THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

NINTH YEAR. CUMBERLAND, B. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1902.

The BIG STORE

WE expect to show on SATURDAY next, the 19th inst., the Latest Novelties in Spring Dry Goods, Ladies' Sailor Hats, etc., etc.

SIMON LEISER

STEAMSHIPS — CHARTERED

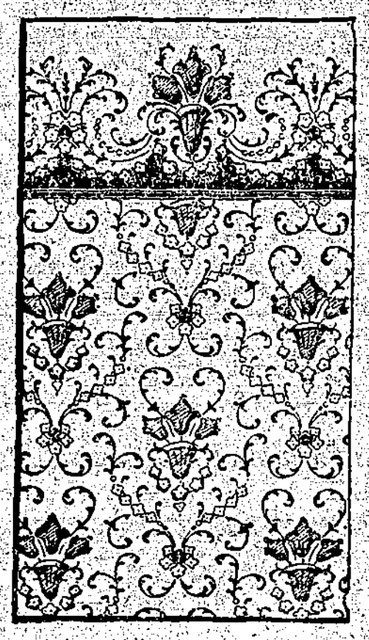
Nicholles & Renouf, Ld.

61 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

HARDWARE, MILL AND MINING MACHINERY, AND FARMING AND DAIRYING IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Agents for McCormick Harvesting Machinery.

Write for price and particulars. P. O. Drawer 563.



ALL PAPER per Double Roll.

Wall-Papers

Newest Designs and Colors.

Linoleums

PRINTED—50c., 60c., 70c. 90c., ... to $1 25 sq. yd

INLAID—$1.25, $1.40 & $1.50 "

PLAIN—85c. to $1.50 "

Straw Mattings

.....15c. to 50c. per yard

Carpets

.....At all Prices

An Elegant Line of Samples will be sent you FREE on application, but give us some idea as to your wants.....

WEILER BROS.,

THE FURNISHERS. VICTORIA, B. C.

"MASON & RISCH" PIANOS

ARE BETTER THAN EVER.

A carload of instruments just received. Designs all new, and many improvements in construction. Piano buyers would do well to see the "MASON & RISCH," as these instruments cannot be beaten. Easy terms of purchase. .. ..

The Hicks & Lovick Piano Co.

AGENTS FOR

The Pianola, The Vocalion Organ,
The Aeolian, "Mason & Risch" Pianos.

123 HASTINGS ST., Vancouver, B.C. 88 GOVERNMENT ST., Victoria, B.C.

TRY US FOR

JOB PRINTING

Work of Every Description at Moderate Rates

Union and Comox District HOSPITAL

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 4th, 1902.

Received per Government Grant Maintenance,	$2500 00
" from Patients per Wel. Col. Co. Sick Fund and Matron	466 65
" from Government for erection of New Wing	2000 00
" Dues from Members	6 00
Total Receipts	$4972 65
Balance from previous year	54 65
	$5027 30
EXPENDITURES PER NEW WING—	
Paid Jas. Carthew on account	$2000 00
" for Drain, Tools, etc	58 15
" to Architect	50 00
Total paid	$2108 15
EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE—	
Per Vouchers, for Salaries Paid	$976 71
" " Groceries	610 01
" " Bread	51 53
" " Milk	90 15
" " Produce, Butter, etc	123 13
" " Meat	260 42
" " Water Rates	18 00
" " Laundry	80 11
" " Drugs, etc	21 95
" " Printing, advertising	17 10
" " Insurance	62 50
" " Repairs, etc	48 50
" " Painting & Plastering	238 00
" " Bath movable, Plumbing, etc	183 00
" " Dry hauling coal	40 00
" " Miscellaneous	54 13
" " Dry Goods	44 01
	$2919 25
Total paid for Maintenance and New Wing	$5027 30
BILLS PASSED BUT VOUCHERS NOT YET DRAWN:—	
Architect's Plans	$ 50 00
Farm Produce	18 95
G. H. Tarbell	16 85
Meat	87 95
Groceries	161 79
Water Rates	6 75
Milk	30 15
Bread, etc	15 89
Salaries	80 00
J. Carthew—balance contract, etc	334 55
Laundry	6 80
Sundries	5 70
Total outstanding	$815 38
Cash on hand	50 68
Gov't. Grant due April 1st, 1902	625 00
No. in Patients treated during year,	35
" out " " "	2
" " died "	4
Total number of days treatment	1618
" " Caucasians treated	24
" " Japanese	6
" " Chinese	5
No. Male Patients	33
" Female "	2

Under head of Donations received the following:—Mr James Dunsmuir, Premier, Deed of Hospital Grounds; Well. Col. Co., free coal; from Sick Fund Committee, drugs, dressing, etc.; Dr Staple's and Assistants, gratuitous attendance on other than Well. Col. Co's. patients in hospital; from Editor of "News," free paper, cancelled stationery account, headlines, etc.; Rev. Mr Willimar, large quantity of vegetables; from Mr McLean, watchmaker, weekly supplies of magazines, papers, etc

The Hospital is indebted for flowers and plants during the year to the ladies of Cumberland and Comox, especially to Mrs Little, Mrs Anderson, Mrs Roe, Mrs Riley and others.

In closing this report it is but fair to acknowledge that our increase of Grant and New Wing are due largely to the effort and sagacity of our member from this district, placing the Hospital in better position to meet the exigencies of the district.

Books and Vouchers of Secretary and Treasurer audited and found correct.

JOHN L. ROE, J. B. McLEAN, } AUDITORS

Financial Statement submitted at annual meeting, April 5th, 1902.

L. W. HALL, SECY.

MOORE & CO., for fancy sweaters—just the thing for biking.

Mr L. Marocchi has returned from California much improved in health.

Mr G. R. Robson of the H.B. Co. Victoria, was a passenger on Tuesday evening.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Minutes read and adopted.

Tenders for school building—J. A. Carthew, $975, without painting and plastering, $799; H. Martin, $899; T. E. Edwards, $1078.

Laid on table.

Communications—From Dr Staples reporting diptheria at N. Walkers; from constable Banks reporting recovery of same family and advising fumigation to allow Mr Walker to go to work.

Moved Ald. Reid, seconded Ald. Bate, that Dr Staples be asked to take necessary action when he was satisfied as to the proper time.

From Bank of Commerce, Vancouver, regretting that the institution did not anticipate increasing their business at present and could not now extend a branch to Cumberland.

Moved Ald. Reid, seconded Ald. Bate, that communication be received and to write Bank of Montreal, and Bank of North America re the same subject.

From A. H. Peacey complaining of loss of front glass by reason of ball playing in main street and asking that play be checked.

Moved Ald. Robertson, seconded Ald. Partridge, that the constable be instructed to stop the nuisance.

From T. H. Carey asking that scavenger be instructed to attend to school buildings twice a month.

Moved Ald. Mitchell, seconded Ald. Bate, that scavenger be given instructions.

From same giving estimates for school purposes for next three months:—Teachers' salaries, $855; Janitor, $60; coal and light, $20; incidentals, $60—total, $1025.

Received and filed.

Discussion took place as to balance of fund for school purposes, as to whether it should be all spent or not. Ald. Reid thought that there should be no balance on hand when present Council ended its term, as they had found the treasury thus at the beginning of the term.

Ald. Robertson said that the policy was bad, and that a surplus should be laid by if possible.

Ald. Reid reported dangerous state of street in front of T. Whyte's place of business. A step there being dangerous to foot passengers at night.

Moved and seconded Bate that constable be instructed to remove it.

Re Cumberland hotel verandah—Ald. Reid reported that Mrs Piket was willing that it should be removed.

Ald. Partridge suggested that when Council undertook to remove it there would perhaps be trouble.

Ald. Mitchell did not see why Council should run after Mrs Piket, but should go to work and remove it and all other verandahs and obstructions of the sort at once.

Referred to Board of Works.

Building tenders—Ald. Bate did not wish any one of the tenders accepted. Would like to call for tenders for removal of building to new site only, without calling for repairs, which could be done later when Council were in a position to incur the expense. He pointed out that if the whole sum was spent now there would be too little available for street and other necessary work.

Ald. Mitchell thought that it should be finished now, as nothing would be gained by delay, and either the building was needed by the Council or it was not. If not, was better to leave it where it was.

Ald. Reid thought that the work should be done by day work. Mr Banks could do this.

Ald. Reid disapproved, said that lowest tender should be accepted.

Ald. Reid thought that if any tender was accepted Mr Carthew's should be, it being but little higher and he being a thoroughly competent and practical mechanic.

Moved Ald. Bate, seconded Ald. Partridge that new tenders be called for.

Moved in amendment by Ald. Mitchell, seconded Ald. Reid, that Martin's tender be accepted.

Motion carried, and clerk instructed to call for tenders at once.

Mayor Willard and clerk to draw up specification.

Council adjourned.

Blinds, etc.

Window Blinds, Window Shades, } all Colors.

Chenille Curtains,
Curtain Poles,
Curtain Rings, etc.,
Chenille Table Cloths

A FINE LINE OF

CURTAIN MUSLINS

ALL JUST OPENED UP.

C. J. MOORE & CO.

LOCALS.

An 8ft. seam of coal has been struck at 63 feet depth at No. 8 prospect. The pit will be opened without delay.

MOORE & CO., are the ones that handle J. D. King & Co.'s shoes. Go and buy a pair.

The hideous yells which scared the good people of the town at midnight lately, were not emitted by an Apache, but a poor harmless drunk. $5 and costs next day!

"The Coast," an illustrated magazine published in Seattle, Wash., is interesting to all living on the B.C. seaboard. April's number contains a descriptive, with numerous illustrations, of various places on the sound. A funny story about a Justice of the Peace and an old offender, and various other matters good to read. "The Coast" is "hyas Kloshe."

PASSENGER LIST per s.s. "City of Nanaimo," April 10.—J. Newbury, J. Maher, — Poff, L. Marrochi, Mrs Walker, Mrs Leighton, Rev. Mr Wilkinson, Capt. Spice, E. Davies, H. Grant, Miss Miller, S. Davies, A. Hall, S. Giffin, A. White, G. W. Ingle D. Thompson, S. Bickle, — Richards, R. Smith, Miss Cameron, Miss Smith, Miss Milligan, G. R. Robson, C. J. Peake, T. Morgan, Bishop of Columbia, Archdeacon Scriven, Mrs Woodhus, H. Findley, E. Priest and W. Wilson; also, Lee King, Hang Lee Long and Loo Soon, Chinese Reform Society.

SPIDER'S CHAPS

BY WOLCOTT LE CLEAR BEARD

A TALE OF THE CATTLE THIEVES OF AGUA CALIENTE.

Copyright, 1900, by W. Le Clear Beard.

Before reaching the conclusion there was an earnest debate, which Spider followed most anxiously. When the decision was reached, Spider, knowing that every hand would be required in the herding, begged to be allowed to form one of the force, and, after consultation with the foreman and the Ballet Girl, I consented, and as a temporary measure Spider was taken on as a cowboy.

This was a season of joy to Spider. As the glad tidings reached him he became so exultant that he was unendurable. At our earnest request he subsided somewhat after awhile and after he had gone about from man to man trying to borrow the necessary equipment—horse and saddle—for the crossing on the following morning. We thought we had heard the last of him and were just about to turn in when a sputtering howl from Hollis was followed by a volley of bad language that was unmistakably directed at Spider. The gist of this language seemed to be that he (Hollis) was poisoned. The investigation that immediately followed proved that this was not true. It was only that Spider had discovered in some way the hiding place of a carefully hoarded bottle of whisky belonging to Hollis. Emptying the whisky on the ground, Spider had filled the bottle with a mixture of his own invention, the nature of which did not transpire, except that kerosene was one of its more prominent features. Consoling himself in advance for the hard work that the next day would bring, Hollis had taken some swallows of this mixture before he discovered what it was that he was drinking. Then followed the remarks to which I have referred.

To these remarks Spider made answer, averring that they were entirely uncalled for, as the quality of the liquor had been rather improved than otherwise, but that he supposed that Hollis must be incapable of judging.

Hollis became annoyed at this and indulged in further language, which was only hushed when at last Spider was captured and expiated his crime by a frantic dance, inspired by a well plied lariat end. Then the camp was at peace for the night.

CHAPTER II.

IN WHICH SPIDER SAVES HIS ENEMY'S LIFE.

Back of the narrow flat that bordered the river rose a cliff of shining, black basalt, form the edge of the tableland, or mesa, as it is called, which stretches away for hundreds of miles, a treeless, arid plain that reaches out of the United States nearly half way through Mexico. On the edge of this mesa our camp had been made, and here on the morning set for the crossing the great herd was gathered.

Since long before daylight the cowboys had been riding hard, galloping

He waved his hand as he passed me.

and shouting madly as they brought hurrying in the stragglers that had wandered up or down the river. Every man was trying to do the work of three men. Mounted on a gentle pony, and leaning hard on one stirrup to ease the other foot, I tried to help, but with an arm in a sling and an ankle incapacitated one does not succeed well in herding cattle.

A couple of cattle had broken away from the herd, and I was trying to chase them back. I failed signally. I could not follow their twists and turns, on account of my ankle, which was hurt by the pressure against the stirrup every time my horse suddenly changed the direction in which he was going. I had nearly given up when Spider, his pony on the keen jump, flashed by and took up the pursuit. He waved his hand as he passed me and tried to shout, but his throat was filled with dust, and the nearest he could come to his usual shrill cheer was a sort of spluttering gasp.

In a very few minutes the cattle were safely reunited with the herd. I had never seen Spider work with cattle, and his ready skill surprised me. Certainly he showed none of the awkwardness of which the Ballet Girl had complained. I was returning to the herd, when Spider emerged from the cloud of dust that surrounded it and cantered forward to meet me.

"Look a-yer!" he cried in a tone of authority as soon as he was close enough to be heard. "You ain' got no business here. You ain't no good, nohow, in the shape like you are, an you'll only do yourself up worse. Go up on that there little rise, where you can see everything an won't hurt yerself. Me n the boys, we'll tend ter the cattle all right."

Spider's command that I should retire was so plainly prompted by a solicitude for my welfare that I could not have resented his tone even had it not amused me as it did. Besides, he was perfectly right. I was of no use whatever in the herding. Evidently intending to see that his orders were fully carried out, Spider rode by my side as I slowly cantered toward the rise that he had pointed out to me. Though the stirrup leathers of the borrowed saddle were far too long for him, though they were pulled up as far as they would go, and though the saddle itself was so large that it would have had room in it for several boys of Spider's size, still Spider rode superbly. I saw that when he was after those cattle. The pony he was riding on was one of my own, and though Spider had had the choice of several he had chosen the most unmanageable animal of them all. Cappy Lee was the last man who had attempted to ride the brute. He had been promptly bucked off. He told me afterward that he had turned a somersault so quickly that he had seen the canvas patch that decorated the back of his trousers.

"How does the pony carry you, Spider?" I asked as we rode along together.

"Like a bird. Concho an me's ol frien's. He like some. He won' try no funny business when I'm ridin 'm," replied Spider, with a happy grin, as he leaned forward and patted the pony's neck. Concho generally carried his ears pointing directly toward his tail. He rolled the whites of his eyes in acknowledgment of the caress and cocked his ears for an instant; then he laid them back again. To me his conduct was not reassuring.

"If I were in your place, I wouldn't try any of those tricks of yours," said I. I was speaking only of tricks of horsemanship, but Spider misunderstood me.

"You ain't seen me doin no tricks terday, I reckon," he said in a tone that showed that he was rather hurt at what I said. "You ain't a-goin ter see none, neither. I'm herdin now. It's business, an I'm in it fer all I'm worth. You watch'n see'f I ain't. I mus' go back now." Wheeling around on his hind legs, Concho bucked himself toward the herd as I mounted the rise to which I had been bound.

The lean, hungry looking cattle gathered on the plain were blended into an indistinguishable mass by the thin cloud of dust that hung over them, thrown up by their hoofs as they pawed the loose sand. Here and there flashed a glint of dull light, where the sunlight that filtered through the dust was reflected from a tossing horn. With intervals between them, cowboys galloped around the herd, half of them going in one direction, half in the other. They passed in front of the herd and then vanished around its back, when they could only be distinguished by the pillar of dust, thicker than that overhanging the herd, that followed each man as he rode.

A little to one side the foreman sat on his horse, with Spider close by him. Then, evidently directed by his chief, Spider galloped over the plain and passed into the gorge that made a passage between the cliff and the river flat. The foreman cantered up to me.

"I reckon we better get this here job done about as quick as we know if we're goin ter do it," he said as he came within speaking distance. "We'll have ter drive 'em all ter once too. The river's risin, an ther won' be no time ter split 'em up into bunches, an then get 'em over one bunch at a time like we oughter. Can't say how far the water'll rise er how long it'll stay riz, now it's started. I jus' sent the kid ter look at a watermark I set an hour ago. Here he comes, now." As he spoke Spider rode up.

"Here's yer stake," said he, holding the notched stick up for inspection. "Water was a han an a half over it when I got there. Stake was clean outer sight, an I had ter hunt for it."

"Ye see," said the foreman, turning to me. "We'll sure have ter go er get stuck here. Reckon we'd better get things a-movin. Whatjer think?"

(To be Continued.)

Difficulty is a severe instructor set over us by the supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and legislator, who knows us better than we know ourselves, as he loves us better, too. He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill; our antagonist is our keeper.

Under a law passed two years ago the Hungarian government may subsidize almost any kind of manufactury.

Of the soldiers in the American Civil war 48 per cent. were farmers.

Men of virtue, though of different interests, ought to consider themselves as more nearly united with one another, than with the vicious part of mankind, who embark with them in the same evil concerns. In short, we should esteem virtue though in a foe, and abhor vice though in a friend.

It takes a woman's dearest friend to tell her the things she doesn't want to hear.

If some men went as far as they pay they wouldn't get far.

Reading is one of the greatest consolations of life. It is the nurse of virtue; the upholder of adversity; the prop of independence; the support of a just pride; the strengthener of elevated opinions; it is a shield against the tyranny of all the petty passions; it is the repeller of the fool's scoff and the knave's poison.

Words that burn should be insured. This suggestion is gratuitously handed to spring poets.

It is an easy matter for a police justice to get a fine reputation.

COLDS THAT WILL NEVER BE CURED

Are Being Contracted Every Day—The Treatment Prescribed By An Eminent Medical Author and Physician—Timely Action the All Important Point in Treating Colds.

"Colds that will never be cured." A startling sentence, but you know it to be true. Scarcely a day passes but some death from consumption, pneumonia or similar ailment emphasizes the truth of this statement. It is well to remember that a newly-contracted cold can, in almost every case, be cured. It is the neglected cold that leads to death—the cold that runs on an on—the cold that is added to by fresh colds from time to time.

But what treatment is to be chosen from the great number of remedies that are recommended? You can use common sense in buying medicine, just as you can in the purchase of a piano, a bicycle or a sewing machine. Find out what treatment has the best record in the past, apply the test of time and get the opinion of people who know from experience.

If you apply this test to medicines for coughs, colds and similar ailments, you will select Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, because of the extraordinary merits which it possesses, and which have become known to the public generally through years of trial. The sales of this remedy are far in excess of any similar preparation, and have never been so large as during the present season. These two facts are, we believe the strongest evidence that can be produced in verifying the merits of any remedy that has been thoroughly tested for years.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is prized especially because of its far-reaching effects, even in the most serious cases of bronchitis, whooping cough, croup and asthma. It is not a mere relief for coughs, but acts on the whole system thoroughly curing the cold and removing chest pains, soreness of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and all inflammation of the respiratory organs.

Just a word of warning: There are other preparations of turpentine and linseed put up in imitation of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. To be sure you are getting the genuine, see portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the wrapper. Twenty-five cents a bottle, family size, three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

It is not till after a man has married a woman that he hears her express any fears of "losing her individuality."

RHEUMATIC PAINS

CAUSED BY AN IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD.

Liniments and Other Old Fashioned Remedies Will Not Cure—The Rheumatic Taint Must Be Removed From the Blood.

The lingering tortures of rheumatism are too well known to need description, but it is not so well known that medical science now recognizes that the primary cause of rheumatism is impure or impoverished blood. The result is that hundreds of sufferers apply external remedies which cannot possibly cure the trouble. The only thing that will really cure rheumatism is an internal medicine that will enrich the blood and free it from rheumatic taint. The surest, quickest and most effective way to do this is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are proved to have cured thousands of cases of rheumatism, many of them after all other medicines had failed. The case of Mr. Philip Ferris, one of the pioneers of South Essex, Ont., is proof of this. Although Mr. Ferris is 76 years of age he is as smart as many men of 50. But he has not always enjoyed such good health. Mr. Ferris has the following to say about his illness and cure: "For fifteen years I suffered greatly from rheumatism. At times I would have severe pains in the knees, while at others the pain would spread to my hips and shoulders. I tried several remedies which were of no avail until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took eight or ten boxes and they completely cured the trouble, and I am now as smart as many men much younger. I have a great deal of faith in the pills, for I know of other cases where they have been equally as successful as in mine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood and strengthen the nerves with every dose. It is in this way that they cure such troubles as rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, kidney and liver troubles, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance and erysipelas. Through their action on the blood they restore the color to pale and sallow cheeks and cure the ailments that make the lives of so many women miserable. The genuine always have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every box. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Training the Hand and Eye.

The hand and eye of the child can be trained by means of paper cutting. This should be led up to by paper tearing until the little one is old enough to hold a pair of scissors. It is a good practice to take a picture containing many objects, cut them out and arrange them on colored paper. If the picture represents a farmyard, for instance, all the animals must be cut out and pasted on the colored sheet in positions similar to their original ones. Minor details can be copied on the background in pen and ink. In this way children unconsciously get an idea of proportion and perspective.

Oh, Contradictory Woman!

"Don't you dare to kiss me, sir!" she exclaimed as she thought she detected symptoms of an effort in that line.

"I don't dare," he replied.

"Then, why don't you?" she asked.—Chicago Post.

For a Lame Back!

A lame back means that dull, aching pain over the small of the back, or the "catch" which takes you as you arise from stooping. That and all the symptoms of general debility and lost vitality which usually go with it I cure with my new appliance. Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism—I conquer them all in a few days.

Dr. McLaughlin—Sir: In regard to your Belt for lame back, I can say this:—I have found it just as you represented it to be, and a little better. Its weight in gold would not buy it if I could not get another like it. I have been troubled with my back since I was 17 years of age, and am now 33. Yours very truly,
D. H. MARACLE, Shannonville, Ont.

Any man or woman who will secure me can have my appliance and pay when cured. I ask no pay in advance.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

You have heard of my Belt; your neighbors are being cured by it. It has taken me twenty years to learn how to employ electricity right, and I give you the results of my experience in my modern appliance. It gives a glowing heat—no burning, no shock. Cures while you sleep.

FREE TEST. FREE BOOK. I want every sufferer from Lame Back and its allied troubles to call and test my Belt free. Or send for my free books. Inclose this ad.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

EVERYBODY who plants seeds of any kind, either in the home or market garden, will secure the best results from using

SEEDS

from J. M. PERKINS, Seedsman, 220 Market St., WINNIPEG. The Seed Annual free.

They Believed In Luck.

Rosa Bonheur always treasured a small leaden image of St. Anthony of Padua for luck. Harriet Beecher Stowe kept all of her worn out toothbrushes because she firmly believed that to throw them away would bring misfortune. Caroline Herschel believed that meeting a crosseyed beggar in the morning would bring to her the discovery of a new star that night.—Exchange.

No Vacant Lot For Her.

He—Darling, I love you. Will you not make me happy by sharing my humble lot with me?

She—Is there a nice little house on the lot, Henry?—Boston Herald.

His Lack of Consideration.

"He is a most inconsiderate man, I understand."

"How?"

"He refuses to give his wife any grounds on which to get a divorce with alimony."—Chicago Post.

He Was It.

"They say," began Miss Twitters, "that there is a fool in every family. Do you believe it, Mr. Saunders?"

"Well—er—I hardly know," stammered Saunders. "You see, I am the only member of our family."—Town Topics.

Used to It.

Husband—More money! What would you do if you lost me? Beg for it, I suppose.

Wife—Well, you don't think that would be anything new for me, do you?

SALZER'S SEEDS

Beardless Barley is prodigally prolific, yielding in 1901 for Mr. Wells, Orleans Co., New York, 169 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere. That pays.

20th Century Oats. The oat marvel, producing from 200 to 300 bus. per acre. Salzer's Oats are warranted to produce great yields. The U. S. Ag. Dept. calls them the very best. That pays.

Three Eared Corn. 200 to 250 bus. per acre, is extremely profitable at present prices of corn. Salzer's seeds produce everywhere.

Marvel Wheat yielded in 30 States last year over 40 bus. per acre. We also have the celebrated Macaroni Wheat, which yielded on our farm 63 bus. per acre. That pays.

Speltz Greatest cereal food on earth—80 bus. grain and 4 tons magnificent hay per acre. That pays.

Victoria Rape makes it possible to grow hogs, sheep and cattle at a cost of but 1c a lb. Marvelously prolific, does well everywhere. That pays.

Bromus Inermis. Most wonderful grass of the century. Produces 6 tons of hay and lots and lots of pasturage besides per acre. Grows wherever soil is found. Salzer's seed is warranted. That pays.

$10.00 for 15c. We wish you to try our great farm seeds, hence offer to send 10 farm seed samples, containing Thousand Headed Kale, Teosinte, Rape, Alfalfa, Speltz, etc. (fully worth $10.00 to get a start) together with our great catalog, for 15c postage.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. LACROSSE, WIS.

No invention, we think, ever caused quite so much talk as the telephone.

ENGINEERING FEATS.

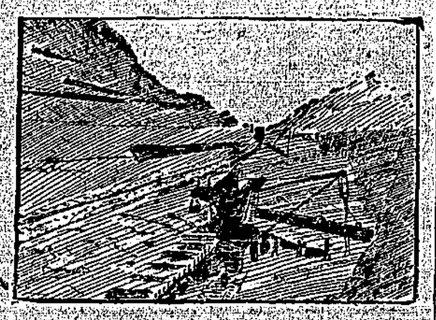
SOME WONDERS THAT MAN IS ACCOMPLISHING AT THIS TIME.

The Tunnel From Wales to Ireland, Which Will Cost $100,000,000—Some Other Great Canals and Their Cost—Cecil Rhodes' Big Railway From the Cape to Cairo—But "Nothing Beats the Dutch."

In Lord Rosebery's recent speech at Stranraer he endorsed the proposed tunnel from Wales to Ireland, a distance of 25 miles under a deep and turbulent sea.

It's a big undertaking. Eight-mile holes in the ground are not unknown, but even in these days such work as this is more than a nine days' wonder. Yet the engineering difficulties are not great, once the capital of perhaps $100,000,000 is provided. Working from both ends, construction parties can meet in the middle with a variation in level of but a few inches, and the tunnel would earn dividends.

Not that Wales has a monopoly of such schemes. From the Mull of Kintyre, Scotland, one can see Fair



THE GREAT CULEBRA CUT OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Head, Ireland, 12 miles away. Instead of a tunnel it has been proposed to throw a causeway across these troubled waves by casting into the sea a mountain from the mull, thus fulfilling the Scriptural phrase. The mountain is scenery; the causeway would pay cash. Besides the inevitable railroad it would support two rows of mills, their wheels turned by tides rushing through gaps left for the purpose. Ship passages would thread the dyke at intervals. If we learn to send electricity long distances, this power might also heat and light a good part of England and spare her waning coal supply.

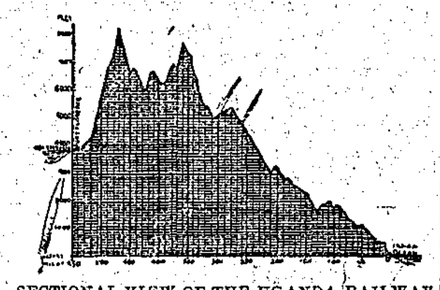
Canal digging is an ancient and simple art. Get men and shovels enough and the thing is done. The first Suez canal was dug by the Pharaohs; that of Corinth was begun by Nero. The Chinese grand canal is the largest in the world—600 miles—about as many years old, and of course out of repair.

Nowadays canals are dug by steam shovels. But for all the "devil's" greed in biting off a ton at a mouthful, artificial waterways cost more every year. They have to be so much bigger. The original Erie canal in New York State cost a little over $7,000,000 for 352 miles. That sum was exceeded ten times over in improvements and enlargements. The Manchester ship canal, 30 miles, cost a million a mile, or about $200 per running foot, where the Erie cost four dollars per foot. The Suez Canal, 88 miles, cost a hundred millions. If Uncle Sam accepts the French Company's offer and for $40,000,000 buys the French rights in Panama and puts $200,000,000 in good money on top of de Lesseps' $300,000,000 of bad money, that great ditch will have cost in all $1,800 per foot.

The German Emperor is pushing a big project. Northern Prussia is a vast, nearly level plain through which sluggish rivers creep toward the North sea. By connecting these at the head of navigation by canals valuable "short cuts" will be provided. When completed the system will have cost $66,000,000. It should be finished in 15 years.

More than 200 years ago Louis XIV. of France linked the Atlantic and the Mediterranean by the Languedoc Canal of 148 miles, saving 2,000 miles of the Gibraltar route from Marseilles. Modern French engineers are ready to make his work wide and deep enough to admit a warship. The saving of time in peace would be considerable; in war French craft could dodge back and forth, while an enemy must take the long way 'round. The cost would be $200,000,000.

More gigantic than any other world railway projected is Cecil Rhodes' "Cape to Cairo" project, interrupt-



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY

ed now by the Boer war, but certain to be pushed when it is over. Egypt is building her railroad up the Nile. To meet it from the south there is already a road from Cape Town to Mafeking, and another just built from the east coast to Uganda, the country Livingston found behind Lake Victoria Nyanza—and a fine lake it is, as big as our Superior, and the real source of the Nile.

What a building it was! On one section in Uganda a big lion ate so many tracklayers that the survivors struck work and cowered in their camps trembling at every sound. The engineers had to drop their theodolites for rifles, to break up the injunction his lionship placed on the building. To work on this line Chinese and Hindoo coolies were imported; but they died so fast in the new climate that the company had to catch and tame natives to do the work.

It is anticipated that the difficulty which bars Rhodes' road has been practically overcome through the good will of the Kaiser. German East Africa backs up against the Congo Free State, and from one or the other permission must be obtained to join the Nile and Ugaada lines in a straightaway course of 5,000 miles. The cost of the portion yet unbuilt may be $100,000,000. No one knows.

On any old map of Holland a big body of water is marked "Haarlem Meer," or sea. Later maps do not show it, for the excellent reason that it isn't there. It has been turned into dry land—dry enough, at any rate, though 40 feet below sea level, to supply half the world with Edam cheeses and to feed the finest of Holstein cattle.

When Queen Wilhelmina is a middle-aged woman the Zuyder Zee will also have disappeared. Dutch engineers are planning to drain it, leaving only canals for local shipping. The sea is 80 miles long by 10 to 40 wide. The work will cost $70,000,000; the value of the land obtained will double that sum.

Truly it is an age of wonders. And yet—

Not one of these works, nor all of them together, could equal the wonder of the pyramids of Egypt, put up without modern machinery. So let's not brag too much; only just about enough.

WATERLOO MONUMENT.

Site of the Great Napoleon's Downfall to Be Marked by Sculpture of a Gigantic Dying Eagle.

France has at last, after a lapse of 86 years, decided to mark the site of Napoleon's downfall. Waterloo is to have a monument.

A short time ago, M. Henri Houssaye, an eminent historian and noted member of the French academy, together with Count de Mautoy and M. Gustave Larroumet, bought a plot of land at the junction of the high road from Brussels, and that from Planchenoit near the famous farm of La Belle Alliance, which was the centre of Napoleon's position in the great battle.

This ground has been offered to the military society "La Sabretache," which has opened a subscription for the erection of a monument. Already the response has been so generous that M. Jean Leon Gerome, the illustrious French sculptor and artist, has been given carte blanche, the only command issued being that the memorial must be of the finest materials.

He has promised it for the early part of this year, but the unveiling will not take place until the spring

WATERLOO MONUMENT.
Erected to Mark the Site of Napoleon's Downfall.

days come and the weather is warm enough to permit of a lengthy and elaborate ceremony.

The monument is a striking piece of work. The principal figure represents a dying eagle with one wing broken, and drooping by its side, and the other extended but pierced with bullets; one claw firmly grasps the French flag, while with the other the mortally wounded bird defends the colors on which are inscribed the words: "Austerlitz" and "Eylau."

The eagle is of bronze, and stands on a huge bowlder of marble over which the flag droops on one side, and on the other will be carved an inscription, the exact text of which has not yet been decided upon, but it will contain the date of the battle of Waterloo, and in a few brief sentences tell the results of the strife and also state that the monument is lovingly dedicated to the greatest general France had and to the noble men who so courageously and gallantly followed their leader.

The eagle measures two meters in height, and the extending wing three meters, 25. The entire monument, with pedestal and bronze, is 15 meters high, and is very impressive.

Here, There and Everywhere.

It is illegal to practice hypnotism in Belgium.

The output of gold in Madagascar increased from $66,000 in 1898 to $608,000 in 1900.

Nearly all the silk of Spain is produced in the province of Murcia. This year its value was about $270,000.

Holland acquired all the remaining private railroads in 1890. They are, however, operated by two private companies.

Until recently medical missionaries were the only doctors in Madagascar. The capital now has a school of medicine and a hospital.

England's hop crop approximates 660,000 hundredweight, while Germany's has fallen from 558,800 hundredweight in 1900 to 313,500 in 1901.

The work of strengthening the foundations and structure of the Parthenon has been making progress. The King of the Hellenes frequesntly visits the temple and shows the keenest interest in what is being done.

Not Much in a Name.

"There is nothing in a name," says a veteran teacher. I have a Sleeper in my class, and he so far from being a sleeper that he keeps me constantly on the alert and I have an Idler who is really the personification of industry."

Shortest People in Europe.

The Laplanders average four feet 11 inches in height and are the shortest people in Europe.

A MILLIONAIRE SOCIALIST.

Editor Wiltshire Who Has Come to Canada to Circulate His Magazine.

Deputy Madden of the United States Postoffice Department has ruled that Wiltshire's Magazine, a Socialist publication, cannot be permitted to use the United States mails on the usual conditions ac-

corded like publications that are not Socialistic. Mr. Wiltshire has arrived in Toronto, and has found Postmaster-General Mulock less intolerant and is now sending his 30,000 magazines to subscribers in the United States via Canadian mailing regulations. Thus he gets his publication to the readers of it in Uncle Sam's domains, and our Postoffice Department gets the revenue.

Odds and Ends.

Quite 50 per cent. of the property of England is insured.

Belgium has 175,000 taverns and saloons for the sale of liquor.

The value of the minerals marketed in England in 1900 was £135,957,676.

Divers in West Australia receive $97 for every ton of shells of mother-of-pearl.

During 1900 no less than 2,717 deaths in Ireland were attributed to cancer.

The number of postal cards sold in 1900 by the German postal department was 358,000,000.

The number of postage stamps sold in Germany was 2,618,489,316 in 1899 and 2,948,356,308 in 1900.

Fortune in a Harpsichord.

It is said that a foreman stereotyper in a London printing works has had a curious windfall. Going to a sale of musical instruments he purchased an old harpsichord for 20 shillings, because, having a hobby for fretwork, he fancied the wood of the front panel. When he got his purchase home he dissected it. He then discovered that the harpsichord had a double back, and presently between the boards he found very old Bank of England notes, the total face value of which amounted to $150,000.

Armor Plated Whales.

The remarkable fact that the earliest known ancestor or primitive type of the modern whale bore heavy armor on its back in the form of strong, bony plates has recently been set forth by the German paleontologist Dr. O. Abel. The plates occasionally found associated with remains of the primeval form of whale, the extinct zenglodon, have generally been regarded as having belonged to gigantic turtles, but Dr. Abel shows that they were part of the skeleton of the zenglodon itself. They resemble in their character the impenetrable bony shell of the huge glyptodonts that formerly inhabited South America. The suggestion is made that at the time when they carried armor whales were amphibious creatures, living on the coasts and needing special protection from breakers and from sharks.

The Assassin's Day.

Almost everywhere within the range of Christendom Friday is a day of proverbial ill luck. The following list of assassinations tends to confirm this superstition:

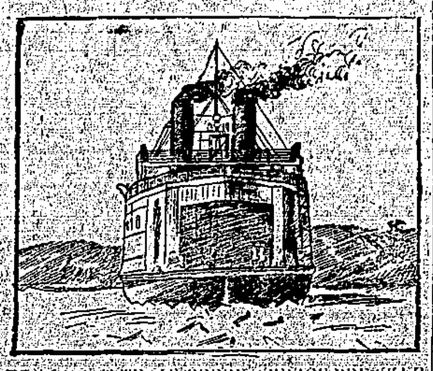
William of Orange, July 10, 1584—a Friday; Henry III. of France, Aug. 1, 1589—a Friday; Henry IV. of France, May 14, 1610—a Friday; Gustavus III. of Sweden, March 16, 1792—a Friday; Lincoln of United States, April 14, 1865—a Friday; McKinley of United States, Sept. 6, 1901—a Friday.

THE CHINA EASTERN

SHOWING THE PROGRESS ON RUSSIAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The Government Is Completing One of the Most Wonderful Systems in the World—Great Train Ferry and Ice Breaker on Lake Baikal—Rear End of Trans-Siberian Express.

The Chinese Eastern railway through Manchuria is completed, and now after ten years of unremitting labor Russia's great project of connecting Moscow at Port Arthur may be said to be practically completed. It is not as yet an all-rail route, but it is combined with steamers, making of the trip a longer one than will be necessary when the line of rails is completed, but under present conditions it is expected that the time necessary to make the journey from



THE GREAT TRAIN FERRY AND ICE BREAKER ON LAKE BAIKAL.

end to end of the route will soon be reduced to 28 days or less.

In the building of this great railway Russia has depended entirely upon her own engineers and laborers. They have worked at times under the greatest possible difficulties, and in the ten years that have elapsed since the first tie was laid have spent of the Government's funds the sum of $172,525,000. The distance covered between St. Petersburg and Vladivostock is 6,677 miles and the rates of fare are as follows:

First class	$128.75
Second class	87.55
Third class	46.35

The Manchurian road consists of two branches. The principal, from the station Manchuria to Sungari, 580.7 miles long, and the south line, from Sungari to Port Arthur, 612.6 miles. The Ussurijsk line to Vladivostock is 137.9 miles in length.

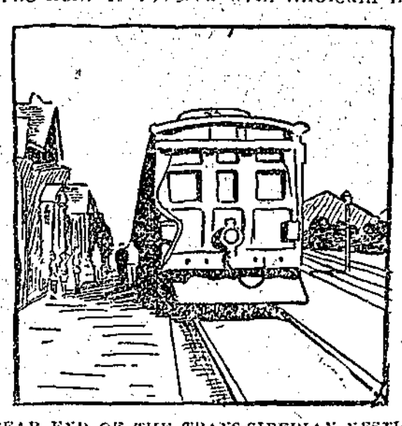
The Trans-Siberian road was built with light rails—some of which only weigh twelve pounds to the foot—wooden bridges, light equipment cars without trucks, and in many cases the track was laid on marshy soil. As a consequence, it has been impossible to make time or take care of the business offered. These defects, however, are being remedied as rapidly as the means can be provided to meet the expenses, which in some sections will amount to 50 per cent. of the original cost.

The conductors, porters and trainmen are all Russians, and do not understand English, but occasionally one is found who speaks a little German or French.

The route is through a country resembling prairie land in this country, and is quite as hot and dusty during the summer months.

It requires eight days to make the journey over the first part of this road, which ends at Irkutsk, where all passengers change cars. Trains leave Moscow for Irkutsk twice a week—Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock p.m.—and leave Irkutsk for Moscow on Mondays and Fridays at midnight. Each train consists of nine cars, and they carry second-class carriages as well as first, and are very comfortable; the passengers all eat in the same restaurant cars, and excellent buffets are to be found at the various stations on the route.

The train le luxe, consisting of vestibuled cars, leaves Moscow every ten days. The cars are high and roomy and are lighted by electricity. Each has four compartments, exclusive of the general parlor, which is in the centre and is provided with a table, lounging chair, maps, mirrors, etc. Three of these compartments are for four persons and one is for two. The berths run crosswise, are unusually high and are luxuriously furnished. The wood is of dark red color, ceilings white, and the walls are overlaid with gray stamped leather. The divans are covered with dark red leather and are converted into beds at night. There are plenty of racks for baggage and hooks for clothing. The floor is covered with linoleum in



REAR END OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN VESTIBULED EXPRESS.

the summer and heavy carpets during the winter. In the aisle along the side into which the rooms open there are collapsable seats which will answer for a short time while looking at the scenery. There are call bells for the porter and waiter in the restaurant car. The toilet rooms on this train are tiled and the upper part is of light wood, but both sexes use the same room and travelers are advised to carry their own toilet articles. There is plenty of cold water, which is a luxury on a European railway train. Little or nothing is seen of the porter after he makes up his beds in the morning, and the presumption is he sleeps all day. At the rear of the last car is an observation parlor, from which a fine view of the country can be had.

From Irkutsk to Lake Baikal is a three-hour run. At the lake, which is 39 miles across, the trains are run onto the immense train ferries, capable not only of carrying three ordinary trains at one time, but of breaking their way through three feet of ice as well. To overcome the necessity of these ferries the railroad is now being built around the south end of the lake, but this portion of the line will not be completed earlier than 1903.

From the east side of Lake Baikal the train proceeds to Stretiensk on a river, the actual terminus of the line, a 64-hour run. Steamers with indifferent accommodations and food run regularly from Stretiensk to Khabarovsk, on the Amur river, which occupies 15 days, more or less, according to the depth of the water and length of stoppages.

The railway is completed from Khabarovsk to Vladivostock, a distance of 400 miles, requiring 20 hours for transit.

Russia realizes the absolute necessity for additional railroads in order to move her crops and insure the settlement of her uninhabited territory, and has already made elaborate plans for the next decade but while she possesses natural resources of practically unlimited value she lacks for the present the ability to build the roads without the aid of foreign capital.

The great prospects of railroad building in European Russia are lines direct to Viatka and Kief. The first would, it is estimated, open the enormous agricultural northern district and very materially affect the importance of St. Petersburg. A direct line to Kief would diminish the time taken in going to that town by at least one-half.

An imperial ukase has been issued ordering the construction of the Orenburg-Tashkent railroad, in order to relieve the famine-stricken population of the eastern provinces of Russia and give employment to the iron works in the same provinces, which are suffering from want of activity.

The new line runs from Orenburg to Iletzki station, thence along the northern shore of the Caspian sea to Kazalinsk, on the Syr-Daria river, through the towns of Perovsk and Djulek, Turkestan, and digresses somewhat north from the current of the Syr-Daria, toward Tashkent. The line will be 1,068 miles in length. From Orenburg to the Mugodjarsk mountains it will cross an area of 265 miles of good farming land, besides touching the rich Iletzki salt mines. The next district is a desert, where the nomad Kirghiz live. From Kazalinsk the line will cross the fertile valley of Syr-Daria, with a population of 1,500,000, whose trade amounts to about $25,750,000 per year. The Taschkent and Chikment districts are the principal exporters of cotton, and they will be given a new market by means of this line.

Three Odd Wedding Rings.

At a certain London church, the golden hoop not being in evidence, one of the bridesmaids cut off a lock of her hair and handed it to the prospective husband, who, to the amusement of all present, deftly improvised a ring which answered all the purposes of the one he had so carelessly forgotten.

Not long since at a church in a large English town a similar quandary arose. The question was to find the ring, and as the clergyman was beginning to become impatient one of those present took a gold mounted monocle from his eye, forced out the glass and handed the rim to the bridegroom, who, with many thanks to the originator of the happy thought, bade the parson continue the service.

A ring of leather, cut transversely from the bridegroom's glove, on one occasion served as a substitute. It was a runaway match, and the gentleman had got everything ready, the license, the parson himself—everything, except the ring. At the appointed hour the bride, excusing herself to her family, hurried to the church. The service was proceeded with until the bridegroom had to produce the ring. For a second he was nonplused—then off with his glove, out with his knife, and, presto, with two cuts there was the ring.—St. Louis Star.

Contemporary.

May told a joke to Flo one day.
"Oh, my, that's old!" said Flo.
"Ah, is it, really, dear?" said May.
"Of course you ought to know."

High.

The florist raises every sort of nice,
Sweet swelling flower and plant.
Alack, alack, he's also raised the price,
And that is why I can't!

Entitled to It.

Editor—Mr. Hunker, you have been taking my paper less than a year, and yet you sign yourself "Old Subscriber" in this communication.

Hunker—Young man, I am sixty-eight years of age.—Harlem Life.

MAN'S DAILY TALK.

Number of Words Used by Various Persons In Twenty-four Hours.

"I have been trying to figure out how many words the average man utters in every twenty-four hours," said a gentleman who had a penchant for peculiar things, "but I have been unable to reach any satisfactory conclusion on account of the different rates of speed at which different persons talk. Of course I have no reference to the different kinds of words which may be found in the daily vocabulary of the average man, but I'm talking about the total number of words uttered, counting repetitions and all, during every twenty-four hours.

"There is the quiet, melancholy gentleman who will not speak on an average of 500 words a day, and there are many who for one reason or another would not utter anything like this number. On the other hand, there is the conversational gatling gun, not always a woman, either, who will roll off words at a fearful rate of speed and whose aggregate for one day would run up to dizzy heights. Then there is the normal talker, who will strike a good decent average—the man who will neither bore you with his indifferent silence nor tire you with his meaningless verbosity.

"But suppose that we figure that the average person will utter an average of sixty words every minute. This would amount to 2,400 words for every hour, or about 57,600 words for every twenty-four hours. Of course no person will talk this much, as the windiest of men and women would probably break down before they had talked as much as fifty-seven columns in the average daily newspaper. The only question is as to how much time each person puts in talking during each day. Some men and women are situated so that they cannot talk during the day, except at mealtime, on account of the character of the work they have to do. There are others, such as traveling men, for instance, who depend upon talking for a living. I have figured that the high man, probably the traveling man, will talk five hours out of every twenty-four, which would give him a total of 12,000 words every day. I have figured that most any sort of man will talk as much as ten minutes out of every twenty-four hours, and this would give him a total of 600 words for the day.

"These are the two extremes. I am satisfied that the normal man—the man who strikes a decent average between indifferent silence and disgusting verbosity—will talk probably one hour, all told, each day, which would allow him 2,400 words. And this, by the way, is considerable talk, for it will fill two columns in a newspaper, and a whole lot of wisdom can be crowded into two columns."

ANIMALS.

Seven species of wasps secrete and store up honey just as the bees.

The jawbone of the average whale is twenty-five feet in length. The tongue of such a monster will yield a ton of oil.

Cats and several other animals have a false eyelid, which can be drawn over the eyeball either to cleanse it or to protect it from too strong a light.

During the summer thrushes get up before 3 o'clock in the morning and don't go to bed until after 9 o'clock at night. So they work nearly nineteen hours.

The Telea polyphemus, the best known species of American silkworm, feeds readily on the leaves of the oak, maple, mulberry, willow, elm and several other trees.

The value of haddock landed on English coasts is usually $4,000,000 greater than that of herrings and constitutes one-third of the value of all the fish annually taken.

The big gray kangaroo of Australia measures about seven feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail. He can run faster than a horse and clear thirty feet at a jump.

In the stomach of a ten pound pike taken from Loch Gawe, Scotland, recently was found a full grown rat, quite intact, except that the head and neck were slightly cut, presumably by the pike's teeth.

Swiss Cure For Cold In the Head.

Camphor is much used as a remedy in the beginning of a cold in the head. Those of our readers who have faith in its virtues will probably be interested in what is said to be the Swiss method of applying it. The method certainly appears simple and efficacious: Half fill a jug with boiling water, and into that put a teaspoonful of well powdered camphor. Fashion out of writing paper a funnel, with which cap the top of the jug. The camphorated steam should be inhaled through the nose for ten or fifteen minutes, the inhalation being repeated, if required, every four or five hours. If, in spite of its unpleasantness, the inhalation is persisted in, it is said that three repetitions will always effect a cure, however severe the "cold in the head" may be.

Superstition Among Thieves.

The thief born and bred in the slums is always superstitious and cowardly. He believes in the power of witches, omens and the protecting properties of amulets, talismans and charms, and when searched at the police office there are usually found in his pocket or concealed about his person bits of coal, rusty horseshoe nails, lucky stones and rings.

He parts with these articles, on which he relies for safety in the hour of peril, with the greatest reluctance and stipulates with the turnkey to have them returned either to himself or friends.

A Long Felt Want.

An American once went to Windsor castle and insisted upon seeing Queen Victoria. He was told that it was quite impossible, as an audience with the queen could be had only by appointment. Still he persisted, and then they told him flatfooted that before seeing the queen he must state the object of his visit. He said he wanted to show her a new piece of furniture, a throne bed—a perfect throne by day and a perfect bed by night.

ASTHMA CURE FREE

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. Wells, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I can not tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-sized bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler,
Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel.

New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

DRS. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your window on 130th street New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully, O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

Feb. 5, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and doing business every day. This testimony you can make use of as you see fit.

S. RAPHAEL,
67 East 129th St., New York City,
Home address, 235 Rivington Street.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., New York City.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MAKING NEWS.

How Arthur Brisbane Once Scored a Big Beat For His Paper.

"The layman who is unacquainted with newspaper methods may be interested in knowing just how one goes about making a piece of news," says Allen Sangree in Ainslee's Magazine. "The best illustration of this, perhaps, is Arthur Brisbane's arrangement for John L. Sullivan to box before the Prince of Wales. At this time Mr. Brisbane was London correspondent for the New York Sun. It should be understood that the competition among the London representatives is just as keen as though they were serving their separate papers on Park row, and, though living in an atmosphere of less aggressive journalism, they never for a moment forget their American education. In this matter Mr. Brisbane was actuated by no other motive than to triumph over his rivals with a legitimate beat, and he found the great American bruiser but too glad to second the idea on the percentage of free advertisement. The Sun man worked quietly, quickly and so successfully that the night for the performance came without any one knowing of it excepting the Prince, his friends and the members of the fashionable club that sheltered the twelve foot ring.

"At the moment when the referee stepped out to announce the fighters the prince's equerry discovered that there was present an untitled person, and, what was more deplorable, a newspaper man. As the result of this discovery Mr. Brisbane was ordered to leave the club instantly.

"'But,' he objected, 'I am responsible for the whole thing. You are not going to put me out?'

"The equerry would not hear him, and Mr. Brisbane, desperate and angry, played his last card. 'Well, John,' he said, turning to where the champion stood toying with one huge pickled paw, 'I've got to go. What'll you do?'

"'That's what I'll do,' replied the champion of the world, picking up his coat and glaring savagely at the equerry. 'If that young feller goes, then I'll go, understan'?' And the audience was dismayed to see the fighter and reporter abandon the ringside. It would not do, however, to disappoint his royal highness so disgracefully, and the equerry and Mr. Brisbane finally compromised by the latter promising to write the account only for the American press. The Sun of course had a great beat next day, and every newspaper in America and England quoted the anecdote of John L. Sullivan's reception by Albert Edward.

"Mr. Sullivan's speech at that period had extreme limitations, and when introduced to a distinguished person he invariably used the same set phrase. To the Prince of Wales, after shaking hands, he observed with dignity and cheerfulness: 'Prince, I'm glad to meet you. I've often heard of you.'"

ASSESSMENT ACT AND PROVINCIAL REVENUE TAX.

COMOX DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all taxes levied under the Assessment Act, are now due for the year 1901. All the above named taxes collectible within the Comox District are payable at my office, at the Court House Cumberland. Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz:—

If paid on or before June 30th, 1901:—

Three-fifths of one per cent. on real property.

Two and one-half per cent. on assessed value of wild land.

One-half of one per cent. on personal property.

Upon such excess of income—

CLASS A.—On one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one per cent. up to five thousand dollars, and two per cent. on the remainder:

CLASS B.—On ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent. up to ten thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent. on the remainder:

CLASS C.—On twenty thousand dollars, and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, two and one half per cent. up to twenty thousand dollars, and three per cent. on the remainder:

CLASS D.—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three per cent. up to forty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent. on the remainder.

If paid on or after 1st July, 1901:—

Four fifths of one per cent. on real property.

Three per cent. on the assessed value of wild land.

Three-quarters of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars, in accordance with the following classifications; upon such excess the rates shall be, namely:—

CLASS A.—On one thousand dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent. up to five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent. on the remainder:

CLASS B.—On ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two per cent. up to ten thousand dollars, and three per cent. on the remainder:

CLASS C.—On twenty thousand dollars, and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, three per cent. up to twenty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent. on the remainder:

CLASS D.—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three and one-half per cent. up to forty thousand dollars, and four per cent on the remainder.

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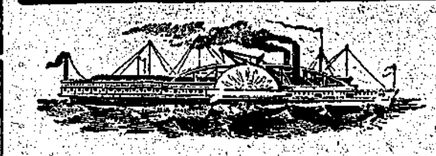

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Leaves Nanaimo Friday, 2 p.m., for Victoria, calling at Gabriola, Fernwood, Ganges, Fulford and North Saanich.

Leaves Victoria Saturday, 7 a.m., for Island Ports, calling at North Saanich, Cowichan, Musgraves, Burgoyne Maple Bay, Vesuvius, Chemainus, Kuper, Thetis, Fernwood, Ganges, Fulford and Victoria, when freight or passengers offer.

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W. B. ANDERSON, - - - - EDITOR

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While we do not hold ourselves responsible for the utterances of correspondents, we reserve the right of declining to insert communications unnecessarily personal.

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TIME TABLE EFFECTIVE NOV. 19TH, 1898

VICTORIA TO WELLINGTON.

No. 2 daily. A.M		No. Sa P.M	
De 9:00	Victoria	De.	4:25
" 9:28	Goldstream	"	4:53
" 10:9	Koenigs	"	5.34
" 10:48	Duncans	"	6:15
P.M.		P.M.	
" 12:14	Nanaimo	"	7:11
A. 12:3	Wellington	Ar.	7:55

WELLINGTON TO VICTORIA.

No. 1 Daily. A.M.		No. 3 Saturday. A.M.	
De. 8:05	Wellington	De.	4:25
" 8:26	Nanaimo	"	4:39
" 9:52	Duncans	"	6:05
" 10:37	Koenig's	"	6:46
" 11:18	Goldstream	"	7:32
Ar. 11:45	Victoria	Ar. 8:00 P.M.	

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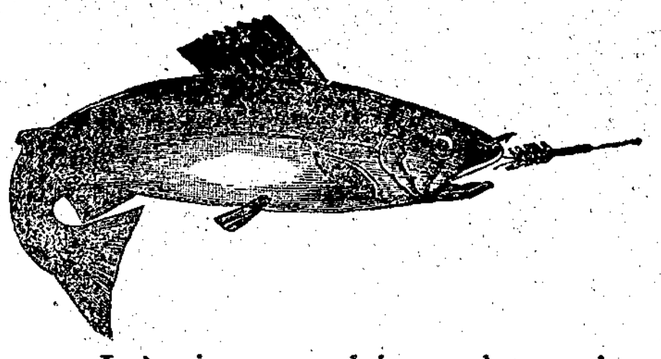

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"LEZE MAJESTY" PROSECUTIONS ARE GROWING LESS FREQUENT.

Wilhelm Has Broadened—Some Reasons for the Change Noticed in the Last Few Years—Styles of Wearing the Moustache in Germany Said to Have Sprung From Kaiser's Example.

All the gallants of Germany, especially those of military predilections, are said to have had a difficult time in following where the Kaiser led the way of moustache growing. The vagrant moustache is forcibly confined to the place wanted by means of strong unguents, and after the ordeal is over the cultivation continue night and day or the hairs will go back to their natural position. So much of the time and the attention of the masculine gender in Germany is devoted to this important duty that one soon ceases to notice when a man in a street car or in a cafe, or on a bench in the park, takes a pair of tiny hair brushes out of his pocket and proceeds to discipline his moustache. Not only are brushes made for this purpose, with uncommonly stiff bristles, but a variety of other appliances are offered for sale by barbers, druggists and in the shops where perfumery and toilet articles are sold. Several ingenious devices are to be worn while sleeping. One of them looks like a gag, another resembles a miniature hammock—a strip of network with rubber bands at either end which are to be attached to the ears. Other arrangements suggest the face armour of a football player. The result is startling in some cases, but one becomes accustomed to almost anything.

GERMAN MOUSTACHES.

The accompanying illustrations will convey an idea of the variety of moustaches to be seen upon the streets of Berlin, and some of them appeared in the paper which was suppressed by the police. But that act was no more silly than some of the other arrests for leze majesty. Early in the reign of the present emperor a respectable girl of 19 at Breslau was sent to jail for merely criticising a picture of the Kaiser which was exposed on an advertisement in a shop window. At Cologne a girl of 17, of excellent character, was imprisoned for six months because she tore to pieces a portrait of the Kaiser which had formerly been tacked to the wall of her own room. Herr Trojan, editor of Kladderadatsch, a comic paper, served a long sentence for publishing a cartoon representing Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great, Leonidas and other warriors of ancient history reading a speech delivered by the Emperor in which his majesty said that no man could be a soldier unless he was a good Christian.

The story is told about the arrest of two men in a cafe who were overheard to declare that the emperor was a fool and a jackass. When arraigned in court they declared that they referred to the emperor of China and had so informed the policeman who arrested them, but the latter took the ground that such epithets were not likely to be applied to any but Emperor William II. of Germany. The humorous side of the explanation struck several incautious editors, so that not less than a dozen persons were convicted of leze majesty in connection with that one affair.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A certain German-American, from Chicago, while excited with wine in one of the Berlin cafes expressed with great freedom his opinion of the German Government and Emperor William. His remarks were overheard by two officials sitting at an adjoining table, who filed a formal complaint to the police. The American ambassador succeeded in securing the release of the culprit with great difficulty, but was required to give an assurance that he would leave Germany at once.

A gentleman who has kept track of the newspaper accounts of prosecutions and the official returns of convictions published in the regular reports of the judiciary, has a record of 9,105 sentences of imprisonment since William II. ascended the throne in 1889. They average three months each, and represent a total of 2,242 years of imprisonment. Among those convicted were seven children under 10 years of age, eighteen between 10 and 15, forty-eight between 15 and 18, and 183 between 18 and 21. In all 256 boys under 21 years of age sent to jail during a period of eleven years for having shown disrespect to their sovereign. When the emperor did anything particularly sensational there was formerly an epidemic of prosecutions for leze majesty, and the jails would be filled with editors, cartoonists and others who made sport of him. When he published his famous war song more than 100 musicians and others were punished for unfavorable criticisms, but such things no longer occur. It is only serious demonstrations of discontent or hostility that receive the attention of the courts.

MORE GERMAN MOUSTACHES.

Notwithstanding the severity of the law and the widespread disaffection with the Government, no attempt has ever been made to assassinate William II., although two assaults have been made upon his sacred person within a year, and his grandfather several times narrowly escaped with his life and was twice wounded by assassins.

AN AWFUL EXPERIENCE.

Dragged More Than a Mile Through the Waves of the Sea.

Many a good ship has been wrecked and hundreds of brave sailors have lost their lives on the treacherous sands of the Cape Cod portion of the Massachusetts coast. This was the fate the other day of the British schooner John S. Parker of St. John, N.B., loaded with lumber, which went aground on a bar in Barnstable Bay more than a mile from shore. Captain Charles of the Orleans life saving station was made aware of the wreck by a torch burned on the doomed vessel. The sea was so wild that no boat could live in it, and it was necessary to fire out the life lines to the schooner from a mortar. The six men comprising the crew were then drawn ashore through seething billows a distance of more than a mile. Captain Charles and his crew of life savers dragged the life saving apparatus two miles to a point where the vessel could be seen, and at the first trial the line sent out from the mortar fell over the schooner, and after it had been made fast the breeches buoy was sent away. It reached the schooner all right, but the sea was running so fiercely and the northeast wind bore down so heavily that the men of the station could not pull the buoy with its human freight to the shore. Finally a horse was hitched to the line, and the first sailor was landed, and the others were rescued in the same way.

DRAGGED THROUGH THE WAVES.

Had Been There Herself.

"Seems to me that the rising generation is rising pretty fast," said the bachelor, who expects soon to become a Benedict, after his friends had given him up as hopeless. "I was out walking with my intended the other day, and her small niece, a girl not over seven years of age, accompanied us. Naturally the conversation, owing to the near approach of our wedding day, took a turn that was interesting to two of us, but not to the third.

"Finally I turned to the young lady who is soon to be my bride and said, with a smile:

"'I suppose all this talk is over the little one's head?'

"Before she could reply the nose of the 'little one' went up several degrees, and she answered icily, her words falling like so many hailstones on a tin roof:

"'Oh, don't mind me. I know what it is. I've been in love myself!'

"It was several minutes before I succeeded in catching my breath."

FISHING ON THE ICE.

CANADIAN ANGLERS NEED NOT PUT TACKLE BY FOR WINTER.

Some Big Ones May Be Obtained in the Northern Lakes of the Dominion—Directions as to How to Go About Fishing on the Ice, With Some Hints as to What One May Get.

Canadian anglers need not lay up their fishing tackle at the approach of winter. Those who care for the sport can do a good deal of fishing, even in the heart of the Canadian winter, and can get some large fish, too.

Fishing through the ice is attended with very much less discomfort than a stranger to the sport would imagine. There is probably no more health inspiring recreation known than the long tramps on snow shoes, through the woods and over the frozen surface of the lakes, in which the Canadian hunters and winter fishermen indulge, when several feet of snow covers the face of the country.

Brook or speckled trout are among the few fishes that may not be caught through the ice, but this is not very much of a deprivation after all. Few of them would be taken if they were fished for, since they do not take bait well in the winter.

Both the big lakers, or great trout, and the dore, or pike-perch, are caught in large numbers through the ice in Canadian waters. The latter are called dore by the French-Canadians, because of their golden tints. They attain a weight of sixteen or twenty pounds in some of the northern lakes of the Dominion, and have been taken up to this weight in Lake Kiskissink, on the preserve of the Metabetchouan Fish and Game Club, in the Lake St. John country.

In the summer season these fish frequently rise to the angler's trout flies in the cool waters of far northern lakes, and put up a lively fight. Their flesh is esteemed, as much for its firm, yet delicate flavor, as for its beautiful whiteness.

In some localities a large number of holes are cut in the ice over the banks or bars where the fish are known to lie. The hook is baited with a live minnow. A comparatively heavy sinker is used, for the fish lie very near the bottom in the still waters of the lakes.

Sometimes the lines are left over night, in which case almost all of them will be found to have hooked a fish by morning. For fishing in the daytime, a very simple device is used to signalize a bite.

A piece of lath, about two feet long, with a hole in it, a little nearer one end than the other, is used. Through this hole in the lath is loosely run a crossbar, which is laid across the hole in the ice. To the short end of the lath the line is attached.

The moment the bait is seized by the fish, the other end of the lath flies upright, and remains so as long as the fish pulls, thus notifying the fisherman to secure his prize. When there are some fifty to a hundred lines, and the fish are biting freely, it is exciting enough sport to rush from one quivering signal to another, for, perhaps, there are four or six in the air at the same time.

Another plan for taking these fish in winter is resorted to by the Indians in parts of the Great Lake region. This is the method of spearing through the ice from under a tepee or temporary shanty, erected over the hole in the ice.

A decoy minnow is kept in motion in the water until the fish is enticed into sight, immediately under the opening cut in the ice. Then the cruel Indian weapon descends and fastens itself in the flesh of the writhing dore.

When live minnows cannot be obtained, pieces of ouitouche, as the French-Canadians call the chub, and even small lumps of pork furnish good bait for the pike-perch, which at times does not object to make a meal of the young of its own species.

Salvelinus namaycush, or the great lake trout, which is one of the largest fish taken through the ice by Canadian anglers, grows to an enormous size in northern waters. One was sent to Ottawa a few years ago, from Lake Ontario, which weighed 53 pounds. It is found equally as large in Lake St. John, Tschotagama, Mistassin, and nearly all the large lakes of the Labrador peninsula.

By French-Canadians it is known both as the touladi and the queue fourchec, or forked tail trout. The Montagnais Indians know it as kokomesh, while its scientific name of namaycush comes from the name applied to it by the Nepigon Indians.

It is almost invariably captured in deep, cool water, and in fact, can survive in no other in the hot summer months. Even in winter it is found in the deepest waters of large lakes. In the region of the Great Lakes of the St. Lawrence system, it is generally known as the Mackinaw trout. Though a true trout, Roosevelt does not include the namaycush among the game fish of the north.

The excellence of its flesh and the large size attained by it, make it much sought for by anglers, when no fly fishing is to be had, and by lumbermen, Indians and others in the woods as an article of food. The lake trout are not exactly as free biters as the pike-perch, but they grow very much larger. Those taken by the Nascapee Indians through the ice often exceed 60 pounds in weight, and are eagerly sought for when the deer are scarce.

Sometimes in Northern Labrador, it is necessary to cut holes for fishing through five or six feet of ice, which is by no means an easy undertaking. These Indians cannot, like the Ojibways of Rainy Lake, rely on the free biting and voracious dore or wall-eyed pike. The Ojibways plant five or six sticks in the ice, round a hold which they are careful to keep open with their hatchets. A squaw, even on the coldest winter morning, will throw her blanket and her, hurry to the hole in the ice, cast her blanket over the sticks, crouch beneath it, and begin to fish, probably catching half a dozen pike-perch in half an hour.

The hooks with which the Nascapee Indians catch the big lake trout in the far north are of peculiar construction, being often formed of wood and bone, or wood and copper, or altogether from the bones of the deer, and consist of two distinct pieces, about four inches long, tied together in the middle, which, when the fish bites, and the fisherman strikes, separate and stretch across the jaws of the huge trout. There is an alleged record of one of these fish having been caught by a Hudson Bay agent named Mackenzie, which weighed 80 pounds.

For a short time in January the people of Quebec and the dwellers by other parts of the St. Lawrence enjoy fishing through the ice without the trouble of traveling away inland to the frozen lakes of the far north country. On the estuary of the St. Charles and on the battures of ice that extend out from the shores of the St. Lawrence in so many places, comfortable cabannes or huts are erected over holes cut in the ice for the convenience of both men and women anglers, and are supplied with every possible luxury.

DR. ALGIE.

A Canadian Author Who Is Now in the Very Vigor of Life.

James Algie, M.D., Alton (Wallace Lloyd), author of "Houses of Glass" and "Bergen Worth," was born in the little village of Ayr, Ont., in 1857, and is, therefore, in the vigor and meridian of life, says The Dufferin Post. He is of Scotch parentage. He received his elementary education at Ayr, and consequently attended the high schools of St. Catharines and Dundas. In 1878 he received the degree of M.D., from the Toronto University, and immediately began the practice of medicine at Port Elgin, where he remained a year. He also practised for six months at Claude with the late Dr. Robinson of Brampton, the representative of Cardwell in the Ontario Assembly from 1879 to 1883. Twenty years ago Dr. Algie removed to Alton, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is reputed to be a gentleman of considerable wealth. He stands high in his profession, being considered one of the best surgeons and physicians in this part of Ontario. In 1880 Dr. Algie married Miss Rachel Jago of Rockwood, and the fruit of the union is a son and three daughters. The son's name is Wallace Lloyd, and herein we have the key to the doctor's choice of a nom de plume.

Dr. Algie first appeared as an author about three years ago, when "Houses of Glass" was published, and received very favorable notices from the keenest and ablest critics. His latest work of fiction is "Bergen Worth," which appears to have made a distinct hit in England, and is likely to be even more favorably received in this country. In private life and conversation Dr. Algie is all that a perusal of his writings would lead one to infer—bright, piquant and interesting. In entering the literary arena, where there are so many struggling for fame and fortune, he has had the courage of a man of dash and true ambition, and The Post hopes that he will eventually secure a permanent place amid the galaxy of the rare immortals.

The World Grows Better.

"A London (Ontario) minister ventures the opinion that the world religiously is not any better than it was nineteen centuries ago. He thinks it worse off than when Christ was on earth. This is not saying much for the work of the Church. He should leave to to some one else to call that work a failure." —Kingston paper.

By the light of history one is justified in saying that if any humane man of the present day were to find himself in a state of civilization similar to that of the time of Christ, it would be to that man almost a hell—a place of such slavery, brutality, superstition and injustice as would be torture to anyone whose thoughts and habits are framed by modern Christian standards. Anyone who thinks that the world is not better off religiously and every other way than it was nineteen hundred years ago, or nine hundred, or a hundred, or a generation ago, speaks in more or less ignorance of what is in black and white in every library which contains but a few dozen books of history or biography.—Ottawa Journal.

Canada, My Home.

Mr. Grant Balfour, author of "The Mother of St. Nicholas" and other poems, has published a patriotic tribute to Canada, entitled "Canada, My Home," which is full of lofty sentiment, and in his best style as to rhythm and measure. There are 14 stanzas, in which descriptiveness and sentiment are happily combined. The concluding verses will give an idea of the whole poem, which is attractively printed on good paper, and presented in pamphlet form, with buff cover, a gilt maple leaf adorning the outside:

Will thy fair feet depart from right?
Wilt thou immerge in starless night,
And lose the path divine?
No, no! My country, thou shalt see
The morning star of destiny,
In purer splendor shine.

No land illumed by yonder sun
Can more inspiring be than one
Where my fair visions roam
O'er prairies wide, o'er mountains grand—
My love is thine, thou lavish land,
Dear Canada, my home.

The Latest Floral Wonder.

The newest floral wonder is the "Shasta daisy," originated by a flower grower of California. It measures a foot in circumference, and, when one was exhibited recently in a florist's window in San Francisco, people literally flocked to see it.

LILLIAN NORDICA.

The Only Prima Donna Who Sings a Negro Melody.

Some of the newspapers are making a sensation out of the fact that Lillian Nordica, whose real name is Lillian Norton, sings a "coon" song occasionally. The great soprano gave her Toronto audience one last week as an encore, a lullaby, which was very pretty, and no one was horrified. A boom in coon songs will naturally follow.

LILLIAN NORDICA.

Tall Hats Are Unhealthy.

The controversy as to the wearing of the tall silk hat waxes warm. Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower adds his views in a long article in the London Tattler. "First," he says, "I believe that headgear to be unhealthy. It is bad for the outside and the inside of the head. Baldness, which is so universal in what are called the upper classes, in contrast to the hair-covered scalp of the poorer, is mainly due to the tall hat. As to bad effects on the brain, there is the high authority of Dr. Forbes Winslow, who says that the wearing of the tall hat is partly the reason for insanity, which is on the increase."

THE DRUDGERY OF LIFE.

Pretty Evenly Ladled Out to Working Man or Wedded Wife.

I have lived a good long time in the world. I have made acquaintances by the hundred; friends—not so many. Looking back upon all the people that I have known I can safely say that the number of unhappy marriages I have personally witnessed has been very small indeed, said the late Sir Walter Besant. By far the larger number of wives have accepted cheerfully the position of housekeeper and matron. They have kept house for the husbands and children whose happiness is their own.

Many of them have kept house with the earnest intention of making a house beautiful, which became a continual feast for themselves; many of them have brought art into every part of the daily life, which has been a continual feast for themselves as well as the other members of the house; for all these matrons the daily work has been a daily delight. Then, as for drudgery and monotony, is there none in a man's work?

Think of the monotony and drudgery of a city clergyman's life, when every day he has to tramp around the ungrateful slums. Think of the monotony and drudgery of the doctor going his daily rounds. Think of the monotony and drudgery of the solicitor, always drawing up endless documents in the hideous legal jargon. No. The monotony of life, I am quite sure, is pretty evenly ladled out to working man and wedded wife.

What I have said over and over again and do most stoutly maintain is the very simple copybook maxim that without love marriage must be intolerable; but, given love as an essential, then the woman who yields to the promptings of her heart and accepts the burdens—light or heavy—of marriage leads the happiest life.

In Future.

"You are nearly an hour late, dear."

"Yes. The airship broke down, and I had to fly home."—Life.

Heartless Brute.

Henry Peck (to burglar)—Say, old man, could you come around about this time every night and put that gag on her long enough for me to get to sleep?—Chicago News.

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS

CUMBERLAND, B.C.

A Judicial Refort.

Sir William Meredith, chief justice of Ontario, Canada, was formerly a very prominent politician as well as a famous lawyer. He was especially noted for his success as prosecuting attorney, and few criminals escaped conviction when he addressed the jury.

During one of his political campaigns he was speaking at a meeting in the city of London, his native town. The audience was turbulent and he was frequently interrupted. Finally a voice from the gallery cut into one of his finer flights with a sarcastic "Oh, go and get your hair cut!"

Sir William, who wore his hair somewhat longer than is usual, was stopped by a burst of laughter. But as soon as he was able to make himself heard he turned the laugh and won the audience by this reply: "My friend, if I'm not mistaken, I've had your hair cut before (hisses)."

This May Be True.

He—I wonder why so many little women marry tall men?

She—Oh, I suppose it's because a woman likes to have a husband that she can pretend to look up to.—Chicago News.

Only a man with a good umbrella is able to appreciate the silver lining of some dark clouds.

COLIC AND KIDNEY DIFFICULTY—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J. P., Lafargville, N. Y., writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kidney Difficulty, and find Parmelee's Pills afford me great relief, while all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have ever used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body.

Most men want to do better, but they are seldom able to decide where to begin.

Monkey Brand Soap is a cleaner and polisher combined, but won't wash clothes.

Courtship is a game in which a girl plays her heart against a man's diamond.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

It's a waste of time to repeat hair-raising stories to a bald-headed man.

Messrs C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflamination.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

An ignorant man is a merciless critic.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The average woman speaks her mind, but she changes her mind so often that it keeps her tongue working overtime.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE

	LV	AR
Mixed Ste. Marie, Owen Sound, Toronto and East via Lakes, Monday, Thursday and Saturday	16.00	
Tues., Fri., and Sun		10.15
Montreal, Toronto, New York and East, via all rail, daily	16.00	10.15
Rat Portage and intermediate points daily	8.00	18.30
Molson, Lac du Bonnet and intermediate points, Thurs. only	7.30	18.30
Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Calgary, Nelson and all Kootenay and all coast points, daily	16.30	14.20
Portage la Prairie, Brandon and intermediate points daily except Sunday	7.30	22.30
Gladstone, Neepawa, Minnedosa and intermediate points, daily except Sunday	7.30	22.30
Shoal Lake, Yorkton and intermediate points, Mon., Wed., and Fri.	7.30	
Tues., Thurs., and Sat.		22.30
Rapid City, Hamiota, Miniota, Tuesday, Thur. and Sat	7.30	
Mon., Wed., and Fri.		22.30
Morden, Deloraine and intermediate points daily except Sunday	8.20	15.45
Napinka, Alameda and intermediate points, daily except Sunday via Brandon	7.30	
Tues., Thur., and Sat.		22.30
Glenboro, Souris and intermediate points, daily except Sunday	9.05	15.15
Pipestone, Boston, Arcola and intermediate points, Mon., Wed., and Fri. via Brandon	7.30	
Tues., Thur., and Sat. via Brandon		22.30
Frobyshire, Hirsch, Bienfait, Estevan, Tues., Thurs., Sat., via Brandon	7.30	
Tues., Thur., Sat., via Brandon		14.30
Gretna, St. Paul, Chicago, daily	11.10	13.35
West Selkirk, Mon., Wed. and Fri.	18.30	
Tues., Thurs., and Sat.		10.00
Stonewall, Teulon, Tues., Thur., Sat.	12.20	13.30
Emerson, Mon., Wed., and Fri	7.50	17.10

J. Y. LEONARD, Gen. Supt. C. E. McPHERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt.

If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

SHILOH cures Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Guaranteed.

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

WAVES OF WATER.

Slow rivers flow at the rate of three to seven miles an hour.

The amount of water flowing out of the Nile is sixteen times that of the Thames.

The English channel is nowhere more than 900 feet deep. The Irish sea is 2,130 feet deep.

The largest gulf in the world is the gulf of Mexico—800,000 square miles—almost twice as big as the bay of Bengal.

The Parana of Brazil and Argentina is 2,200 miles in length and after the Amazon is the largest river in South America.

The shallowest of all seas are the Baltic and the Adriatic, which average only forty-three and forty-five yards' depth respectively.

Askal Chin, in Tibet, is the lake which lies at a greater height than any other in the world. Its level is 16,000 feet. The lowest is the Dead sea—1,200 feet below sea level.

Fainting.

The direct cause of fainting is a diminished circulation of blood through the brain. To revive a person who has fainted it is necessary, therefore, to alter this condition as quickly as possible. In order to do this the individual should be laid quite flat, the head on a level with the body, so that the feebly acting heart will not have to propel the blood upward. The neck and chest should be exposed, fresh air admitted freely, water sprinkled on the face and stimulating vapors, such as ammonia, held at intervals to the nostrils. When there is difficulty in restoring animation, friction over the region of the heart with the hand or a rough cloth should be applied vigorously.

RESTLESS LITTLE ONES.

Peevishness and Sleeplessness a Sure Sign That Baby is Unwell.

When babies are restless, cross, or peevish it is the surest possible sign of illness. Well babies sleep soundly and are cheerful and playful when awake. When baby is cross too many mothers give so-called "soothing" medicines, which contain opiates that deaden but do not remove the trouble. What is wanted is a medicine that will go right to the root of the trouble and make baby sleep well, eat well and be cheerful in a natural way. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets, which are sold under an absolute guarantee that they contain neither opiates nor other harmful drugs. All mothers who have used them for their little ones speak of them in terms of warmest praise. Mrs. Albert Young, Stratford, says: "My baby, who is now five months old, has always been very cross and peevish. She was very constipated and sleepless. She was a thin, delicate looking child, and cried nearly all the time. I did not know what to do with her. I tried several medicines, but they did her no good. A friend who had used Baby's Own Tablets advised me to try them. I did so, and since using them baby has been quite well, her bowels are regular, and she has grown plump and good natured. I am delighted with the Tablets and keep them on hand all the time, and whenever baby gets cross and feverish I give her a tablet and she is all right."

These Tablets are the best medicine in the world for simple fevers, colic, diarrhoea, all stomach troubles, constipation and other minor ailments of little ones. They are for children of all ages, and dissolved in water, or crushed to a powder may be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Mothers who once try them will never afterwards use any other medicine for their little ones. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wrinkles tell the story of age to those who are able to read between the lines.

Exemplifying an Adage.

"Yes," said the old conductor, "I have followed the railroad about all my life. I wasn't exactly born on a train, but I was married on one at the rate of forty-five miles an hour."

"That was a good deal like marrying in haste."

"It was. And we got tired of each other while we were making the return trip on a freight train."

"That was a good deal like repenting at leisure."

Grow Handsome.

Would you like to be truly beautiful? Thoreau says: "We are all sculptors and painters, and our material is our own flesh and blood and bones. Any nobleness begins at once to refine a man's features and any meanness or sensuality to imbrute them." So there, now, you sour visaged, plain faced people, go along about your business and grow handsome.—National Magazine.

Says Uncle Eben.

"If you ain't got nuffin wuf saying," said Uncle Eben, "keep pulliekly still an' let folks 'magine you has so much on yoh mind dat you ain't got time to talk."—Washington Star.

COULDN'T WALK FOR YEARS.

AN ARNPRIOR MAN IS THANKFUL THAT NOW HE IS ABLE TO WORK.

Often Found Himself Unable to Lie Down Without the Greatest Pain—Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Arnprior, Ont., Feb. 3.—(Special)—A very remarkable cure of Backache and Kidney Trouble has just been brought to notice at Basin Depot, near here.

Mr. J. H. Martin suffered for over eighteen years with Lame Back so that he actually couldn't walk or lie down without enduring the most dreadful pain. He tried many medicines without getting relief, and was very much discouraged.

Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to him and he commenced a treatment, and improved very fast from the first. As the treatment continued the improvement increased until he was able to go about his work as well as ever.

The theory so often advanced that the kidneys are the most important organs of the body and that a large percentage of the sickness and pain which humanity suffers is due to imperfect Kidney action seems to be amply proven in this particular case, for as soon as Dodd's Kidney Pills regulated and restored the natural action of the kidneys all Mr. Martin's troubles left him at once.

Many remarkable cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills have been published, but certainly none as wonderful as that of Mr. Martin.

He has written a long letter giving the facts of his case, and his announcement that he was able to work comfortably once more after such a prolonged period of suffering, has started people wondering if there is any case of Lame Back, Rheumatism or other Kidney Trouble that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure.

A Patient's Room.

People who are not disturbed by disorder when well are often disturbed by the least confusion in the arrangement of a room when ill. Everything in the room should be carefully adjusted to the best advantage, for a sick person's fancy is most capricious. Nothing should be allowed to lie around carelessly. The table should not be littered with books and papers. Flowers should be kept no longer than absolutely fresh, says Woman's Life.

Medicine and water glasses should be carefully washed and kept from the sight of the patient. The sight of medicine is not only trying to an invalid, but often nauseating. No food should ever be prepared in the sickroom. If only a small bowl of broth, it should be served as invitingly as possible.

Nor should a bowl of broth or gruel or a cup of tea be carried to the sick person in your hand. Place it on a tray covered with a clean napkin. Bring but a little quantity at a time, for a large quantity is apt to take away the patient's appetite. If possible, always serve too little, reserving a supply until asked for more.

Japanese Caution.

Among the characteristics of the Japanese an American notices their love for children. It is doubtful if any Japanese child ever got a whipping. An American woman who became acquainted with a Japanese matron noticed that she allowed her little children to ramble through the streets at will and one day commented on it.

"Why," said the Japanese lady, "what harm can come of it? Our children never quarrel, and no grown person would harm a child," says The Youth's Companion.

"But," said the American, "the child might get lost."

"That would make no trouble," was the smiling reply. And then she showed how in little children's apparel there was inserted cards containing their name and address and explaining that should they stray any person finding them will first give them a full meal and then bring them home.

W. N. U. No 364.

HARPING

again on our old subject of price. We do not ask you to pay cash for pianos or organs. We have several methods of payment to make it easy for you to own one of the celebrated WILLIAMS PIANOS—tone, action, and finish the best. We have several kinds of organs. We usually have some bargains in slightly used instruments.

Forrester & Hatcher,
Y. M. C. A. BLOCK, - - - - - WINNIPEG

Some people want quality, others price, Sensible people try to get both and do so when they buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Eddy's Parlor Matches

For Sale Everywhere

Try our Parlor Matches. They produce a quick LIGHT without any objectionable fumes.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED, HULL, CANADA.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: he that thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but he who thinks himself the wisest man is generally the greatest fool.

Six Oils.—The most conclusive testimony repeatedly laid before the public in the columns of the daily press, proves that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—an absolutely pure combination of six of the finest remedial oils in existence—remedies rheumatic pain, eradicates affections of the throat and lungs, and cures piles, wounds, sores, lameness, sores, tumors, burns, and injuries of horses and cattle.

The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.—Dr. Johnson.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Man has within him capacities of growth which deserve and will reward intense, unrelaxing toil.—Channing.

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

If the average man isn't born great or is unable to achieve greatness he tries to thrust himself upon it.

The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure, contentment; the greatest possession health; the greatest ease, sleep; and the best medicine, a true friend.

Surmounted obstacles not only teach, but hearten us in our future struggles; for virtue must be learnt, though, unfortunately, some of the vices come as if by inspiration.

A man's character is often shown by what he considers laughable.

The secret of success is constancy of purpose.—Disraeli.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked, do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

When a man tells a woman that he loves her the chances are that he has an axe to grind and wants her to turn the grindstone.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Writing makes an exact man.—Bacon.

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Pills and find them the best medicine for fever and ague I have ever used."

Thomas Hood, the prince of punsters, on being shown a portrait of himself that but faintly resembled him, declared that the artist had perpetrated a false-Hood.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Nothing is more simple than greatness. Indeed, to be simple is to be great.—Emerson.

Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual expeller of Worms.

Every heart has its secret which the world knows not; and oftimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.—Longfellow.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

One ounce of Sunlight Soap is worth more than Two ounces of impure soap.

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar. If your grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

DISAPPEARING WRITING.

The Way a Big Swindle Was Successfully Worked In Paris.

A number of Parisian financiers were recently defrauded of a very considerable sum of money by a swindler who relied for the success of his scheme entirely upon the peculiar properties of iodide of starch. Posing as a man of considerable wealth, whose money was tied up in such a manner that he could not realize without heavy losses and pretending to have the option of some valuable concessions in China, he obtained various large amounts of money in exchange for bills dated to stand for three months.

No one for a moment suspected that there was anything in the least degree shady about the man or his transactions, and when he made it public that he had been successful in selling his Chinese concession at a large profit his creditors felt absolutely certain that he would meet his bills.

To their immense surprise, however, when they came to look through their papers to find the bills they only found bills with blank spaces in the places where the swindler's name should have been and had actually been. They clamored round him for an explanation of the strange affair, but he denied that he had ever given any of them bills and defied them to sue him for repayment of the loans, and the fact that the bills were devoid of the swindler's signature rendered them absolutely worthless.

The matter was put into the hands of the police, who were able to discover that in signing the bills the man had used a solution of iodide of starch, which, when first used for writing, appears much the same as ordinary ink, but completely disappears in the course of a few weeks, and, although traces of the chemical may subsequently be discovered, nothing can make the writing show up again. Finding that his victims had discovered his method, the schemer decamped, despite the fact that the chances of the police obtaining a conviction against him were very remote indeed.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Subscription, $2 a year, in advance.

W. B. Anderson, Editor.

☞ Advertisers who want their ad hanged, should get copy in by 9 a.m. day before issue.

Subscribers failing to receive THE NEWS regularly will confer a favor by notifying the office.

Job Work Strictly C. O. D.
Transient Ads Cash in Advance.

City Lights.

Incoming passengers by Tuesday's train complain much about the total absence of light in the streets upon their arrival. Last week the train got in at 11 p.m. with many passengers, most of these were strangers here, and they had great difficulty in finding the way from the station to the various hotels in town. Surely the Council should see that the town is lighted on train nights until after the arrival of the passengers.

• • •

Farmers' Institute.

Most interesting and instructive addresses were given by Messrs Anderson and Smith at the Institute meetings in Comox and Courtenay. A meeting was called in Cumberland, but owing to the small attendance—mostly of farmers—it was decided to adjourn to Courtenay for the evening. The subject chosen for this place was "Poultry," which should be of interest to many in the town, but we presume that owing to the hour, 2 o'clock, not many could attend owing to their work. It is to be regretted that the visiting gentlemen were not heard on this topic. A full report of the address on the "Dairy Herd," given at Courtenay by Mr Smith, will be given next week.

RAILWAY MEETING.

At a well-attended meeting in the City Hall on 10th inst., the following resolution was unanimously passed and forwarded to Ralph Smith, Esq., M.P., at Ottawa:—

"Whereas, it is of the utmost importance that direct railway communication be had between Nanaimo and Comox, that the rich mineral resources of the district lying between and around these points should be developed and have an outlet, and also give to the farmers of Comox districts a market for their produce as well as to open up for settlement the extensive agricultural lands in the said districts.

"And whereas, the Comox and Cape Scott Railway Company have applied to the Dominion Government for a bonus for a standard gauge railway from Wellington to Comox, and from thence to Cape Scott.

"Be it therefore resolved that this meeting request our member, Mr Ralph Smith, to urge upon the Dominion Government to grant a subsidy to the Comox & Cape Scott Railway Company providing they build a railway of standard gauge from Wellington to Comox and a branch line to Alberni.

Fire at Comox.

A disastrous fire occurred at the farm of Mr S. H. Ford, on the Tsolum River on Wednesday night last, at half-past ten. It was supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp, and had got beyond control before discovered. The residence and contents were totally destroyed. The place was not insured, the policy having expired just two weeks ago.

• • •

We have later been informed that the house was insured to nearly full value, so that Mr Ford will not be so badly injured as was at first thought.

MOORE & CO., are opening up new suits of the celebrated W. E. Sandford & Co.'s make—the finest in town.

MONSOON

Dear Mrs B——, in reply to your inquiry as to which is the best tea to use, I would say that in my opinion it rests between the Blue Ribbon and Monsoon Packet Teas. If you like rich, strong tea, then Blue Ribbon is undoubtedly the best but should your taste be for a delicate and very flavory tea I would advise you to call on C. J. MOORE for a packet of Monsoon. Personally, I drink Blue Ribbon in the morning and Monsoon at 5 o'clock, but then, you know, I am a perfect crank about tea.

Yours truly,
SARAH GRUNDY.

Letter to the Editor.

Mr Editor, Dear Sir,

I notice that the annual meeting of the Union Hospital was called to take place on a Saturday night. I am aware that it has been customary to hold it that night in the week, and am inclined to believe the reason that the meetings are so poorly attended is largely on that account. Having taken such a deep interest in hospital affairs (ever since that blanket deal was put through) I would like to have been there, but the night (so well) chosen precluded the possibility of my, as well as a number of others, being present.

Yours truly,
AN INTERESTED PARTY.

WHARF NOTES.

S.S. Otter, capt. Brown, loaded a cargo of coal for Victoria.

Transfer was in on Saturday for a load of coal and coke.

S.S. Bermuda and scow made two trips this week with coal for the C.P.R., Vancouver.

S.S. Lapwing, capt. Rogers, was in on Friday with a shipment of oats from the Fraser River.

S.S. Georgia of the Dominion fisheries patrol, captain McPherson, called in Friday for bunker coal.

S.S. Dauntless was in on Saturday for bunker coal bound to the northern logging camps for a boom of logs.

S.S. Wellington loaded a cargo of coal for Skagway sailing Thursday afternoon. Captain George went north with her as pilot.

S.S. Nell, captain Noel, was in on Saturday for bunker coal. She was bound north with a cargo of tin and other supplies for the canneries.

S.S. Trader was in for a part cargo of coke for the Irondale smelter The captain reports the smelter turning out about 80 tons of iron daily.

The Government dredge, "Mud Lark," is still at work deepening the water in the harbour. It is expected that this week will finish the work.

Ship Florence, capt. Spicer, arrived from San Francisco in tow of the s.s. Tyee. She will load a cargo of coal for Dutch Harbour, Alaska.

S.S. Danube called in on Thursday for bunker coal. She was bound to B.C ports in place of the s.s. Tees, which is at present laid up for her annual overhaul. Among the passengers we noticed Mr S. A. Spences of Alert Bay, and John Bryden, jr., formerly wharfinger at Union Bay. Mr Bryden was bound Skeena River on a prospecting tour, and had a party of men under him to do development work on some claims already located near Skeena River. There were also a large number of cannerymen on board going north for the season's canning operations.

Misses Cameron and Milligan returned from the Teachers' convention last Tuesday.

His Lordship Bishop Perrin, and Ven. Archdeacon Scriven were amongst the outward bound passengers on Wednesday morning.

Messrs Wilson of the Victoria Colonist, and Peake of the firm of Fraser & Co., hardware merchants, Victoria, visited Cumberland last week.

VIOLIN.

D. THOMSON, TEACHER OF VIOLIN. Music for Dances, &c., supplied at short notice. Orders left with Mr. E. Barrett, at the Big Store, will be promptly attended to.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following Crown lands: commencing at a post on the north shore of Otter Bay, Chatham Point, Vancouver Island, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence along the shore to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

ALBERT FRANCIS YATES.
Nanaimo, B.C.,
Dated the 4th day of April, 1902.
16-4-02 8t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its present session for an Act to incorporate a Company with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate a single or double line of railway, to be operated by steam, electricity or any other mode or power, at and from the City of Victoria in the province of British Columbia, thence North west by the most feasible route to a point at or near Seymour Narrows in the said Province of British Columbia; and with power to construct, establish, maintain and continually operate a railway ferry steamship service for the purpose of transferring for reward passengers and passenger and freight cars from the said point at or near Seymour Narrows in Vancouver's Island to a point on the Mainland of the Province of British Columbia; and with further powers to build, equip, maintain and operate branches of the said railway from any point on the main line thereof to any point in Vancouver Island; and with power to build and operate tramways in connection with the said railway; and with power to build, construct, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railways and branches; and with power to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power, and for all, any and every other purpose mentioned in Sections 80, 81, 82 and 83 of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," and to do everything necessary or incidental to the carrying out of all or any of the objects referred to in the said sections; and with power to exercise all the powers given to the Company by Parts IV and V of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897;" and with power to build, own and maintain saw mills; and to carry on a general express business, and to build, maintain and operate bridges, roads, ways, ferries, wharves, docks, steamboats, steamships, coal bunkers, and other works; and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamship or steamboat and other companies; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the Company and to acquire land bonuses, privileges or other aid from any Government or Municipality, or other persons or bodies corporate, and with power to build wagon roads to be used in the construction of such railway and in advance of same, and to levy and collect tolls from all persons using, and on all freight passing over any of such roads built by the Company, whether before or after the construction of the railway, and with power to sell out its undertaking; and with all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, or privileges as may be necessary or conducive to the above objects, or any of them.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 24th day of March, A.D., 1902.

ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON,
SOLICITORS FOR THE APPLICANTS

2-4-02 6t

NOTICE.

ENGINEERS, Firemen, Machinists and Electricians send for 40 page Pamphlet containing Questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers to obtain Engineers Licenses.—Address, GEO. A. ZELLIR, Publisher, 18 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

MORTGAGE SALE BY TENDER OF PROPERTY IN THE TOWNSITE OF CUMBERLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

UNDER and by Virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, dated the 18th day of July, 1896, between Charles Francis Whitney and The Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Company, there will be offered for Sale by tender to be opened on APRIL 10th, 1902, the following property, namely:—Lot Six in Block Six in the Townsite of Cumberland, as shown on Map 522. All tenders to be by telegram or mailed in sealed envelopes addressed to Macdonell, MacMaster & Geary, No. 51 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Tenders must be received at the above address on or before the 10th day of April, 1902, when same will be opened. The property is situate on the North side of Dunsmuir Avenue, and on the same are said to be two Frame Buildings used as a Printing office and Dwelling-house.

TERMS:—

Ten per cent. of purchase price to be paid when the offer is accepted and the balance within Thirty days thereafter. The property will be sold subject to a reserved bid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MACDONELL, MCMASTER & GEARY, 51 Yonge Street, Toronto

5-3-'02

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It will swell every time sure. ....

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$15, $20 and $25 for Rubber Trimmed.

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