphate deposits, and although his report mainly concerns the phosphates of North America, it gives a synoptic account of the known beds of this nature in all parts of the world. The report makes it plain that only a small part of the deposits of this nature are yet known to us.

The process of discovery of these valuable resources is now, and for a long time will be, slow, and this for the reason that the material occurs in forms which are unfamiliar to the public or even to the ordinarily trained prospector who seeks for mineral resources. In most cases the material appears either in the form of greenish crystals or in the shape of nodular masses looking much like claystones. In neither of these shapes is it likely to attract general attention. In fact the great deposits at Charleston, S. C., had been in view for a century or more. Concretions of cerne phosphate were dug up in the ditches of the rice fields and condemned as worthless until after the war, when a native chemist, once a man of fortune, but brought to need by the havoc wrought upon that country during the rebellion, groping about to find some means of mending his resources, analyzed the rejected stones. As the result of his inquiry they became the very foundation of the commercial prosperity in his state. —N. S. Shaler in Boston Herald.

Curiosities of Natural Gas.

One writer asks whether it is safe to bore the earth too much. He assumes the earth to be a hollow sphere filled with a gaseous substance called by us natural gas, and he thinks that tapping these reservoirs will cause disastrous explosions, resulting from the lighted gas coming in contact with that which is escaping. Earthquakes, he says, are probably caused by vacuums created by the outflowing gas. He compares the earth to a balloon floated and kept distended by the gas in the interior, which, if exhausted, will cause the crust to collapse, affect the motion of the earth in its orbit, cause it to lose its place among the heavenly bodies, and falls in pieces.

Another writer thinks that boring should be prohibited by stringent laws. He, too, thinks there is a possibility of an explosion, though from another cause. Should such a disaster occur, "the country along the gas belt from Toledo through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be ripped up to the depth of twelve or fifteen hundred feet, and flopped over like a pancake, leaving a chasm through which the waters of Lake Erie will come howling down, filling the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and blotting them out forever."

Still another theorist has investigated the gas wells with telephones and delicate thermometers and he announces startling discoveries. He distinguished sounds like the boiling of rocks, and estimated that a mile and a half or so beneath Findlay the temperature of the earth is 3,500 degs. This scientist says an immense cavity exists under Findlay, and that here the gas is stored; that a mile below the bottom of the cavity is a mass of roaring, seething flame, which is gradually eating into the rocky floor of the cavern and thinning it. Eventually the flames will reach the gas, a terrific explosion will ensue, and Findlay and its neighborhood will be blown skyward in an instant. Such are some of the theories gravely propounded in respect to this new fuel.—Professor Joseph F. James in Popular Science Monthly.

Appropriately Named.

A physician of this city received the following letter recently: "Dear Sir—To-day is Wednesday. I have freckles, and am going to a party Saturday. Send me something that will remove them by then, and oblige, Miss Mary Gall." The doctor thought the signature corresponded well with the request, and sent the young lady his regrets, "to be taken before meals three times a day."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Wind.

The high wind of yesterday, besides flattening out several parasols and causing the dust to lodge forcibly in the eyes of pedestrians, blew in a window, sash and all, on the second story of the building occupied by J. Sehl, furniture dealer.

Lost.

A black purse with a steel clasp, between Nanaimo and Departure Bay or Wellington. If found and returned to this office, finder will be suitably rewarded.

The great sale of dry goods at cost price still continues at Bullock's.

TENDERS.

To Painters and Kalsominers

The Municipal Council invites tenders up to Monday evening, 29th inst., for painting and kalsomining the City Hall.

Specifications can be seen at the City Clerk's office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. GOUGH,
City Clerk.

Nanaimo, 19th July, 1889.

TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE date of re-opening the Public Schools next term has been changed from August 5th, 1889, to August 12th, 1889.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education.

Education Office.
July 17th, 1889. 2w

JOHN BOYD,

— Wholesale and Retail —

WINE AND TEA MERCHANT,

Yates Street Victoria B. C.

WANTED.

An experienced girl for housework. Apply at the Presbyterian Manse.

WANTED.

A furnished room by a respectable gentleman in a quiet neighborhood, not too far from the COURIER office. Address, stating terms with and without board, (two meals and luncheon) to J. J. S., COURIER office. City references furnished.

The Mutual Life Insurance CO. OF NEW YORK.

The Largest Company in the World.

Assets, $126,000,000.
Receipts for Year 1888 $26,000,000
Paid Policy Holders, 1888, $14,000,000.
General Solicitor, JOSEPH REID.

Head Office for British Columbia HEISTERMAN & Co., No. 8, Bastion Street Victoria, B.C.

John : Pulwitt

Successor to Emil Derdinger.

Practical Horseshoer

AND

GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

Peck's Blacksmith Shop,

CAVAN STREET, - NANAIMO, B. C.

I am prepared to do all kinds of General Blacksmithing at short notice and reasonable rates. Special attention paid to tenderfooted, over-reaching and interfearing horses.

SHOEING—Give me a call and convince yourselves. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. PULWITT, - - - Proprietor.
1 mo

James Harvey

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN MERCHANDISE.

COMMERCIAL STREET, NANAIMO, B. C.

P. GABLE,

Cigar :-: Manufacturer,

Bastion St.,

NANAIMO, B. C.

Encourage Home Industry!

Smoke the celebrated "Nanaimo Enterprise" cigar. Best in the Market.

Encourage home industry.
Ap 24

TEAMING.

ORDERS FOR DRAYAGE OR TEAMING left at the Excelsior Bakery, Commercial street, or Manson's store, Haliburton street, will receive prompt attention at moderate rates.

A. ANDERSON,
Albert Street,
April 6—tf Nanaimo, B.C.

Institute : Hall!

The Chicago Comedy Co

Will appear for five nights and

SATURDAY MATINEE.

In the following strong Repertoire:

THURSDAY EVENING,
CLEAR GRIT. | CLEAR GRIT

FRIDAY EVENING,
ERIN-A-CHORA | ERIN-A-CHORA

SATURDAY MATINEE,
DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.

SATURDAY EVENING,
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

Secure your seats at the usual place without extra charge and avoid the rush.

POPULAR PRICES:

Admission, 30c; Reserved Seats, 50c. Seats can be secured at Pimbury's Drug Store to-day. jy12-td

NOTICE.

Referring to my former notice with regard to payment of accounts due to me, I have to state to my clients that they must pay up within six days from date, or else they will be sued for their debts in the County Court of August.

JAMES HARVEY.
Nanaimo, July 10th, 1889.

AT THE SIGN OF THE

BELL!

Commercial St., will be found a fine stock of

Fruits, Candies, Tobacco, Yankee and Canadian Notions.

Nanaimo Employment Office

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Railway!

THE TRUE

Transcontinental Route

BETWEEN THE

Pacific : and : the : Atlantic!

Its passenger equipment is the finest in the world, consisting of LUXURIOUS SLEEPING CARS having Drawing, Smoking and Bath Rooms; Comfortable and Clean Colonist Cars, with Free Sleeping Berths for holders of second-class tickets; and most modern style of day coaches.

ITS DINING CARS AND HOTELS!

provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates.

THE VARIETY AND GRANDEUR OF SCENERY

along its line is unequalled, and in the details of track, train service, etc., nothing is omitted that can add to the Safety and Comfort of its patrons. All in all, it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel, whether for business or pleasure, between Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points, and Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York and all Eastern Cities.

THROUGH TICKETS

are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at the Lowest Rates.

ROBT. IRVING, Freight and Passenger Agent, Govt. St., Victoria.
A. E. PLANTA, Ticket Agent, Nanaimo.
D. E. BROWN, D. F. and Passenger Agent. Vancouver.

F. W. COOK, C.E.,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,

Surveys timber and other claims.

ADDRESS

COMOX, B. C.

Mar 30—tf

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received until Monday 22nd inst., for the erection of a four story frame building. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of

A. HASLEM,
Secretary B. C. Tanning Co.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Teacher Wanted,

A teacher is wanted for the North Gabriola School—female preferred. Salary, $50 per month. Apply to JAMES MCLAY, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, P. O. address, Nanaimo, B. C.

J. H. PLEACE,

Short Bridge, Victoria Crescent, Nanaimo, B.C.

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of

Builders' Hardware and Carpenters' Tools,

TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WORK.

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Stoves, Ranges and Parlor Grates, Coal Oil, Table Lamps and Fittings.

PAINTS — ASSORTED COLORS.

White Lead, Shot Guns, Rifles and Cartridges, Rope, Etc., Etc.

ALL KINDS OF WALL PAPER.

House Furnishing Goods of all Kinds

Terra Cotta Chimney Flues.

A full assortment on hand at the lowest market rates.

JOB WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Where To Go

For Shirts,
Pants,
Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Etc.,

—TO—

T. L. BROWNE & CO.,

"THE BOX,"

VICTORIA CRESCENT, NANAIMO.

A Large Selection of Gents' and Boys' Furnishings. New Stock.

Good Value at Lowest Cash Prices.

FOSTER BROS.,

HOUSE, -:- SIGN

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

Paper Hanging, Kalsomining, Interior Decorations, Etc., Done on Reasonable Rates. Post Office Box 176.

Nanaimo, B. C.

Windsor House!

Church Street, Nanaimo, B. C.

H. DEMPSEY, Proprietor.

THIS RESTAURANT HAS BEEN RECENTLY FITTED UP IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN SUITE, CAN BE HAD AT ANY TIME.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.

COAL!

THE NEW

Vancouver Coal Mining

AND LAND CO. (LIMITED.)

THE WELL-KNOWN NANAIMO AND SOUTHFIELD STEAM, GAS, AND HOUSE COALS ARE MINED ONLY BY THIS COMPANY, AT THEIR ESPLANADE AND SOUTH FIELD COLLERIES, NEAR THE PORT OF NANAIMO.

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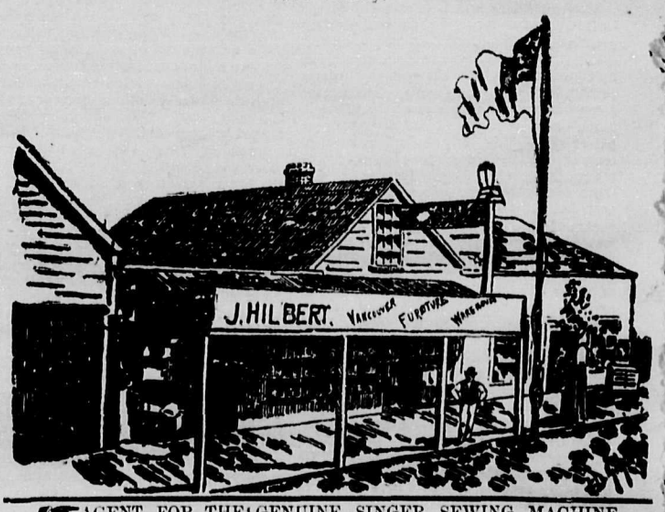

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Ap 23