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Nanaimo Courier.

The Nanaimo Courier
IS THE
BEST ADVERTISING : MEDIUM

Vol. 1. NANAIMO B. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889. NO. 72.

LACE
CURTAINS

QUALITIES AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

SEE WINDOWS.

SPENCER & PERKINS

RETIRING - FROM - BUSINESS.

The Great Sale Still Continues.

VALUABLE STOCK OF

DRY .·. GOODS

—AT—

COST PRICE.

MUST be Sold.
No Reasonable Offer Refused.

ARTHUR BULLOCK'S Crescent Store

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 Previsions

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
AGENT FOR THE EAST COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED.

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

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.

WANTED.

Employment by two young men lately from England, used to mining, driving tunnels and boring. Apply to Hunter Bros., Nanaimo P. O. 1—w

Shaving & Bath Parlors

OPPOSITE COURIER OFFICE,

NANAIMO, B.C.

J. Lewis, - Proprietor.

NANAIMO GAS CO. LD.

—(o)—

Proposals For Stock.

—(o)—

Proposals are invited up to noon of June 10th proximo by the undersigned for the purchase of the whole or part of the 160 unissued shares in the above company. The company does not bind itself to accept the highest or any proposal. By order of the Directors.
W. K. LEIGHTON, Sect'y.

Wm. Blackmore,

Architect, Etc.

OFFICE—422 CORDOVA STREET,

P. O. BOX 136. 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.

NOTICE.

The Municipal Council invite tenders up to Monday evening next, the 3rd June, at 8 o'clock tor supplying a quantity of cedar timber, and the performance of certain work on Mill street.
Particulars may be obtained at the City Clerk's office.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Nanaimo, 29th May, 1889.
3t S. GOUGH, City Clerk.

LICENSE NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I intend to apply at the Licensing Court to be holden before the Board of License Commissioners for the Municipality of the City of Nanaimo on the second Wednesday in June, 1889, for a license to sell wine, spirits, beer and other fermented or intoxicating liquors by retail, within the limits of the said Municipality in the two-story building situated on Church Street in said city, and in Block LVII, and now used and occupied by me as a Restaurant, and to be known as the "Windsor House."
HUGH DEMPSEY.

Dated May 2—May—9—June 12

AUCTION!!

—(o)—

To be sold by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, 8th JUNE.

—(o)—

— At 1 o'clock at the —

NANAIMO SAW MILL.

—(o)—

75,000 FEET

Cull Lumber,

— In Lots to Suit Purchasers. —

—(o)—

TERMS:—Sums ten dollars and under Cash. Over ten and under twenty at thirty days. Twenty dollars and over, 60 days on approved paper.

HASLEM & LEES.

CALDWELL & LEWIS,

—THE—

Fashionable .: Tailors

CALDWELL & LEWIS,

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

DEW DROP HOTEL,

HALIBURTON ST., NANAIMO,

The best of Liquors and Cigars will be dispensed at the Bar.

This Hotel is now prepared to furnish first-class accommodation for Boarders and Lodgers.. Board per month $16.00.

SAMUEL HAGUE.

MEN WHO WEAR CORSETS.

VERY PRETTY ONES, TOO, AND THEY COST $10 OR MORE.

How to Tell When a Man Has One On. Is Man More Proud of His Shape Than Woman?—It Is Difficult to Find Where the Expensive Shapers Are Made.

There is in one of the corset manufactories of New York a little blonde haired woman who has for many years made a specialty of men's corsets, and has established an extensive business in a western city. She had a man trained to take the measures and fit the corsets, and frequently she or her forewoman never saw the customers for whom they made corsets regularly. It is a very paying business, for men rarely question the price of an article they wish to purchase, and men's corsets are always made to order and never kept in stock. A woman the shape of a tub and a woman the shape of a broomstick will buy the same make of corsets in different sizes, and somehow fit herself into them; but if a man wants a corset at all he wants it to fit, and the cheapest ones made to order cost $10.

They do not differ materially from a woman's corset in construction, being made of the same material, only with heavier bones and stronger steels. They differ very materially in shape, however, being shorter and nearly straight up and down, though the constant wearing of the corsets conduces to add fullness of chest, which compensates for the pretty bust curve and slope to a woman's waist. They are usually made of gray sateen or coutil, but occasionally a very fastidious customer is found who orders the daintiest of materials and decorations.

REGULAR BEAUTIES.

One of the lady's customers always wore satin corsets of a delicate color, flossed and laced with silk. He was very stout, and broke a great many of the silk laces, which a woman will wear almost a year without breaking. One of his latest orders is a Nile green satin corset flossed and laced with cardinal silk, and trimmed at the top and bottom with fine white lace, for which he paid $25 with no demur.

Another customer was so extremely modest that he never went into the store, but his wife took his measure and ordered the corsets, fitting them on herself when they were finished. It requires three visits to insure a perfect fitting corset—one for the measure, which is taken very carefully; one for the fitting, when only half the bones are in and the steels basted in place, and one for the final examination, when everything is finished. After one perfectly fitting corset has been made, however, only one fitting is required.

Corsets are worn most by actors, the fit of whose garments furnishes at present a large proportion of their stock in trade. Then there are clerks who sit bending over desks all day and half the night, to whom corsets are frequently recommended by their physicians as a help toward straightening their curved spines, men who from some injury or physical imperfections are obliged to wear them, and a fair percentage of dudes who rejoice in a small waist and a smoothly fitting coat. An ambitious cutter in one of the swell establishments, where a suit of clothes may be purchased for the price of a brown stone block, has an idea of winning an heiress for his wife at some popular summer resort where he spends his vacations, and accordingly arrays himself in all the elegance the establishment affords, hooks himself into a double boned corset, and lays siege to the hearts of the fair ones. Before he adopted the corset he buckled a broad belt of heavy leather about his body at the waist, but as he grew stout this expedient lost its efficacy.

A man's corsets are as readily detected by his fellow men as the faintest touch of rouge on a woman's face is always discovered by her sister woman. Gentlemen say that a man in corsets goes up stairs like a woman and walks differently, and that if you observe him closely for a few minutes he will give a little peculiar hitch to his shoulders, as if he were endeavoring to pull himself up out of the corsets. It was by watching Berry Wall mount a flight of stairs that it was fully determined that he was laced into a snugly fitting corset. His wife accompanied him, and they made the same motions in the ascent. Both the king dude and his rolly poly little chum wore corsets regularly on important occasions. It was at Mme. Griswald's on Broadway that the pink haired dude returned a pair of baby blue satin corsets trimmed with lace, after they had been fitted three times, to have them made a half an inch smaller, and his anxious perplexity was very amusing to the mischievous merry maiden who fitted them on.

THE PRINCE WEARS THEM.

It is no secret that Osmond Tearle wore corsets, and that Kyrle Bellew wears them still. The noble Antony has them made in London in a little shop in Conduit street. They are not trimmed with pink lace or embellished with embroidery, which is the only surprising thing about them, but they are deliciously small and very short, not more than six or eight inches up and down.

In the same shop the Duke of Beaufort has pink satin, lace edged corsets, which he makes no secret of wearing, manufactured and embroidered with his monogram surmounted by a ducal coronet. He is an old, decrepit man, with a wrinkled yellow face and a fringe of white whiskers, and so bent over with age that the line of his corsets is plainly discernible through his dress coat. It is said that the Prince of Wales affects them, too, and that that is why he has abandoned horseback riding. Corsets are worn quite extensively by men in Paris, and all the handsome officers in the German army wear corsets under their uniforms.

Though corsets are worn by men in New York, it is extremely difficult to find out where they are made. There is no special manufactory for them, and though most of the first class corset places receive orders for them occasionally, they are very reticent on the subject, for any publicity given to the fact would destroy the business altogether. There is one bright woman corset maker on Fourteenth street who advertises to make a specialty of men's corsets and receives a great many orders, which she fills simply by taking women's corsets of large size and removing the gores in the bust and taking out some of the fullness at the hips. Merchant tailors would hail with delight the general use of corsets, as they would render the fitting of garments much easier, and enable them to keep smooth and in shape much longer.

It is the stout men who take to them most kindly and who suffer most in wearing them, and it is hinted that two of the handsomest "dress coat actors" in New York resort to their use on the stage. Watch the man who never leans back comfortably in his chair, whose coat does not pull in lines at every button or gradually work up toward his shoulders, and whose chest is unusually round and full, and if he seems at intervals to be pulling himself up out of his garments by the shoulders and goes upstairs with an inflexible back, you may safely infer that he is laced into a pair of $10 stays, though he wouldn't admit it any sooner than a woman would own her shoes were too tight.—New York Sun.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Victims of the Flood Burned in Hundreds—Debris Being Searched

FOR BODIES AND AFTERWARDS

Burned—Ten Thousand Men Lynch a Murderer—Further Revelations Concerning Dr. Cronin.

CRONIN'S OWN WORDS ABOUT SULLIVAN.

Chicago, June 5.—The Coroner's inquiry into Cronin's murder resumed this morning with a big crowd in attendance. Moreland, Dian's hostler, testified, regarding Captain Schaack taking the horse out to be identified, and Officers Kelley and Hall testified as to the arrest of Woodruff. Nothing new or important was developed. Patrick McGrrry stated that in September, 1888, Cronin told him after the trial in Buffalo, that his (Cronin's) life was in danger, saying: "Mac, I believe, that man Alexander Sullivan will be the instigator of my death. There are papers and affidavits in Mr. Conklin's safe relating to this business, and in them Alexander Sullivan's name is mentioned, and if anything happens to me I will rely upon you to give them to the authorities."

FURTHER CRONIN DEVELOPMENTS.

Chicago, June 5.—The police have an important clew to the murderer of Dr. Cronin, they have found the Express man who hauled the murderer's goods from the building at 117, Clark Street to Carlton Cottage. According to the Expressman the fellows belong to Chicago, and he has seen both of them frequently since he hauled their goods. The last time he saw them was last Saturday. The Expressman's description tallies closely with that of Lilon's who bought the furniture from Revel & Co., and of Williams who rented the cottage from Carlson's. The police believe the two men are still in town and they are relying on the Expressman to find them.

MARVELLOUS TELEGRAPHY.

New York, June 5.—The direct United States Cable Co. has made a new record in the time occupied in sending messages between England and New York in conveying the result of the race for the Derby Stakes to the United Press in the unprecedented time of two seconds. The transmission of the news between Epsom Downs and the United Press office was continuous. that is to say, that the last letters of the name of the winner had not been sent by the operator at Epsom Downs before the first letters of the name were heard in the office of the United Press in New York, so that in reality the time occupied in transmission may be said without exaggeration to be incomputable.

MORE DETAILS OF FLOODS.

Lockhaven, Pa., June 5.—All communication with this place is cut off and fears are expressed that many persons will starve. There is no water supply, the reservoir having been washed out. There was 10 feet of water in the highest location in the city. The Irwin House was submerged to a depth of 11 feet, and many houses in the suburbs have been swept away.

10,000 MEN LYNCH A MURDERER.

Topeka, Kan., June 5.—A man giving the name of Nat Oliphant, and who was suspected of having shot A. L. Rodgers and wife early yesterday morning, was captured by police yesterday afternoon and lodged in jail. At 9 o'clock last night the crowd which surrounded the jail forced its way inside to get him by breaking back the police force, and severely injuring Chief of Police Gardner and Officer Bufford. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding the cell where Oliphant was confined, but after two hours' work, and the breaking of several cells, the murderer was found and dragged into the streets. He confessed the crime and begged the crowd to hang him in such a manner as to break his neck. He was taken in front of the First National Bank, the most prominent corner in the city, and hanged to a telegraph pole. A crowd of probably ten thousand people, including hundreds of women, witnessed the execution. The electric lights made it as bright as day, and the crowd lingered for an hour or more gazing at the body. Mr. Rodgers, the victim of the murderous burglar, died at 10 o'clock last night, and Mrs. Rodgers' recovery is very doubtful.

EXAGGERATED REPORT.

Johnstown, June 5.—Investigation shows that there is no truth in the report from Phillipsburg, of a great loss of life and recovery of 243 bodies.

Johnstown, June 5.—Fifty bodies were taken from the debris in front of the Catholic church this afternoon. About forty of them were women.

BODIES BURNED IN HUNDREDS.

In the midst of this scene of death and desolation, a relenting Providence seems to be exerting a subduing influence. Six days have elapsed since the great disaster and the temperature still remains low in the Conemagh valley. When it is remembered that in ordinary June weather of this locality from two to three days are sufficient to bring an unattended body to a degree of decay and putrefaction that would render it almost impossible to prevent the spread of disease throughout the valley, the inestimable benefits of the cool weather are almost beyond appreciation. The examination of the half mile of debris above the bridge is but little more offensive than yesterday, and should this weather continue a few days it is possible that hundreds of bodies may yet be recovered from the creek in such a state of preservation as to render identification possible. Many hundreds of victims, however, will be roasted and charred in such a shapeless mass as to preclude all chance of recognition. The work of clearing up the wreck and removing the bodies is now being conducted most systematically. Over six hundred men are at work in various portions of the valley, and each gang of twenty men is directed by a foreman, who is under orders from general headquarters. As the rubbish is gone over, and boxes and scattered articles of value is recovered, the debris is piled up in one huge mass and the torch applied. In this way the valley is rapidly assuming a less devastated condition. In twenty-four hours more every mass of rubbish will probably have been searched and investigations will be confined to the smoking wreck above Johnstown bridge.

TASCOTT IN CHINA.

San Francisco, June 5.—Captain Lees, the well-known detective, when asked to-day what he thought of the published statement of Mrs. Maude Gantz, a Chicago woman recently arrived here, that Wm. Tascott, the murderer of Snell, the Chicago millionaire, is now located in China, replied: "The idle vaporings of a drunken woman. I don't believe she ever knew Tascott."

GIGANTIC DRYGOODS TRUST.

New York, June 5.—Mr. A. Swanbrown, a merchant, well-known in the drygoods trade, has gone to London to attempt to arrange a Syndicate for the purchase of the leading retail drygoods stores of New York and other American cities.

AGREE ON A JOINT BOARD.

New York, June 5.—It was officially stated at the Northern Pacific R. R. offices to-day, that the Union and Northern Pacific Presidents had agreed upon a joint board of directors for Oregon Navigation and that litigation will be discontinued.

DELAYED DESPATCHES.

Johnstown, Pa., June 4.—Dr. Lowman, of Johnstown, is in charge of the Medical Relief Corps, he is assisted by over 300 physicians. Dr. Lowman said to-day: "The first day or two very few injured people were seen. They are coming in now by scores. Sickness is getting alarming, and we see our duties multiply hourly. Nervous prostrations, pneumonia and fevers will be and are the most frequent ailments, and pneumonia is sure to be very prevalent because of the exposure in water and dampness. There are 2000 sick in general hospitals here, and in the borough already, and there will be three times as many. We must arrange to disinfect the city immediately. Two carloads of disinfectants have already been received, but a train load will be required." The list of the recovered dead kept up its appalling growth to-day, but the list of those recognized is not so large as yesterday, owing to the fact that many of the bodies are burned beyond recognition or decomposed. The ascertained list of 2,300 bodies yesterday was augmented by 138 more in Johnstown, Cambria and Kernsville. There is a large number at Woodvale, and it is said 32 at Nineveh and vicinity. The undertakers are becoming fagged out, they having worked day and night for 72 hours.

Johnstown, Pa., June 4.—The resident portion of Woodvale Borough is completely wiped out. The property loss is estimated at $35,000,000. On the hills above the wrecked village is presented the worst spectacle of the hour; here are clustered the several thousand inhabitants who escaped, and unless aid is given them soon, they must perish of want. Starvation stares them in the face. They are so far above Johnstown that relief parties have not yet reached them and only a few provisions have been brought up to them by the other survivors in Johnstown. Several have lost their minds, and it is feared that the horrors of death by starvation or the worst horrors of madness must soon overtake them unless relieved. A large number of lives are lost.

Johnstown, June 4.—Superintendent Morgan, of the Cambria Iron Co., who is regarded as an exceptionally level-headed man, returned to-day from visiting the entire flooded district. He declared that only about 15,000 persons are now alive where 29,500 lived and had their being before the flood. Adjutant-General Hastings maintains the death list may not exceed 8,000, and of this number he thinks 3,000 bodies will never be recovered. Mr. McConough, Chief of Bureau Registration, said to-day that he is convinced that the number that perished is fully 10,000 or more.

Washington, June 4.—President Harrison presided at a meeting this afternoon held for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers. The President delivered a most eloquent address on taking the chair. He suggested that people go and ring their church bells to gather thoughtless people and remind them of the necessity to respond to the appeals of the afflicted in the flooded districts. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and $10,000 was contributed on the spot. An immense amount of clothing and food was donated by merchants and citizens.

New York, June 4.—Fifty doctors of both sexes, and other members of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, assembled in Steinway Hall this morning to form an American International Congress of Medical Jurisprudence. Lieutenant-Governor Jones acted as chairman, and Rev. De Witt Talmage made the address of welcome. The Congress will last all the week, and doctors from all over the country are expected to be present.

Trenton, Mich., June 4.—Lawrence Murray, a bachelor, aged 46 years, and his mother, aged 80 years, residing on an unfrequented road in Argentine township, Green county, were murdered several days ago. Both were shot in the back of the head. The bodies were found in a cellar where they had been taken by the murderers.

Pittsburg, June 4.—Lewiston Junction, Pa., has just been heard from. The town has been submerged, the highways covered with *debris*, ten feet high. Many of the population have been fed and sheltered in the Court house. No lives were lost.

Pittsburg, June 4.—The annual Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers convened in this city to-day. Two hundred delegates were present. The eastern delegates are detained east by breaks in Pennsylvania Railroad tracks.

Detroit, Mich., June 4.—Hull Bros., the largest retail grocery firm in this state, are heavily involved and have executed chattel mortgages aggregating more than $100,000.

THE GREAT RUSH.—Owing to the immense number of purchasers visiting MR. BULLOCK'S establishment on Saturday anxious to take advantage of his disposal of is stock at cost, he and his clerks were unble to attend to a great number of customers. He regrets that so many went away unserved, and if possible he would advise some of his friends to shop in the morning when hey could be better waited upon.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The "Derby" Won by the Duke of Portland's Colt Donovan.

BOULANGER AGAIN COMING TO

The Front—New Governor for the Cape—Mr. Gladstone on His Western Tour.

THE DERBY—EXCITING RACE.

London, June 5.—Large crowds attended the Derby to-day. The weather was everything that could be desired. Thirteen horses started with the Duke of Portland's bay colt Donovan as favorite. Donovan won easily, with Mr. Griffin's colt Mignette second, and Douglas Laird's bay colt a good third. The betting was pretty even on Donovan with a slight shade of odds in his favor, 18 to 1 against Mignette and 17 to 1 against El Dorado. The horses got away at the second attempt, and Morghlay took the lead, Colengo and Enthusiast close behind him. They ran in this order to the hill at Tattenham Corner where Tirresphone pushed to the front, with Donovan second. Donovan soon took the lead and held it to the finish, showing very little sign of fatigue. Time 2:44⅘.

BOULANGER TO THE FRONT.

London, June 5.—Boulanger is coming to the front. He is received in society and has met the Prince of Wales. The Royalists support him energetically. Nauquet, returning from France, predicts 400 revisionists out of 575 members of the next Chamber. The Republicans predict as confidently a victory, thanks to the Exhibition and the Eifel tower, which raised the peasants' confidence in the stability of the Republic. The belief that Boulanger will triumph is growing.

GLADSTONE "STARRING."

Mr. Gladstone left London a little after noon for his western tour. He is in good spirits, but his friends are uneasy about the heavy continuous strain on him.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR THE CAPE.

There is great disgust in Colonial quarters at the treatment by the Government of Sir Hercules Robinson. His successor as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope will probably be Sir Henry Loch, the Governor of Victoria. There is considerable dissatisfaction among the English Exhibitors at Paris over the contest between the attitude of the British and American Commissioners concerning the Sunday Closing. The Americans close their entire section, but the English insist that their cases shall be uncovered, while no attendants are present. This is impossible in regard to valuable exhibits and hence the friction. There is much anxiety in high Diplomatic quarters about the the disposition of some of the big places.

CARDS SHUFFLED IN BALKAN STATES.

London, June 5.—The *Chronicle's* St. Petersburg correspondent states that a report is rife in the Russian capital that Prince Nikita, of Montenegro, has been publicly congratulated by the Grand Duke Nicholas as the future King of Bosnia. The report that King Charles, of Roumania, will abdicate in favor of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is pronounced untrue by the correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna.

SENSATIONAL INQUEST.

London, June 5.—The proceedings in the Maybrick inquest were resumed to-day. Dr. Hopper testified that he had treated Maybrick for stomach and nervous disorder and indigestion. He had never advised the use of arsenic, but had prescribed strychnine as a remedy for the patient's ills. Maybrick told him that he was acquainted with the medicinal properties and effects of arsenic. In June, 1888, witness stated that Mrs. Maybrick called upon him and requested him to caution her husband against the habit of taking arsenic to which he was addicted. Maybrick had admitted to witness that he had struck his wife, blackening one of her eyes. The blow was the result of a quarrel with his wife about gentlemen, with whom she was to his mind, over friendly.

IRISH SYMPATHY.

Dublin, June 5.—At a meeting of the Municipal Council this morning, Ex-Lord Mayor Timothy D. Sullivan proposed a resolution of sympathy and condolence with the sufferers by the floods at Johnstown, and other places in America. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

EXONERATION OF LORD LYTTON.

Paris, June 5.—An address exonerating England from any malevolent design in withdrawing her Ambassador Lord Lytton from the opening of the Exposition is being numerously signed by Radicals and Opportunist Deputies.

WATER SPOUT IN PRUSSIA.

Berlin, June 5.—Great loss of life and property has been caused by a hurricane, and the bursting of a water spout at Reichenbach.

SHIPPING NEWS.

V. C. C.

The ship Ericsson, was towed to sea yesterday at noon with a cargo of coal for San Francisco.

The ship Wilna went under the chutes yesterday.

WELLINGTON.

The steamer Wilmington arrived yesterday at Departure Bay. She will load coal for San Francisco.

The steamer San Mateo is loading coal for San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA.

The steamer Isabel arrived last night from Victoria with freight and the following passengers: E Cook, W Chandler, J Williams and L Pogue. Consignees: A R Johnston & Co, Mrs Davis, E Quennell, S Brightman, J Wilson, W Parkin, Watkins, G Bevilockway, N E P Society and W Deeble.

The Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., limited, hereby give notice that any person found cutting or removing timber from their land, without obtaining permission at the Company's Office will be prosecuted.—S. M. Robins, Superintendent.

THE :: NANAIMO :: COURIER

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 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.

LITERARY SNOBS.

A little manual written by Mr. W. T. Webb, and published in Calcutta, is designed to inform "such Indian gentlemen as wish to depart from the traditions of their origin sufficiently to go out to dinner and the like, with Europeans," how they ought to behave. The rules of conduct which it lays down are, for the most part, so correct that the average English gentlemen—we of course use the word "English" in its broadest sense—will derive little or no benefit from its study. Here is a delicious sample of Mr. Webb's advice as to what it is proper or otherwise to say "in society." "A gentleman would not for instance talk about "a pain in his *stomach*," unless he were communicating with his doctor, the proper word if necessity arises is *abdomen*." If this example does not inspire our readers with a wish for more, we can only say they are far differently constituted from ourselves. There is a *naive* simplicity about Mr. Webb that is positively touching when we consider that great numbers of the Hindoo gentlemen whom he proposes to teach, stand as high above their would-be preceptor both in education and breeding as is well possible. The practical excellence of the following extracts makes them altogether too delicious to be passed over in silence: "Do not be too ready to indulge your curiosity. Thus it is very impolite to make any attempt to look over the shoulder of any one who is reading or writing anything, as a book or a letter, without his permission." Could there be a wiser counsel? Or take this specimen:—"Avoid writing begging letters." Or this:—"Do not, therefore, write a letter to a stranger, begging him to defray the expenses of your education." Again, the Indian gentleman is recommended when he calls upon an an Englishman not to "question him, for instance, about his age, or the amount of his salary, or private, domestic, or official matters." Similarly, "if you are presented with a watch, do not ask the giver how much it cost." "Never smack your lips" cannot be called bad advice to a person about to be entertained at a dinner party; and "Do not attempt to contravene the rules and regulations or by-laws of the railway line upon which you travel" is objectionable less on account of its intrinsic demerit than by reason of its likeness to the sort of *annonce* dear to the heart of Gallic officialdom. "All public brawls and contentions are a violation of the quiet dignity and self-respect which mark the gentleman." So they are; and, if we express no enthusiasm for the form in which the proposition is conveyed, it is only because of a sentimental preference for that devised by Sir Francis Clavering's footman, who said, "A holtercation with a feller in the street is never no good."

We tremble as we quote, for fear that watchful critics such as "Macbeth" and "Y[illegible]" will make sport of an alas! too fickle memory.

INDIANS AND LIQUOR.

It will doubtless have occurred to all of our readers that the machinery of our Courts of Law is occupied largely in cases relating to Indians. Now the point which we wish *to urge is*, that these cases almost invariably spring from the same cause, *liquor*. Are there no means of passing a still more stringent law than that which we already possess against the sale of intoxicants by the white man to the red? We know well that we are upon very delicate ground when we ask if it would be possible to prevent *the half-breed* from procuring ardent spirits. Any one who will take the trouble to look through our police records, or even to ask those in authority such as magistrates, constables, or Supreme Court Judges, would receive the information, we feel well assured, that quite three-fourths of the cases which crop up so constantly of Indians committing crime, owing to their having procured liquor in some shape, are owing to the liquor being sold or given to the aborigines by the *half-caste*. We see the grave difficulties in the way as clearly as can any one. Besides we at once admit that large numbers of the half-breeds of this country are as trustworthy, as sober, and as law-abiding as the average white person, but any measure of the kind we propose would not be aimed at such. The question, as we have said, is beset by difficulties, not the least being that hotel keepers would occasionally find it difficult to distinguish the half-breed from the White; but severe diseases require sharp remedies, and if such a measure should become law, though it might bear hard upon a few, yet we feel positive that a change for the better would quickly be apparent. A very influential and largely attended meeting has quite recently been held at the [illegible] House (London) to discuss the question of native races and the liquor traffic. The Bishop of London proposed the first resolution as follows: "That the traffic in strong drink as now carried on, has become the source of wholesale demoralization and ruin to the native races in almost all parts of the globe, and is proving a serious stumbling block to the progress of civilization among them." Of course the resolution was aimed at those engaged in this traffic in countries where the natives are allowed to buy rum or beer, as readily as tobacco, or cotton cloth, and as such may be thought inapplicable to our own case of British Columbia. Besides the physical features of this country render a stricter supervision over the Indian camps dotted here and there along the coast very difficult. Small sailing vessels—or rather their owners—we believe to be the chief offenders outside of the towns on Vancouver Island and the coast of the mainland. Possibly if some simple measure were to become law, giving our police officers authority to search such craft as might be deemed suspicious, it might be the means to some extent of checkmating those who engage in this nefarious trade. Whether our idea be feasible or not, we contend that having taken the country from its original possessors, the least we can do in return is to endeavor to safeguard to the utmost of our ability the poor, ignorant wretches to whom the advent of the White man has by no means been an unmixed good, but has, we fear, entailed much hideous degradation and vice.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A statement has recently been going the round of the English press that the present Chief Jockey during the last racing season received as much in fees, *retainers and presents as the Lord High* Chancellor—fees £2400; present from owner of Derby winner £1000; retainers £1200; and allowing for presents at the rate of £20 for each race won £4140, total £8740. This, it is asserted, is by no means an exaggerated statement. The policy of paying large sums to jockeys has frequently been discussed, and those in the habit of making valuable gifts in money, have been well abused for inconsiderate liberalty. The interests at stake, however, since the horse became the instrument of gambling it now is, are so gigantic as to render it imperative that jockeys be placed beyond temptation. The total value of the stakes which were contested during the last year amount we see to over £400,000, not to speak of the sums dependent on wagers—probably twenty times that amount. Whether, therefore, in the face of such risks, a thousand pounds is too littlo or too much, or just the right sum to be given with a view to secure the rider's honesty, who shall say if not the man who is the proprietor of the animal, and who has possibly backed his horse to win him a hundred thousand pounds?

"Macbeth," in a letter to the *Free Press*, asks where we obtained the following quotation: "If 't were well 't were well done, then 't were well 't were well done quickly." If "Macbeth" will take his Shakespeare and turn to Scene 7, Act 1, he will find that though our quotation is not literally exact, it any rate expresses the same meaning which the original expresses, and also that which we ourselves wished to express. We would add that we, like most other people we imagine—do not make a practice of looking up each quotation we may have occasion to make, in order to verify its literal occuracy as to the omission or addition of a stray conjunction or indefinite article, believing that life is too short and standard works too costly to make such an attempt either desirable or easy.

From the *British Mercantile Gazette* we learn that the Bank of England makes "some thousands per annum by the lost, stolen, mislaid or hidden banknotes, which have never come in to be counted." Just so the Paris Exposition Commissioners are likely to profit by great numbers of unclaimed prises, some of them for a very large amount. The surplus profit on the ten million francs for tickets issued, after paying all expenses, purchases, artisans' visits, discounts, etc., will amount to about half a million dollars.

So many pleasure boats are now to be seen in our harbor during fine weather, that we think the following hints may be of value to those unable to swim: Persons are drowned by raising their arms above the water the unbuoyed weight of which presses the head down. When a man falls into deep water he will rise to the surface, and will continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under the water any way he pleases, his head will rise high enough to allow him full liberty to breathe; and if he will use his legs as in the act of walking upstairs, his shoulders will rise above the water so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to any other purpose. These simple directions are, of course, not intended for those who can swim, but many a person who is drowned in comparatively shallow water and quite near shore, might easily save his life if he would try to remember, and practice the hints given above.

Edmund Yates of the *World* is responsible for the following:—

The Prince of Wales and Dr. Lyon Playfair were standing near a cauldron containing lead which was boiling at white heat. "Has your Royal Highness any faith in science?" said the Professor. "Certainly," replied the Prince. "Will you then place your hand in the boiling metal and ladle out a portion of it?" "Do you really tell me to do this?" asked the Prince. "I do," replied the doctor. The Prince then ladled out some of the boiling lead with his hand without sustaining any injury. It is a well-known scientific fact that the human hand may be placed uninjured in lead boiling at white heat, being protected from any harm by the moisture of the skin. Should the lead be at a perceptibly lower temperature, the effect need not be described. After this let no one under-rate the courage of the Prince of Wales—thus Mr. Yates—[We can only say though we have the most implicit faith in science, yet our faith would have to be "implicitier" still before we ventured on such a test as that described above.—Ed.]

In New Zealand as in California the Chinaman abounds, and there too he has to resort to strategy to make good his position. It is related that in Otago, where Scotchmen are a majority of the colonists, a contract for grading a road was to be let, and the lowest bid was signed "McPherson." Notice was sent to the said McPherson to visit the board and complete the contract. In due time they met, but behold! McPherson was yellow as to his hide, and wore a most unmistakable pig-tail. "But," gasped the President, "your name can't be McPherson?" "Allee lightee," cheerfully answered John; "no-one catch 'im contlact in Otago unless he name Mac." The contract was signed, and the yellow-skinned McPherson did his work as well as if he had really hailed from Glasgow.

Music in the Air.

"I see," said Rollo, as he glanced up from his Eagle, "that an Indian band has left the Sioux reservation. What does that mean?" "Why, it means," said Rollo's Uncle George, "that the Sioux couldn't stand 'em any longer, and run 'em off to the mountains to starve. And there's a new band practicing about two blocks down this street ought to be served in the same way, and if we had half the good taste and nerve the Sioux nation has we'd soon run 'em out. I'm in for it." "But," said Rollo, "the paper says they were followed a short distance, but disappeared in the direction of the Buttes." "Well," said his Uncle George, "that's it—the boots the outraged Indians threw after the beggars. I never heard an Indian band, but I once heard an Indian sing, and a band must be just as awful." "Do they play tunes?" asked Rollo. "No," said Rollo's mother, softly, "they play hairs; just simply hairs." And Rollo said he thought he caught the malady.—Bob Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

The Future of Iron.

This product, which from the immense extent of its uses and its applications to the true necessities of mankind would seem properly stable in its very nature, has during the last two decades suffered much from violent fluctuations. At present the iron trade is reported to be in rather a depressed condition, which would be worse except for a combination among the manufacturers which keeps the production down sufficiently to maintain prices on a paying basis. All over the country mills are starting into action and shutting down, a species of restlessness characterizing the outlook. But an increased market is looked for during the next three months, and after the lessons of the past an improvement that lasts even for that length of time will not be without good effects. The government by its recent operations in ship and ordnance construction has done something to help matters, and probably the same assistance will be rendered during the next four years.—Scientific American.

A Practical Man.

The following is given as Bill Nye's obituary of Mr. Weeks: "Mr. Weeks was a self made man, and even in his most prosperous days would not allow finger bowls in his house. His education was mostly in the line of the business he had adopted, and though he did not know that evolution was a gradual change from an indefinite and incoherent heterogeneity to a definite and coherent homogeneity, through constant differentiations and integrations, a flat wheel would wake him out of a sound sleep before it had made two revolutions."

Rose of Jericho.

A Pennsylvania botanical society has received a rose of Jericho from Persia, of which species of flower it is said that when dry weather is prevalent it wraps itself into a ball *and is to all appearances dead*. The wind blows it from the stalk and it goes bounding along until it reaches a moist spot, where it unfolds its leaves, drops its seeds, and a garden of roses appears.

Every Ten Years.

There is a superstition among miners that every ten years rich diggings will be discovered somewhere. The record so far is: California, 1849; Pike's Peak, 1859; Nevada, 1869; Leadville, 1879.

One of the eastern visitors at a San Jose hotel is an ardent whist player. He has kept it up for fifty-one years and counted the games. They number 78,832.—San Francisco Call.

His Version.

A toad under a harrow would doubtless give a different account of his experience from that which the farmer guiding the implement might furnish.

"Only those aroused from midnight slumber on shipboard by the terrible cry, 'Man overboard!'" said a traveler, "can comprehend to the full its terrible meaning, the fear and in its sudden alarm."

"Oh, yes, they can," said a little man who did not look as if he had ever left his native town. "I heard it once when I wasn't near the ship, and I realised it more than any one else."

"You couldn't," said the traveler, scornfully.

"Yes, I could," persisted the little man. "I was the man who was overboard."—Youth's Companion.

The Oldest Obelisk.

The oldest of all the obelisks is the beautiful one of rosy granite which stands alone among the green fields upon the banks of the Nile, not far from Cairo. It is the gravestone of a great ancient city which has vanished and left only this relic behind. The city was the Bethshemesh of the Scriptures, the famous one, which is memorable to all Bible readers as the residence of the priest of Potipherah, whose daughter, Asenah, Joseph married. The Greeks called it Heliopolis, the city of the sun, because there the worship of the sun had its chief center and its most sacred shrines.—Atlanta American.

The shad was created for a purpose, and that purpose was to act as a dump for all the bones which could not be crowded behind the gills of every other variety of fish.

Albion Iron Works.

(LIMITED)

VICTORIA, B. C.

ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS AND BOILER MAKERS.

WORKS:

ON STORE, DISCOVERY AND HERALD STS.

Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Boilers, Fish Canning and Mining Machinery, Hydraulic Giants and Pipe. REPAIRS executed with dispatch. Works running night and day.

UNION CREDIT AND PROTECTIVE Association—Headquarters, 455 Main street, Winnipeg, Man. For collection of old and worthless accounts anywhere in the world, and no charge if no collected. O. E. Collins, Manager and Treasurer. S. Perry Mills, Solicitor, Victoria, B.C.

Piano Tuning.

ORDERS FOR TUNING AND REPAIRING pianos and organs, if left at this office, will be attended to promptly. A. ANGERMAN.

April 18—tf

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

[LIMITED

TIME TABLE No. 10.

TAKING EFFECT FEBRUARY 10t, 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.

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. PULNITT, - - - Proprietor.

1 mo

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have this day disposed of my blacksmith business to John Pullwitt. All debts will be paid by the undersigned.

E. DERDINGER.

1 w

Peck's Hotel,

EAST WELLINGTON

T. E. PECK, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Choicest Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

A CALL SOLICITED.

E. M. YARWOOD,

Solicitor of the High Court, Ontario,

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Office in Smith's Building, Commercial Street, Nanaimo.

To the Travelling Public

TICKETS

—TO ALL POINTS ON THE—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL'Y

And its connections may be had [illegible]

A. SHAW, Agent, - - Nanaimo.

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.

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.

W. S. DENNISON,
Freight and Passenger Agent, Nanaimo, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
121 First St., cor. Washington, Portland, Or.

ROYAL :-: HOTEL,

COMMERCIAL ST

The Largest and Best Hotel in th City.

R. WATKINS - - - PROP

NANAIMO, B.C.

James Harvey

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN MERCHANDISE.

COMMERCIAL STREET, NANAIMO, B. C.

NOTICE.

Assessment Act and Provincial Revenue Tax, Nanaimo District.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all Taxes levied under the Assessment Acts are now due for the year, 1889, and payable at my office, Nanaimo; Assessed Taxes, if paid on or before June 30th, 1889, are collectable at the following rates. viz:

½ of 1 per cent. on Real Property.
7½ cents per acre on Wild Land.
One-third of one per cent. on Personal Property.
½ of 1 per cent. on Income.

If paid after June 30th, 1889:—
⅔ of 1 per cent. on Real Property.
8½ cents per acre on Wild Land.
½ of 1 per cent. on Personal Property.
¾ of 1 per cent. on Income.

M. BATE,
Assessor and Collector.

Nanaimo Machine Works,

FRASER STREET, NEAR BASTION STREET BRIDGE,

R. J. Wenborn; - Proprietor.

Repairing and refitting of all kinds of machinery promptly attended to in a thorough manner. Brass fittings of all kinds made to order.

☞CHARGES :-: REASONABLE.

Ap 2-tf

J. H. PLEACE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, STOVES, PAINTS, OILS

ROPE, GLASS, RIFLES,

CARTRIDGES, PAINT BRUSHES.

Tin and Sheet Ironware,

READY MIXED PAINTS,

NAILS, BUILDERS HARDWARE AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

A Full Assortment at Lowest Prices.

Victoria Crescent,

NANAIMO, B.C.

R. CRAIG,

General Blacksmith & Carriage Builder.

Bastion Street Bridge, Nanaimo, B. C.

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

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY. REPAIRING DONE.

R. J. W. ATWOOD,

Chemist & Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

COMMERCIAL STREET, NANAIMO, B. C.

TEAMING.

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

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

April 6—tf

Donald Smith

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,

REAL ESTATE

AND INSURANCE AGENT,

Nanaimo, B. C.

Jan. 22tf P. O. Box 20.

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.

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.

W. BREDEMEYER, DR. PH.

Mining Engineer, United States and Provincial Surveyor and Assayer, Vancouver, B. C.

LATE PARTNER OF J. M'VICKER SALT LAKE CITY.

Reliable reports, underground surveys and maps of mines executed at low rates. Assays made on all kinds of Minerals, Gold and Silver bars. Thirty years experience in mining in Asia, Europe and United States of America. Speaks ten languages. Assays from a distance promptly attended to. Address, Vancouver, B. C.

All quartz for assaying left with W. C Hallack, Nanaimo, will be promptly forwarded to Dr. Bredemeyer.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT 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 o 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 only 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.

—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, [illegible] distributed early each [illegible] 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!

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Its advantage as an

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IS APPARENT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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Per Month, - - - - 1 00
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Printing & Publishing Co.,

[LIMITED.]

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 ENGINGEER AND SURVEYOR,

Surveys timber and other claims.

ADDRESS COMOX, B. C.

Mar 30—tf

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway.

TIME CARD No. 10.

TO TAKE EFFECT AT 8:00 A. M., ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, 1889, TRAINS RUN ON PACIFIC STANDARD TIME.

Going North, Read Down: No. 2 Passenger. Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday's and Sunday's	No. 6 Passenger Saturday night only	Stations	Going South, Read Up: No. 1 Passenger. Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturday's and Sunday's	No. 5 Passenger Saturday's only.
De. 8.20 a.m.	De. 3.32 p.m.		Victoria	Ar. 1.04	Ar. 7.00	
" 8.24	" 3.36		Russell's Victoria W.	" 1.00	" 6.56	
" 8.34	" 3.46		Esquimalt	" 12.50	" 6.46	
" 9.10	" 4.11		Goldstream	" 12.23 p.m.	" 6.21	
" 9.56	" 5.06		Shawnigan Lake	" 11.28	" 5.26	
" 10.08	" 5.16		Cobble Hill	" 11.16	" 5.16	
" 10.25	" 5.31		McPherson's	" 10.59	" 5.01	
" 10.37	" 5.41		Koksilah	" 10.47	" 4.51	
" 10.42	" 5.46		Duncan's	" 10.42	" 4.46	
" 10.52	" 5.56		Somenos	" 10.32	" 4.36	
" 11.18	" 6.18		Chemainus	" 10.06	" 4.14	
Ar. 12.20 p.m.	" 7.16	P. M. De. 10.30	Nanaimo	De. 9.04	" 3.16 p.m.	P. M. Ar. 8000
De. 12.29			Nanaimo	Ar. 8.55		
Ar. 12.44	Ar. 7.31	Ar. 10.45	Wellington	De. 8.40 a.m.	" 30.1	De. 7.45

ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Return tickets will be issued between all 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.

FIRST BANK

—ESTABLISHED IN—

City of Nanaimo

BANK OF

British Columbia.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1862.)

CAPITAL [illegible]

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

London Office—28 Cornhill, London. 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 of Mexico and South America.

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

Collections carefully attended to and every description of banking transacted.

IN SCANDINAVIA.

THE GOTHENBURG LICENSING SYSTEM OF PROMOTING TEMPERANCE.

Chat with the Originator of the New Laws—For the Good of the Working Classes—Some Surprising Results.

[Robert Porter's Gothenburg Letter.]

Through the politeness of Capt. G. W. Schroeder, our vice consul, I was introduced to S. A. Hedlund, proprietor and editor of The Gothenburg Commercial and Shipping Journal, and Mauritz Rubenson, associate editor of the same journal. Under the personal guidance of these gentlemen I was enabled to learn many interesting facts relating to the several peculiar institutions of Gothenburg. Mr. Hedlund, who is well known throughout the United States, is the father of the Gothenburg licensing system, which, from the beginning of this town, has spread throughout Scandinavia, and at the present moment is being studied by the social scientists of many other countries.

In reply to Mr. Hedlund's earnest request to know what he could do for me, I said: "Tell me all about the Gothenburg licensing system, its origin, its object and the degree of success attending it."

"Well," said he, "the Swedes, as you doubtless know, drink a good deal of brandy. With the exception of Denmark, and perhaps the Netherlands, we consume per capita a greater quantity of spirits than any other country in the world. It is needless for me to discuss the craving for brandy and its immoderate consumption in Sweden. Until within a comparatively recent time every land-owner in Sweden possessed the right to distill Swedish brandy, a spirit made from grain or potatoes, containing 50 per cent. of alcohol. The country was on the verge of ruin from the deluge of spirits pouring forth from myriads of small distilleries. There was well-nigh a public house to every cottage."

A NEW SYSTEM.

"What was the first step to remedy this condition of affairs?"

"In 1855 new laws for regulating the distilling and sale of spirits came into force. The object was to increase the difficulty of procuring intoxicating drinks. By this law it was left to the communes to decide not only in what manner and within what limits it should be carried on, but even whether it might take place at all within their jurisdiction. This paved the way for the Gothenburg system, as it is termed."

"How did that originate?"

"The laws of 1855 did not reach the core of the question, especially in the towns. The rural districts were, undoubtedly, benefited. Drink threatened to sap the life-blood of the towns. On holidays and Sundays troops of drunken people might have been seen reeling about the streets of this very town, while within the saloons the most deplorable and scandalous scenes were enacted. With a population of about 35,000 nearly 3,500 persons were annually arrested and fined for drunkenness—10 per cent. of the population arrested. But these figures do not give an adequate idea of the evils arising from immoderate brandy drinking. They must be looked for in the nature and extent of pauperism; in the deplorable physical, moral and economic condition into which a greater part of the poorer population, not only of Gothenburg, but all the towns of Sweden had been plunged. Conscious of this condition of affairs, and being at the same time a member of the municipal council of Gothenburg, I introduced a resolution March 31, 1864, proposing to appoint a committee for investigating the actual condition of pauperism in the town. A year later the committee presented with its report a plan of 'a new system for organizing the liquor traffic in Gothenburg.'"

THE POORER CLASSES.

"At the time of your investigation and report, what was the condition of the working classes of Gothenburg?"

"We satisfied ourselves that intemperance is not caused by the cravings of a coarse sensuality alone. That the treacherous quality of brandy to warm, if but for a time, the shivering and thinly clad frame, to assuage the gnawings of hunger, to stimulate the failing strength of the over-worked and poverty-stricken, are reasons both for its use and abuse too often over-looked by temperance reformers. Squalid, unhealthy dwellings, wretched clothing, poor and insufficient food—all these combined produce a state of dejection and debility, moral and physical, which persons who have investigated the subject consider a leading cause of drunkenness among the poorer classes, suffering as they do from want and manifold privation."

"How did the idea that the town should undertake the sale of liquor first occur to the committee?"

"In the first place we had little faith in the various plans proposed, which, as you know, vary from high license and limiting the hours of sale to prohibition. One of the strongest arguments for keeping up public houses, at least to a certain amount, was that there must be a sufficient number of places where workingmen can purchase food. This was likewise brought forward as a weighty objection to Sunday or holiday closing. This undoubtedly suggested the idea of turning the saloons into eating houses and making the sale of drink incidental."

"How was this done?"

"By transferring the saloon licenses to a company, consisting of persons who engage in the undertaking, not for the sake of profit, but solely for the good of the working classes. The members of the company can not lay claim to any profits, which, as soon as all expenses of management, as well as 6 per cent. annual interest on the capital invested in it by the shareholders, have been paid, shall be annually made over to the town treasury."

"What was then the effect of the system?"

"It has reduced the number of public houses from about sixty to twenty-five, and these [illegible] eating-houses are healthy, [illegible]. Relatively speaking, the [illegible] for drunkenness have decreased [illegible] half. In 1876-78 the sale [illegible] their greatest height, and [illegible] steadily declined. No one the least [illegible] can procure a spirituous drink in Gothenburg—no youth under 18 years; and it is sold on Sunday, except the usual [illegible] before dinner."

FOOD AND DRINK.

A visit to the company's eating houses not only gives one a good idea of what the Swedes drink, but what they eat also. These places are roomy stores, neatly furnished, with small wooden tables, at each of which are two chairs. The tariff for everything is regulated, even to the preparation of the toddy, for in the by-laws I read, "The manager is bound to put two cubic inches of spirituous liquor or wine in each glass," and again, "Whenever sugar is required for cognac, rum, arrack, or gin, the manager shall claim one ore (about a quarter of a cent) for each cubic inch of the aforesaid spirituous liquor." A glass of purified Swedish brandy costs 7 ore (about 2 cents). It is as clear and white as filtered water, tastes much better than cheap whisky, and a glass consists of two cubic inches. The cheapest beverage I ever drank was the common beer, which costs about half a cent a mug.

Several sample dinners were placed before us to taste. A large plate of boiled or fried fish and potatoes, or of veal cutlets and potatoes, cost 17 ore (about 5 cents). These were really substantial dishes, thoroughly well cooked and cleanly served. As a rule the managers of these places are women. The meals are served by clean-looking and neatly dressed girls, who are exceedingly polite to strangers, especially foreigners, and courtesy as bewitchingly as the milk maid in "Patience." The manager binds himself to supply the public with good and well-prepared food, cold or warm, including coffee, tea, cocoa, mineral water, cigars, etc., on his own account. He further binds himself to sell spiritous liquors and wines only for cash paid on the spot; not to sell to persons "fuddled with drink, or under age;" not to go on selling spirits to persons who "require several drams in succession, or who pay renewed visits to the public house within short intervals." All spiritous liquors are furnished from the company's vessels. The casks containing the liquor must be so kept as to be under strict control. No liquor can even be served in any but the regulation glass or mug, the former containing two cubic inches.

HOW IT WORKS.

Once a week the manager is bound to pay the company for all the spirits he has received for sale, whether sold according to the tariff or still remaining as stock on hand. He is bound also to sell his stores as he receives them; he may add no ingredients, or otherwise alter their quality. He may not without special permission introduce musical entertainments. This does away with all the lower-grade concert dens, though good music and entertainment can be had at the summer gardens and authorized music halls. Should the manager break any of the provisions under which he (or she (is appointed, he (or she) can be dismissed at once without compensation.

Accompanied by Mr. Rubenson, I visited at least half of the public houses of Gothenburg, and we found them uniformly clean, orderly, airy and decent. During the first hour of our tour they were filled with workingmen enjoying their drams (almost indispensable before dinner to the Swede) and such dinners as those described above. I was struck with the civility and attention bestowed upon all customers by the managers and their not infrequently fascinating assistants. Without entering into the question as to whether or not this system could be successfully introduced into the United States, it must be admitted that it has worked most satisfactorily in Scandinavia.

In some recent reports made by the governors of other provinces, the testimony is unanimous that the Gothenburg system has lessened drunkenness and been beneficial to the communes adopting it. In Norway it has been legally adopted, and some time ago its principles were adopted in the greater number of such communes as had the right to do so. A committee of the British house of lords, appointed to inquire into the means of preventing the increase of intemperance, after examining various proposals, expressed themselves in favor of this system and recommended its adoption in England. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Radical leader, is also a strong and able advocate of this system for Birmingham, and I believe before many years it will be on its trial in England.

Longevity in California.

[Santa Rita Cor. Detroit News.]

The announcement of the death of Donna Marie de la Guerea de Hartwell, of Salinas city, aged 76 years, and the mother of twenty-one children, ten of whom survive her death, suggests the idea of giving your readers an account of some of the aged and prolific people of Monterey county. There is now living near Monterey city an ancient lady who is the mother of thirty children. A few years since there died a woman of the same place said to be 146 years old.

There is now living at the county hospital in this place a native Indian 135 years old. His hair is as white as wool. He will sit for hours on his blanket in the sun busily engaged mending some of his garments, muttering to himself his unintelligible jargon. He is quite active, and retains most of his faculties to a remarkable degree. Last season a man born in the year 1800 assisted me on a ranch to hive a number of swarms of bees. He would run up to the top of a live oak tree, crawl out on a limb where the bees were, and sawing it off, would lower it to me, when I would place the hive over the bees.

Longevity does not seem to be confined to the human species altogether in this land of sunshine and flowers. At the state fair, two years since, I saw a horse 32 years old led in the stock cavalcade that showed the activity of a 4-year-old colt. The adage that "anything soon ripe is soon rotten" does not seem to hold good here. Both the animal and vegetable creation mature at a wonderfully early period. Heifers become mothers at from 15 to 18 months, and mares at 2 years of age. Fruit trees bear in two to three years after planting. Nor is the tenacity of life confined to the animal kingdom. In hoeing weeds, if one adheres to the soil by the least fibrous root it will live and thrive. If a cutting of most any tree or shrub be made and stuck into the moist soil, it will grow. Notwithstanding the eight months of dry weather last season, with only a few light showers during the winter, followed by nearly six months of dry weather this year, all planted and cultivated crops look green and flourishing. This is owing to the large amount of humidity in the air.

The Prima Donna's Share.

[Chicago Herald.]

Payment to singers has sometimes taken an odd form. When Mll. Zelle, a vocalist from the Theatre Lyrique at Paris, was making a professional tour round the world some years ago, she gave a concert in the Society Islands. She agreed to sing an air from "Norma" and a few other songs, and was to get a third of the receipts. When counted, the prima donna's share was found to consist of three pigs, twenty-three turkeys, forty-four chickens, 5,000 cocoanuts, besides a quantity of bananas, lemons and oranges.

Vanderbilt and Gould.

[New York Cor. Inter Ocean.]

There is something wonderfully alike in the manner of Vanderbilt and Gould, in spite of the fact that one is large in physique, and the other small; and I presume that it arises from their distrust of mankind, based on the supposition that everybody who approaches is reaching for their purse. They are visibly nervous, their speech is similarly jerky, and they instinctively avoid looking anybody squarely in the eyes.

A Plea for Horses.

[Exchange.]

A Stratford (Conn.) woman, who is a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, accuses local Christians of going to church to hear of the glories of another world and beat down Satan under their feet, all the while having horses outside fighting 1,000 devils in the shape of flies and musquitoes.

It has been calculated that the free lunches in New York saloons cost $11,800,000 annually.

SOMETIME THOU'LT KNOW.

[Talbot Torrance in Detroit Free Press.]

Sometime, my child, thou'lt know why bubbles float so gaily,
While breaks the bowl, e'en ere thy pastime's done;
Know why sweet roses fade, while scentless blooms grow daily—
Why storm-clouds veil, when earth needs summer sun.

Sometime, my child, thou'lt know why only sways the sapling,
While the great oak succumbs before the storm;
Know why the weakling with life's chances grappling
Stands, while the giant lies a prostrate form.

Sometime, my child, thou'lt know why bounties rich are given
To those who idly fritter them away,
While others, who, to us, have nobly striven
For God's good gifts go empty on their way.

Sometime, my child, thou'lt know hearts are ever thirsting
For waters hid, whose gurgle they can hear;
Why the Forbidden Fruit hangs o'er us ripe to bursting;
Why the Far Off cannot be the Near.

Sometime, my child, thou'lt know why tears should slowly trickle
From eyes that ill become the moist of grief;
Why friends we thought were constant, prove but fickle;
Why life's a burden—death a sweet relief.

Sometime, my child, thou'lt surely guess the full, true meaning
Of life's perplexing problem. Cease to sigh!
Be steadfast, true! On hopes beyond be leaning!
Sometime, my child—not yet, but bye-and-bye!

IT GOT SO HOT

That Even the Tadpoles Went Begging for a Drink of Water.

[P. Donan in New York Sun.]

Hot! It is so hot that my blood boils within me till my hat dances on my head like an infuriated tea-kettle lid. I can hear my soul slashing around like a teacupful of scalding grease in an empty wash-boiler every time I move. Oh, for a chunk of the world's cold charities to slip into my seething bosom before my gizzard is totally cooked! Oh, for the bleak winds of adversity to fan my blistering brow! Oh, for the frost of years and the snows of old age! Oh, for the touch of an icy hand or the freezing glance of a haughty damsel's eye! Oh, for a flower garden of polar bears and a sunless grove of Alaskan icebergs! Oh, for a cave in Kamtschatka, a 160 acre homestead of Spitzbergen frigidity, an icicle-gemmed grotto in the basement story of the aurora borealis! Oh, for a blue nose and a pair of frost-bitten heels! Oh, for anything cool and cooling, from a mint julep or a teeth-rattling tertian ague to a cup of cold pizen!

Hot! Purgatory, or the shoreless and fathomless ocean of fire that Bob Ingersoll thinks he has squenched with his little, swill-loaded oratoric shotgun, would not be much change of climate. Every thermometer from Cape Cod to Corpus Christi has kicked the top out and boiled over like the Arkansaw doctor's patient, who took twelve white and twelve blue seidlitz powders separately. Heaping coals of fire on your enemy's head is the easiest command in all Scripture to obey. The tinkle of brooklets, the gentle murmur of cascades is dried before it gets twenty feet from the banks into the rattle of hot pebbles or the harsh clatter of hurtling buckshot.

The very milk of human kindness has evaporated beneath the solid torridity and left nothing but a little dusty moral chalk and indigo. Rivers, creeks, horse-ponds, lakes and duck-puddles in many regions have vamoosed like bank cashiers with public funds, and naught but straggling daubs of some remain to tell one where they were. Catfish, eels and tadpoles are running all over the country with tin cups in their mouths asking every body they meet to give them a drink of water. Brook trout wallow in the dust of the country roads like quails, and black bass are caught like gophers—with a spade. Chanticleer's matin hymn sounds as if it were piped through the thigh-bone of a 3,000-years shriveled mummy of the Pharaohs, and the fluttering of his wings resembles the clashing together of charred saddle-flaps.

Reader or readers, if it is so hot in this beautiful world of lakes, rivers and cascades, of cloud-wreathed peaks and misty vales, of oceans, rivulets, rills, soda pop and juleps, think what it must be in that politician's realm, where the roasted millionaire's incarnation of selfishness and greed begs, though all eternity's countless ages, for one drop of water from a dog-licked beggar's finger-tip! Think of it, and flee to the glorious, wind-swept, lake-gemmed summerland of Dakota, where everybody is still wearing winter flannels and sleeping under blankets and buffalo robes.

The Story of Dives Explained.

[Harper's Magazine.]

Dr. H——, who fills a suburban pulpit out west, is of a practical turn of mind, and not infrequently impresses his congregation by original expositions of the Scriptures. In one of a recent series of discourses upon Lazarus the doctor said: "Now some fool of an infidel will say: 'How could Abraham hear the rich man calling all the way from Heaven to Hades?' This, my friends, will not be difficult to comprehend when it is remembered that we are talking by telephone 100 miles or more every day."

But again: "This was an actual occurrence. It was not a mere parable that the Lord was relating, but a real happening. He says: 'There was a man,' etc. Lazarus was doubtless the real name of the poor man, but the name of the rich man is not given. He is called Dives. This was not his name, however. Dives is simply a Latin word, meaning rich, or a rich man. Now you may inquire why was his name not also given? And the most probable explanation is that the Lord withheld the name of the deceased out of consideration for the feelings of his surviving friends."

Queen Victoria Disgusted.

[London Truth.]

The queen, I hear, is sick to death of the whole wedding business, everything connected with the function having produced remonstrances, squabbles, misunderstandings, and every species of botheration. The whole of the royal family—all those who can afford to be independent, at least—have opposed the alliance from first to last, and the uncompromising attitude which has been adopted at Berlin has caused profound mortification and irritation at the court of St. James. Prince Henry of Battenburg has no money and no position, and for the daughter of the queen of England to contract so undesirable a marriage is a mesalliance which is regarded by the courts of Europe much as county society would look upon the union of a leading peer's daughter with the son of a small farmer.

A Steam Wind-Mill.

A wind-mill, with sails moving lazily, is a pretty and picturesque feature in a summer land-cape, and so a rich resident in a Maine town has his wind-mill operated by steam, so that the arms go round whether the wind blows or not.

GIUSEPPE ESPOSITO.

The American Career of a Brigand Who Was the Terror of Sicily.

The young son of a famous Italian bandit has met with a very unromantic fate in New Orleans. Giuseppe Esposito, many years ago, was the bold and successful leader of a band of brigands in Italy, where his many exploits had gained for him a European reputation and invested his name with a terror to all travelers in the mountains of Sicily.

To the qualities which have been ascribed to the outlaw in song and story, he added those of cruelty and bloodthirstiness, and the unlucky captive who fell into his clutches, if not redeemed by a ransom, paid the penalty of his misfortune with his life. The heartless Esposito pursued his career of robbery and murder against his fellow countrymen unchecked, but finally aroused the wrath of John Bull, an act which has always been hazardous in either an individual or a nation. He seized an English traveler one day, and after due notice and proper waiting the stock of the bandit camp had not been increased by as much as a single piaster on account of the last adventure. One of the prisoner's ears was then sliced off and forwarded to his friends, and this in turn was followed by its fellow useful and ornamental appendage. But by this time the British government had been notified, and such a demand made on the Italian authorities that Esposito's gang was quickly dispersed, and he was apprehended and imprisoned. Escaping, he fled to America, and from New York went to New Orleans. In the latter city he shortly manifested his lofty contempt for honest pursuits by becoming chief of a society of blackmailers, an occupation hardly as genteel as the one he had followed in his native land, but less dangerous.

It was not adventurous enough, though, and before long he got to be captain of a small coasting vessel, marrying in the meantime a pretty young girl of his own race. A reward was out for him, though, by the Italian government, and in 1880 Detective Hennessey, now the chief of police of New Orleans, arrested him. He was sent back to Italy, where he was tried, twice sentenced to be hung and finally sent to prison for life. The wife was left in New Orleans, with an infant son of Esposito's. Last week she applied to the mayor to have the boy, Joseph, and a younger child placed in an orphan asylum, as she could not support them, and it was done. Should the news penetrate to the Sicilian dungeon of Esposito, the reflection that his child will at least be comfortably cared for will lighten a little his dark and revengeful heart.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Keeping Correct Time.

A simple method of keeping correct time where access to standard time is inconvenient is thus explained: Select two fixed points for range of observation. If a westerly wind can be chosen which faces any building anywhere more than twenty-five to thirty feet distant, we have as good a post of observation as we can desire. Drive a nail or stick a pin into the window jamb; or, if anything more substantial is wanted, fix a thin piece of metal with a very small hole in it to sight through, in any convenient place, so that you can observe the time any star sets or sinks below the roof of the adjacent building, or whatever may be chosen as the more remote sight. Then choose some well defined star, the brighter the better, and with your time-piece set right (to start with) observe the time it passes the range of your sights. The exact time, as well also as the date of the observation, should be recorded, then, to find out at any subsequent time how much your watch has varied from correct time, observe the same star, and recollect that it sets just 3 minutes and 55.90944 seconds earlier on any given night than it did the preceding night.

Thus, if for our first observation was taken some night when the star set at 9 hours, 15 minutes and 23 seconds, and at our second observation, taken just one week later, it set at 8 hours, 47 minutes and 52 seconds, we would know that our watch had kept correct time. If it had set at 8 hours, 45 minutes and 52 seconds, we would know that our watch or clock had lost two minutes during the week. And similarly for any other variation. If the time at which it had set had been 8 hours, 49 minutes and 52 seconds, we should see that our watch had gained two minutes, and so on. If the location of our sights admits of it we should select a star 90 degs., as nearly as possible, from the pole star, for its apparent motion will be greater than that of one near the pole, and the liability of error will be diminished. If a suitable selection can be made the error need not be more than three or four seconds, and it will not be accumulative.—The Locomotive.

One Hundred Years from Now.

What will our population be? Who shall say? The United States today contains over 60,000,000 people, who increase at the rate of about 25 per cent. in every decade, so that at the close of the next century the increment would have run up to a total of not less than 400,000,000 souls. Take the population of all the other states and countries as likely to come under our sway and another 400,000,000 will be easily added. In the year of our Lord 2000, and the year of the Independence of the United States the 224th, it will be no longer the United States of North America, but the United States of North, Central and South America, and the then president will then issue his Thanksgiving day proclamation to nearly a thousand million people. The mind fails to grasp our industrial and commercial expansion at that day; the wonderful progress in the arts and sciences; the tremendous energy with which enterprise after enterprise will be conceived and made a reality. And then congress. Just think what congress will be then! But, stop! Better not think. When we contemplate what it is now, with 400 members, the idea of what it will be with 4,000 is simply appalling.—Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

A Tailor's Silvern Dream.

There's a man away out on the West Side, on a quiet little street, who runs a shop which is supposed to be a tailoring establishment, but which is in reality no more than a mending bureau. If a man were to walk into his place and order a suit of clothes the proprietor would sustain such a shock that in all probability his reason would return. He has put out a sign, "Pockets Renewed Without Charge," and thinks he has struck it. I asked him where he expected to make anything out of such a practice, and he told me that the only pockets that wore out as a rule were the pockets that carried lots of silver; that silver wore away and many coins were perfectly smooth from friction, as I would acknowledge. Where did this silver go? Why into the cloth which made the pockets. Now, behold his plan. He would treasure up all the old pockets that come into his possession, then boil them down or something of that sort and get the silver out. I listened and didn't smile. But how could I? It wasn't a bit funny. It was downright sad. But was there ever another such a crazy idea!—Chicago Mail.

Saved by a Relic.

While a man at Carlisle, Pa., was running a plane his coat tail got tangled and was fortunately torn off. A bit of wood in his pocket blocked a cogwheel and saved his life. The wood was a piece of John Brown's scaffold.—Brooklyn Eagle

THERMOMETERS.

HOW THEY ARE MADE AND HOW THEY ARE TESTED.

Uniformity of Bore Essential—Shape and Size of the Bulb—The Graduation of the Scale a Scientific Task.

[Chicago Herald.]

The standard thermometer is a combination of practical science and requisite workmanship, and for a first-class instrument you have to pay as many dollars as you pay cents for the ordinary article, and then you can't swear by it, because there are so many influences that affect the correctness of the thermal register, not to speak of the influences upon the completed instrument by the location of the latter.

Numerous precautions are required to turn out a standard instrument. First of all comes the choice of a tube. The bore has to be carefully tested to see whether it is of uniform capacity. In most of the tubes the bore is wider on one end than on the other, although the difference may be so small that it requires very delicate operations to establish it. Quite frequently in a hundred pounds of the small tubes not more than half a dozen are found which are absolutely true, because from the very nature of the case the bore, being produced by blowing, is in fact nothing else than a portion of a very elongated cone. After the tube has been selected the bulb is fixed by melting one end of the tube in the flame of an alcohol lamp and blowing in at the other. Then a small quantity of mercury is admitted. By alternately cooling and heating the bulb the very delicate thread of the fluid is driven from one end of the tube to the other, and during this process its length is carefully measured in all parts. Should the length alter in various situations the workman knows that the capacity of the bore is not uniform.

To make the bulb of the required size is solely a matter of practice, as no machinery has been invented to produce it automatically. If the bulb is too large the instrument will register very slow, and if it is too small it will not contain sufficient mercury to register very high temperature. The shape of the bulb is also of importance. The spherical shape is considered best adapted to resist the varying pressure of the atmosphere, while cylindrical bulbs expose larger surfaces of mercury, and are therefore preferred for more delicate instruments. Very small and thin bulbs for small quantities of mercury have been made, but the indicating column must necessarily be so fine as to be useless for practical purposes. Spiral or coiled tubular bulbs were made so as to obtain a greater and more even distribution of surface exposed to the atmosphere, but these bulbs require such a thickness of glass that the effect sought to be obtained is frequently nullified.

Shape and size of bulb and tube having been determined, the filling is done in a very ingenious manner, and alike for both mercury and alcohol as thermal registers. The bulb is heated while the open end of the tube is imbedded in the fluid, say mercury. Upon allowing the bulb to cool the atmosperic pressure drives some of the mercury into the tube, and this process is continued until there is sufficient mercury in bulb and tube. It is of the greatest importance that the mercury be free from moisture and air, and to accomplish this the metal is boiled before the filling process. After the filling it is boiled again in the tube, and when the explosion of air and moisture is complete the workman dexterously closes the tube by the flame from his blowpipe.

That finishes the purely mechanical part of making the thermometer, for the graduation of the scale may truly be termed a scientific proceeding, at least so far as graduating a standard instrument is concerned. In the common thermometer the tube is fixed to a scale on which the degrees are marked, while in the standard instrument the scale is engraved in the stem itself in order to insure the greatest possible accuracy of observation. The exact freezing point has to be determined first, and this is done by means of melting ice, which has always the same temperature, provided the water from which the ice congealed is pure. The bulb and the lower portion of the tube are placed in melting ice, and where the mercury is stationary the freezing point is marked. This is a comparatively easy matter, but to determine the boiling point is more difficult, because it varies with the pressure of the atmosphere.

Under certain conditions, combining certain atmospheric pressure at a certain altitude, the boiling point can be ascertained with exactness, but ordinarily, even in good instruments, the boiling point is approximately ascertained by actual experiment. A copper boiler is provided with an open cylinder in the top serving as a vehicle for the water to be boiled. The open cylinder is just long enough to permit the insertion of the thermometer, so that the bulb does not touch the water, and over this cylinder, or rather around it, is placed another to protect the former from the air. As the vapor of the boiling water rises the tube is gradually lowered, so as to keep the top of the mercury just visible above the cylinder. Where the mercury remains stationary the boiling point is obtained and marked off, "subject to corrections for errors."

The space between the freezing and boiling point is next divided into a certain number of equal degrees. Fahrenheit makes 32 degrees the freezing and 212 degrees the boiling point; consequently the intermediate space is divided into 180 degrees. Celsius proposes zero for the freezing point and 100 degrees for the boiling point. Reaumur has the freezing and boiling points separated by 80 instead of 100 degrees. Fahrenheit arrived at his graduation by observations and experiments made in Iceland.

A Rival of the Olive.

[Chicago Herald.]

The plant known as sesame bids fair to become a formidable rival of the olive. It is largely grown in India and China. It is an annual, maturing in three months from the time of planting, and two crops are grown each year. The seeds are very small, ten of them weighing only a grain. They contain 50 per cent. of oil by weight, while the fruit of the olive has but 30 per cent. The imports of sesame seed into France amounts to 70,000 or 80,000 tons per annum. The oil is much used to adulterate olive oil which it closely resembles.

Frozen Cream Cheese.

[Chicago Times.]

A popular refreshment in New Orleans is frozen cream cheese. The cream cheeses are broken up small and beaten fine and smooth with an egg-beater, the cream belonging to them is also whipped and then added, the whole sweetened, and then frozen. The addition of peaches or figs makes this dessert superior to any ice-cream ever invented.

Decayed Mining Towns.

All of the old California mining towns are in a decayed or decaying condition. Some of them, most flourishing from 1849 to 1854 or 1856, are blotted from existence and lost to memory, save in the immediate neighborhood where they once stood.

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Graham Wafers,
Ginger Cake,
Family Pilot,
Fancy Mixed,
Fruit Bleer,
Iced Ginger Bread,
Iced Sultana.

Lemon Snaps,
Lemon Biscuit,
New York Snaps,
Oat Meal,
Pilot,
Perkins,
Rich Mixed,
Soda Crackers,
Seed Biscuit,
Sugar Crackers,
Spice Jumbles,
Sugar Cookies,
Sultana Biscuit,
Vanilla Cream,
Wine,
Etc., Etc.

Price List Furnished. Orders promptly attended to. Ask your Grocer for NESBITT, DICKSON & CO.'S Biscuits.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY
(LIMITED.)

THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE: 56 New Broad St. LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a General Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at low rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for sale on easy terms.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Advice to invalids—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c. &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5th, 1880: To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, Dear Sir:—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sales we fancy their sojurn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœ, and 2nd Dysentery Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as general Sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even if the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of the opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's, is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBE AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellancy the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1884.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Caution—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufactures—J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London

PHYSICIANS.

W. WYMOND WALKER, M.D.C.M. (Coroner for the Province of British Columbia.) Residence, [illegible] Wellington. Telephone connection No. 28.

STEAMER SERVICE.

[Between Nanaimo, Comox and Victoria.]

STEAMER AMELIA.

Arrives in Nanaimo every Tuesday evening.
Leaves Nanaimo for Comox Wednesday.......... 3 A. M.
Returns from Comox for Victoria, Wednesday evening.
Leaves Nanaimo for Victoria Thursday.......... 7 A. M.
Leaves Victoria for Nanaimo, Friday.......... 7 A. M.
Leaves Nanaimo for Victoria, and all way ports Saturday.......... 7 A. M.

[Between Nanaimo and Vancouver.]

STEAMER RAINBOW.

Arrives at Nanaimo Tuesdays—Leaves Nanaimo Wednesday morning.

[Between Westminster, Comox & Nanaimo.]

STEAMER Robert Dunsmuir.

Arrives in Nanaimo Wednesdays and Sundays—Leaves Nanaimo for Comox Thursdays—Leaves Nanaimo for New Westminster, Saturdays and Mondays.

—o—

Trains leave Nanaimo for Victoria.......... [illegible]
" " " " Wellington.......... [illegible]
" arrive in " from Victoria.......... [illegible]
" " " " Wellington.......... 8:15 A. M.

On Saturdays an extra train leaves Nanaimo for Victoria at 1:56 P. M. A train also leaves Victoria for Nanaimo, arriving here at 6:55 P. M., and leaves for Wellington at 10:15 P. M.

—o—

POSTAL SERVICE.

Mails close daily for Victoria and way stations.......... [illegible]
" Arrive.......... [illegible]
" Close for Wellington.......... [illegible]
" For Comox, Alberni and way stations every Wednesday.......... 7 P. M.

G. H. BLAKEWAY & CO.
IMPORTING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
The Nanaimo Pharmacy
COMMERCIAL STREET.
Physician Prescriptions carefully compounded. Country orders promptly attended to.

OLD FLAG INN
COR. BASTION AND SKINNER STREETS,
NANAIMO, B. C.
J. E. JENKINS, - Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Russell McDonald & Co., beg to notify the public that they have disposed of their branch store in this city. The store will be closed after the first of July and from now until that date, we will sell our stock at cost. All debts not settled on or before June 30th, will be sued for.

RUSSELL McDONALD & CO.
Nanaimo, B. C., June 1st, 1889.
1 mo

Cosmopolitan Market,
Commercial Street, Nanaimo, B. C.,
E. QUENNELL.
—ALWAYS—
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF THE FINEST
MEATS AND VEGETABLES
IN THE MARKET.
Free Delivery to All Parts of the City.

G. W. BIGGER
VICTORIA, B. C.,
—WILL GIVE—
LIFE SIZE PORTRAITS
—IN—
Crayon, Indian Ink or WaterColors
The BEST WORK on the Pacific Coast at
NEW -:- YORK -:- PRICES.

NOW LANDING, ex "GITANA" and other arrivals from Great Britain:
100 tons Pig Iron.
25,000 Fire Bricks.
300 Casks Portland Cement.
Kirkman & Sons' Pianofortes (a choice assortment.)
Curtiss & Harvey's Blasting and Sporting Powder.
J. & W. Stuarts' Patent Double Knotted Netting Twines, etc., etc.
ROBERT WARD,
Wharf Street,
Victoria, B.C.
my12 26

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, 60 days after date, we intend making application to Honorable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land, situate on the West side of Alberni Canal, commencing at a post about three miles from the head of the canal; thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains thence east to the canal; thence following the shore line to the point of commencement.

T. W. PATTERSON,
M. H. COWAN.

Victoria, B. C., April 29th, 1889. 2m

JAS. G. FAIRBURN,
Boot & Shoemaker,
HAS REMOVED TO
BASTION STREET
Next Hilbert's Furniture Warehouse.
Repairing in all kinds promptly attended to.
Ap 23-tf

NANAIMO :-: COURIER

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Tenders.

Tenders are invited for building a house on Prideaux St. See advt.

Another Telephone.

R. Heyland, C. E., intends having his residence connected by telephone with the office of the V. C. C.

Judge Gray's Illness.

Judge Gray is still lying in a precarious condition and his doctor says he grows weaker. The gravest fears are entertained of a fatal termination to the Judge's seizure.

For the North.

The steamer Boscowitz arrived at Johnston's wharf yesterday on her way to the northern canneries. She took on seven tons of freight and groceries for the North Pacific Canning Co., and two tons of V. C. Co.'s coal for Fort Simpson. She sailed last night for the North.

New Steam Whistle.

The Vancouver Coal Co. have placed a large steam whistle near No. 1 shaft. We are informed that this whisle will be blown at 4:30 every morning that there is work in the mines. The whistle has been in place since the beginning of the week, but has not been used as yet.

Dancing Master.

Mr. W. Bull, of Victoria, a dancing master of high repute, has written to the COURIER office stating that he would be glad to come to Nanaimo to give lessons in the "light fantastic" to those who wish his services, if he can be *guaranteed* a class that would be large enough to pay him to visit Nanaimo once or twice a week.

Saloon Keepers Beware!

The Magistrates yesterday instructed the City constables to warn the saloon keepers, from whom Isaac Sage might have bought his liquor, that under the Amended Indian Act they might be liable as principals in the supplying of liquor to Indians if they sold intoxicants to persons who were in the habit of purchasing liquor to dispose of to Indians.

The Coming Election.

M. Bray, Returning Officer, has received the writ to hold a bye election to fill the vacancy in the Local House caused by the death of the Hon. R. Dunsmuir. Mr. Bray has appointed Friday, the 14th inst., as the day of nomination and Friday, the 21st inst., as the day for polling.

Outlying districts have been notified of the days and dates of nomination and polling.

Was it a Mermaid!

As a rule we are not usually surprised at what we hear and see in these days of utter indifference to all things; but the report that reached us lately from a very reliable source, to the effect that during the late hot weather a mermaid had been seen in the vicinity of Protection island quite took us aback. Somehow the description scarcely tallied with that of a mermaid proper, so we think imagination must have played a somewhat prominent part.

A Dance on the "Green" next Saturday Night.

We are requested to insert a notice to the effect that there will be a dance on the "Green" next Saturday night. W. Ross will be Floor Manager, and W. H. Phillpot will supply refreshments. Gentlemen will be charged 50c. for the evening's amusement, ladies free. Each gentleman is requested to bring at least one lady. All receipts over and above expenses will be handed to the Nanaimo Junior Band for their services during the evening. D. McKenzie has resigned his position on the Committee.

Grand Jury Report.

Nanaimo, B. C., June 5th.

To the Honorable Justice H. P. P. Crease:

We, the Grand Jury, have visited the gaol and the hospital, both of which we found in a very satisfactory condition. We would recommend that the water from the main of the Nanaimo Water Works be laid upon the premises of the hospital for Sanitary purposes. Also that owing to the increase of population, which has consequently brought an increase of sickness and accidents, the grant given by the government for hospital purposes is inadequate to meet the present demands. We would therefore urge upon the government the necessity of increasing the annual grant towards the same. We also visited the nuisance complained of, which has been somewhat abated with a further promise of having everything objectionable removed. Thanking you kindly for the very courteous manner in which you explained the duties devolving upon us as a Grand Jury.

RICHARD GIBSON,
Foreman,
On behalf of the Grand Jury.

His Lordship said he would reply later in writing.

A Cricket Ground at Last.

Mr. Robins was interviewed to-day by Messrs. Cruickshank & Hilbert, in order to ascertain whether he (Mr. Robins) would aid the formation of the proposed Cricket club to which we have referred more than once in former issues. The interviewers on behalf of the Cricket Club Committee were kindly offered the use of the large field behind Chinatown—adjoining the E. & N. Ry. Messrs. Cruickshank & Hilbert then paid a visit to the field in question, and they pronounce it all that could be wished for the purpose for which it is offered. "Dry enough, large enough and level enough." Of course no old cricketer will require to be told that the ground immediately surrounding, and between the wickets, will require some little turfing and rolling, and then at last we shall hope to shortly see an eleven which will be able to hold its own both with willow and leather against any team either on this island or the mainland. We have now all the elements necessary for our much talked of club—a good ground thanks to Mr. J. Robin's generosity, and lots of splendid raw material in the shape of bowlers and batsmen. We sincerely hope that our fellow citizens of both sexes will not fail to exhibit a warm interest in this grand old National game now that we at last have a ground of which we need not be ashamed.

PERSONAL.

W. [illegible] and [illegible] Good returned to Victoria yesterday.

[illegible], Provincial Policeman, Capt. [illegible], Rev. W. Watson and Rev. J. [illegible], returned to Victoria yesterday.

J. Hunter, General Superintendent of the E. & N. R. R., and W. T. Drake, Q. C., returned to the Capital by the same train.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Candidates for the Vacancy in the Local Legislature.

We understand on the very best authority that Mr. T. R. Foster is not likely to enter the lists as a candidate for Parliamentary honors. Mr. Foster, who has a ranche on the mainland, is not at present in Nanaimo so we are unable to speak positively as to his ultimate decision, though he has intimated to his friends that without any wish to be nominated, yet if they insist upon it, he will consent to contest the vacant seat as an Independent candidate. We are aware that Mr. Foster has a considerable following, more especially, we believe, at Wellington.

Dr. Walkem is, we hear, also a candidate for the coveted seat in the local House, or at least that he has political aspirations and is feeling the pulse of the electors.

Mr. C. C. McKenzie has expressed his determination to once more contest Nanaimo on the same lines as before, viz., as an Opposition candidate to the present Government. If pluck and *stick-to-itiveness* has anything to do with winning elections, then Mr. McKenzie's seat should be assured.

Mr. T. E. Peck (East Wellington) we have also heard mentioned as a starter, though we are unable to speak of our own knowledge as to whether the report be genuine or not.

Mr. Haslem, who was the first to announce his candidature, is in our opinion, as we said in our issue of yesterday, the very man for the post. Upright, able, and conscientious, he is at the same time a thorough man of business, and will, we feel assured, on the event of his election, soon make his mark felt, as he possesses the temper, tact, and courtesy necessary to insure political success.

NANAIMO SPRING ASSIZES.

(Before Hon. H. P. P. Crease.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench shortly after 10 a. m.

Regina v. Muzetto, charged with aggravated assault on one Dominick, at Wellington.

D. M. Eberts, Q. C., appeared for the defence, and informed His Lordship that the prisoner would plead guilty if it suited His Lordship's views.

His Lordship allowed the plea to be entered.

The Counsel for the defense said that the prisoner had always borne a good character and was industrious.

His Lordship said it would only be just to allow Dominick some renumeration for his sufferings.

Dominick expressed a wish to leave the matter entirely in His Lordship's hands.

Muzetto was sentenced to one month's imprisonment without hard labor and to pay $150 to Dominick.

Bacht, the Siwash convicted of manslaughter, was then brought forward for sentence.

Before sentencing the prisoner, His Lordship said that he wished to have him examined, as he understood that he was not in a condition to stand any lengthy confinement.

Dr. Eberts, colliery surgeon at Wellington, examined the prisoner and reported that he was suffering from cancer in the stomach and also had several external sores.

Taking into consideration the condition of the prisoner, His Lordship said he would sentence him to 2 years imprisonment, as while in the penitentiary he would receive good medical attendance, and if it became apparent that the prisoner was under sentence of death from a higher court he would be sent home to his friends to die.

This ended the Spring Assizes, and after thanking the jurymen, His Lordship adjourned the court.

POLICE COURT.

(Before J. P. Planta, S. M., and Mayor Bate, J. P.)

Isaac Sage, on remand, charged with supplying liquor to Indians, was convicted and ordered to appear for sentence when called upon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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.

A Kitchen in Paris.

[Foreign Letter.]

The average Parisian kitchen is about five feet wide and nine long, with one window opening into a dismal yard nine feet square. Along the wall runs an iron-edged table four or five feet long and about two feet wide. In this table are cut from four to six square holes, and underneath runs a shelf of stone or iron of just the same size as the table itself. The space between this shelf and the table is closed in front by iron doors. This block against the wall bears the general name of fourneau, and, with the exception of roasting, it is on this block that all the cooking is done. There is the greatest possibly economy in fuel.

A Woman's Newspaper.

[Mexico Cor. Boston Globe.]

One of the most successful newspapers in Mexico is The Album de la Mujer (The Woman's Album), a paper that hits the feminine taste, and is a credit to the able manageress and editress, Concepcion Gimeno de Flaquer. This paper makes, I am credibly informed, a neat annual profit for the lady who owns it. Then there are papers devoted to music, to agriculture, to the bull ring and the theatres, to the doctors, to public school teachers, etc. Every class seems to have its organ provided for it.

A Drink for Hot Weather.

[Brattleboro Household.]

In very hot weather, especially if one is somewhat debilitated, a glass of lemonade with a teaspoonful of elixir of calisaya, or one-half teaspoonful of tincture of Peruvian bark added to it, taken every afternoon will prove most refreshing. We have passed summers in very unhealthy places in comparative comfort, by daily use of this simple tonic. The calisaya is the nicest, giving a delicate perfumed flavor, not so bitter as the bark, but a little bitter is very nice with the lemon.

New York, June 4.—Up to noon today subscriptions to the relief fund for sufferers by the floods amounted to nearly $4,150,000 in this city alone.

OLD ROPES MADE OVER

Into Light Grade Wrapping-Paper and Grocers' Paper Bags.

[Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.]

"Everything which comes from an oil well has a use," was at one time the boastful remark of a petroleum producer. The only mistake he made was that he did not include everything used about an oil well. One of the most useful, when it seems useless, is the manilla rope used in the boring of the well. This is generally a cable three inches in diameter. Its strength is great, but on account of the immense weight of the bits, bars, and jars used, the cable is soon worn out and laid aside. It is always full of water, and by lying long exposed it is completely worthless. At this period a Pittsburg dealer in old rope puts in an appearance. Although the cable is worthless to the driller, it has a value of from 1 to 1½ cents per pound to the junk-dealer. This dealer is either an agent for some firm which has its headquarters in Pittsburg or one of the oil towns, or is in business for himself.

The rope is hauled away, baled, and then becomes an article of commerce. Its use is now to form the basis of the pulp from which is made the heavy manilla paper used in making flour-sacks, or the heavier grades of wrapping-paper. For these uses the cable must be what the paper men call clean, which means that the rope must be clear of oil. The part of the rope which is down nearest the kit is always more or less saturated, and when the oil fills the hole the rope always becomes greasy. After the reception of the baled cable at the paper-mill the first part of the transforming process is to clean, as much as possible, the oil away from the rope. This is done by steam, although the rope cleaned is never of such a good quality as that which has never been in the oil. As it has not the strength necessary the pulp is mixed with wood, and the paper made from it is used for lighter grades of wrapping paper and the small bags used by grocers. The method of manufacture is the same as that used in "making up" the straw or wood. The stock is first softened by means of steam and lime. It is then taken to the grinders and from them to the paper machine. The clean manilla cable is an article much sought for, and has even become an article of export.

Not only is the oil-well drillers' refuse lines used, but a trade is carried on in the manilla rope used by rivermen. The headquarters of the trade are in New York, from which place the baled goods are distributed all over the world. A well-known dealer was interrogated concerning the size of the trade. "You can get some idea of the size of the business from the fact that two tons of the clean rope will make one ton of heavy paper. In our mill, when running full, we use six tons of stock per day. Ordinarily clean rope is quoted a $3 per 100. Now, however, in sympathy with everything else it is down to $2.62. The greasy rope is worth but about one-half as much as the clean, as it is impossible to ever make as good paper, even when mixed with higher-priced stock. The principal supply comes from the deserted oil towns of northwestern Pennsylvania. The usefulness of the cable is passed, and it is bought cheap by the dealers, who bale it and ship it in tons."

And thus it is that thousands of yards of dirty, greasy rope that smell so loudly at the petroleum derricks of upper Pennsylvania, and which have unloosened the geysers of oil for the world's illumination, are at last transformed into the neat little paper bag in which sugar, tea, coffee and flour are brought to the breakfast-table, or wrapped about the packages of dry goods carried from every store in Pittsburg.

Siege Guns Built of Wire.

[Chicago Journal.]

Siege guns built of wire are the newest description of ordnance for the British national service. A very tough steel wire is used, having a breaking strength of 100 tons to the square inch, which is wound over a steel tube as tape may be wound on a reel, being frequently fastened off to secure its cohesion, and so neatly put together as to look precisely like solid metal. An experimental howitzer has been made upon this principle, and passed a satisfactory proof at the royal arsenal, Woolwich. It has a caliber of 10 inches, but weighs only about 7,000 pounds.

In its trial this howitzer threw a shell of 360 pounds, with a charge of twenty-eight pounds and attained a velocity of 1,000 feet per second—a result which may be compared with two guns of a similar weight which are at present in the service. One of these is the eight-inch howitzer which fires a shell of just half the weight—namely, 180 pounds—with a velocity of 950 feet, and the other is the 100-pounder gun of 6.6 caliber, which with its light shot of 100 pounds, manages to reach a velocity of 1,390 feet per second. The trial weapon seems in no way impaired by the strain to which it has been subjected.

Readers for Work-Rooms.

A cigarette manufacturer at Meriden, Conn., contemplates hiring readers, who are to sit in the center of the work-rooms and read aloud from the newest novels to the employes. He has imported the idea from Havana, where it is said to be employed with success, diminishing the loss of time through the gossip and noisy chatter of the girls.

Stylish prints, embroidered dresses, handsome new French dress goods, watered plushes just received at Arthur Bullock's.

NEW TO-DAY.

TENDERS.

Are invited for the building of a cottage house on Pridaux street, Nanaimo, for Mr. John Duca. Plans and specifications can be seen at John Hilbert's Vancouver Furniture Warehouse up to Monday next at 6 p. m. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN HILBERT.

WANTED.

A waitress at once. Apply Delmonico Hotel. tf

J. L. CAWTHORNE,
OF THE
Lansdowne Brewery

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

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day disposed of our Hotel business to George E. Howe and W. C. Halleck. All bills against the said house must be sent in by Saturday, June 8th.

OSTERHOUT & KENNEDY,
Central Hotel.

Nanaimo Building Society.

Notice is hereby given that a drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above Society will take place on Friday, the 28th of June, 1889, at 8 p. m., at the Institute Hall. Members to insure participation are requested to pay all subscriptions due, on or before 24th June. Shares may be taken up at any time, (back dues from start of Society not payable till shares have drawn an appropriation.) Public invited to attend. By Order, JOHN H. RUDD, Sect,y.
At J. Hilbert's Furniture Store.

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.

Just Arrived!

THIS SEASON'S CATCH

300 Kits, Kegs and Half-Barrels

OOLACHANS.

A. R. JOHNSTON & CO.
May 15—1 mo

George Cavalsky's Fruit Market

ON VICTORIA CRESCENT,

Is the place to get your FRUIT always the first and best of the season, besides if you want

Fancy Articles,

Jewelry, Pipes and Cigars of which he has the biggest assortment in town. as well as being agent for

McKay's - London - Cigars,

For Nanaimo and Wellington.

His is the place and no other, as he imports his own goods and saves you money.

Give him a call and satisfy yourself.

Victoria Crescent.

TENDERS.

ARE INVITED FOR AN ADDITION to a house for Mr. J. Mahrer on Comox road. Plans and specifications can be seen at John Hilbert's furniture store. Tenders must be in, on or before Wednesday, June 5th. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. A. Bittancourt.

Contractor and Builder.

REPAIRS OFFICES.
SHOP FITTING A SPECIALTY.
NANAIMO, B. C., P. O. Box, 189.
May 15—1 mo

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

P. GABLE,
Cigar :-: Manufacturer,
Bastion St.,
NANAIMO, B. C.

Smoke the celebrated "Nanaimo Enterprise" cigar. Best in the Market.
Ap 24

LICENSE NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT AT the next sitting of the License Commissioners for the City of Nanaimo, I will apply for a license to sell wines, spirits and other fermented liquors by retail at my premises in the City of Nanaimo, the said premises be known as the Nanaimo Opera House.

JOHN MAHRER,
Nanaimo, B. C., May 12th, 1889.
1 mo

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.

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.

QUEEN
Chop and Oyster House,

Long Bridge, Nanaimo, B. C.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

Raw, Fry, Fancy Roast,
Plain Roast, Oyster Loaf,
New York Stew, Box Stew, Pan Roast.

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.
apl3 tf

EDUCATION BRANCH
OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'L DP'T,
Victoria, May 7th, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual Examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Monday, July 8th, at 10 a. m.:—

In Victoria - - - Legislative Hall.
In Kamloops - - - Public School Building.

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the Examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, and the place at which he will attend.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education.
May 11—1mo

Steamer Isabel.

J. BENDRODT - Master.

On and After Monday Next, April 15th,

The steamer Isabel will run as follows calling at way ports:

Monday, 12, noon........Victoria to Nanaimo
Tuesday, 7 a.m........Nanaimo to Comox
Wednesday, 7 a.m........Comox to Nanaimo
Thursday, 7 a.m........Nanaimo to Como
Friday, 7 a.m........Comox to Nansimo
Saturday, 7 a.m........Nanaimo to Victoria

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

Cranberry Hotel,

Nanaimo River, B.C.

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Ap 23