The Nanaimo Mail.

VOL. I. NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1896. NO. 45.

SEEDS!

A very large stock of

Field Seeds,
Garden Seeds,
Flower Seeds,

Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats, Cabbage Plants.

Everything guaranteed Fresh and Reliable and prices away down.

I am now receiving regular shipments of

FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER.
FRESH CALIFORNIA BUTTER,
FRESH ISLAND RANCH BUTTER.

Every week a small supply of the Famous Delta Creamery Creamery Butter, undoubtedly the best butter coming to this market.

All other lines I am carrying I guarantee quality to be the best, and prices the lowest in the city.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

JAMES YOUNG. Victoria Crescent.

I SAY

——Have you seen the——

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

In Men's, Women's and Children's

Footwear

—AT THE—

Cash Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 17 & 19 Commercial Street.

It Will Pay You to Call and See Them.

E. E. C. JOHNSON, Mgr.

LADIES!

As the New Spring Season is now upon us - - - - - Do Not Fail to come and inspect our stock of

Ladies' AND Children's Millinery

Our stock this season we assure you is complete in every respect and bound to please. It comprises all the latest novelties, etc. A very fine and well assorted stock of Ladies' Sailors and Children's Galatea, Silk and Lace Hats.

J. S. STANNARD & CO.,

Crescent Store, Nanaimo, B. C.

I AM SIR ORACLE!

Our Sapient Member Declares the Opponents of the Remedial Bill to be Drunk or Insane

MR. HASLAM'S LATEST SPEECH.

An Interesting Letter With Some Extraordinary Statements.

The following is a verbatim report of Mr. Haslam's remarks in the Dominion Parliament on April 15, 1896:

Mr. Haslam—I wish emphatically to deny the statement made by the hon. member for Winnipeg (Mr. Martin), that the members for British Columbia do not represent the wishes of their constituencies. So far as I am concerned, I have every reason to believe that I do represent the feelings of my constituency. From the very first I have taken the same stand on this question. I have never been asked my views upon it, but I have stated that I would cast my vote in favor of remedial legislation. I have not a constituent, who does not know that; and for twelve months I have not had one objection in any shape or form to the position I have taken. The last statement I made to my constituents on that question was to the Orangemen of the town I live in on the 30th of April, 1395. I made a statement in writing over my own hand, and the last paragraph in it ran thus: "I sincerely hoped, for the honor of the Protestants of Canada, that this question would not come before Parliament, but if it did, I was bound to cast my vote in such a way as would grant to the Roman Catholic minority the same rights as the Protestant minority in Quebec now enjoy." The letter was read and discussed in the lodge, and I have had a very kind letter from the secretary, thanking me for the trouble I took, and I have neve had a letter from him since.

Mr. Landerkin—What was the explanation?

Mr. Haslam—I have the explanation, and I will read it. I think the hon. member for Winnipeg has more genuine—

An hon member—Gall.

Mr. Haslam—Yes, I suppose that is the most appropriate word—of any man who ever had a seat in this House. The explanation is as follows:—

Ottawa, April 30, 1895.

Messrs. D. McLenan, Kenneth McInnes, David McKinnell, T. C. Bannerman, Committee L.O.L., No. 15/3:

Gentlemen,—In reply to yours of the 22nd inst., asking my views on the Manitoba school question, I may say I am *opposed to separate schools in any country*, but my own opinion is of no consequence in this matter, as the conditions and circumstances surrounding the case leave no room for the exercise of the ballot according to the personal conviction *of myself or any other member* who tries to get a clear understanding of the case. I will try to place the question before you in as brief a form as possible; even then it may tire you, but there is no other method open to me. I must begin *with the first steps toward confederation.*

When the fathers of confederation attempted to bring about a union of the provinces, this very question of separate schools was the greatest difficulty to be overcome. Strange to say, the right to *have separate schools* was the contention of the Protestant party. So determined were they on this point that the fathers of confederation had to make special provisions, not only for the granting of this concession, but also for the perpetuation of it.

The party contending for this privilege were so jealous of any possibility of any future infringement of their rights in this and other points at issue, that they insisted on their contentions being embodied in the original contract of confederation, and that, too, in a way that the Parliament of Canada could not by future legislation, limit or destroy the privileges so attained.

To satisfy the demands of the contending factions, it was necessary to enter into the scheme in a manner protected by all the safeguards admissable and advisable by law and experience. A contract was drawn up; the contracting parties were the Dominion of Canada first, the majority in each province second, and the minority in each province third. The agreement of contract was the British North America Act. This Act was formulated by the then parties to the contract, so as to protect their several interests.

To prevent any future attempt to make a change in this Act or agreement, it was made law by the Parliament of Great Britain, thus preventing any legislative body in the Dominion of Canada from having power to make the slightest change in the agreement. The Parliament of Great Britain will not make a change until requested by the three contracting parties; even then, I am not sure a change would be made. With these facts before us, I cannot see how any province in the Dominion can be prevented from having separate schools, if the minority ask for them.

In the case of Manitoba, there was a *doubt in the minds of some of the legal* fraternity as to whether the minority in that province could claim the protection of the British North America Act, from the fact that the province had no established form of government previous to *confederation. To settle this doubt*, the minority in this province took the course provided for in the British North America Act, that is, it appealed to the Governor General. His Excellency's advisory board (the Privy Council of Canada) *recommended*—and I think properly too—that the appeal be taken to the Privy Council of England.

I have not heard any one question the decision of that honorable body; yet, they decided that the appeal was well *taken; in fact, that the rights of* the minority were infringed on, that they were clearly entitled to separate schools, if they wanted them.

The Opposition to the Dominion government politically have, in a number *of instances, found fault with the* government for allowing the appeal to be taken to the Privy Council of England. In my opinion any other course could not be taken. If the Dominion government attempted to decide it would look very *much like a judge sitting in court* on the bench, *hearing the argument* when his own case is being tried.

So far, the Dominion government have contented themselves with notifying the provincial government of Manitoba, as representing the majority in that province, of the decision of the Privy Council of England. What action that body will take remains to be seen. I cannot see how any honorable body can, for a moment, think of any course but that *of carrying out the contract they have* willingly entered into.

It must be remembered that the Protestants and Roman Catholics were about evenly divided when they entered into confederation, in Manitoba. There was no coercion—it was a voluntary action, and as such, each of the contracting parties must in honor abide by the contract they have entered into. Suppose the majority of the people of Manitoba were allowed to break faith with the minority without any action being taken by the *Dominion government, is there any rea*son why the majority in Quebec would not do the same? Can a law be made for the Protestant minority in Quebec, and another for the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba? Or, putting it *in another light, are we to expect the* Roman Catholic majority in Quebec to honorably and honestly carry out the contract they have entered into, while the Protestant majority in Manitoba *publicly proclaim their unwillingness to do the same?*

I sincerely hope, for the honor of the Protestants of Canada on this question, a vote will not be necessary; but if it is I am in honor bound to cast my vote in such a way as will grant to the Roman *Catholic minority in Manitoba the same* rights and *privileges that the Protestant* minority of Quebec now enjoy.

I am, yours respectfully, A. HASLAM.

Mr. Paterson—That will do.

Mr. Haslam—I dare say it will. I had no intention of making this statement were it not for the charges made and repeated by hon. members opposed to this bill, that every member who supported it did so because he had been bought body and soul by the government. I do think that there is one statement that ought to be put on the "Hansard," and that is this, that the opponents of this bill, while on the floor of the House, were not drunk. That ought to be put in "Hansard" for the simple reason that when future generations come to read the debates on this question it will be very hard to convince them these hon. gentlemen were sober.

Mr. Landerkin—What was the answer to the letter?

Mr. Haslam—It was satisfactory to me. We hear member after member opposing this bill, getting up on the floor of the House and condemning the government for its insincerity, for its lack of purpose, for its determination to fool the Roman Catholic people all over the Dominion, and then, before they get off their feet, they turn round and accuse the government of using its power to purchase the votes of members to induce them to vote in favor of the measure. I would like to know whether any person who reads these debates, can come to any other conclusion than that the hon. members who make such contradictory statements were really not in their right mind. It is rather hard to understand how an hon. member can accuse the government of insincerity and double dealing and lack of purpose and then turn round and accuse them of trying to purchase votes in order to secure the passage of the measure which they are charged with not being really desirous to pass.

The latest development of genuine photography in colors was explained at the Royal Institute last Saturday evening by M. Lipman, a distinguished French investigator, who has now succeeded in reproducing perfectly all colors of nature on a sensitive plate.

SIR ORACLE NO. 2.

For Ways That Are Dark and Tricks That Are Vain the Heathen Chinee and Free Press Are Peculiar.

"HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETAR."

Peculiar Methods and Questionable Motives of the Local Luminary.

Last week we stated that "on Wednesday, April 15, Constable Thompson received a notification from Mayor Davison that his servises as constable would not be required after May 15," with an expression of individual opinion to the effect that the Mayor, "as chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, in view of the resolution of the Council requesting the Board to reduce the force by one member, and in anticipation of the request being complied with when a third member of the Board is appointed [Magistrate Simpson meantime refusing to act with him], evidently deemed it prudent to give a member of the force a month's warning that meantime he might improve his opportunity for future contingencies."

Our contemporary in his peculiar wisdom construed the above to mean that the constable was "discharged" by "Mr. Davison as chairman of the Police Commissioners." Such an interpretation would fairly be judged as emanating from one afflicted with mental strabismus if the animus thereof were not understood; but under the circumstances the cross-eyed construction is easily explainable by the personal prejudice that inspires it and seeking by the peculiar editorial jugglery of which he is an adept to deceive his 213 subscribers. It may be, however, that the name of Mayor Davison when appearing in a favorable light, like a red flag before an enraged bull, gives him the blind staggers, and under such circumstances he is not responsible for what he says.

In the attempt to effect this deception of course it became necessary to omit the first clause in which it is distinctly stated that the notification was received "from Mayor Davison," thus evading the context in which the latter clause is used and giving to the word "as" a separate and independent meaning apart altogether from the sense in which it is used. The context plainly shows the word "as" to be used in the sense of "while, during, at the same time," as defined by Webster, and the public will not be deceived by an application only used to vent a personal spite and mislead the public.

The insinuation also made that "it is safe to presnme that the paragraph is the semi-official, if not the official, explanation" of Mayor Davison's action, is too imbecile to warrant serious refutation, for it is hardly necessary to state that Mayor Davison has never conferred with us, directly or indirectly, on this or any other matter regarding city affairs before or since the article in question was written. This allegation, however, betrays involuntarily the cause of the animus which instigated it.

The "sympathetic plea" regarding "summary dismissal" appears to have been correctly judged on our part, as in a statement subsequently published by the Mayor in explanation of his action he affirms our judgment, which is further corroborated by the sequel. Consequently the "merest tyro" will probably be leary about accepting the dictum of our great legal luminary on this score.

As to the statement "in anticipation of the request being complied with," we claim that the Mayor had a right to expect the Commissioners to comply with the wishes of the Council. Besides, it is not clear that, in view of Magistrate Simpson's refusal to act with the Mayor, it was necessary to await the appointment of a third member, as the newly enacted Municipal Clauses Act which provides for such appointment says:

"The extension of this act to existing municipalities, and the repeal of previous Acts, shall not be understood as affecting any matter or thing done, or *required to be done, resolutions, decisions, orders or other proceedings* of the Council of any municipality incorporated before the passing of this Act."

Another instance of our contemporary's evasion and deception was witnessed in Wednesday's issue, which has the following regarding the Police and School boards:

"The duty of the Council is *solely confined* to the providing of the necessary funds to carry on the police and the schools. The law says that 'the police shall be appointed and hold office at the pleasure of the Police Board.'"

The "glaring peculiarity" of this statement is that the same section from which the above quotation is made also contains the following clause:

"The police force in cities and towns shall consist of a chief of police *and as many constables and other officers and assistants as the Council may from time to time think necessary.*"

This, together with the provision giving the Mayor "unrestricted authority and power" . . . "to suspend the officers and employes of the corporation," would not seem to corroborate the promulgations of our local Sir Oracle. Those who prate so much about Unabridged Dictionaries and "unabridged reports" should at least have the honesty to practice what they preach, and not abridge newspaper articles and legal quotations to serve their own sinister ends and deceive the people. Such proceedings smack of an organized and determined effort to thwart the efforts of those who are pledged to a policy of retrenchment. Under such circumstances it is gratifying that the executive has the courage to act according to his convictions and the nerve to do what he conceives to be his duty by the people.

One of the greatest peculiarities about the affair would appear to be the contradictory nature of the law itself, and the present difficulty will not be without its benefit if it serves to bring about a definition and establish a precedent which will prevent such complications in future.

We feel that an apology is due to our readers for occupying so much space on the above subject, but deemed that an explanation was necessary in order to illustrate that, "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinee and the Free Press are peculiar."

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Football.

The last schedule game was played at Wellington Saturday between the home team and Nanaimo. Both teams having an equal number of points to their credit, made each eager for second place. Play began with Wellington kicking with the wind and the sun on their backs, which advantage they made good use of by passing the leather four times before half time and also in preventing their opponents from scoring. In the last half, with the advantages reversed, Nanaimo worked hard to overcome their opponents' lead, but owing to the good defense of the home team, no scoring was done until Wellington succeeded in adding another goal to their number, leaving the score five to nothing in favor of the home team.

Lacrosse.

The Beavers (Intermediate) of Vancouver have reorganized for the season, and the secretary instructed to forward an apology to the Nanaimo club for their treatment of the latter last year.

The Nanaimo Intermediates effected an organization Monday evening by the election of the following officers: Hon. president, S. M. Robins; president, B. D. Pressly; first vice president, A. Haslam, second vice, W. McGregor; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Norris; club captain, J. Fitzgerald; field captain, E. B. Drummond. Executive—W. Newcomb, Ward Bell, W. A. McGregor. Delegate to League, W. F. Norris.

The Rifle Shoot.

At Saturday's shoot of the Rifle club the following scores were made: Pittendrigh 84, Wall 81, Barker 80, Wm. McGregor 76, Miller 71, Watson 70, Bittancourt 67. The shoot for the Association cup will begin the first Saturday in May.

The Wheel.

The Black Diamond Bicycling Club will meet in Odd Fellows' hall this evening at 7 o'clock for the annual election of officers.

Quoits.

In the quoit matches at the Quarterway on Saturday, the 12-yard contest, 41 points, T. Blakely defeated J. Gibson by 7 points; and at 18 yards, 63 points, A. Melbourne defeated J. Wilson by 2 points.

SPORTING SUMMARY.

Americans carried off big honors at the Olympian games at Athens, Greece.

Scotland defeated England 2 goals to 1 in the International association football match.

The Bolingbroke club of London offers a purse of £350 for a fight between Slavin and O'Donnell.

Barney Barnato's chestnut horse Worcester won the City and Suburban Handicap in England; stakes 2000 sovs.

The Pacific Athletic Association will probably send a four-oared barge crew to the Seattle and Vancouver regattas.

In the Yale track association games F. C. Thrall, a senior, broke the local record for the mile walk, doing the distance in 6.58¾.

George Bubear had no trouble in his race with Wallace on the Tyne. Though he gave the Black Brunswicker seven seconds start, Bubear was in front at the half distance.

The English professional four—Barry, Haines, Bubear and Wingate—have signified their intention of competing at the Vancouver in September if they are given reasonable expenses.

The Marylebone club testimonial to W. Grace amounted to £2383, while he received £1436 from the Gloucestershire club and £5,000 collected through the London Telegraph, a total of nearly £9000.

Robert W. Edgren of the University of California recently threw the 16-pound hammer 148 feet 5 inches from a seven-foot circle. This is three feet further than the best previous's world's record.

The cushion carom billiard tournament was concluded at Boston on the night of the 17th, the final game being between Ives and Schaefer. Ives won by a score of 300 to 284, and is therefore the cushion carom champion of the world. It took 69 innings to decide the battle, Ives' highest run was 30; Schaefer's 26. Averages—Ives 4 38-69, Schaefer 4 22-68.

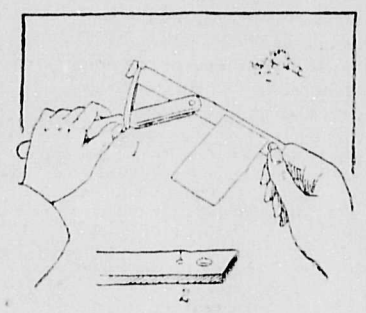
THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS COLUMN IS PREPARE E-PECIALLY FOR THE YOUNG.

THE CARD SKIMMER.

A Simple Toy That Affords Lots of Harmless Amusement.

The simple toy illustrated here can send a card whirling like a boomerang to a height of fifty to a hundred feet. Its construction is simple, but very ingenious. The general make-up is shown in Fig. 1. A slotted handle receives a pivoted slip of wood. Around the handle and notched inner end of the slip a strong rubber band is sprung. If the slip is drawn out of position, as shown in Fig. 1, and released, the rubber band jerks it violently back. On the end of the slip is a short, sharp



THE CARD SKIMMER.

pin and a slight cone, shown in Fig. 2. In use the card is stuck on the pin point, the pivoted piece is drawn back, as shown in Fig. 1, and released. It springs forward, carrying the card with it. As soon as it is in line with the handle, or just passes such position, its motion is arrested by the hand. The card then swings around on the pin point, its edge mounts up the side of the cone as it does so and it is lifted off the point and flies whirling through the air to an astonishing distance. For band an umbrella ring may be used. Excellent effects are got by using little boomerangs instead of square cards.—Scientific American.

Life Partners.

A popular lecturer recently related an incident in his experience which the girl readers of the Companion may find amusing and possibly suggestive.

He was invited by a woman's club to address them upon the business careers now open to their sex. When the evening arrived, he found the large hall in which he was expected to speak filled with bright, intelligent women, most of whom were young. He delivered his lecture to attentive listeners, and as he sat down one of the managers, a pretty, earnest-looking girl, whispered:

"One thing more. Tell us how these new careers affect a woman's chances of marriage."

He laughed, but she was grave. He fumbled his papers to give himself time for a little thought. "After all," he said to himself, "this question is no joke." Glancing over the hall, it occurred to him that while these hundreds of young women might or might not be fitted for a trade or profession, God had planned each one of them to be a wife, with children committed to her care. The question whether they were shutting themselves out from that natural work of life was surely of as much import to them and to society as their probable success as clerks, or in any of the numerous occupations and professions into which women are now entering.

The choice in marriage still rested with men. Would they be as likely to choose what is called the emancipated woman as her domestic sister?

It was a really serious question, yet he smiled as he repeated it aloud.

"I have been asked to answer this query," he said. "It is too large and grave a question for me to decide. But I will tell you a story which may throw some light upon one feature of it.

"In the town where I live there is an old negro named Jacob who is known as Professor. He whitewashes walls and fences, cuts grass and saws wood. A year ago Jacob took a young fellow named Tom as partner. Tom was quick, handy and obliging, and the business of the new firm increased. The professor's hovel and cart bore the sign Jacob & Co. in large charcoal lettering.

"In a comparatively brief time, however, Tom disappeared, and the 'Co.' was blotted from the sign.

"'Where's Tom?' I asked the old man.

"'I know nuffin 'bout Tom,' he answered. 'Don' want no sich pardner as dat.'

"'What was wrong, Jacob? He seemed industrious and clever.'

"'Clever enough! Kin saw an' mow an' handle de brush 's well as I kin. But he took to wearin' my clo'es, 'n' smokin' my pipe, 'n' callin' himself de actin' pardner in de firm. Don' know he's place. He jes' 'ought he war me—me! Den, sah, I broke de partnership.'

"Men," said the lecturer "are not wholly unlike Jacob. As I see them, I think they are willing women should—metaphorically speaking—saw, or mow, or handle any of their tools, so long as they remain women, gentle, modest and pure. But when they usurp the place of men in their habits and manners and assumptions, they will find it hard to form partnerships for life with them."—Youth's Companion.

An Affecting Subject.

Talker—When I lectured there was not a dry eye in the audience.

Walker—Indeed; and what was your subject?

Talker—I had been addressing a school of cookery, and giving a practical illustration of how to peel an onion.

A CHINESE BANQUET.

Extraordinary Variety of Fish, Flesh and Vegetables Served in Thirty-seven Courses.

Here is a first-class Chinese dinner in thirty-seven courses, as described by a writer in a London newspaper:

Course 1. Pyramid of ham and carrots in oblong slabs.

2, 3, 4 and 5. The same of mutton, boiled pig hide, grilled fish rolled in sugar and boiled fowl dipped in soy sauce.

6. Shark fin shreds in pickle, served a la hay-cock.

7. Eggs stowed away in lime till they had become black.

8. Peeled "water chestnuts," the root of a sort of lotos.

9. Cakes of cranberry jelly, very stiff, and piled in pyramids.

10. Sliced boiled carrots and turnips similarly arranged.

11. Pinnacled pyramids of green olives kept in place by bamboo pins.

12. Ditto of greengages soaked in wine.

13. Ditto of tamarinds; and 14, ditto of pieces of dried red melon.

15. Small piece of pastry rolled in brown sugar.

16. Sections of oranges, toasted melon pips and monkey nuts.

17. Small boiled dumplings with sugar inside, pink tops.

18. Patties similarly filled, for all the world like mince pies.

19. Baskets of pastry filled with brown sugar of the sandy sort.

20. Packets of pastry filled with mince-meat, folded as for post.

Now for the real "pieces of resistance"—eight big bowls containing:

21. Sea sing rissoles, the enjoyment of which was spoiled by information as to what they were, though certainly no worse than oysters.

22. Mutton stewed to shreds cut two inches long.

23. Fish tripe in white soup, not at all bad.

24. Stewed duck; 25, stewed shrimps; and 26, stewed lotos seeds.

27. Sliced chicken stew; and 28, red sturgeon stew.

Then came eight smaller bowls:

29. Clear soup, styled on the Chinese menu, "Mouth nourisher."

30. Raw pig's kidneys cut into the shape of an open flower.

31. Stewed shrimp's eggs; and 32, balls made of sliced ham.

33. Ducks' tongues stewed with ham, many dozens of them.

34. Sliced pigeon stew, the bird being cut up like a joint.

Thirty-five and thirty-six I failed to analyze, though I ascertained that the one was called in Chinese "The Three Silken Strings," being composed of pig's tripe, ham and chicken, and the other "Precious Shield Hooks," the composition of which I could not learn.

37. Last, but not least, with the exception of huge bowls of rice brought in to fill up the corners, the dish that in these lands takes the place of bread—a sort of sweet pilau called "The Eight Precious Things."

Better Than the Egg Trick.

Something far better than the egg trick was shown at a card party in Twenty-eighth street a night or two ago. The exhibitor declared himself to be a reformed gambler. He had made much money out of the trick and did not mind letting a few friends know the secret. He arranged two whist hands from the deck, in one of which there were six trumps and in the other none. The cards being spread out on the table, face up, he bet $100 that he could take either hand and beat any man in the room holding the other. A young whist player tried him with the trump hand and lost. Then an old fellow took the other hand, which he said was the stronger, and also lost. Others followed suit and lost. It made no difference who had the lead. Finally the old fellow tried again and won. He had analyzed the play. It is not safe to bet on the trick with a first-class player more than once. With two players evenly matched the trump hand will always be beaten.—New York Tribune.

The Dear Old Lady's Mistake.

Old Mr. and Mrs. Shuman from Bryan went to town, and in going to the hotel for dinner, saw a crowd around the justice court. The old couple, with pardonable curiosity, inquired the cause of the gathering. They were informed that a man was on trial for beating his wife. Edging their way through the bystanders to get a look at the prisoner, the old lady whispered to her husband:

"What a murderous-looking creature the prisoner is! I'd be afraid to get near him."

"Hush!" warned her husband. "That isn't the prisoner; he hasn't been brought in yet."

"It isn't? Who is it then?"

"It's the judge!"—Atlanta Constitution.

His Regret.

"The gineral was a great talker before he was elected," said one constituent in a tone of melancholy reminiscence.

"He was that," replied the other.

"But he don't seem ter have done much *in the lines that he orated about.*"

"Mighty little. He says his hands were tied."

"I s'pose he tells the truth. But it does seem too bad that so many more of 'em gits their hands tied than ever gits tongue-tied.

Envied Rabbits.

Johnny (looking up from his arithmetic with a sigh)—Oh, papa, I wish I was a rabbit!

Father—Indeed! And why would you like to be a rabbit, my son?

Johnny—Because I was reading a book to-day which said that they multiplied with astonishing rapidity.—Exchange.

A BOY'S VIEW OF IT.

Mother she's always a-sayin', she is,
"Boys must be looked after—got to be strict!"
When I tear my breeches like Billy tears his
It helps 'em consid'rable when I am licked!
But it ain't climbin' over the fence or the post—
It's jest that same lickin' 'at tears 'em the most!
There's Jimmy Johnson—got lost on the road:
Daddy wuz drivin' to market one day,
Fell out of the waggon, an' nobody knowed
Till they come to a halt, an' his daddy said, "Hey!
Wander where Jimmy is gone to?" But Jim—
Worn't no two hosses could keep up with him!

Jest kept a-goin', an' got to a place
Where wuz a circus; took up with the clown—
Put on red breeches an' painted his face,
An' then went right back to his daddy's own town!
An' what do you reckon? His folks didn't know,
But paid to see Jimmy that night at the show!
An' there's Billy Jenkins: He jest run away!
Folks at his house wuzn't treatin' him right—
Went to the place where the red Injuns stay,
An' once—when his daddy wuz travelin' at night
An' the Injuns got after him—hollerin' loud,
Bill run to his rescue an' scalped the whole crowd!

Ain't no use talkin'—boys don't have no show!
Wuzn't fer people a-keepin' 'em down
Jest ain't no tellin' how fast they would grow—
Bet you they'd fool everybody in town!
But folks keep a-lickin' an' lickin' 'em so,
They're too busy hollerin' to git up an' grow.

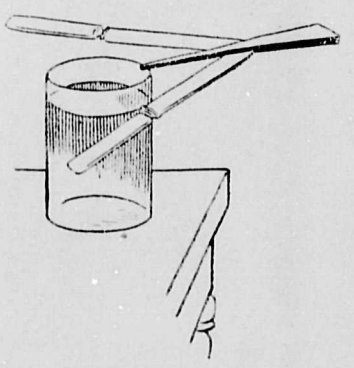
—Frank L. Stanton.

MIRACULOUS BALANCING.

Amusing Experiment Which Would Seem Almost Impossible.

The harder a thing seems, the more interesting it is. Here is a little experiment, very simple, too, which seems almost impossible on the face of it—it seems to defy the law of gravitation.

You take a tumbler, says the Popular Science News, filled partly with water, so as to stand firmly. Then take a strip of wood, about the length of an ordinary lead pencil, half an inch wide and an eighth of an inch thick and tapering to a point at one end. About



one-third of the way from this end you wedge two ordinary table-knives into the strip. Now balance the "tongue" of the strip carefully upon the edge of the tumbler, moving it slightly backward or forward to make the equilibrium perfect. When you have found the center of gravity—which may occasion you a little trouble at first—you will be rewarded by seeing the frail contrivance delicately poised in an exquisite balance, which at first sight seems almost miraculous.

A Monkey's Accomplishment.

No creature but man has ever made use of fire. An African traveller, indeed, has told a story of apes making a thieving raid on a camp of natives, and carrying torches to light their way, but this story lacks proof, and is not accepted as true by zoologists.

There is, however, in the Philadelphia Zoological Garden a monkey who has learned to scratch matches perfectly well. This accomplishment he is willing to exhibit on any occasion. He has learned to hold the match by its middle part, so that his fingers are not burned by being too near the flame, and so that the match will not break by being held too near the other end.

This fact involves another, that he is aware which end has the sulphur, and does not attempt to scratch the unsulphured end. He has furthermore learned that a rough surface is better to scratch the match on than a smooth one, and his care in looking for a rough place is very diverting.

But with all this intelligence, the monkey has no notion of kindling another fire with the one that he has caused by the friction of the match. He simply lets the match burn out, and if he lights another, does it for the pleasure of seeing it burn.

This monkey's keepers, and the men of science who are experimenting with his intelligence, hope to communicate to him eventually an idea of fire-making and using; but from the moment they succeed in doing so—if they ever do succeed—it will be necessary to keep matches out of his reach.

Real Excitement.

"Yes," said the meek-looking man, "I've no doubt you've had some great hunting experiences in your travels abroad."

"I have, indeed."

"Buffalo-hunting—"

"Yes."

"And bear-hunting—"

"Of course."

"Well, you just come round, and let my wife take you house-hunting and bargain-hunting with her. Then you'll begin to know what real excitement is."

Made to Suit.

Patron—This set of teeth you made for me is too big.

Dentist—Yes, sir. Sit down in the chair and I will enlarge your mouth a little.

FOR LOVERS OF FIGURES.

Something About the Lives, Deaths and Births of Fellow-Mortals on This Planet.

Seventy-two races inhabit the world and use 3,004 different tongues. There are about one thousand religions.

The number of men and women is very nearly equal, the average longevity of both sexes being only thirty-eight years. About one-third of the population dies before the age of seventeen.

According to the most careful computation, only one person in 100,000 of both sexes attains the age of 100 years, and six to seven in 100 the age of sixty.

The total population of the earth is estimated at about 1,200,000,000 souls, of whom 35,214,000 die annually, an average of 98,848 a day, 4,020 an hour and 67 a minute.

The annual number of births is estimated at 36,792,000, an average of 100,800 a day, 4,200 an hour and 70 a minute.

A Dancer With a Rubber Foot.

"It is surprising how nicely a man can walk with a rubber foot," remarked a traveling man at the Laclede, round whom a group of listeners were sitting. "I attended a ball last week in a town in Illinois and was introduced to a gentleman from Ohio, who had for a partner the prettiest lady in the ballroom. During the evening I had occasion to notice this couple, who were conceded to be the most graceful dancers in the hall. In all round dances they were partners, and the most intricate figures were executed with a charming ease and grace excelled by none, except they be teachers of the poetry of motion.

"Next day, after I had waited upon my customers and gone to the hotel, in came my friend of the night before, walking on a pair of crutches and one leg off at the knee joint. I was surprised, and remarked, 'You certainly are not the gentleman I met last night at the ball?' 'Most assuredly I am, but after dancing all the evening my leg becomes wearied, and to give it a rest I leave my rubber foot at home the next day. I can feel the sensation now as if my toes were cramped by a pair of tight shoes. Otherwise I feel no inconvenience in the loss of my lower limb.'"—St. Louis Republic.

The Successful Teacher.

There are really only two things the successful teacher needs to have—knowledge of his subject-matter and knowledge of his pupils. The first of these can be gained only by study, the second only by experience. The man who has never been a real child himself cannot effectively teach children; and he who does not know by experience the warm-hearted, exuberant gaiety of school and college boys cannot successfully teach them. Furthermore, the teacher who spends more time on the method of teaching literature than on literature itself is sure to come to grief. Greatest of all forces is the personality of the instructor: nothing in teaching is so effective as this; nothing is so instantly recognized and responded to by pupils; and nothing is more neglected by those who insist that teaching is a science rather than an art. After hearing a convention of very serious pedagogues discuss educational methods, in which they use all sorts of technical phraseology, one feels like applying Gladstone's cablegram, "Only common sense required."—The Century.

His Hard Luck.

"Talk about there being no such thing as luck," said Bilkins, deprecatingly; "why, everything's luck—life, riches, health and even the choice of parents depends on the merest chance. And I have been the unluckiest dog in Christendom."

"Unlucky?" said Wilkins, sympathetically. "Why, I don't know. Now, you've health, a wife—"

"There's an example, my wife. You remember the day we walked down town together? You picked up old Rockleigh's pocketbook. Your acquaintance in this way with him was wholly an accident. Now you are his partner in a money coining business. I picked up a girl's handkerchief. Now I am her husband. I tell you, old man, I'm a Jonah."—Washington Times.

Why They Quarrelled.

A servant who can get a better place is not much to be blamed if she refuses to live in a quarrelsome family.

Housekeeper, in pursuit of a cook—Why did you leave your last place?

Cook—I couldn't stand the dreadful way the master and missus used to quarrel, mum.

Housekeeper—What did they use to quarrel about?

Cook—The way the dinner was cooked, mum.—Exchange.

They Differ in Details.

The bushranger of Australia and our own western road agent have objects and methods of business in the main identical, but they differ in minor details and in their distinctive slang. The unfortunate traveler who meets a western road agent is "held up." His experience with an Australian bushranger would be practically similar, except that he would be "bailed up," while if he met one of the craft in New Zealand he would be "stuck up."—New York Sun.

Keeping Up With the Times.

"Oh, mamma!" said a little girl, "I singed in Sunday school to-day."

"Did you?" said her mamma. "Could you keep up with the others?"

"I dess I could! I kept ahead of them all the way through!"

That is about the way many of us keep time as we go through life—a little ahead of our fellows or lagging behind.—Boston Commonwealth.

TO THE BOYS.

Dear boys, I want to give you
A motto safe and good;
'Twill make your life successful
If you heed it as you should.
Obey it in the letter—
Don't say a thing is good enough"
Till it can be no better.

And whether at your lessons,
Or at daily work,
Don't be a half way dabbler—
Don't slip and slide and shirk
And think it doesn't matter;
That such talk is "trash" and "stuff"—
For until your task is perfect
It is never good enough.

If your work is in the schoolroom,
Make your lesson tell;
No matter what you mean to be,
Build your foundation well.
Every knotty point and problem
That you bravely master now
Will increase your skill to labor
With the pen or with the plow.

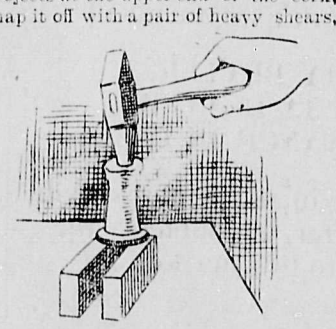
If you sweep a store or stable,
Be sure you go behind
Every box and bale and counter;
It will pay, you'll always find,
To be careful, patient, thorough,
Though the work be hard and rough,
And when you've done your very best
'Twill then be "good enough."

So you'd better take my motto
If you ever mean to work
To any station higher
Than a stable boy or clerk.
It will make you independent:
It will make you no man's debtor.
Then never say "It's good enough"
Till it can be no better.

—Golden Days.

To Pierce a Silver Quarter.

Here is a simple little experiment. We know that steel is much harder than nickel or silver, but a steel needle is so very slender it seems impossible to force it through a coin. In the accompanying illustration, found in the Philadelphia Times, it is seen how easily the feat may be accomplished. The first thing is to insert a needle in a cork so that the point barely comes through. If the large end of the needle projects at the upper end of the cork, snap it off with a pair of heavy shears,



so that it may be flush with the surface of the cork. Place a quarter upon two blocks of wood, and put the cork on it with the sharp end of the needle down, of course. Give the cork a quick, sharp blow with a hammer, and the needle, being unable to bend, owing to the support given it by the cork, will easily go through the quarter.

Discovered Through a Child.

When Sir Humphrey Davy was a boy about sixteen, a little girl came to him in great excitement:

"Humphrey, do tell me why these two pieces of cane make a tiny spark of light when I rub them together."

Humphrey was a studious boy, who spent hours in thinking out scientific problems. He patted the child's curly head and said:

"I do not know, dear. Let us see if they really do make a light, and then we will try to find out why."

Humphrey soon found that the little girl was right; the pieces of cane, if rubbed together quickly, did give a tiny light. Then he set to work to find out the reason, and after some time, thanks to the observing powers of his little friend, and his own kindness to her in not impatiently telling her not to "worry," as so many might have done, Humphrey Davy made the first of his interesting discoveries. Every reed, cane, and grass has an outer skin of flinty stuff, which protects the inside from insects, and also helps the frail-looking leaves to stand upright.

Talking about children helping in discoveries, reminds us of another pretty tale.

In 1867 some children were playing near the Orange River, in Africa. They picked up a stone which they thought was only a very pretty pebble, far prettier than any they had found before.

A neighbor, seeing this stone, offered to buy it for a mere trifle. He, in his turn, sold it to someone else; and so the pebble changed hands, till at last it reached the governor of the colony, who paid two thousand dollars for it. This stone which the children had found was the first of the African diamonds.

Overneat.

By way of proving that Massachusetts women sometimes carry household neatness too far, the Boston Galaxy once told a story of a country-woman in the town of H., whose house took fire in the roof. All the neighbors, as a matter of course, came rushing up to put out the fire; but as the streets were very muddy and the neighbors had not picked their way carefully, in their haste to save the house, their boots were covered with mud.

The housewife met them at the front door. To get at the fire they must go up-stairs.

"No," she said, "them stairs has just been washed—I cleaned 'em this morning with my own hands, and I aint going to have you traipsin' up and down with your dirty feet.

"But the fire's got to be put out," they gasped.

"You haint got to go on my stairs!" she answered. She stood steadfastly where she was, and would not let a man in. Meantime the fire made swift headway, and soon consumed the entire house.

"I don't care," the neat housewife is said to have remarked, as she watched the conflagration from the other side of the road, "I don't believe there's a house in Massachusetts could burn down any cleaner'n that, for I scrubbed it myself with my own hands—and that's some consolation!"

A PARADOX OF EMIGRATION.

An Unexplained Circumstance About the Proportion of the Sexes.

The publication of articles on the subject of European immigration in the Republic of Venezuela has called attention again to one of the curiosities of emigration which has never been clearly explained and remains therefore something of an enigma. It is well known that the foreign immigration into this country from the northern nations of Europe—Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Scandinavia—have, like the early colonists from the same countries, been pretty evenly divided between the two sexes. The emigration from the southern countries of Europe, on the contrary, Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal, has been chiefly male, and to this fact perhaps more than to any other is due the intermarriage of emigrants and natives in South and Central America and the general absence of such marriages in North America, particularly in the United States and Canada. The emigration from Ireland, for instance, for many years has been more largely made up of female than of male emigrants, while from Italy, on the other hand, the proportion for a period of more than twenty years is male, 75; female, 25.

The total number of emigrants to the United States from 1845, the first year of large emigration, to 1895 (a period covering half a century) was in excess of 16,000,000, and more than 40 per cent. was female; whereas the large Spanish and Italian emigration to South America has been almost exclusively male. As this matter is not one of early occurrence, but continues at present (the census figures resuming their own dimensions since the improvement of the times), it might be supposed that the number of women in those European countries from which there is and has been practically no female emigration, would be much larger than in those countries which have suffered a steady diminution through the emigration of persons of both sexes. But the contrary of this is shown by the figures of the Almanach de Gotha.

In Italy, from which there is very little female emigration, the number of female inhabitants is actually less than the male inhabitants—in the ratio of 99 to 100. In Greece the ratio is 90 to 100. In Roumania it is 95 to 100. On the other hand, in Great Britain, from which the emigration of women has been continuous, they outnumber the men in the proportion of 104 to 100. In all the other countries of Europe from which there is and has been a large female emigration a majority of the inhabitants are women. In Russia the proportion is 102 women to 100 men, in Germany 104 women to 100 men, in Sweden 105 women to 100 men, in Switzerland 104 women to 100 men and in Denmark and Austria 103 women to 100 men. In France and Belgium the equality of proportion between the sexes is very evenly preserved. Thus, in France, there are 1,004 women to 1,000 men, and in Belgium the difference is smaller, there being 1,001 women to 1,000 men.

A still more peculiar manifestation of the same paradox, if it may be so considered, is found in the official reports recently published in England of the emigration from that country during the last quarter of a century. In 1860 48 1-2 per cent. of the population of Great Britain was male and 51 1-2 per cent. was female. Between 1860 and 1870 the female emigration was the larger, yet by the census of 1871 the female population increased the more rapidly. From 1870 to 1880 the male emigration was the larger, but the female population increased the more rapidly.—N. Y. Sun.

Gold as a Money Metal.

Will it be possible for our monetary systems to survive the addition of such an overwhelming flood? Our present system was framed to meet exactly the opposite conditions which now present themselves. Its authors had in view a scarcity, not a glut of gold. Could they have foreseen the future they would have been frightened. The gold basis currency scheme now in vogue among the chief commercial nations was devised and established in England in 1816. The whole world's production of gold for that decade, and for thirty years thereafter, averaged but ten millions a year. For the year 1848 it was but seven millions. To-day the world's output is twenty-five times this, and before the century is closed it will probably be forty times that when the current system was adopted. In the same period the world's population has increased but two and a half times, and though the expansion of commerce and trade has been much greater than this, it has limped lamely beside the rising yellow stream. To set out the matter in another way: when, after the long Napoleonic wars, England adopted her present currency system, about 125 millions of gold, it is estimated, were required to enable her to resume specie payments. Save Portugal, England was then the sole nation having a single gold standard, and the drain from other lands was so great that, in the United States at least, the yellow metal disappeared from circulation entirely. To-day England's stock of gold is a round 540 millions, and that of the United States above 600 millions. Germany with still another 600 millions, Russia with between four and five hundred millions, and France with its 800 millions, all exhibit the same phenomenon of enormous piles of gold, amassed within this century. In all the world there is now near to four billions of gold money. And where gold coinage in the United States ranged from a quarter of a million to a million a year, from 1800 to 1829, it now ranges from 40 to 80 millions a year.—From "That Flood of Gold," by Carl Snyder, in the February Review of Reviews.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

OLUMN IS PREPARED ES- ALLY FOR THE YOUNG.

G THAT REASONED.

y When It Was Safe to Sleep on His Master's Bed.

ne who knew Bombshell ever that he reasoned and thought, asionally I would find a strang- was not inclined to believe it, n I would tell him the following My parlor was a front casemate pened by an arch into my bed- back casemate. A casemate described as a room in the wall rt, generally intended, in war o hold a gun or powder, while e of peace many of them, like

"SUPPOSE MY MASTER HASN'T GONE?"

e, are fitted up for use as quarters fficers and soldiers.

mbshell had his own bed in the casemate; but he preferred my and would use it whenever he d. I had tried to break him off the it, but had not been successful.

One day he came in wet and muddy, l, as usual, curled up on my white interpane. The result was awful. much as I hated to do so, I felt igel to give him a thrashing.

I never caught him on my bed him. He would still get on it; but, matter how quietly I came in, I uld always find him on the floor, ough I could see from the rumpled dition of the bed that he had been it, and often the spot where he had t would still be warm.

One evening I went out, leaving mbshell lying by the parlor stove. Out of curiosity I peeked through e half-turned slats of my shutters d watched him. From my position was able to see the whole of both of y rooms.

For awhile Bombshell did not move; en he raised his head and looked at e door; finally he got up, stretched mself, yawned sleepily, walked to e bed, jumped up, and put his fore ws on it. Standing in this position, thought struck him, and he said to imself:

"Suppose that my master hasn't gone? He will catch me and then I ill get a licking. I'll go and make rtain that he is not coming back." know that he said this because he ook his paws off the bed, walked cautiously back to the front door, and, with his ear close to the crack, he listened. At last, satisfied that I had really gone, he trotted back to the bed, jumped on it, curled up, and went to sleep.

After such a clever act I thought that he had earned his sleep, so I went away and left him.—Lieut. John G.W. Brooks, in St. Nicholas.

A Four-Legged Bird.

The crested hoactzin of British Guiana, the only survivor of a race of birds which are known as fossils, is described in the Popular Science News. The hoactzin inhabits the most secluded forests of South America, and its survival beyond its congeners is doubtless owing to its retiring habits and the fact that it feeds on wild arum leaves, which give its flesh a most offensive flavor, rendering it unfit for food.

The chief peculiarity of the hoactzin consists in the fact that when it is hatched it possesses four well-developed legs. The young birds leave the nest and climb about like monkeys over the adjoining limbs, and look more like tree-toads than birds.

The modification of the forelimbs begins at once after hatching, the claws of the digits falls off, the whole claw-like hand begins to flatten, and becomes wing-shape. Feathers soon appear, and before full growth is reached not a vestige remains of its original character.

Prof. F. A. Lucas says of the hoactzin: "The adult birds not only have no claws upon their wings, but their thumbs even are so poorly developed that one would hardly suspect that in the nestlings we have the nearest approach to a quadruped found among existing birds."

One curious feature noticed with a nestling which had been upset in the river was its power of rapid swimming and diving when pursued. Owing to this power the little creature managed to evade all efforts to secure it. The prolonged immersion which a nestling will undergo, instinctively and voluntarily, or which an adult bird will endure in an attempt to drown it, seems quite remarkable.

How to Make the Hair Wave.

Soft, natural-looking waves of hair are made by rolling the hair over large, soft papers or kid curlers, rolling from the top of the curl towards the end. The hair should be wet and left on the rolls over night. If that is not done pinch the curls with a hot iron. If you wish to have the hair set out around the face turn the teeth of your side combs toward the face, not away from it. Catch them through the end of your waves and you can fluff the hair as little or as much as you choose.

A LITTLE CHILD LED THEM.

How Husband and Wife Were Held Together by a Baby Daughter.

The ventilating shaft of a Harlem flat is responsible for the publicity of a touching episode, from which the true names are purposely omitted.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones had for several months been living under strained conditions that cast a cloud over their home, which threatened to break in a storm that would disrupt the little family of three members. Last week the breaking point was reached, and husband and wife agreed that a separation was the only possible course. But there was a little daughter, Eva, five years of age. Which parent was to have her? It was decided that the child should answer this question.

"Eva," said the mother, as she was seated near the ventilating shaft, holding the child's hand, while the father, with contracted brows, was standing at the other end of the room, "My dear little daughter, papa and mamma are not going to live together any longer, we are going to separate and go far, far away from each other. We can't be happy in the same house. Now, my child, we want you to say which one of us you will live with, you must choose between mamma and papa."

The eyes of the little girl filled with tears as she turned them on her father, who had averted his face and stood with bowed head. She did not speak then, but was apparently in thought, very deep for her little experience. She loosened the hand that held her and moved quickly toward her father, who turned with outstretched arms and a smile of triumph to welcome her. A deep frown settled on the mother's face.

The child did not then break her silence, but taking her father's hand in hers, led him with a tender force which he could not resist to the other end of the room.

"Papa and mamma," she said, as she held a hand of each. "I want to live with both of you. I must have you both. Now kiss, make up and be happy. Please, papa and mamma."

The appeal was irresistible. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were folded in each other's arms, and the three for a moment were in tears, which smiles of joy soon banished.

A Steamship's Momentum.

The motion of a steamship on a calm sea is so smooth and steady that one hardly realizes the tremendous momentum of the vessel under his feet. A collision, even after the engines have been slowed down, gives a startling revelation of the energy of motion. The time required to arrest the motion of a ship and bring it to a standstill can be accurately determined by calculations. These calculations have been recently made for several well-known ships.

To stop the Etruria, whose displacement is 9680 tons, horse-power 14,321, and speed 20.18 knots an hour, two minutes and forty-seven seconds are required, and during the process of stopping the ship will forge ahead 2434 feet, or nearly one-half a mile. The United States cruiser Columbia, with a displacement of 7350 tons, 17,091 horse-power, and a speed of 22 8 knots, can be stopped in two minutes and fifteen seconds and within a space of 2147 feet. The cruiser Cushing, United States navy, whose displacement is only 105 tons and horse-power 1754, with a speed of 22.18 knots, can be stopped within a distance of 331 feet and in 18.4 seconds. In each case the vessel is supposed to be going at full speed, and the stoppage produced by reversing the action of the propeller.—Railway Review.

A Mechanical Horror.

A most remarkable clock belongs to a Hindoo Prince. Is is the strangest piece of machinery in India. Near the dial of an ordinary-looking clock is a large gong hung on poles, while underneath, scattered on the ground, is a pile of artificial human skulls, ribs, legs and arms, the whole number of bones in the pile being equal to the number of bones in twelve human skeletons. When the hands of the clock indicate the hour of 1 the number of bones needed to form a complete human skeleton come together with a snap; by some mechanical contrivance the skeleton springs up, seizes a mallet, and, walking up to the gong, strikes one blow. This finished, it returns to the pile and again falls to pieces. When 2 o'clock, two skeletons get up and strike, while at the hours of noon and midnight the entire heap spring up in the shape of twelve skeletons and strike, each one after the other, and then fall to pieces, as before. —Johannesburg Machinery.

John's Forethought.

"John," said a wife who was supposed to be on her death bed, "in case of my death, I think a man of your temperament and domestic nature, aside from the good of the children, should marry again."

"Do you think so, my dear?"

"I certainly do, after a reasonable length of time."

"Well, now, do you know, my dear, that relieves my mind of a great burden. The little widow Jenkins has acted rather demure toward me since you were taken sick. She is not the woman that you are, a strong-minded, intelligent woman of character, but she is plump and pretty, and I think would make me a desirable wife."

The next day Mrs. John was able to sit up, the following day she went down stairs, and, on the third day, she was planning for a new dress.

Useful Suggestion.

Tired Husband—I've had a terrible day at the office, and I'm mad clear through.

Wife—Now would be a good time for you to beat those rugs.—Truth.

DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS.

A Rare Case Reported by a London Physician.

At a recent meeting of the Clinical Society a distinguished suburban practitioner showed a girl, 12 years of age, who exhibited in the most complete form the condition known as "dual existence," or "double consciousness."

Last year, after a severe illness, which was diagnosed to be meningitis, she became subject to temporary attacks of unconsciousness, on awakening from which she appeared in an entirely different character. In her normal condition she could read and write and speak fluently and with comparative correctness. In the altered mental condition following the attack she loses all memory of ordinary events, though she can recall things that have taken place during previous attacks. So complete is this alteration of memory that at first she was unable to remember even her own name or to identify herself or her parents. By patient training in the abnormal condition she has been enabled to give things their names, though she still preserves a baby fashion of pronouncing.

She sometimes remains in the abnormal condition for days together, and the change to her real self takes place suddenly, without exciting surprise or dismay, and she forthwith resumes possession of her memory for events of her ordinary life, to the exclusion of those which have transpired during the abnormal state. During the last month or so she appears to have entered on a new phase, for, after a mental blank of a fortnight's duration, she awakened completely oblivious to all that had happened since June, 1895, and she alludes to events that took place just anterior to that date as though they were of quite recent occurrence; in fact, she is living mentally in July, 1895.

These cases, though rare, are, of course, not infrequently met with, and they have been carefully studied, especially in France. The hypothesis that finds most favor is that the two halves of the brain do not work in unison; in other words, that there has been some interference with the connections which, in the ordinary normal being, make of a wonderfully composite organ like the brain one organic whole. Sometimes one part of the brain and sometimes the other takes possession of the field of physical activity, and, as each part works to the exclusion of the other, we get the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde transformation. —London Medical Press.

Testimony of the Photograph.

"It is remarkable what an important part the kodak plays in maritime transactions, as well as others, these days," observed Capt. Tanvers, an old whaler. "You may not know it, but no big ship ever leaves port now without a kodak and a supply of photographic materials. This is especially the case with whalers and other ships who go out on long cruises. The day of listening to yarns of whalers has passed. To-day the whaler must show the photograph for everything.

"As a whale is worth from $3,000 to $5,000 and as it costs from $25,000 to $75,000 to send out and maintain a whaler and her crew for her catch, yarns, interesting as they may be, are not regarded by the men who furnish the money for the enterprise as a sufficient remuneration. They want the facts, or photo of them if they lost the facts; nothing else will do. It won't do any more for a party to go off on a loafing cruise and return in nine or ten months, empty, after having eaten up several carloads of provisions and run up the wage bill into the higher thousands. Every place the ship touches has to be photographed, and a photographic transcript has to be shown of every important incident of the cruise." —Washington Star.

A Good Business Cow.

Professor J. W. Robertson says: "A cow with the business habit of keeping her accounts with the world paid up, through the man who owns and feeds her, is a good business cow. That is the kind of cow I recommend. Her power of service will be indicated by certain external points. She should have a large, long udder, of elastic, fine quality, a mellow, movable skin, covered with soft silky hair; a long, large barrel, hooped with flat ribs, broad and wide apart; a broad loin, spreading out into broad, long hind quarters; an open twist, with rather thin hips, and a lean neck of symmetrical length, carrying a clean-cut, fine face with prominent eyes. A cow with these points has ability to serve a man well, if she gets a fair chance. That her calves may have powers equal to, or better than her own, care should be exercised in their breeding. The best blood of the breed adapted to the farmer's purpose should be used to enlarge, and not to lessen, the working capacity to be transmitted to her calves."

Playing the Banjo by Electricity.

An electric banjo has appeared in Boston. The instrument has electro-magnets so fitted as to press on the frets when energized, and a plucking arrangement acts on the strings. These actions are controlled by a moving strip of paper run by an electric motor through guideways of a contact maker, the paper being previously stamped out in dots and dashes corresponding to the tune.—New York Telegram.

A Notable College.

Lewiston, Maine, is one of the most thriving manufacturing cities in New England, and Bates College, of which Lewiston is the seat, is one of the most useful of New England's smaller colleges, having graduated a notable number of men and women who have gone on into the work of teaching.

THEY ARE NOT LOST.

They are not lost, though shoreless seas
Between us and our loved ones lie;
For, in the land of mysteries,
All life is immortality.

They are not lost; the starry spheres
May vanish from the vault of night;
But after an eclipse of years
Reveal their unextinguished light.

They are not lost; the drops of rain
That fall and swell the mountain streams
Are gathered by the sun again,
And sparkle in its golden beams.

They are not lost; the flowers decay,
And lose their beauty and perfume,
But come with each returning May
With brighter tints and ampler bloom.

They are not lost; though yearning eyes
Invite in vain their swift return
From other worlds beyond the skies,
With luring thoughts and hearts that burn.

They are not lost; though for awhile
By faith alone the void is crossed;
But oft their angel faces smile,
And then we know they are not lost.

LIE—NEVER!

Not long ago, on board an English steamer, four days out from Liverpool, a small boy was found hid away behind the cargo. He had neither father nor mother, brother nor sister, friend nor protector, among either passengers or crew. Who was he? Where did he come from? Where going? Only nine years old, the poor little stranger, with ragged clothes, but a beautiful face, full of innocence and truth! Of course he was carried before the first mate.

"How came you to steal a passage on board this ship?" asked the mate sharply.

"My step-father put me in," answered the boy. "He said he could not afford to keep me or pay my fare to Halifax, where my aunt lives. I want to go to my aunt."

The mate did not believe the story. He had often enough been deceived by stowaways. Almost every ship bound to this country finds, one or two days out to sea, men or boys concealed among the cargo, trying to get a passage across the water without paying for it. And this is often troublesome, as well as expensive. The mate suspected some of the sailors had a hand in the little boy's escapade, and he treated him pretty roughly. Day after day he was questioned about his coming, and it was always the same story—nothing less, nothing more. At last the mate got out of patience, as mates will, and seizing him by the collar, told him unless he confessed the truth, in ten minutes he would hang him on the yardarm. A frightful threat indeed!

Poor child, with not a friend to stand by him! Around were the passengers and sailors of the mid-day watch, and before him the stern first officer, with his watch in his hand, counting the tick-tick-tick of the minutes as they swiftly went. There he stood, pale and sorrowful, his head erect, tears in his eyes; but afraid?—no, not a bit!

Eight minutes were already gone. "Only two minutes more to live," cried the mate. "Speak the truth and save your life, boy."

"May I pray," asked the child, looking up into the hard man's face.

The officer nodded his head; but said nothing. The brave boy then knelt down on the deck, with clasped hands and eyes raised to heaven, repeated the Lord's Prayer, and then prayed the dear Lord Jesus to take him home to heaven. He could die; but lie—never! All eyes were turned toward him, and sobs broke from stern hearts.

The mate could hold out no longer. He sprang to the boy, took him in his arms, kissed him and told him he believed his story, every word of it. A nobler sight never took place on a ship's deck than this—a poor, unfriended child willing to face death for truth's sake.

He could die; but lie—never! God bless him! Yes, God stands by those who stand by him. And the rest of the voyage, you may well think, he had friends enough. Nobody owned him before; everybody now was ready to do him a kindness. And everybody who reads this will be strengthened to do right, come what will, by the conduct of this dear child.—Sel.

Rover and the Baby.

Across the street from my study window lives a dog. His name is Rover. He is a spaniel with curly auburn hair, and with ears long and shaggy. His eyes are large and hazel. He often sits up on his haunches when looking down the street, holding up his fore feet like hands bending at the wrist. This is owing to a lame shoulder, for he gets tired when standing as dogs usually do, and sits up like a man for a change now and then.

But Rover has attracted my attention in another way more particularly. Once or twice a week he sets up a cry or howl which is most piteous to hear. He lifts up his head in his cries, and they tell me the tears fall from his eyes on some of these occasions.

What is the cause?

Before long Rover sees something coming on the sidewalk in the distance. He pricks up his ears and trots off towards it. He is more and more excited. The wag of his tail and the change of his voice show this: the wail has become a bark of joy. It is the baby carriage he sees, inside of which is baby Clara, a year old.

And now they meet—the precious little passenger and Rover, who greets her with many a kiss. He accompanies her to the house with many demonstrations of joy. There is no more wailing that day. The cup of happiness for the dog is full, and this remarkable affection is reciprocated, for the baby, in her own way, greets and talks to the dog. She looks for him, and delights in his coming.

It is certainly very interesting to see this attachment, and it might well be a lesson to some of us of the biped race.

JONES' BABY CARRIAGE.

He Put It Together Himself and Then Swore at the Firm That Sold It.

An important event had happened in young Mr. Jones' household, and he came to this city to buy a baby carriage. Nothing was too good for him, and he finally selected a delicate creation of wickerwork, with Russian leather trimmings and pale blue silk and lace. Jones lives in Jersey, half an hour's ride from this city.

The carriage arrived next day boxed up with as much care as though it had been a crate of china or a racing bicycle. The wheels came in a separate box.

Mrs. Jones had always declared that her husband was stupid in doing work about the house, but she made no remonstrance against her husband putting the baby carriage together.

He succeeded finally in unpacking the carriage and wheels, though in doing so he nearly smashed his thumb with a hammer. He screwed on the wheels, and then setting the carriage up examined his work with a critical eye.

Certainly the vehicle had a peculiar appearance. It seemed lopsided, having a decided list to starboard. "That ain't the one I ordered," said Jones to the nursegirl, who came in just then and had fixed a pair of wondering eyes on the carriage. "The one they sold me was straight, and I'd like to know what they take me for to send a thing like this." Jones gave the carriage a vicious push and it wheeled around in a circle, as a duck swims when one side is paralyzed by a shot.

Jones was mad clean through. He had the carriage put in the cellar and wrote to the firm from which he had purchased it to send a man to take their "lopsided swindle" away.

Jones hadn't cooled off when a man came to look at the carriage. The man listened patiently to Jones' opinion of the firm while he was getting the carriage out of the cellar.

"Why, you blamed fool!" he replied, however, when the vehicle was finally submitted to him for inspection. "No wonder it's lopsided! You've put both big wheels on one side and both little ones on the other."

Jones begged the man not to say anything about it and gave him some good cigars and opened a bottle of fine old Tokay. But the thing was too good to keep. The man told one of Jones' neighbors whom he met outside the house, and so the story spread. That's the reason people look curiously at the carriage when Jones takes the baby out, then at Jones and then snicker.—New York Herald.

Art of Putting on a Stamp.

"When you put a postage stamp on an envelope," said a precise man to his son, "you should put it on square and true, in the upper right-hand corner, and as near as possible to the margin of the envelope. You put it on at the right-hand corner for the convenience of the stampers in the Post Office, so that it may be uniform in location with the stamps on other envelopes and so more conveniently and expeditiously stamped; you should study the comfort of others as well as yourself. You should put it as near as possible to the corner, so that the canceling stamp will be less likely to deface and so perhaps obscure the address on the envelope.

"You should put it on square and true, because that is the methodical and proper way to do. Many persons are disturbed by the appearance of a stamp put on in a careless and slipshod manner. And I can easily imagine that such a practice might work positive injury to you. You might have occasion to write to a man on a matter of business that was of importance to you. You might compose and write this letter with faithful care and set forth what you had to say with commendable clearness and precision, and yet upset it all by slapping on a stamp carelessly; the recipient might judge you by the one slight act done naturally rather than by the studied work done with a purpose.

"My son, don't do it; put the stamp on where it belongs, so that the little touch of color will grace the envelope and not deface it."—New York Sun.

True Meaning of "Tabby."

"Nice Tabby!" "Pretty Tabby!" "Poor little Tabby!" were phrases often heard at the Cat Show at Madison Square Garden. Very few of the thousands who went to the show probably knew the meaning of the word tabby. The misapprehension that it means a female cat, just as tomcat means a male, is common. Many people suppose that tabby is a name applied to cats in general. It really means cats whose fur is marked in a certain way, and so there are both male and female tabbies.

The tabbies are divided into banded and spotted furred cats. The name is derived from Atab, a street in Bagdad celebrated for the manufacture of watered silks, which, when sold in England, were called atabi, or taffety, and from their resemblance to watered silk the banded and brindled cats were called tabbies. It is one of the commonest of colors, or markings rather, and is found in many breeds of cats, but a uniformly marked tabby is comparatively rare and valuable.

An Armless Man's Sincere Wish.

Mr. Lynch, of Elizabeth, who has no arms, was told one night last week about a man in this city who is similarly afflicted. "Is that so," said Mr. Lynch. "Well, the best luck I can wish him is that we may meet some day and shake hands."—Newark (N. J.) Call.

A Devotee of Art.

First Boy—My sister is taking painting lessons.

Second Boy—Why?

First Boy—'Cause Susie Stuckup is color blind and can't.—Good News.

ORIGIN OF THE BOERS.

A Peculiar Mixture of Hollanders and French Huguenots.

It is extremely interesting, at the present moment, to inquire as to who and what the Boers really are, and whence comes this heroic and stubborn defense on their rights which has exalted these South African agriculturists in the eyes of the world. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., numbers of Huguenots in 1688 left France and settled in Cape Colony under the Dutch, who then had possession of it, which Government at that time denied the very privileges to the Huguenots that their descendants and those of the Dutch have until recently denied the Johannesburgers, which has led to this unfortunate revolt against the Government of the Transvaal, as in the eighteenth century it led to the French exodus from Cape Colony.

Two centuries ago, when the Huguenots in Cape Colony presented a petition to the Governor for electoral rights, Van der Stell was enraged, and dismissed them with a severe reprimand, "to restrain their French impertinences," which had a parallel in Pretoria lately, when some reasonable appeal for representation by the Uitlander was "received with jeers" by the members of the Raadzaal. In 1709 the use of French in addressing the Government on official matters was publicly forbidden. In 1724 the Church service in French was permitted for the last time, and seventy years after the arrival of the Huguenots in South Africa their children ceased to speak French entirely. When the settlers could no longer endure the tyranny of the Dutch, they "trekked," or tracked, into the interior, and it is, therefore, quite as likely that the Dutch-speaking Frenchmen are more entitled to be called the owners of the Transvaal than the Dutch themselves—that is, if we consider, as civilized nations do, that the original native has no territorial rights whatsoever.

If the original Huguenots have been deprived of their language, they have not been deprived of their names, and those we find all through South Africa: Du Plessis, Malherbe, Rossean, Fouche, De Villiers, Du Toit, Malan, Marais, Jourdan, Mesnard, Du Pre, Notier, Le Febre, Cordier, Retief, Le Roux, Theron, Hugo, Le Grange, and dozens of others. What are the names they gave to the homes they established if not French—Normandy, Le Parais, Lamotte, Rhone, Champagne, Languedoc, etc.? The name of the Commandant General, Joubert, is French, and he is probably also a descendant of one of those who, in 1688, exiled themselves from France for the sake of their religious liberty. The names of the Boers, De Beer (not Van Beer), Du Toitspan, whose farms were despoiled when diamonds were found in Kimberley, are obviously of French origin, so that it would appear that the President of the French republic has more reason for offering sympathy than the German Emperor.—London Sketch.

"Boy-Like."

The Des Moines, Iowa, Mail gives a laughable instance of a boy who was "boy-like" to the last degree. He was but eight years old, and he was sick in the hospital.

One day his nurse told him that the first snowstorm of the season had come, and that everything was white and beautiful.

The poor little fellow's eyes sparkled for the first time in many weeks. "I wish I could see a snowball," he said, plaintively.

"So you shall, my dear," said the kind-hearted nurse, and in a moment more a snowball was brought in and laid near the bed, the boy viewing it with manifest delight.

The nurse was called away to another part of the ward, and she had gone half way across the room when "whack!" came the snowball between her shoulders, while the boy gave a shrill yell of delight, and hid under the bedclothes as if fully expecting the attack to be returned.

The nurse was too much amused to be indignant, and joined heartily with the other patients in the laughter that the mischievous little patient's performance created.

Glass of Fifty Years Ago.

"The glazier of fifty years ago," said a Maine man of experience in the business, "worked differently from what we do to-day. Glass was very costly then compared with present prices and much of it was so warped and crooked it would be a curiosity in these times. Owing to the cost we had to be very careful in setting it and the glazier of that day had to be a wood-carver as well as a man of putty. The warped panes had to be laid into the sash and their shape 'scribed on the wood underneath. This was then cut away so as to make the glass fit into place. Nowadays the glass is tolerably true, and besides it is so cheap that we never stand for a fit. It is sprung into place and if it breaks it is thrown aside. The old crooked glass was, some of it, of superior quality. This was known as Boston crown glass or Berkshire crystal. It was clearer and more brilliant than most modern glass. Only the better quality of houses had this kind, but there are still many old residences throughout Maine in which it may be found."—Lewiston Journal.

All the Good we Can.

When we put all the good we can into the year we shall get all the good we may out of the year. Each moment of time may thus bring to us a glow and throb of eternal existence, make us inwardly younger as we grow older, until we enter that perfect state of which it is written that "time shall be no longer."

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SATURDAY MORNING, - - - APRIL 25, 1896

THE GREATEST ISSUE.

It is of the first importance to the western provinces that they send Liberal candidates to the Federal Parliament at the approaching election. If they send more strong, clear-headed and progressive men like Joseph Martin to the national capital, they will benefit themselves while they render a great service to the whole Dominion. These provinces have practically been without representation in Parliament since 1878. Most of the members from the western constituencies have been mere echoes of the Government, and very few independent proposals for the advancement of western interests have come from any of these representatives. In scarcely an instance has any western member ventured to take issue with the Government. The Government has used the west as a storehouse for needy partisans, and its ill-considered plans for settlement and development have broken down at every point.

It is time the west was represented at Ottawa; that the Parliament of Canada began to recognize the fact that the greatest issue before the country is the settlement of the west; that every important business interest in the east and every important business interest in the west would be enormously served by a rapid development of the western country. The people of these provinces should see to it that they send strong men to the House of Commons, and they may depend upon it that the Liberal leaders are alive to the overwhelming importance of western settlement, that they will hear the west, sympathize with its needs and respond to its demands.

DOMINION TAXATION.

The address of the Liberal candidates for Victoria says:

We are opposed to the bleeding process whereby the province of British Columbia has been forced for years to contribute to the Dominion treasury in customs, excise, fishery and other dues, and to eastern monopolists, over two million dollars a year in excess of the sum returned for all purposes.

The Colonist, as might have been expected, disputed the accuracy of this statement, and said it would "like to see how the candidates figured out these two millions." In reply, the Times says:

The process is not at all difficult to understand, if the Colonist will only bear in mind the fact that the "contributions to eastern monopolists" are not recorded in the blue books. Every man of intelligence knows that on the large amount of goods of eastern Canada manufacture consumed in this province a tax is levied by the manufacturers very nearly equal to the duty on similar foreign goods. It is also a well-known fact that many foreign goods reach British Columbia by way of Montreal and Toronto, at which places the duty is collected, and therefore is not credited to this province, although there is no doubt about it being ultimately paid by the consumer here. If we add to the collections set down in the blue books the tribute exacted for eastern manufacturers by the National Policy and the amount of duties paid here but recorded elsewhere, the two millions mentioned by the Liberal candidates will very quickly be reached. In fact, the estimate is a very moderate one and well within the mark.

TARIFF REFORM.

A tariff readjustment by a Liberal Government does not mean the wanton destruction of industries for the mere sake of carrying out a revolutionary programme. The aim and object is to help the industries of the country; to remove rather than to increase the manufacturers' burdens; to increase the remuneration of labor. In every case the position of the industry, of the manufacturer, of his workmen, and of his customers, will receive sympathetic and intelligent consideration.

The Liberals propose to legislate for Canadians, not for the people of any other country; and on business principles after a thorough investigation of the principles affecting each industry. The one object will be to promote freer trade, to give new life to commercial enterprises, to steady and not to convulse commercial opinion, to do justice to the farmer and to the general taxpayer and to effect the maximum of reform with the minimum of disturbance.

Mr. John A. Hobson concludes an article in the Contemporary Review on the subject "Is Poverty Diminishing?" with this summary:

To sum up in a single word, it appears that, whereas poverty measured in terms of income is diminishing, no net reduction of physiological poverty can be shown; while subjective or felt poverty is growing with the widening gap between legitimate human desires and present possibilities of attainment."

Liberals, get ready.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN B. C.

Mr. F. J. Deane, who was recently in Toronto, in the course of an interview with the Globe, said:

You ask me what is the outlook for the Liberal party in British Columbia in the forthcoming general elections. I must say that I have every reason to believe that it could not well be brighter. In the first place, our people are beginning to think for themselves. They are growing tired of having their politics dished out to them from the east at election time. Throughout the province the feeling is gaining ground that the time has arrived when British Columbia should take the position its vast resources entitle it to in the councils of the Dominion. For years past a solid Conservative six, or the "thumbs-up contingent," as they are now known, have been sent to Ottawa, practically speaking, solely because the electors, taking little interest in Dominion politics, had been led to believe that, by returning supporters of the Government, their interests would be surely advanced. How utterly misplaced this confidence has been is now only too well appreciated. British Columbia's requirements have been persistently ignored, grievances have been permitted to exist and grow worse, none of the "solid six" attempting to urge upon the Government the necessity of doing something for their removal. Mere puppets, our representatives have failed in every way to secure for British Columbia the recognition so important a portion of the Dominion should command. From end to end of the province the people are disgusted with them, and it is almost safe to predict that not one of the six will occupy a seat in the House in the new Parliament.

British Columbia is, as you know, a country marvellously rich in natural resources. Upon the development thereof depends the future of the province, and therefore any hindrance to the way of progress must be removed. Now that our people are beginning to take more intelligent interest in the politics of the Dominion, they are becoming rapidly convinced of the fact that the National Policy is very effectively barring the path of development. A change in the tariff by the removal of the protective duties is essential to the rapid development of the natural resources of British Columbia. Protection, as far as British Columbia is concerned at any rate, is a fallacy. Tariff for revenue only, or better still, free trade as in Great Britain, is what is wanted, and the candidates endorsing that policy will find that to be the case next June.

Another point that will tell very strongly in favor of the Liberal candidates is the disgraceful action of the majority of our representatives in voting for the second reading of the Remedial bill. I say majority, because Col. Prior and Mr. Haslam had both publicly declared their intention of voting for any measure in this connection that the Government might introduce. That Messrs. Earle, Mara, Barnard and Corbould should have voted as they did, in face of what they know to be the opinion of the great majority of the electors in regard to coercive legislation, is well-nigh unintelligible. That their action has killed them politically is almost a foregone conclusion. British Columbia most emphatically disapproves of coercive legislation in any shape, and particularly in the case of a sister province of the west.

A son of Senator McInnes is running in the Liberal interest in Mr. Haslam's constituency. It is understood that Mr. Haslam will not seek re-election, a Conservative candidate being already in the field in the person of Mr. Haggart, a cousin of the Minister of Railways and Canals, a mining boss in the employ of the Wellington Colliery Co. From what I know of the electors of this constituency, I feel pretty confident in stating that they will not support any candidate who endorses the action of the Government in regard to the Manitoba school question. In New Westminster district Mr. Aulay Morrison, a well-known lawyer, is the Liberal standard-bearer. His opponent, Mr. Atkinson, another lawyer—Mr. Corbould knows better than to run again—is a weak man, and, in view of the retiring member's vote for coercion, has very poor prospects of even saving his deposit. . . . .

Several times since I have been in the east I have drawn attention to the cultivation of interprovincial trade relations. The west is but the complement of the east. By mutual effort we can do much to remove certain obstacles standing in the way of progress. Their removal means profit to all. The more prosperous the west, the better it will be for the east. The more the east does to develop British Columbia and populate its vast area, the greater demand there will be for eastern products.

On to Ottawa.

KASLO

WILL OUTSTRIP

ROSSLAND.

More Money in Silver and Lead at the back of

KASLO

Than Gold at the Back of

Rossland.

MONEY MAKES TOWNS.

ROSSLAND'S POPULATION

Twelve months ago 150
To-day - - - 3,500

And estimated to reach
10,000
Within 12 months from date

BUT
Rossland lots are worth
$1000 to $6000
And out of your reach as a speculation;

WHEREAS
I will sell you good

KASLO

INSIDE CITY LOTS
At $150 to $200.
Easy Terms.
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These prices are an advance on last quotations, but

KASLO

Is beginning to go ahead in good shape.

If you buy now you WILL make big money. I should like to see more in Nanaimo interested, as IT IS A GENUINE, GOOD INVESTMENT that I can recommend to my clients and others.

The reader of this must acknowledge I am right, and I will give you an easy, square deal to suit the times. Business is improving all along the line

THOMAS KITCHIN.

Mining Exchange Department.

Shares in various mines for sale from 10c. up. Also, one-half and one-fourth interests in some of the best claims on the Island for sale at reasonable prices.

AN OPINION CHANGED

We have come to the conclusion that business must be done for CASH, and consequently are offering you the most startling bargains ever announced in Nanaimo, as the following prices will clearly show:

Suits that were $45.00 are now $36.00
" " " 42.00 " " 33.00
" " " 40.00 " " 31.00
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The Largest Range of Goods in the City to Select From.

JAS. A. CALDWELL,
Cash Tailor, -:- Commercial Street

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Opposite Gibson Block, Commercial St.

MONEY TO LOAN,
EASY REPAYMENTS.

Agent for the Dominion Building and Loan Association

Subscribed Capital $2,250,000.

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SAFE. CONVENIENT. PROFITABLE.

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Gents' Furnishings
IN THE CITY, AT
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OUR STOCK OF
GROCERIES
Cannot be surpassed in the City. We keep a special line of
Choice Teas and Coffee,
Canned Fruits, Etc.

OUR PRICES ARE LOW AND THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS EXCELLENT

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-:- THE ARCADE -:-
Where they Defy all Competition.
J. H. McMILLAN,
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Nanaimo Meat Market,
VICTORIA CRESCENT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
-:- Fresh and Salt Meats, Sausages, Etc.
Meats Delivered—
To any part of the City free of charge.
Special Attention paid to Shipping Orders.
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PURE DRUGS
Have their prescriptions dispensed at
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Their Prices are Right. Telephone 3.

Best Bread, Pies and Cake
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Excelsior Bakery
COMMERCIAL STREET.
We have a Fresh Stock of Choice Candies in this week.

PIONEER
Carbonating and Bottling
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MITCHELL & RUMMING, Proprietors.
Manufacturers of Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, Ciders, Etc.
TRY OUR GINGER BEER.
All Orders Promptly Attended To
Telephone 20. P. O. Box 90.

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Restaurant and Chop House
COMMERCIAL STREET.
Oysters in every style.
Meals, 25c. and upwards.
Good Beds, 25c. and upwards.
Spring Chicken always on hand.
Try Philpott's Tomato Catsup
25c. and 50c. per Bottle.
We Never Sleep. Open Day and Night.

Cuban Cigar Factory.
Our Cigars are made of the Choicest Havana Tobaccos. Our famous
Cuban Blossom AND Black Diamond
Are called for everywhere, and are superior to any imported cigar. Made by Union Labor.
M. J. BOOTH, Wharf Street.

C. C. McKENZIE,
Land Agent and Conveyancer,
AND ACCOUNTANT.
OFFICE: FRONT STREET, NANAIMO.
Town Lots and Farms for Sale. Money to Loan on Mortgage at low rates.
Agent for the United Fire Insurance Company of Manchester, England.

Lodge Notices.

Inkerman Lodge, No. 325, Sons of St. George.—Regular weekly meeting is held in Hilbert's Hall, Wharf street, on SATURDAY evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.
FRED. WAGSTAFF, Sec.

IL GRANT $500

the Celebration of the een's Birthday.

By-Law Postponed—Ceme- Be Extended and Side- valk Laid to Gate.

ng Ald. Foreman (who had ed away on business), a full present at the Council meet- y evening, when the following as transacted:

COMMUNICATIONS.

the directors of the Hospital by M. Wolfe secretary, stating rles Hughes had been an in- the hospital for some time, and curable, they asked that the ne- teps be taken to have him ad- to the Provincial Old Men's Kamloops. On motion of Ald. it was ordered that the request lied with.

the clerk of the School Board, or a credit of $329.62 on account ral School construction. Received d and credit granted.

report of the road foreman was detailing work done during the on the streets and impounding Received and filed.

EEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

etition was read, signed by 388 yers, asking the Council to donate oward the expenses of celebrating ueen's Birthday in this city.

motion of Ald. Wilson, Mr. H. A. son, who was present to represent etitioners, was allowed to address Council. He said: In preparing and ting the petition he had only been ed by an earnest desire to see the properly celebrated. It had always a red-letter day in former years in mo, and the evidence of past ex- ce went to show the greatest finan- benefit to the city was attained by a days' celebration. The celebration year would have been more success- with better weather, but as it was city was benefited to the extent of t or ten thousand dollars. The usual t of $250 was not sufficient for a two ' celebration. He had taken great in securing only the signatures of payers, and four-fifths of the prop- owners were represented on the ition. He thought $500 was not an rbitant sum, and believed eight or n dollars would be received for every e expended, a number of communica- s having been received from adjacent es expressing a desire of the citizens ome here and celebrate. He thought Council would be justified in donat- the amount asked in view of the nerously-signed petition, and, had time not been limited, he believed could have secured the signatures of the ratepayers in the city.

Ald. Martell coincided with the views xpressed by Mr. Simpson, and moved hat the petition be received and $500 be onated as prayed for. Ald. McDonald econded.

Ald. Wilson (chairman of the Finance ommittee) sympathized with the object f the petitioners, but thought they were ot taking into consideration the finan- ial condition of the city and the many things that had to be provided for with the limited amount at their disposal. The estimates for the year allowed only $200 for donations for all purposes, and he did not think they should exceed that amount for the 24th. He would like to have seen the amounts the petitioners were willing to give set opposite their names, as it had been customary to see what citizens would donate before the Council were asked to contribute. He moved an amendment that $200 be donated, and in addition that the park be put in proper condition for the celebration. In all fairness he thought that was all the city should donate.

Ald. Planta disagreed with Ald. Wilson, as he thought the representative nature of the petition showed that the taxpayers were willing to pay the amount asked for. In reference to the estimates he said several savings had been made, including $150 on the townsite sidewalk, which would permit of the appropriation being made.

Ald. Morton was inclined to favor the view taken by Ald. Wilson, and did not agree with Ald. Planta regarding the estimates, as, while savings may be made in some respects, in others additional expenses were incurred. Taking into consideration the prevailing depression and the probability of having to pay for the Millstream bridge out of the general fund, he thought $500 was too much for the city to pay. He did not think those who signed the petition expected that such a large donation would be made, but were it granted he believed they would blame the Council at the end of the year if they found contemplated improvements had been neglected in consequence. He thought, however, while $500 was too much, $200 was not enough, and would favor making the donation $300.

Mayor Davison said it was a mistake to suppose that $250 had been appropriated last year, as the sum was only $100.

Ald. Martell thought the donation would be a paying investment on account of the benefit to be derived.

Ald. Bradley seconded the amendment as he thought, in view of the statement made by the chairman of the Finance committee, the amount was too much for the city to pay. Besides, he thought the those who profited most by the celebration should contribute most toward it.

Mayor Davison suggested there might be other celebrations during the year that donations would be asked for.

Ald. Planta believed the larger donation the city gave, the larger amount the citizens would contribute, and what benefit the city received would be shared by all.

The amendment was then put and lost by the following vote: Ayes—Mayor Davison, Ald. Wilson and Bradley. Nays—Ald. Sinclair, Martell, Westwood Planta and McDonald.

Ald. Morton moved to amend by making the donation $300, which was lost by a similar vote, Ald. Morton voting with the minority.

The original motion was then put and carried by a reverse vote.

ASSESSMENT ROLL—COURT OF REVISION.

The clerk reported the assessor had returned to him the assessment-roll for the current year.

On motion of Ald. Wilson, the court of revision was ordered to meet Wednesday, May 27, at 10 a. m. He also moved that the Mayor appoint four members of the Council to act with himself as a court of revision. The motion carried and the following members appointed: Ald. Wilson, Morton, McDonald and Sinclair.

THE MILLSTREAM BRIDGE.

In rebly to Ald. Planta, Mayor Davison said the Municipal Clauses act was now in force, and

Ald. Planta safd that, in that event, the loan by-law for the Millstream bridge would have to be framed anew. It was hardly probable, he thought, that ratepayers would grant the amount necessary to rebuild the bridge, aud as there was not enough money in the treasury for the purpose, he would move that the Street committee be directed to bring in a report at the next meeting as to the probable cost of repairing the bridge.

Ald. Wilson thought it was not fair to presume that taxpayers would not consent to the rebuilding of the bridge, and that, as soon as the law was understood, the petition would be forthcoming.

Ald. Planta explained it would require one-tenth of the assessable property represented on the petition.

Ald. Morton and Sinclair coincided with Ald. Wilson, believing it would be throwing money away to repair the bridge.

Ald. McDonald favored the motion, as it merely called for an estimate of the cost of repair, which would be necessary in the event of the loan being refused.

The motion then carried.

THE EXPLOSIVE BY-LAW.

Ald. Bradley moved that the by-law to Regulate the Storage and Carriage of Explosives be now affirmed.

In reply to Ald. Sinclair, Mayor Davison said the by-law would go into effect after being published in the B.C. Gazette.

Ald. Sinclair thought the colliery company should have sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements for complying with the new law.

Ald. Wilson thought the matter should be deferred for further consideration, as he understood the by-law conflicted with the provincial act with regard to collieries.

Ald. Morton said the provincial law only gave collieries the privilege of conveying explosives to and from their magazines, but the by-law would prevent them hauling powder to the men in express wagons all over the city.

Ald. Westwood claimed that large quantities of explosives were allowed to enter other cities, and were landed on the dock on Vancouver except when the Empress steamers were in port.

Mayor Davison intimated that large quantities had been allowed to enter Johannesburg also.

The motion was then withdrawn, and further action postponed pending investigation.

BREWERS' LICENSE.

Ald. Planta called for a report of the committee on the request of the Victoria Brewery Co. to have refunded a license fee of $100, claimed to have been collected illegally.

Ald. Bradley said the committee were not prepared to report, but for himself he believed the refund should be made.

After some discussion a motion by Ald. Planta prevailed that the matter be referred to Magistrate Simpson for legal opinion.

CEMETERY AFFAIRS.

On motion the Council resolved itself into a Cemetery committee, and the following tenders were opened for clearing 2½ acres of land for the extension of the cemetery in a southerly direction: Geo. Joyce, $190; Geo. Parsons, $240; Geo. Sage, $275; Henry Dawson, jr., $310; W. & A. McDonald, $400; Geo. Byford, $427; A. Galloway, $448; Daniel Stewart, $500.

On motion of Ald. Planta, the contract was awarded to Geo. Joyce.

On motion of Ald. Morton, it was ordered that tenders be invited for constructing a six-foot sidewalk from the present limit on the Comox road to the cemetery gate.

Ald. Westwood asked that Mr. Haslam be allowed to remove a large piece of granite from the land to be cleared, but this was objected to on the ground that the contractor for the work had probably figured on securing the boulder.

On motion of Ald. Morton, the clerk was directed to ascertain what amounts were due the Cemetery Board and present a statement at its next meeting.

The committee then rose and the Council adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO COAL MARKET.

Harrison's circular says: "During the week there have been 11 arrivals from the coast collieries with 26,928 tons and 430 tons from Australia. The free arrivals for the past few days have all been delivered to consumers direct, so that the yarded stock is not increasing. The yards generally are pretty well piled up and, as usual, there is an over supply of some grades and a scarcity of others; still consumers can always be induced to substitute another fuel for the one they usually utilize. Newcastle brands are in very light supply and will remain so for several weeks to come, but there are British Columbia steam coals which can be advantageously substituted. There is no change of values, as the coast mines are generously filling all demands and are prepared to name low figures for future deliveries; if they did not, shippers from Australia and Swansea would cut seriously into their trade. Freight quotations for coal from the colonies and England are weaker, as there is an accumulation of disengaged tonnage in those sections, and this appears to be the port that most shipowners seek, although present and future grain freights are quoted at discouraging figures. No definite information from Australia has been received relative to labor troubles; but next week will decide the same conclusively, as April 20 was the date named for the miners to go out."

Prices of coal are quoted in San Francisco as follows:

	PER TON.
Wellington	$8 00
New Wellington	8 00
Southfield	7 50
Seattle	$5 00@5 50
Bryant	5 50
Coos Bay	4 50
Wallsend	6 50
Scotch	7 50
Brymbo	7 50
Cumberland, in bulk $13.50; sacks	15 00
Pennsylvania Anthracite Egg	13 00
Cannel	8 00
Rock Springs, Castle Gate and Pleasant Valley	7 60

In an Ottawa dispatch of the 15th Mr. Haslam is reported as saying in the House that "all his constituents were in favor of remedial legislation." If that report is true, Mr. H. is a worthy confrere of the Great Stretcher.

AN EXPIRING VOLCANO.

To-day we have him, as we have had him long before, vomiting torrents of abuse like a volcano, but, like an extinct volcano—(cheers)—impotent to launch fire, but still potent to emit mud and smoke, which to be sure can soil, but I can tell him can never hurt. (Cheers.)—LAURIER'S REPLY TO SIR CHARLES, April 8.

Catholic Endorsement.

Speaking at the Young Men's Liberal convention at Ottawa, Rev. Ralph Duff of Georgetown, in seconding a vote of confidence in Hon. Wilfred Laurier, said:

I am here, not in my character as a minister of the Gospel, but as a citizen anxious to see this great country advance and prosper. With all my heart, I say that I am proud, as a Protestant, to be able to second a resolution of confidence in the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, a Roman Catholic French-Canadian. I will trust my political future in his hands without fear or misgiving. I admire his statesmanship and love him because he is patriotic.

The chief aim of the amendments to the Game act is to prevent the wholesale and wanton slaughter by Indians and others in and out of season, and to secure proper close times for the various species. Perhaps the most important amendment is that which will make the Indian and the white man equally amenable to this act, and hereafter the Indian will be obliged to respect the game law as much as any other provincial act outside of his reserve.

There is scarcely a page of our tariff from which illustrations could not be drawn to show that our tariff discourages industry, or that it is constructed not so much in the general interest as in that of some particular person or company that has managed to get the ear of the Minister of Finance.—Principal Grant.

Ninety per Cent. of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent that run-down condition of the system which invites disease.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists; 25c.

Cleveland's the Choice.

The New York World has come to the conclusion that Cleveland, notwithstanding the third-term prejudice, is logically the candidate of the Democratic party. It has been testing the opinions of leading Democrats upon the point, and after a canvas of the state Democratic committees, finds that, out of the 910 delegates who will be at the Chicago convention three months hence, 268 are favorable to Cleveland, 102 flatly against him, 448 prefer some other candidate, while 92 would be for any free-silver candidate. It is conceded that a declaration by the President that he would allow his name to go before the convention would increase the number of delegates favorable to him considerably. His strength lies in the fact that not one of the other names mentioned, with the exception of Mr. Whitney, is of national dimensions. It is pretty well recognized that President Cleveland is stronger among the people than among the politicians, for many of the acts that are distasteful to the latter commend him to the regard of the former.

City Market

HEMANS & WAMSLEY

Wholesale and Retail Butchers

COMMERCIAL STREET

P. O. Box 227 Telephone 7-8

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO US.

If you do, it'll make a great difference with the youngsters and a still greater difference with you. They'll be better shod than they possibly could be elsewhere and at a considerably less cost. When you can save money by buying better goods, you've struck a good imitation of a bonanza. That's what you'll always find in our stock—the best juvenile footwear in Nanaimo. You can't beat either our goods or prices. You might as well try to beat a drum with a feather.

ORR & RENDELL.

FISH AND GAME.

MARKET, BASTION STREET.

Steamers and Shipping supplied on short notice at Wholesale Prices.

FOR A REFRESHING DRINK

Ask for -:- Lawrence's { CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SODA WATER, GINGER ALE, SARSAPARILLA

EUREKA SODA WORKS,

Manufacturer of Temperance Drinks, Syrups, &c. Delivered free to all parts of city and vicinity. Prompt attention paid to shipping orders. Telephone 2-4. P. O. Box 79. NANAIMO.

J. H. PLEACE,

—GENERAL—

Hardware Merchant

A Full Assortment at the Lowest Market Rates

JOB WORK Promptly Attended to.

All kinds of

Tin and Sheet-Iron Work.

Victoria Crescent, Nanaimo

Office Tel. 30. P. O. Box 16. Residence Tel. 161.

M. J. HILBERT & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN HILBERT

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Graduate of the Oriental, the Eureka, the New York and Clark's Schools of Embalming.

1, 3 and 5 Bastion St., Nanaimo

THE UNION Bakery and Restaurant

Invites Inspection and Comparison as to Quality and Price.

THE BEST BREAD IN CITY

Awarded First Prize at the Agricultural Show.

BEST TWO-BIT MEAL IN THE CITY

Bastion Street, opp. Telegraph Office

F. ROWBOTTOM, *Prop.*

ALWAYS IN STOCK—

GROCERIES, MINERS' CAPS, UNDERWEAR, LAMPS, Etc. etc.

TAXIDERMIST DEPARTMENT

BIRDS AND ANIMALS set up in a thorough workmanship manner.

On Hand—Four fine Deers' Heads, which will be sold for price of setting them up. Also a fine case of Birds.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES OF ALL KINDS.

D. S. McDONALD.

69 Haliburton Street, Nanaimo.

Commercial Hotel.

Corner Commercial and Bastion Sts.

This long-established Hotel is comfortably fitted up with superior accommodations for travelers and others.

None but the best brands of Wines, Liquors Ales and Cigars dispensed at the bar.

T. O'CONNEL, Pro

Nanaimo Business Director

BARRISTERS.

BARKER & POTTS, Barristers and Solicitors. Commercial street.

G. F. CANE, Barrister and Solicitor, Room 11, Johnston Block.

MCINNES & MCINNES, Barristers, Room 6, Johnston Block, Commercial street.

YARWOOD & YOUNG, Barristers, corner of Commercial and Bastion streets.

BOTANIST.

T. HARDY, Botanic Druggist, Winfield Crescent. Try Hardy's Pile Ointment.

DENTISTS.

DR. MASON, Dentist. Extracting a specialty. Gas and Ether administered. Office, Odd-Fellow's Block, Nanaimo.

W. J. CURRY, D. D. S., Green Block. First-class work guaranteed.

DRUGGISTS.

CRESCENT PHARMACY, HALL & STEARMAN, proprietors, Victoria Crescent. Dispensing and family recipes a specialty.

MCDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., Limited. Medical Hall, corner Commercial and Bastion streets. Telephone 1-3-5.

DYE WORKS.

NANAIMO DYE WORKS.—Dyeing, Cleaning and Repairing 14 Nicol street. C. CHARLTON, Manager.

FISH MARKET.

G. MARSH, Wholesale Dealer in Fish and Game, Bastion Street, Nanaimo.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL.—W. STEEL, *Proprietor*—Victoria Crescent.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.—PETER WEIGLE, Proprietor. Victoria Crescent.

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT

M. WOLFE, Financial and Insurance Agent, Johnston Block.

PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING.

A. NASH, House and Sign Painter, Paper-Hanger, etc. Corner Albert and Milton streets. P. O. box 298.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE.

FOREMAN & HARDY, Real Estate Brokers, Bastion street.

SECOND-HAND STORE.

D. TAYLOR, Dealer in all kinds of New and Second-Hand Furniture, and Fancy Articles of every description. Next to Quennell's, Commercial street.

THE GREAT

Bankrupt Stock Sale

WE SCORED ANOTHER

GREAT SUCCESS

On the Opening Day of the Great Sale. The large store could not hold the crowd. Dozens went away without being waited on. Owing to the short space of time to get the stock in shape for the date of the sale we were unable to give every article the proper attention, but if you want to realize how cheap you can buy odd lines,

Watch the Sloan & Scott Windows for the Next 30 Days.

It is impossible to enumerate the prices this week, but Keep your Eye on our Windows.

STEVENSON & CO.

* * * * * THE SLOAN & SCOTT STAND.

THE WESTERN WORLD.

NEWSY ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR OUR READERS.

Our Western Heritage the Subject of this Column, Which Will be Found Entertaining and Instructive.

Carberry has a brass band.

Gretna is agitating for village incorporation.

Winnipeg boasts of 33 retail bicycle dealers.

Evangelist Meikle is about to hold a series of services at Regina.

A gang of professional thieves have been operating at Vancouver.

Robt. Morrison, of Souris, died there very suddenly of heart failure.

May 1st has been set apart as Arbor Day by the Manitoba government.

Birtle municipal council has passed a resolution to abolish statute labor.

The Presbyterians of Rat Portage contemplate the erection of a new church.

The Potter House, an old landmark at Winnipeg, has been destroyed by fire.

G. F. & J. Galt, of Winnipeg, have opened a branch tea house in Toronto.

The Lake of the Woods lumber cut this season will be about thirty million feet.

It is expected that Eugene Debs, the great labor leader, will visit Winnipeg in May.

It is expected that the Dominion government will erect a new post office at Rat Portage.

The annual meeting of the C. P. R. has been held. Encouraging reports were presented, and the old board of directors was re-elected.

Supt. Moffatt, of the N. W. M. P., at Prince Albert, is charged with unlawfully opening letters.

Another remarkable and unexpected gold find has been discovered in the Kootenay district.

A Minneapolis dispatch says a party of eight U. S. explorers were drowned recently in Rainy River.

It is said that Mr. A. A. C. Lariverie, of Provencher, will have opposition in the coming Dominion election.

Mr. R. Ironside, of Gordon & Ironside, writes the Tribune that everything points towards low prices for stock the coming summer.

There are since the recent division of several old municipalities at the last session of the Manitoba legislature, eighty-four municipalities in the province

Dr. Frank Wesbrook, son of ex-mayor Wesbrook, of Winnipeg, has been married to Miss Anne Taylor, second daughter of Hon. T. W. Taylor, chief justice of Manitoba.

The Bell farm at Indian Head is to be broken up into quarter sections. The people in the neighborhood are much pleased about this, as it will increase business there.

It is reported that Mr. W. Beckton, a wealthy Englishman at Cannington Manor, will offer himself as a candidate for Eastern Assiniboia at the next general elections.

The following appointments are gazetted in the Manitoba Gazette: To be justices of the peace, J. R. Michie, Arizona; Isaac Leece, of Holmfield; W. H. Sowden, of Souris; D. S. Weir, of Bagot.

The opponents of the Dominion government have decided to hold a convention on Friday, 24th of April, at Shoal Lake, to unite on a candidate to oppose Dr. Roche, the Conservative nominee for Marquette.

St. Paul and district was visited by a severe snow-storm the last of March. Incoming trains were much delayed. Among the phenomena reported were thunder and lightning in the midst of of heavy sleet storms.

Nelson has been made the head office for all the Canadian Pacific branch lines in Kootenay, so as to more readily effect settlements between the railway company and the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation company.

At a recent meeting of the Moose Jaw Liberal Conservative association a resolution was passed, asking the government to give the Northwest Territories a representative in the cabinet, and suggesting the name of Mr. N. F. Davin for the portfolio.

A special meeting of the district Orange lodge held at Hamilton lately passed a resolution strongly condemning the action of Alex McKay, M. P., in voting for the remedial bill. A letter from Mr. McKay defending his course was received with derisive hoots.

On our recent trip to the Manitou district we visited the logging camp of the Ontario and Western Lumber company, on Big Manitou lake. About 40 men are employed in this camp and 2,000,000 feet of logs will be ready for the drivers when the ice goes out.—Fort Francis News.

John M. McQuillan, formerly of Toronto, now provincial manager for the Dominion Building and Loan Society, has been appointed Consul for Ecuador for all Canada. Consul McQuillan is taking vigorous steps to increase trade between Canada and Ecuador. There are now nine foreign consuls in Vancouver.

The following transfers have been made in the Northwest Mounted police: Inspector White Fraser, of Maple Creek, has been transferred to Regina; Inspector Routledge, of A division, Maple Creek, will go to Fort Saskatchewan; Inspector Howard will relieve Inspector Snider at Edmonton, and Inspectors Snider and Scarth will go to Maple Creek.

Manitoba can claim a place in the records for large families, there being one of them a few miles south of Minnedosa consisting of eighteen children and the father and mother, all living. Two sons are married, leaving the other sixteen children at home, so that daily there are eighteen persons to sit down to the family table.—Minnedosa Tribune.

The Edmonton Pork Packing company have purchased 240,000 pounds of live hogs during the season ending March 31st. This represents nearly $10,000 in cash paid to the farmers of the district. The company will resume packing in the fall, in any case, and perhaps sooner, as they are considering the advisability of providing cold storage so that they can carry on business in the summer.

A Vancouver dispatch says: J. Hampton, mail clerk, has mysteriously disappeared. Two or three days ago he was seen to get off the cars at North Bend, since which time all trace of him has been lost. The river in close proximity to the track is the only place the man could effectually disappear in by accident or design. The missing man came here a few months ago from the postoffice inspector's office, London, Ont.

The employees of the English owned Silver King mines, Nelson, B. C., are to have the liberty of abstention from work on Sundays as a result of pressure brought to bear on the directorate in England by the Sunday Observance society. Many of the mines of West Kootenay work seven days a week, a circumstance that will likely arouse considerable opposition among provincial observors of the Sabbath who are strong in numbers and influence.

Frank Saunders, agent of the Great Northern railway, at Langdon, N.D., attempted to commit suicide lately, as a consequence of an examination of his books by the travelling auditor of the Great Northern. The troubles originated over an option deal managed by Saunders. The audit had not progressed very far when it became evident there would be a shortage, estimated at $5,000 in Saunders' accounts. It is charged he has forged telegrams and used all sorts of means to cancel his speculations.

The Manitoba department of agriculture has issued another pamphlet on "Noxious Weeds and How to Destroy Them," the supply of the former bulletin issued in 1893, having become exhausted and as weeds, like smut, must be destroyed, the department at once realized the importance of dealing with the subject in another pamphlet. These will be destributed to the reeves and clerks of councils, crop correspondents and farmers' institutes; all others will be supplied by the department on application to the chief clerk.

Rossland, B. C., now boasts of a gold mine located and worked in the public street, men being busy blasting a rich ledge revealed on Spokane street, opposite the Howard House hotel. The street in question is a leading thoroughfare and with its surface under the strong temptation of the find, large liberties are temporarily being taken, pending civic incorporation. The West Kootenay ore output for the first two months of the year, shows a remarkable advance in yield, and amounts to over 15,000,000 tons of gold and silver ore respectively. There will yet, however, result almost immediately a further enlargement of output.

Bad luck follows the Ashford family of Vancouver. A short time ago the father killed his wife and two children in a fit of insanity, and afterwards killed himself. Three children survived. One was married to a popular young man named Jno. Dunn. The other day his mangled remains were brought to his distressed young widow, who has had more than her share of trouble in this world. The evening before, Jno. Dunn, who was but 26 years old, was coupling cars at Huntington station, on the Canadian Pacific, when he was jolted on to the rails, the tender literally cutting him in two. Nothing was known of the accident until he was found on the track.

General Assembly Disbursements.

The Presbyterian general assembly augumentation committee met this afternoon and passed the following claims for services rendered the past six months in the presbyteries named: Quebec, $1,681; Montreal, $1,000; Glengarry, $287; Ottawa, $609; Brockville, $462; Lanark and Renfrew, $175; Kingston, $568; Peterboro, $350; Lindsay, $109; Toronto, $854; Orangeville, $437; Barrie, $831; Owen Sound, $200; Algoma, $125; Hamilton, $712; London, $612; Chatham, $245; Sarnia, $225; Huron, $287; Maitland, $112; Bruce, $125; Winnipeg, $264; Rock Lake, $150; Glenboro, $75; Melita, $71; Brandon, $15e; Minnedosa, $185; Regina, $78; Calgary, $100; Kamloops, $87; Westminster, $55, Victoria, $166.

The treasurer presented a statement regarding the fund, showing that nearly $3,000 was still necessary in order to end the year free of debt. After lengthened consideration, it was agreed to pay the claims in full for the past six months, and issue an urgent appeal to congregations of the church for liberal contributions on behalf of the fund, prior to April 30th, to enable the committee to end the year free of debt.

A careful estimate was prepared of the amount required for the maintenance work for the year beginning on May 1, 1896. This showed the sum of $28,000 to be necessary to meet the demands. This amount will be allocated among the several presbyteries of the church, and steps taken to secure continued interest in behalf of the fund.

A NOVEL CASE.

Mrs. Strain, Formerly of Winnipeg Suing Her Husband for Alimony.

The question whether a wife can accept a lump sum in lieu of permanent alimony to which she has became entitled under a judgment by the court, arose at Toronto recently in connection with the suit by Mrs. Annie Strain, formerly of Owen Sound, now of Toronto. The parties were married in 1879, and for years resided in Winnipeg. The suit was to set aside a deed of separation, which her husband, Joseph Strain, jr., who resides near Owen Sound, claims released him from the operation of the judgment for alimony, which his wife obtained four months before the execution of the deed. This judgment was for $40 a month. The deed of separation was for $800 and for this Mrs. Strain claims she was induced by her husband to sign the deed. The document provided that "she was not, nor was any person in her behalf, to molest or to interfere with the defendant nor thereafter commence any action for restitution of conjugal rights or attempt to compel the defendant to allow her alimony, support or maintenance." The deed gave to her husband the custody of their two children. The case is a new one in Canadian court.

Mother—Come, Fritzel, why are you so naughty to-day, just when auntie is paying us a visit? Fritz—Cause auntie told me that if I was a good boy she would sing for us this evening.

THE MYSTERY OF PAIN.

WHAT ARE ITS CAUSES AND WHY IS IT PERMITTED?

The Great Work That is Being Done by Bright Minds in Alleviating Human Suffering—A Case Affording a Striking Illustration.

From the Erin Advocate.

From the time when man first peopled the earth down to the present day, the mystery of pain has filled all hearts with wonder and terror. What are its causes, why is it permitted, and what its uses are in the great economy of nature? All these questions men have asked of themselves and of one another, and the question has found no solution. All that can be done is to devise ways of relieving physicial suffering, and bright minds have assisted tender hearts in bringing aid to the afflicted. All the vast resources of nature's laboratory have been pressed into service to the end that tortured bodies might have surcease from anguish, and know the peace that only health can bring. And what more natural than that these poor victims of disease, thus released from suffering should desire to aid in the extension of the knowledge of the means whereby they have been benefitted?

Such a one is Miss Drucillia Shingler, of Erin, Ont., who tells a tale of pain endured through weary years, and of final relief and cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the greatest medicine of the age. Miss Shingler says:

Twelve years ago I became afflicted with rheumatism, from which I have suffered greatly. Two years later this trouble was aggravated by a growth which started in the throat, and which each year became larger and larger, until it finally became so bad that I could not obtain any sleep, as when I would lie down it would fill my throat, causing a feeling of suffocation. What I suffered is almost beyond description, and all the medical aid I had did me no good, and I was told that I could only hope for relief through the medium of an operation. I dreaded such a course and declined undergoing the operation. All this time the rheumatism was taking a firmer hold upon my system, and I felt like giving up in despair. I lost the power of my limbs and my hands got so bad that I could scarcely hold anything. At this stage a friend, who from personal experience had strong faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, bought me a supply, and urged me to try them. I thought I felt an improvement after I had used a little more than a box, and after using them for a few weeks there was no longer room to doubt that they were helping me. I was taking the Pink Pills in the hope of finding relief from the rheumatism, but to my great joy, I found that the medicine was not only driving this painful malady from my system but was also driving away the growth in my throat. The result was that after I had used about a dozen boxes of Pink Pills I was completely cured, and, although a considerable time has now elapsed, I have not had a recurrence of either trouble, and am enjoying the best of health. For the help my statement may be to others, I am only too glad to add my testimony to the long list of wonderful cures, such as mine, that have been wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

This greatest of nineteenth century medicines positively cures all troubles arising from a disordered or weak state of the blood, or shattered nerves. If you are feeling week or depressed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act as a prompt tonic, and if seriously ill no other remedy can so promptly restore you to health and strength. The genuine Pink Pills are put up in round wooden boxes, the wrapper round which bears the full trade mark, "Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

A. C. P. R. Train Wrecked.

A successful attempt was made to wreck the C. P. R. express the other night at Bathurst, a few miles west of Perth on the way to Montreal. The engine went off the track and dragged four passenger cars half way down a ten foot embankment where they canted over. The sleeper fortunately did not leave the track. There was a panic on board but nobody was very seriously injured, though passengers G. B. Roy and C. Morin, of Montreal, and Mail Clerk Hetherington were badly cut and bruised. Investigation showed the affair to be the work of train wreckers, the fish plates and bolts having been removed from one of the joints. A relief train was sent out from Smith's Falls and the track cleared in a few hours.

Comfort Outdoors.

The outdoor worker is always at the mercy of changing weather and finds it hard to get clothing that will protect him thoroughly. If, buying clothing, you select lines made with Fibre Chamois Interlining you are sure of the best possible comfort, for this cheap material is not only completely wind-proof and rain-proof, but is very light and adds no bulk.

"I really can't understand," said the fond mother to the photographer, "why you should insist in charging double for photographing the baby, when even the grasping street car corporation lets him ride free!"

Photographer—Your pose is all right, my friend, but don't you think a smile would be an improvement? Jerseyman—Guess it would. Fetch on the nectar."

Nell—Chollie told me last night he thought my face would stop an angel in its flight. Belle—Don't you think you'd better practice on a clock first, my dear.

A Young Girl in Her 'Teens.

RAISED FROM A BED OF SICKNESS BY SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE.

WHAT A GRATEFUL MOTHER IN ORANGEVILLE HAS TO SAY.

A Grand Medicine to Tide Over Critical Periods in the Lives of Young Women.

One of the best things that can be said of that great medical discovery, South American Nervine, is that it is a health builder, imparting strength just at the time when strength is most needed. There are times in the lives of everyone, and particularly young girls, when if conditions are not watched closely, the health for all time to come is impaired. As will be noticed from what Mr. Geo. Booth, of Orangeville, Ont., has to say, she learned that South American Nervine just filled the particular place, required at a particular and trying time in the life of her daughter. She says: "My daughter Alice had been in very poor health for nearly two years with nervous prostration and indigestion and other complaints which girls in their teens are subject to. She was frequently confined to bed, and could not for days retain anything on her stomach. During our family physician's treatment, I found no hopeful sign, and we had begun to despair of her recovery, as she gradually became worse, and severe pains had fixed themselves in her chest and stomach. I had at different times read of South American Nervine and its numerous cures, and was prevailed on by our local druggist to make a test, as he was able to tell me of several neighbors who had been cured by it. To my great surprise relief came almost immediately after my daughter commenced to use the first bottle. The pain left her after the first day, and in a few days she could eat well, and after taking a few bottles she is to day strong and healthy."

The secret is that South American Nervine in every case gets at the seat of the trouble. It operates on the nerve centres, from which emanates the strength that is necessary to good health.

City lady (in the country)—I get so impatient for the news out here. The mails are so irregular! Old fashioned grandmother—La! So they was in my young days. You couldn't trust 'em at all.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

Sold by all druggists.

"I see you had a shop-lifter at your place the other day, Berker." "Yes, it's lucky she came Thursday instead of Wednesday." "Why so?" "Everything she took had been marked down 50 per cent. If she'd come the day before we'd have lost that."

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all caser of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shornness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.

Sold by all druggists.

Though winter cease his bluster drear
And skies may smile instead of frown,
We can't believe that spring is near
Until the price of coal goes down.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Seconds.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents.

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She—Marry John Smedley! If there wasn't another man in the world I wouldn' have him. Uncle George—Considering the opportunities that would give him for selection, I think you are right.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears The first dose greatly benefits, Seventy-five cents.

Sold by all druggists.

"Is Smith at home?" asked the caller. "Physically, madam," returned the educated servant, "she is. As an abstract question, the fact cannot be denied. But in relation to your desire to see her, I cannot say definitely until I have ascertained Mrs. Smith's wishes in the matter. Pray be seated until I have received advices from above."

A COUGH OR A COLD can be quickly cured by Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is a combination of all that is best in lung healing medicines.

"I see you have several books by Charles Reade," observed the visitor who was looking at the library. Have you 'Hard Cash' here?" "Of course not, sir," replied Mr. Boodelle, the eminent contractor, with cool dignity. "I have a burglar-proof safe."

ALL KINDS of Coughs, Tickling, Hacking, Distressing, Obstinate or merely slight coughs, yield to the soothing, healing effects of Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25c., all druggists.

"Man wants but little here below,"
At least, so he observes
When he compares his wants with what
He thinks that he deserves.

Inside and Outside.

Internally used Burdock Blood Bitters cleanses, purifies and tones every organ of the system. In all cases where sores, ulcers, blotches, or scrofula, appear on the surface an outward application exercises wonderful powers over the skin and flesh, healing them completely without leaving a scar. Here is a case in point:

After having used Burdock Blood Bitters for scrofula in the blood I feel it my duty to make known the results. I was treated by a skilled physician, but he failed to cure me. I had three running sores on my neck which could not be healed until I tried B. B. B., which healed them completely, leaving the skin and flesh sound and whole.

As long as I live I shall speak of the virtues of B. B. B., and I feel grateful to Providence that such a medicine is provided for sufferers.

MRS. W. BENNETT, Acton P. O, Ont.

"To my mind," remarked Squildig, "Nansen's great difficulty is not finding the north pole." "What is Nansen's greatest difficulty?" asked McSwilligan. "Finding his way back home."

QUICK RELIEF and sure cure follow the use of Norway Pine Syrup in all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, etc. Price 25c., all druggists.

"One of the strong points about this carpet, ma'am," said the salesman, "is that it won't show dirt as plainly as some others. You wouldn't have to sweep it nearly as often as——" "I shouldn't have to sweep it at all, young man," interrupted Mrs. Gaswell, with much sharpness. "We keep a hired girl."

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STRAIGHT AS AN ARROW
B.B.B.
TO THE MARK.
In all diseases that affect humanity there is some weak link in the chain of health, some spot that is the seat of the trouble. It may be the liver, it may be the stomach; perhaps it is the bowels or the kidneys; most likely it is the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters goes straight to that spot, strengthens the weak link in the chain, removes the cause of the disease, and restores health, because it acts with cleansing force and curative power upon the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and blood.
With good red blood health is assured, without it disease is certain to come and Burdock
BLOOD BITTERS
is the only remedy that will positively remove all blood poisons. In ulcers, abscesses, scrofula, scrofulous swellings, skin diseases, blotches, old sores, etc., B.B.B. should be applied externally, as well as taken internally according to directions.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS COLUMN IS PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE YOUNG.

AN EXPERIMENT IN MAGNETISM.

To make the magnets necessary for this experiment, any one of three methods may be used. By the first method, lay the piece of steel which it is desired to magnetize upon the table. Draw one pole of a magnet from one end of the steel to the other; lift the magnet and repeat, taking care always to stroke the steel in the same direction and always to use the same pole of the magnet. Rub in this way one side 10 or 12 times, then turn the steel over and treat the other side in the same manner. Second method: Put the steel in a helix or coil of wire and pass a current of electricity around it. Third method: Use an electro-magnet in the same way as the permanent mag-

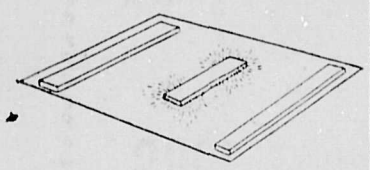


FIG. 1.

net of the first method was used. If you have a friend who has a battery, he can make you first-class magnets in a very few seconds. It is often possible to have steel magnetized at electric lighting stations.

To show the magnetic curves: Place the magnet under a thin sheet of cardboard which is supported by two pieces of wood as thick as the magnet (Fig. 1). Make a small bag of thin muslin, and and sift iron filings from it upon the cardboard. Tapping the paper with a pencil will help the filings to take their proper positions. Do not use too many filings, and tap the cardboard very gently.

The following arrangements will be found to give interesting figures: A horseshoe magnet with or without its armature (Fig. 2, a and b); one bar magnet (Fig. 2, c); two bar magnets placed parallel and separated by about the width of the magnet, and having like poles together (Fig. 2, d); two bar magnets having their unlike poles together (Fig. 2, e); a bar magnet held vertically; a bar magnet with a piece of soft iron near one end (Fig. 2, g); an iron ring with a powerful magnet near it (Fig. 2, h).

The poles of a magnet may be distinguished in several ways. Tie one end of a thread 10 or 12 inches long around the middle of the magnet, and fasten the other end so as to allow the magnet to swing freely. It will soon stop swinging and stand so as to point north and south. The end pointing north is called the north end and is shown by the sign N or x. It should be marked in some way a touch of paint or a file mark will do. See Fig. 3. Or if a small compass is to be had, the end of the magnet which attracts the south pointing end of the compass needle is the north pole.

If permanent copies of the figures are desired, they may be made as follows: Brush a sheet of printing paper over with a solution of tannin, and place it

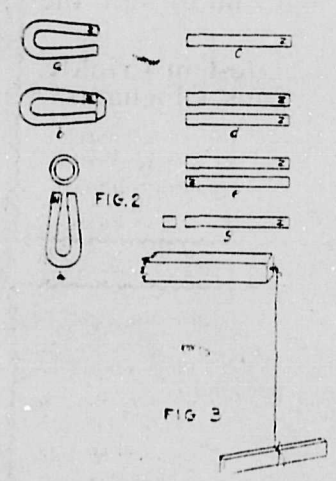


FIG. 2

FIG 3

carefully on the figure after removing the magnet. Place on this a sheet of heavy blotting paper and apply a slight pressure. On lifting off the paper most of the filings will adhere to it, and can be brushed off when dry, leaving dark marks on the paper. Or, use a plate of glass instead of the cardboard to make the figures on. Place a sheet of ferroprussate or blue-print paper on a board, and after forming the figure, carefully place the glass on the blue paper. Now lift the board holding the paper and glass into the sun, and allow it to print. This printing will usually take about 15 minutes, the time varying with the paper, the brightness of the sun, and the thickness of the figure. After printing, the blue paper must be washed in four or five changes of clean water. If too light in color after washing, it indicates too short a time of printing; if too dark, the contrary. The prints may be dried by laying them between sheets of clean paper.

Certain young Indian gentlemen who are pursuing the study of the law in London were invited by the master of the temple to spend an evening at his house. The time fixed for the assembling of the interesting party arrived, but nobody came. When nearly an hour had passed in fruitless waiting the master's lady rang for the maid—a new one, as it happened, not yet quite accustomed to the ways of the house. She entered in a state of considerable excitement. "Have none of the gentlemen arrived?" asked her mistress. "No," answered the domestic, "but a lot of impudent nigger minstrels has been a-ringin' at the bell, and I have been a-drivin' 'em away, mum!"

SUBSTITUTES FOR HAY.

The Importance of Cornstalks and Straw For Stock Feeding.

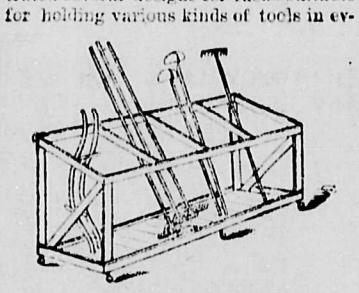
Professor E. B. Voorhees of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, in a bulletin on cornstalks and straw as hay substitutes, furnishes some valuable information to farmers and answers the ever recurring query as to the proper use of cornstalks and straw for stock feeding. As Professor Voorhees explains, one reason why corn fodder and straw have a low feeding value is that they are coarse foods. They must be made finer before they are fed. To obtain the best results they should be fined by being run through a cutter and softened either by mixing with roots and grain or steamed or dampened with hot water. It may safely be said that unless these things are done it will be impossible to obtain the full feeding value of these coarse foods. The saving of three tons of hay in a season will pay all the cost of cutting and softening stalks and straw.

Attention is called in this bulletin to statements made by the French minister of agriculture: "It is an error to suppose that animals on the farm are condemned to suffer or perish if the hay crop fails, for there are countries where horses and cattle never receive any hay, and these countries are renowned for their cattle." He gives the following nutritive equivalents for cattle: One hundred pounds of good average hay can be replaced by 170 pounds of oat straw, 237 pounds of wheat straw, 150 pounds of oat chaff, 193 pounds of wheat chaff and 145 pounds of potatoes." It must be remembered that while these products in the quantities given may furnish the equivalent of nutrition, it does not follow that they would serve equally well in maintaining life if fed alone. A good feed is not equally good for all purposes, and even animals of the same kind differ in their capacity for using feeds. In England great progress has been made in feeding methods. The cut hay, straw and other coarse products are mixed with sliced roots, the feeds added, the whole mass thoroughly mixed and allowed to remain some time before feeding. This method doubtless adds to both the palatability and digestibility of the foods.

Professor Voorhees gives a number of rations for dairy cows, horses and fattening steers, but these are not intended as positive rules. Animals must be fed as individuals, with peculiarities of appetite, digestion and assimilation, not as fixed machines. The remark is made that where stock is kept clover hay should not be sold from the farm. The importance of retaining the crops on the farm or exchanging their value for commercial fertilizers should be well understood. Both cattle and horses will gain in weight on liberal rations of clover hay. For young and growing stock, as calves and colts, linseed meal, bran and middlings are the best additions to the rough fodders, stalks and straw, in the way of feeds, as they are rich in the muscle and bone forming constituents. The amounts required should be adjusted by the feeder according to the age of the animals.

A Rack For Tools.

The Farm Implement News has illustrated several designs for racks suitable for holding various kinds of tools in ev-



A RACK FOR EVERYDAY USE.

eryday use. The one here presented will be found convenient. The drawing is such as to require no explanation.

Quality of Corn Fodder.

There are many causes for variation in the fodder made by growing corn, some of them pertaining to the way it is grown, and others to the skill, or want of skill, shown in curing it. Corn that is grown so thickly that its stalks are thin and white is as nearly worthless as such feed can be grown. It has little sweetness and not enough nutrition to keep anything in good condition. For fodder alone corn must be grown so thinly that nearly every stalk will have a nubbin on it.

The stalks from field corn that has borne a crop of ears have more nutrition than the average of corn thickly sown grown for fodder alone. Sweet corn stalks are better than those of the ordinary field variety. This may in part be owing to the fact that roasting ears are picked early, and as the leaves continue to gather more sweetness it goes into the stalk after the green ears have been removed. Plucking green ears from ordinary field corn makes the stalks richer, and such stalks are always preferred by cows when fed with others where the ears had been removed after being fully ripened.—American Cultivator.

Things Told by Others.

The Farm Journal says: Bring the horse up to the hitching post with his head from the wind. He will not get so cold as if his head is toward the wind, and he will stand better. The horse will stand more quietly while you are hitching him if his head is from the wind.

Bore a small hole in the pump below the floor or bind it around with straw to keep it from freezing.

It is foolishness to give the cow ice cold water, squeeze warm milk out of her and expect her to keep warm.

To trap muskrats use the common steel rattrap set at the hole of the rat or in its trail along a stream. Bate it with fish or carrot.

When the icehouse is filled, do not put any sawdust on top of the ice until you have thrown the house open some stinging cold evening and poured water over the ice until the crevices are filled. Leave the house open three or four very cold nights and the ice will freeze into one solid mass and keep better.

HABITS OF PRACTICE.

Hints Helpful In the Attainment of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The average girl works with the easy portions of a piece of music. She simply passes again and again over the easy spots, always neglecting the difficult ones till weariness sets in, and the whole piece is dropped in its unfinished condition. Why not concentrate upon and master the difficult parts first? The rest will fall into place, and the result will be satisfactory. One way to accomplish this with a piece that grows more difficult toward the end is to practice it backward, page by page; first one alone, then two together, then three, etc. In this manner the burden of repetition falls upon the heaviest portions, and on the final playing through from the first wonderful results will have been found to have been accomplished without any of that repulsion which the mind feels toward ponderous difficulty.

To one who is both a vocal and instrumental musician the difficulty of keeping up two such rich and distinct lines of action is especially great.

Still there are many ways of uniting the two so as to keep both up with comparatively small expenditure of time. A writer in The Musical Courier makes these suggestions: Finger exercise may be made vocal exercise as well. With care and attention both finger and throat muscles may be drilled at once without doing harm to either. Rest may be had from heavy instrumental work by a vocal exercise and vice versa, and by separating difficulties those of each department may be united for the good of the two.

In playing one's own accompaniment, for example, there is much time and vitality wasted by playing and singing together at sight before the technical difficulties of either are overcome or any idea of the meaning of the composition is in the mind.

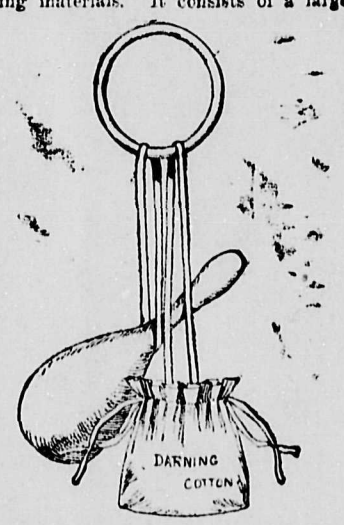
Time, words and accompaniment should be learned independently and made individually perfect before being united. First study the air alone, with a view to pure tone production and correct melody. When this is assured without an instrument, memorize or at least become thoroughly familiar with the words. They are never difficult—most of them come without effort. Next unite to them their proper dramatic action. They are for the most part a senseless blur or mechanical recitation for lack of proper attention.

Next learn the accompaniment thoroughly—which means thoroughly. In uniting do not attempt all at once. Play the accompaniment, reading the melody; next speak the words in connection with the playing; next sing the syllable "la" with the accompaniment; lastly, unite accompaniment, words and song. The result will be astonishing to the most indifferent. It makes a travesty on a song to rush into it unprepared.

Reading part songs separately is excellent practice in uniting melody and accompaniment, and giving a comprehensiveness of grasp that is invaluable. Here a knowledge of chords and keys is again found of most value.

The Stocking Darner.

The old fashioned bags for holding stockings and materials for darning them has given place this season, says The Household, to a more simple arrangement, which merely includes the darning materials. It consists of a large



A SIMPLE STOCKING DARNER.

celluloid ring, upon which is placed ribbon for holding a stocking darning ball to which it is tied; also a bag made of ribbon four inches wide for holding the darning cotton, small scissors, thimble and darning needles. In many the scissors are also suspended from the ring, and a long, narrow cushion stuffed with emery for holding the darning needles.

Recipe For Suet Pudding.

Here is a suet pudding, which may be made with dried or fresh huckleberries, blackberries or other small fruit, or of course raisins or Zante currants. Some economical housewives still practice the plan of using chopped dried apples stewed up in molasses. One cupful suet, a cupful sugar, 2 beaten eggs, a pint bread crumbs, a pint fresh fruit. Steam in a mold two hours. If dried fruit is used soak it over night in a little water.

Secrets In Domestic Economy.

The torn pages of books may be mended with white tissue paper.

Lay a thick piece of canton flannel under your tablecloth. Even coarse napery will look a much better quality with a subcover than if spread directly over the bare table top.

If through any blunder in cleaning a fowl the gall or other entrails are burst, the taint which affects the meat may be easily removed by soaking for half an hour in cold water in which a little soda has been dissolved.

Try a sheet of white paper on a dark table cover if you must work at it at night.

Try threading a needle by holding it over something white.

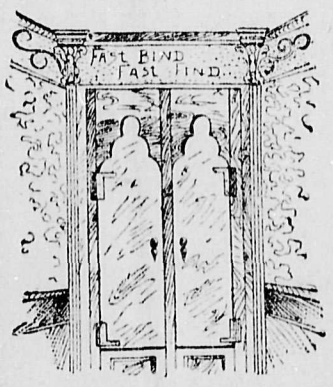
Use one ounce of borax, two ounces of shell lac and one pint of boiling water for a glue or cement.

MOTTO DECORATIONS.

An Old English Fashion and Colonial Idea Has Been Revived.

The motto fashion, if one may be permitted the word, that for a time seemed to find its only expression in stiff, inartistic illuminations formed and set with ungraceful rigidity and hung on the walls of our houses, is, in our modern artistic homes, in quite different evidence.

The simple rustic prayer of "God Bless Our Home" and others of the same sort have yielded to fine bits of decorative



CLOSET DOOR WITH MOTTO.

work effectively introduced in handsome apartments. It is the old English notion, and colonial idea as well, again accentuated after a long interregnum.

Attention is called to the foregoing fashion by the New York Times, which tells that in the home of one of our well known illustrators, over the mantel in the large and airy dining room, the inscription, "A Table Full of Welcome Will Score One Dainty Dish," is picked out in the wood in old English text with admirable effect.

In another artistic home, cited by the authority quoted, is an ornamental pair of closet doors bearing the text, "Fast Bind, Fast Find." It is not only decorative and effective, but tells a story of system, method and careful housekeeping that means good homemaking.

The motto idea is capable of considerable application. Where wood carving is not suitable or attainable, a panel or banner can be accomplished of silk, satin or linen, either in somber or gay colors. On either of these three a motto can be painted in liquid gold that will prove most attractive when finished. A quaint and graceful design of lettering should be selected. In a breakfast room the motto, "Now, Good Digestion Wait on Appetite and Health on Both," or over the family hearthstone the sentiment, "East or West, Home's the Best," is happy in its tender suggestion.

Workers in hammered brass will find the employment of their art specially artistic in producing mottoes, and such, framed with a simple molding or not framed at all, are unique and desirable.

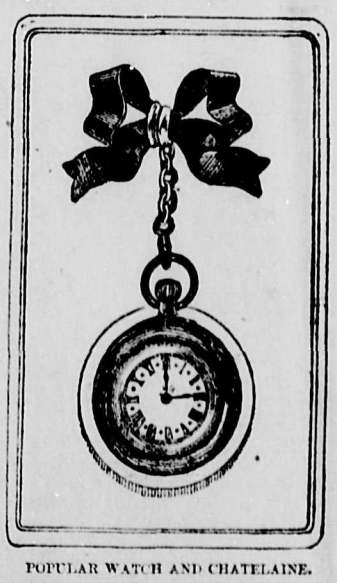
Rules For Mourning.

According to one of the authorities, the period of mourning for a father-in-law is a year—ten months black, two months half mourning. Crape is seldom worn, though the crape period was formerly six months.

For a parent the period is the same as above. The longest period for a brother is six months—five months black, one month half mourning. The crape period was formerly three months; it is now almost discarded. The shortest period is four months black, no half mourning. The period of mourning for a father-in-law is often shortened to six months when relatives reside at a considerable distance from each other. All of which prompts the remark that the world would be made more cheerful and sensible if "mourning" garments were discarded altogether.

Watches For Ladies.

The watch and its chatelaine are intended for one another and unite to make a single effect either in design or color. Thus a chatelaine of olivines holds a watch of green enamel, which perhaps is incased in a rim of diamonds. A chatelaine of red stones, rubies, garnets, ruby spinels, or perhaps a bowknot of red enamel, has a watch with a solid red enamel surface rimmed with diamonds. A couple of long diamond loops hold a watch of black enamel, set with large and small diamonds. The chate-



POPULAR WATCH AND CHATELAINE.

laine may be a bowknot, a sword and scabbard, a leaf, a loop, a dragon, a series of links, anything, but it harmonizes with the watch.

There are many odd designs in watches, such as a cord of gold inlaid with olivines and a fringed ball of olivines at the end in which is the watch. There are also floral watches, and watches that may be found wherever they are least expected, but these baubles are not more attractive as ornaments than the watch that plainly declares its intention of keeping and telling the time. A watch of medium size, in a case conspicuous for its lack of everything that is showy or unique in decoration, is always in fashion, which cannot be said of the odd designs that please today and vanish tomorrow.

COMB HONEY PRODUCTION.

Statements Made at the North American Beekeeper's Convention.

In a paper having for its subject the production of comb honey, R. F. Holterman said before the convention of North American Beekeepers at Chicago many things of general interest. He advised as regards locality a place where the honey flow is heavy rather than prolonged. In the face of great diversity of opinion, he hazarded the belief that any material variation from the depth of the Langstroth is a mistake. A super with section holders, consisting of two sides and a bottom bar with separators, a follower and a wedge, was his preference.

Sections should be 4¼ inches square. The thickness is a disputed question. In Canada nearly all the beekeepers use sections 1⅞ inches thick. In the United States the thicker sections are used—seven to the foot—or 1⅞ inches. He believed the tendency was toward thinner sections. Regarding bees, their comb building characteristics and honey gathering qualities must be looked after, instead of their individual beauty. He took issue with the statement that colonies could be too strong early in the season. If a colony became crowded too early to put on sections, he would put on an extracting super until the time arrived for putting on sections. The sections should be filled with full sheets of light foundation.

Mr. Holterman said that no one who wishes to raise comb honey to perfection will ever care to prevent swarming entirely. Swarms should be hived on the old stands upon very narrow strips (starters) of foundation or else upon full sheets of foundation. Which shall be used depends upon the locality. If it is where there is danger of pollen being carried into the sections, then full sheets of foundation should be used. When starters are used, one day should be allowed to elapse before the sections are put in place. When swarms are hived on starters, they are likely to build some drone comb, especially if the queen is old.

Mr. Holterman did not consider it practicable to requeen the colonies before the swarming season. He would allow the bees to build such combs as they might, taking great care to rear all queens from the best stock, and then in the fall put the bees upon good combs, if they had failed to build good ones, and feed them sugar for winter stores. The combs removed can be sorted over and those having drone comb patched up with pieces of worker comb, or else they may be melted into wax. He gave no upward ventilation. He advised shade upon the top and even the sides of the hives. The use of the bee escapes was advised. Mr. Holterman worked for comb honey until the season was near its end, then turned his attention to the production of extracted honey.

Drones Touched by Mating.

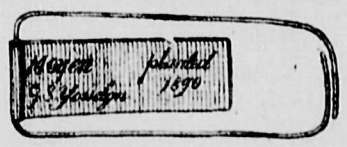
Jennie Atchley of Texas has this to say in The American Bee Journal on a subject of interest to queen breeders:

Being a queen breeder and interested in a sure and safe means to mate my queens, I have this year been experimenting as to what I could do to determine whether or not the drones were touched by the mating as well as the workers, etc. I had some fine Italian queens mated with black drones. I mean queens that were yellow all over. Then I had a sister to such queen mated with a drone yellow all over. I also clipped the wing of a third virgin sister and mated a thorough black queen with an Italian drone. Now for results:

The yellow all over queen mated to a black drone shows a part of her drones black or nearly so, some one and some two banded and some yellow all over. The black queen mated to an Italian drone shows nearly all black drones, but occasionally one with a slight yellow band. The drones from the clipped virgin are all solid yellow; also those from the yellow queen mated to the yellow drone produce all yellow drones. Now I am fast coming to a conclusion that drones also are touched by the mating.

Tree and Plant Label.

An improved tree and plant label, devised by a veteran nurseryman and depicted by The Rural New Yorker, sug-



LABEL FOR NURSERY AND GARDEN.

gests a convenience for farmers who are desirous of keeping watch over the contents of their orchards and gardens.

The wire is about the size of a common knitting needle and may be of any desired length. The label is of common sheet zinc and may be made larger or smaller according to the amount of writing. The one illustrated gives the name of the variety, date of planting and name of the nurseryman from whom it was purchased. The latter is many times of considerable importance. The writing is done with a common pen and ink. This label is far superior to the common wooden kind, as it is practically indestructible and may be applied to any kind of stake, vine or tree. It is not patented.

Agricultural Gleanings.

Sore eyes and swelled heads in poultry often come from drafts, especially overhead drafts, when on the perches. Look out! Prevention is better than cure.

The practice of breeding from precocious and immature birds is wisely condemned by The Poultry Keeper.

Lime wash helps to lighten as well as purify poultry quarters, and light is none too plentiful in winter time.

It is very easy to spoil a colt if he is kept tied up in a stall without regular exercise. Don't do it.

The committee on vegetables reported to the Massachusetts Horticultural society that the leading varieties of peas have been American Wonder, Advancer, Champion of England, Stratagem, Telephone and Heroine.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BEDROOMS.

The Pretty Idea of Each Room Having Its Flower.

These are days when the labor of furnishing a house becomes an artistic pleasure, and the perfect harmonizing of carpets, wall papers, furniture and even bric-a-brac is by no means a difficult task. Housewives have gone through with various crazes, such as the color rooms, the nations rooms, etc., and now comes the pretty idea of flower rooms. As explained in the New York Tribune, each bedroom has its flower. The walls are covered with a paper on which is a design of the flower. The bedspread, which is made of a heavy cotton cloth, is in the French shape, is drawn up to cover the round bolster, and no pillows are used even when the bed is arranged for the night. The edge of the cloth is cut in large scallops finished with a deep buttonhole stitch in silks of the shades of the flower, and this flower is also embroidered in some artistic manner upon the cover. A deep flounce of heavy lace falls from under the scalloped edge.

Pincushion and bureau covers are embroidered in the same flower, and the towels that hang inside the white washstand have the monograms in the same shades. The bedsteads are of brass, and the rest of the furniture is white. Dainty muslin curtains tied back with ribbons of the proper hue hang at the windows. Even the bric-a-brac in these beautiful rooms correspond in color, and on the walls, framed in white, are etchings or soft water colors—sometimes these latter are clusters of the room's flower. In the guests' rooms even the writing tables boast exquisite china accessories that are decorated with the flower. Each room is called by the name of its flower—the "violet," "clover," "golden rod," "wild rose" or "chrysanthemum" room.

To carry out in detail the foregoing a somewhat heavy purse is necessary, and there are many pleasant homes where less expensive decorations are desirable. It is surprising to see how attractive simple rooms can be made by the aid of flowered cheesecloth, deal boxes and a little ingennity. For the iron bedstead, painted white, a French cover can be made of the cheesecloth, with a valance of the same material. A large box forms the dressing table. This is covered with cheesecloth, a deep ruffle forming the front and sides, the top being plain. A strong board a few inches wide and about four feet high should be nailed in the center at the back of the box in an upright position, and to the top of the board may be fastened a small crossbar extending out over the dressing table. From the top of the board to the two back corners of the box the cheesecloth is to be draped so as to form a triangle and conceal the board. Another long piece of the cloth edged with lace on one side is thrown over the crossbar, falling below the sides of the table and forming a small canopy. A square mirror, its frame covered with folds of the cheesecloth, should be hung diagonally on the board at the back.

Pine shelves made like a simple bookcase and painted white provide a place for the usual contents of bureau drawers, and before these are hung curtains of cheesecloth. The washstand may consist of a white table, but it would be a mistake to drape this in any way with the cloth, as it would soon assume a bedraggled appearance if water was spilled upon it. White muslin curtains tied back with ribbon to match the flower on the cheesecloth should hang at the windows. A rocking chair, three or four other chairs, a small writing table, a neat matting on the floor, and the walls simply papered or painted in tints that harmonize with the general coloring complete a room where any one with an easy conscience might delight to rest.

The Convenient Linen Bag.

When there is space for it, a wicker hamper with cover is the very best receptacle for soiled linen. Many house-

A FANCIFUL LINEN BAG.

wives, however, give preference to bags for this purpose. Some very pretty linen bags are made of colored linen for working with white flax threads; others are of twill or drilling. The average bag is made square and arranged to draw up at the top with a string or tape. There are also more fanciful arrangements of this useful article, such as the one here reproduced from The Housewife.

Homely Hints.

In purchasing canned goods it is a safe rule to observe whether the head of the can is concave, a bulging appearance being indicative of decomposition.

Doughs that stick to rolling pin, board and hands in a hot kitchen should be set away till thoroughly chilled, but all trouble might have been saved by using cold fat, flour and liquid at first, and the texture of the dough would have been better.

The most delicate way to boil an egg is to pour boiling water over it and allow it to remain without boiling for 10 minutes. It will be found perfectly cooked.

To polish zinc, wash clean, wipe dry and rub with a woolen rag moistened with coal oil.

Do not boil turnips or carrots or any other vegetables with meat, as both are spoiled thereby.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

Good Prospects for the Best Celebration on Record.

At a large meeting Tuesday evening Mr. B. D. Presley was elected secretary of the celebration committee and Mr. Wolfe treasurer. Messrs. J. Hilbert, B. D. Presley and W. K. Leighton were appointed a Collection committee, and Messrs. Presley and Wolfe a committee on Printing. It was decided to celebrate on Monday, the 25th, and the Mayor, who presided, was instructed to extend invitations to Wellington, Union, Vancouver, Victoria and Westminster, and also the several places on the line of the E. & N. R. and the districts adjacent to the city. The meeting adjourned until Friday evening.

The general committee met last night pursuant to adjournment, when the collectors reported $463.50 cash and $156.50 in special prizes, and stated they would be able to raise $200 or $300 more. Every subscriber to the celebration fund was added to the general committee. The following additional committees were appointed:

RECEPTION—The Mayor and Council, Mr. S. M. Robins, all ex-Mayors, the president and secretary of the Board of Trade, Dr. L. T. Davis, Dr. McKechnie, Mr. Geo. Williams, Dr. Walkem, M.P.P., Jas. McGregor, M. P. P., John Bryden, M.P.P., and Mr. W. McGregor.

REGATTA—W. T. Heddle, J. J. Honeyman, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, E. Quennell, Thos. Dobeson, W. J. Curry, J. M. Rudd, E. B. Drummond, W. Thompson, J. Hilbert, V. Thurburn.

ROYAL SALUTE—Chief Constable Stewart.

BICYCLE—J. McGregor, M. P. P., J. J. McGregor, C. Cheatwood, W. Gray, S. Craig, J. Newton, C. Deeming.

LACROSSE—E. B. Drummond, H. A. Simpson, B. D. Presley, Dr. W. Drysdale.

ATHLETIC SPORTS—M. Wolfe, Jas. McGregor, M. P. P., Dr. Davis, W. Hunter, C. H. B. Potts, W. McGregor, H. Simpson, M. Lamont, R. Gibson, J. H. Cocking, E. B. Drummond, J. Hickman, M. Woodburn.

MUSIC—W. K. Leighton, Dr. L. T. Davis,

GROUNDS—J. H. Cocking, W. H. Morton, J. J. Honeyman, C. H. Barker, W. Manson, J. H. Hawthornthwaite.

RIFLE SHOOT—C. H. Barker, G. E. T. Pittendrigh, R. Watson.

A committee consisting of John Hilbert, J. M. Rudd, J H. Cocking, E. Quennell and Geo. Norris, was appointed to make arrangements for hose-racing.

It was decided to hold the bicycle races, lacrosse match and athletic sports on the Caledonian grounds.

A communication from the Rifle Association, asking for an appropriation to assist in holding a team shoot for the provincial teams, was received and the request granted, subject to the amount collected.

It was decided to confine the sports to regatta, hose races, athletic sports, lacrosse match, bicycle races and rifle shoot. The committees appointed for the six sports named were instructed to draft and submit programme to the next meeting of the general committee.

Meeting adjourned till next Wednesday at p. m.

The Fire Company asserted their claim to old engine-house site on the Hirst estate at the intersection of Wharf and Commercial streets in a practical manner Thursday night by placing a new building thereon while the town was sleeping. Their claim is based upon a letter written to the company in 1878 agreeing to donate the site for fire purposes, and signed by John Hirst and J. W. Stirtan.

Oliver Lodge, Daughters of St. George, will give a banquet to Inkerman Lodge, Sons of St. George, in Hilbert's Hall, Wharf street, in honor of the anniversary of St. George, this evening, when it is expected that about 100 members and invited guests will be present.

Armenian atrocities continue.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 Years the Standard.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

Nanaimo will celebrate.

Subscriptions are coming in handsomely.

Score one for Nanaimo's loyalty and enterprise.

With Queen's weather we can give a royal celebration.

Those who can't go to Victoria can celebrate Victoria in Nanaimo.

"The Chimes of Normandy" will be repeated at Wellington this evening.

It would be hard to beat Nanaimo enterprise—buildings spring up in a night.

Mrs. Sarah E. Roberts has been appointed to administer the estate of W. R. Roberts.

Robt. Gillespie, a coal trimmer on the Everett, fell down the hatchway and broke his leg.

Mr. Walter Raines and Miss Shakespear were married Tuesday, Rev. R. R. Maitland officiating.

The celebration committees are well selected, and know how to secure the best results; the more you give, the more you will receive.

James Westfield was fined $10 and costs Tuesday for setting a net in the Nanaimo river to catch trout.

The Liberals of Vancouver will meet May 25 to select a candidate, Rev. G. R. Maxwell being unable to accept.

Mr. Samuel Coulter and Miss Cecilia Manuel were married Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Canon Good officiating. They will reside at Wellington.

J W. Powers, while hauling a load of mining props on Monday, had five ribs broken by the wagon capsizing and throwing him heavily to the ground.

The Costa Rica is laid up at the East Wellington wharf, where she will remain until October. The collier Wellington will also be laid up at San Francisco till the same date.

Mr. Alman Roy Brown of Westminster and Miss Elizabeth Bradbury were married at the residence of the bride's father in this city on Wednesday, Rev. A. Young officiating.

Alice L. Knarston is suing the Southern Pacific Company for $50,000 for the death of her husband, who was killed by the local train in Oakland Dec. 2, 1895. Knarston's two children are made parties plaintiffs.

The Athletic Club's entertainment at the Opera House last Saturday night was greeted by a large and appreciative audience. The programme included songs, a violin solo, wrestling, boxing, clog-dancing, club-swinging and acrobatic performances.

J. S. Gibson, first officer of the Everett, has severed his connection with that vessel and will hereafter reside at Chemainus, where he will follow the business of a stevedore. The second officer, Mr. Hastings, will be promoted to the rank of first officer in his place.

Mr. Horne-Payne, representing a syndicate of British capitalists, who is now in this province, says that he and his companions will invest two and a half million dollars in British Columbia this year. They propose to have ten mines operating this year and open some others.

Rev. Canon Good has received a letter from the Bishop of Columbia suggesting that the question of assisting the Armenions be brought before his congregation. Canon Good, however, prefers to follow the example of Victoria, making the subscription a general one for the entire city.

Vancouver will grant the carnival committee a sum equal to that subscribed and paid by citizens before Aug. 25, but not to exceed $5000, provided a by-law to this intent receives the assent of the ratepayers. A. G. Ferguson is chairman of the committee, and George Bartley secretary.

A number of Victoria ladies have initiated a movement toward assisting distressed Armenians. The proposal is to get up a five-cent subscription and forward it when completed to Countess Aberdeen, by whom it will be sent to the Duke of Westminster. Mrs. D. W. Higgins is the secretary.

After sitting for 55 days and passing 62 acts, the Provincial Parliament prorogued. Among the more important results were an amendment to the Mining act so as to prevent the practice of claim jumping, measures to better protect forests from fire and to encourage dairying. The land laws have also been amended, as well as the Municipal act—"that old stand-by upon which," the Journal says, "it is the endeavor of almost every new member to try his prentice hand."

"Only" Ten Murders.

In the New York Journal recently was published what purported to be a full confession of H. H. Holmes, the arch fiend, relating in horrible detail the particulars of 27 murders claimed to have been committed by him. But now comes one of the supposed butchered victims and denies that she was ever killed. In the case of another, it is said in the community where she was reported to have lived that no such person ever had existence; while in the case of some children which he said he killed in a certain house by placing them in a trunk and turning the gas in, it is shown that there was never any gas in the house.

The truth is of the confession is also questioned by the officers connected with the case. Among these is Inspector Fitzpatrick of Chicago, who with Chief Badenoch had charge of the investigation of Holmes' crimes last summer and who superintended the search and excavations in the cellar of Holmes' "castle." He says: "I have carefully read the confession of Holmes, and it is my opinion that he has lied regarding many of the crimes he accuses himself of. As a matter of fact, we only obtained knowledge or traces of 10 murders. I believe he killed 10 persons. These are: Benj. F. Pietzel, Alice Pietzel, Nellie Pietzel, Howard Pietzel, Minnie R. Williams, Annie Williams, Mrs. Julia L. Connor and her 12-year-old daughter Emiline Cigrande, and Emily Van Tassel."

The last concert of the Y. M. C. A. series will be given this evening, when an attractive programme will be presented.

NEWS AND VIEWS.

Elections June 23.

Nominations June 16.

Bowell has been bowled out.

Apply the axe to the tariff tax.

Parliament was prorogued on Thursday.

Baron Hirsch, the great philanthropist, died on Tuesday.

Durrant has secured a further stay of proceedings until May 7.

Leon Say, the distinguished political economist, died in Paris Tuesday.

A commercial treaty has been made between Germany and Japan.

L stands for Laurier, and also for Liberal; in June 'twill make the great "I" feel miserable.

The election writs are made returnable July 13, and the House will convene on the 15th or 16th.

W. H. P. Clement of Parkdale is the winner of the prize offered for the best school history of Canada.

The Great Stretcher is getting in trim for the home stretch. He will probably need a stretcher after the performance.

German doctors will celebrate on May 14 the 100th anniversary of Dr. Jenner's discovery of vaccination.

The strike of the building trades unions in San Francisco has been compromised; but the organization boom continues.

The Anthracite Coal Co. of Calgary have received the contract to supply the coal for the Pacific coast squadron of the navy.

The Anti-Coal Trust bill, allowing the Attorney-General to begin actions to prevent monopolies, has passed the New York Senate.

The total increased subsidy given to the Canadian Pacific Railway since July 1, 1895, is $113,000 per aunum, making the yearly subsidy $454,000.

The promoters of Montreal's big fair asked the Government to put their shoulder to the wheel, and they promptly responded—with the cold shoulder.

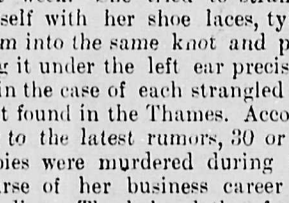
Pinkham & Co., the rat printers of the Arena, which poses as a champion of reform, have secured an injunction restraining the Typographical Union from boycotting that publication.

FORTY BABIES MURDERED.

The baby murderess with the suggestive name of Dyer attempted to commit suicide at Reading (Eng.) last week. She tried to strangle herself with her shoe laces, tying them into the same knot and putting it under the left ear precisely as in the case of each strangled infant found in the Thames. According to the latest rumors, 30 or 40 babies were murdered during the course of her business career in Reading. The baby clothes found in the house weigh nearly 300 lbs. A box has also been found which emits a horrible stench. It evidently had contained an infant's body which afterwards conveyed to the Thames. Slowly but surely the police are weaving a strong net around Mrs. Dyer.

A COOK BOOK FREE.

"Table and Kitchen" is the title of a new cook book published by the Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago. Just at this time it will be sent free if you write a postal mentioning THE NANAIMO MAIL. This book has been tried by ourselves, and is one of the very best of its kind. Besides containing over 400 receipts for all kinds of pastry and home cookery, there are many hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining room etc.; a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest as well as of the most economical and home like, is provided for. Remember "Table and Kitchen" will be sent, postage prepaid, to any lady sending her address (name, town and province) plainly given. A copy in German or Scandinavian will be sent if desired. Postal card is as good as letter. Address Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

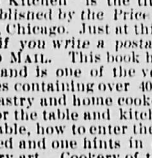
HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

23rd April, 1896.

ANGUS RUTHERFORD JOHNSTON, of the City of Nanaimo, Esquire, to be a member of the Board of License Commissioners for the said City.

23rd April, 1896.

ANGUS RUTHERFORD JOHNSTON, of the City of Nanaimo, Esquire, to be a member of the Board of Commissioners of Police for the said City.



TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the year 1896.

Spring Assizes.

Nanaimo	Tuesday	5th May
New Westminster	Tuesday	12th May
Vancouver	Tuesday	19th May
Clinton	Monday	25th May
Victoria	Tuesday	26th May
Kamloops	Monday	1st June
Vernon	Monday	8th June
*Nelson	Monday	15th June
*Donald	Monday	22nd June

*Special Assize.

Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain, and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. It is more because of this condition of the blood that women are run down,

Tired, Weak, Nervous,

Than because of the work itself. Every physician says so, and that the only remedy is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the troubles *Peculiar to Women* at change of season, climate or life, or resulting from hard work, nervousness, and impure blood, thousands have found relief and cure in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Court of Revision

The Court of Revision for the City of Nanaimo will be held in the City Council Chambers

Wednesday, May 27, 1896

at 10 o'clock a. m.,

when any appeal from the assessment for 1896 will be heard.

By order,
ADAM THOMPSON,
City Clerk.

Partnership Notice

SCOTCH BAKERY,
VICTORIA CRESCENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edwin Matthews has been admitted a partner in the above business. In future the business will be carried on by the undersigned under the style and name of WILSON & MATTHEWS, who will assume all liabilities and collect all debts due the said business, and we trust that by careful attention to the needs of our customers, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed in the past.

JEROME WILSON,
EDWIN MATTHEWS,

Nanaimo, B. C., April 7, 1896.

Nanaimo Furniture Store,

Johnston Block, Bastion St.

H. McTEIGH, Propriator,

—Full and Complete Stock of—

Furniture, Mattresses, Lounges,

TENTS AND AWNINGS.

Upholstered Goods of all Kinds Made and Repaired. Furniture of all description bought and sold. Mattresses repaired and delivered the same day. A trial order solicited.

First-class Accommodation. Fire-proof building

Terms: $1.00 Per Day and Upwards.

The Doon Hotel,

JAS. BENNETT, Proprietor.
Commercial St., Nanaimo, B. C.

THE BEST —:— IS THE CHEAPEST

The Nanaimo Bakery Excels

SMART & THORNE,

The Popular Bakers.

JOS. M. BROWN, Watchmaker.

All Kinds of Watches **Demagnetized** At Short Notice By SPECIAL MACHINERY on the Premises.

Fine and Complicated Watches and Clocks

Carefully Cleaned and Repaired

Fine CYCLOMETERS, for Bicycles, in Stock.

CORNER CHURCH AND CHAPEL STREETS.

BEST VALUE IN

PHOTOS

AT BROOKS', 50 VICTORIA CRESCENT Nanaimo, B. C.

Brian O'Lynn had no boots to wear,
So he came to Nanaimo to buy him a pair;
"I'll have one pair of thick and one pair of thin,
If I can find Whitfield's," says Brian O'Lynn.

He hunted the stores all along the main route,
Says he: "The right one I've not yet found out.
I want Whitfield—I'll buy only from him,
For he sells the cheapest," says Brian O'Lynn.

He stepped a little west of Albert street;
He saw Whitfield's sign—sure 'twas a treat;
He opened the door and George stood within—
"I've found it at last," says Brian O'Lynn.

We showed him our calf boots, kid and cowhide,
The ones we praise most—no seams at the side.
We've boots of all kinds from Quebec and Berlin.
"Sure you've boots for the million," says Brian O'Lynn. [no trash:

He bought him his boots, which of course were
He paid down his money, for we sell only for
To the public he says: "Be not taken in, [cash.
Buy only from Whitfield," says Brian O'Lynn

"If there's a leak in the toe or side of your shoe,
Just take it to Whitfield, that's all you need do;
He will peg it or patch just while you are in,
And the charge seems like nothing," says Brian O'Lynn.

WHITFIELD, the Shoe Man,

VICTORIA CRESCENT, NANAIMO.

Grand Opening.

Spring Millinery,

Ladies' Capes and Jackets,

And Fancy Dry Goods.

Saturday, Mar. 28, 1896.

D. SPENCER, The ::: Crescent.

THE
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRT WAIST

The N.E.P.S.

—FOR—

LADIES' BLOUSES,

SHIRT WAISTS,

The attention of the Ladies of Nanaimo is called to our large assortment of

Spring Dry Goods.

In Silks we are showing beautiful Taffetas, Shot, Broches, Surahs, Japanese and China Silks, Velvets, Doras Velvets, Plushes, etc.

DRESS GOODS--For spring and summer service. The rarest and most beautiful to suit the most fastidious.

WASH GOODS--We have the latest in Crinkle, Prints, Muslin, Ducks, Sateens, Ginghams.

This unique and attractive assortment of goods being latest novelties of a reliable kind is calculated to meet the tastes and preferences of every lady likely to enter our store. We are always pleased to show goods.

SAY!

JACK, what made you look so nice last night in church?

JACK—Why Tom, because I had 'such a clean shirt and collar on and such nice polish on them.

TOM—Where did you get them done?

JACK—At the——

Pioneer Steam Laundry

TOM—No more Chinamen for me. They ruib my shirts.

JACK—Drop a card in Post Office Box 95 or leave word at Imo's Barber Shop and the wagon will call on you at once.

WHITE LABOR ONLY employed.
Terms strictly cash, C. O. D.

D. M. STEWART, Proprietor.

Revier House

SKINNER STREET,

MRS. JAS. HAWKING, (late of the Temperance House) desires to express her thanks to the public for former patronage, and now begs to state that the Revier House has been comfortably arranged for the accommodation of boarders, steady or transient. Single or double rooms with hot or cold water baths, and electric light in each room. Everything strictly first-class and charges moderate. Remember the house, a half-minute's walk from the old stand north.

Arlington Hotel.

MR. J. A. THOMPSON

Having completed the erection of the Arlington Hotel at NANOOSE BAY, this handsome and commodious hotel is now prepared to receive and comfortably entertain travelers and others.

THE CUISINE

Is presided over by Mrs. Thompson, and the Table d'Hote constantly provided with all the delicacies of the season. Combined with the elegant furnished apartments, the visitor finds the surroundings of the most pleasant description.

The Scotch Bakery

VICTORIA CRESCENT

Has not changed hands—only one of the partners has retired; but

Our Celebrated Bread

Is made by the same hands, and customers can depend upon getting the same

Sweet Bread and Fresh Cakes

From the present Proprietor,

JEROME WILSON.

Watch this Space for Particulars of the

Celebrated White Rimmed Hyslop Bicycles

And why you should get your Wheels repaired at

WENBORN'S,