THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

NINTH YEAR. CUMBERLAND, B. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1902.

The BIG STORE

WE expect to show on SATURDAY next the 26th inst., the Latest Novelties in Spring Dry Goods, Ladies Sailor Hats, etc., etc.

SIMON LEISER

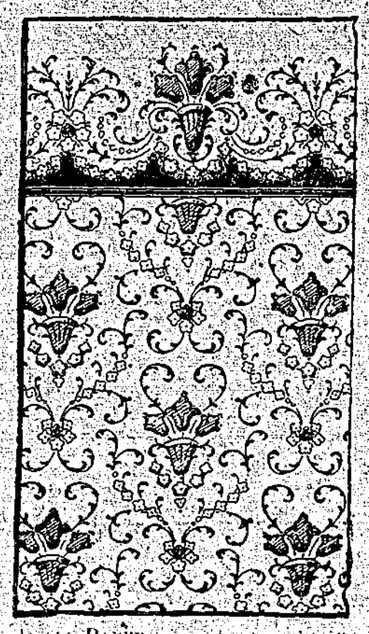
Nicholles & Renouf, Ld.

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 prices and particulars. P. O. Drawer 563.



WALL-PAPER - - 15c. to $2 50 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 Aeolian, The Vocalion Organ, "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

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See Moore Bros. spring suits.

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S.S. Tees called in for bunker coal on Wednesday being bound for northern B.C. ports. She had a very heavy freight, principally cannery supplies, and a large number of passengers. Among the passengers we noticed Mr John Bryden, snr., Victoria, who was going north to look after his mining interests near Skeena River; Mr Cunningham of Port Essington was also one of the passengers.

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.

The Dairy Herd.

The address by Hon. Mr Smith of Minnesota, at Courtenay on the 16th inst., was on the breeding, selection and care of the dairy herd, than which, no subject of more vital interest to the farmers of our grand dairying Valley of Comox. The speaker proved himself, by his remarks, to be thoroughly conversant with his subject. In speaking of the dairy cow giving an exuberance of milk, he spoke of this as being "an artificial state of the animal, brought about by judicious breeding, careful selection, and good feeding. A cow giving, under normal conditions, 2500 to 3000 lbs. of milk for the milking period—enough, but not much more than enough to raise her calf, can be induced to give from 6 to 10,000 lbs. for the same period by hand milking and artifical care. All milk over 3000 lbs. is an artifical product." Four points were emphasized to bring about this condition of excellency—1st, selection; 2nd, feed; 3rd, care; 4th, breed. These four points are necessary to bring a herd to perfection. Poor judgment in breeding gives the diaryman a poor herd, no matter how careful he has selected. For instance, he knew a man who began with shorthorns. He introduced a grade Jersey bull among them, then a grade Hereford, and although the animals introduced were in themselves good animals, the crosses resulting were neither good beef nor good dairy cattle. Careless indifferent breeding will kill other good points. This man sacrificed his herd because he did not select properly as to breeding crosses. In selecting a cow for good dairying qualities pick one with a large mouth and muzzle, a large bright eye, and a thin delicate neck. Let her be thin on the point of the shoulders, not flat—a cow that is padded flat on the shoulder is apt to be a poor milker. I never yet saw a cow that had too much space between her fore legs, but plenty that had too little. Occasionally you will get these last which are good milkers,

(CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE)

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

W. S. 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 License.—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

MAGNET CASH STORE

Garden Tools,
Field Tools,
Brass Syringes,
Spray Pumps,
Flower Pots,
Hanging Baskets,
&c., &c.

Dunsmuir Avenue, Cumberland, B.C.

A. H. PEAGEY, Druggist & Stationer.

FOR THAT COUGH, TRY

WINTER'S INSTANT COUGH CURE,

IT'S A GOOD ONE, AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

We are selling our TOILET SOAPS AT COST to make room. Finest GLYCERINE and CASTILE SOAPS AWAY DOWN.

STORE OPEN Sundays from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Dunsmuir Ave., Cumberland, B.C.

To Have Something Swell.

Take a Dry Sponge and pour on it a bucket of water
It will swell every time sure. ....

BUT we are not selling sponges, our line is—

SWELL BUGGIES

of all kinds. We have just received a Car Load of Open and Top Buggies with Steel and Rubber Tires. Expresses of all kinds with Platform, Half-Platform, Duplex and Elliptic or Hog-nose Springs. Brickboards, Carts, Sulkies, etc., all of the most Up to Date Patterns and Finish. Guaranteed for one year by the Makers and ourselves. .. ..

NANAIMO STEAM CARRIAGE WORKS,
3-12-'02 STANLEY CRAIG, Prop.

Hand Made Single
...HARNESS...
$15, $20 and $25 for Rubber Trimmed.

Factory Harness $10, $12 & $18

☞ Repairing Neatly Done while you wait.

W. WILLARD.
s11

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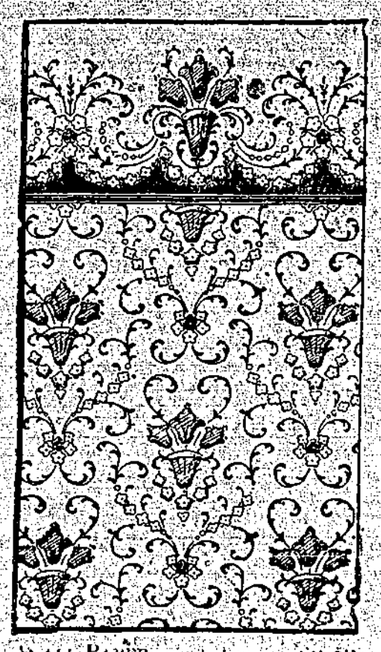

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S.S. Queen Mary is due here Monday for bunker coal. She is one of the largest tramp steamers engaged on the Pacific Coast, and is said to be 450ft. long. She has just discharged a cargo of sugar at Vancouver.

S.S. Wellington arrived from Skagway Saturday, and landed a steel steam launch which she had brought from Skagway consigned to R. W. Dunsmuir, Victoria. She then proceeded to Ladysmith to oad a cargo of coal for San Francisco.

S.S. Tees called in for bunker coal on Wednesday being bound for northern B.C. ports. She had a very heavy freight, principally cannery supplies, and a large number of passengers. Among the passengers we noticed Mr John Bryden, snr., Victoria, who was going north to look after his mining interests near Skeena River; Mr Cunningham of Port Essington was also one of the passengers.

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.

The Dairy Herd.

The address by Hon. Mr Smith of Minnesota, at Courtenay on the 16th inst., was on the breeding, selection and care of the dairy herd, than which, no subject of more vital interest to the farmers of our grand dairying Valley of Comox. The speaker proved himself, by his remarks, to be thoroughly conversant with his subject. In speaking of the dairy cow giving an exuberance of milk, he spoke of this as being "an artificial state of the animal, brought about by judicious breeding, careful selection, and good feeding. A cow giving, under normal conditions, 2500 to 3000 lbs. of milk for the milking period—enough, but not much more than enough to raise her calf, can be induced to give from 6 to 10,000 lbs. for the same period by hand milking and artifical care. All milk over 3000 lbs. is an artifical product. Four points were emphasized to bring about this condition of excellency—1st, selection; 2nd, feed; 3rd, care; 4th, breed. These four points are necessary to bring a herd to perfection. Poor judgment in breeding gives the diaryman a poor herd, no matter how careful he has selected. For instance, he knew a man who began with shorthorns. He introduced a grade Jersey bull among them, then a grade Hereford, and although the animals introduced were in themselves good animals, the crosses resulting were neither good beef nor good dairy cattle. Careless indifferent breeding will kill other good points. This man sacrificed his herd because he did not select properly as to breeding crosses. In selecting a cow for good dairying qualities pick one with a large mouth and muzzle, a large bright eye, and a thin delicate neck. Let her be thin on the point of the shoulders, not flat—a cow that is padded flat on the shoulder is apt to be a poor milker. I never yet saw a cow that had too much space between her fore legs, but plenty that had too little. Occasionally you will get these last which are good milkers,

(CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE)

SPIDER'S CHAPS

BY WOLCOTT LE CLEAR BEARD

A TALE OF THE CATTLE THIEVES OF AGUA CALIENTE.

Copyright, 1900, by W. Le Clear Beard.

There was but one thing to do. I nodded assent, and, followed by Spider, the foreman galloped back to his charge.

Then there were shouts from the men; the cattle moved slowly forward, and, like a great serpent, the herd strung itself across the plain and through the gorge that led to the river, halting for a moment on the flat below.

"Now string 'em out an get 'em to runnin, so's they can't stop their-selves," commanded the foreman. "When you're gettin 'em inter the drink, ride on the down-stream side all you can, so's they can't head that way. Try'n have a little sense, if yer can. Now, then, ready? Let 'er go!"

The waiting cowboys put spurs to their horses and started. After a moment's hesitation the great mass of cattle moved slowly toward the river. The men behind them urged them on with shots and blows and cries. Darting to the head of the herd, Hollis wormed his way in, and with the heavy honda or loop ring of his lariat flogged the leading cattle, patriarchal old bulls that were accustomed to move with deliberation. Determined not be outdone by his enemy, Spider dashed forward and arrived an instant later. The nimble little cow pony slid in among the cattle and was here, there and everywhere in an instant, while his rider whipped, spurred and yelled like a madman.

A sort of clumsy ripple that reminded me of the movement of logs jammed in a river passed along the length of the herd, then the cattle broke into a lumbering gallop. The gallop was much faster than it seemed. First Hollis and then Spider broke through the head of the herd, and, riding diagonally forward, tried to get to one side of the rush. I could see that their horses were going at a rate that they could hardly have bettered if their lives had been depending on their speed.

Hollis was ahead, with Spider immediately behind, and trying to pass him, and, aided by his light weight, Spider succeeded in passing. He reached the outside of the path pursued by the herd, and, wheeling his horse, swooped down on the flank of the body of cattle, still yelling and flogging as he urged it on.

Hollis also had nearly passed out of the danger line when his horse lurched forward and fell, throwing his rider some distance from him, directly in line of the rushing herd that was bearing down upon them. He had stepped into a badger hole. The horse scrambled to his feet and galloped on, but for a moment Hollis, apparently stunned, lay where he had fallen.

No one could do anything to help—there was no time. In another instant Hollis rose unsteadily to his feet. There

Covering the foremost bull of the herd, he fired.

was a bowlder a few feet distant, and he made for it in a limping run. He drew a pistol as he knelt behind the rock, and hurriedly covering the foremost bull of the herd, now terribly close to him, he fired. The bull plunged headlong against the bowlder and lay with his body jammed across it.

The cattle were not quite stampeded. If they had been they would have piled themselves one on top of another over the bowlder and the dead bull that rested against it until, with their combined weight, they would have almost crushed the rock itself. As it was they turned to one side and the other as they reached the impediment, and left a little open space around it, as though the rock were a candle and the space the light it shed.

Another moment and the herd had passed, followed by a cloud of flying dust. This cloud was peopled by cowboys who waved their hands to Hollis as they went by him and shouted words of ironical consolation or counsel. One of the men advised him to engage Spider as a riding teacher. Hollis was not pleased. He made this plain in his replies to the rough jokes that were showered upon him. He was not at all the sort of person that could enjoy a joke when at his own expense.

The herd reached the river and "yellow spray was flung high in the air. Then they slowed and stopped, heaving to and fro. They were prevented from breaking down stream again by the cowboys, who stood ready to foil every such attempt, and try as they might they could not return—but not an inch forward would they stir. The river was rising fast, and more short handed than ever now that Hollis was unhorsed, it was all that we could do to hold them where they were.

Far in the van of the herd stood Hollis' pony, girth deep in the water. Hollis caught sight of him. Retarded by his cowboy boot heels, three inches high, Hollis walked laboriously through the deep, soft sand toward the herd that stood bunched together, half in, half out of the stream. Going up to the nearest cow, Hollis put his hands on her shoulders and vaulted neatly astride of her lean back, and before the astonished animal had time to remonstrate in any way he had swung from her back to that of another which was standing next to her. From this one he swung to a third, until at last he reached a part of the herd near the middle where the animals were so packed together that they were almost incapable of movement. Then he rose to his feet and started to walk, stepping from one backbone to the next.

It was a crazy thing to do. Once before I had seen a man attempt to swing from back to back, and it was a dangerous feat enough. Such a feat as Hollis was now attempting was ten times as dangerous. Should he fall between the cattle they would close over his head and almost certainly drown him.

For some distance Hollis succeeded well enough. Each back winced as his foot pressed it, and the head belonging to the back would toss angrily. The heads were all pointing in one direction, and in order to avoid them Hollis passed diagonally across the herd in much the same manner that a boat beats to windward. He completed his first tack. With one foot on the back of a cow, the other pressing the spinal column of a vicious cream colored bull, Hollis tried to turn. The bull threw up his head and attempted to plunge. He was too closely confined to succeed in this, but he unbalanced Hollis, who, withdrawing his foot from the back of the bull, placed it on the creature that stood directly behind him, tottered for an instant, then regained his balance and brought his foot forward once more, replacing it on the bull's back. Just at this time Spider came galloping down the bank. Pulling his horse almost on to its haunches, he stared in blank amazement. He would not have been more astonished, he told me afterward, if Hollis had appeared in the guise of an angel flying over the herd and he "couldn' think er nothin more unlikely'n that."

Hollis saw Spider at the same moment. Once more he tried to turn, and this time he succeeded. As he did so his foot slipped. He made a couple of quick steps to recover his balance. He more than recovered it. He threw it the other way and fell backward at full length between the cattle.

Hollis' struggles to rise probably frightened the cattle even more than his fall had done. They heaved and surged frantically to clear themselves of their burden, and in an instant had opened a space between them through which Hollis dropped with a scream that I heard, distant as I was, far above the noise of the cattle and the shouting. Then the space closed over his head.

Not for a moment did I suppose that I should again see Hollis alive—not once in a thousand such occurrences would I have had an opportunity. As it was, by a miracle of good fortune, he came up near the heads of the cattle between which he had fallen. I saw his hand clutching at a horn. The head to which the horn belonged bellowed and tossed in its efforts to free itself. Twice it broke his hold, and twice Hollis reappeared, grasping for his life at the nearest support.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Return Trip.

Passenger (on steamer en route to Europe)—The steerage appears to be empty. Don't emigrants ever return to the old country?

Captain—Oh, yes; but they always go back in the first cabin.

Necessarily.

She—Really, my husband is quite a philosopher.

Her Aunt—Well, a man might as well bow to the inevitable—when he's married to it!

An Explanation.

Hix—I know a man who never has cold feet in winter.

Dix—So? What does he wear?

Hix—Wooden legs.—Chicago News.

Eighty-five homestead entries were made at the Prince Albert land office during the month of January, which is considered the dullest month of the year by the land officials.

The Cardstonites have a coal mine near their settlement where coal can be obtained for $2 per ton.

If some enterprising editor, says a western exchange, would start a newspaper in the Peace River country, he would have a splendid field for descriptive articles and his journal would be much sought.

As a sign of the times it is said that there is not a vacant homestead to be taken up in the Municipality of Archie, with the exception of a few in township 13, range 28.

Rev. Father Jan Zaklinski, a Greek priest, has taken up his permanent residence in town and will minister to the Galician congregations of his faith in the north.—Dauphin Press.

Mrs. J. D. Campbell, of Macleod, has a curiosity in the shape of an orange tree which is attracting considerable attention. The tree is now in full bloom and gleaming amongst the dark green foliage is a single orange, almost fully ripened. The fruit is about the size of Japanese oranges.

A large ranch near Calgary was sold lately for $200,000. Live stock and land for ranching are away up in price.

The Creator designed every man to do a part in the world's drama, and it is very easy for any one to discover just what his or her part is to be.

BRONCHITIS--- A Serious Disease.

Becomes Chronic and Returns Year by Year or Develops into Bronchial Pneumonia, Croupon, Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption.

The real dangers of bronchitis are sometimes overlooked. It is too serious a disease to trifle with, and for that reason everybody should be familiar with the symptoms.

Children are most liable to contract bronchitis, and, if neglected, it becomes chronic, and returns year after year, until it wears the patient out or develops into some deadly lung disease.

The approach of bronchitis is marked by chills and fever, nasal or throat catarrh, quick pulse, loss of appetite and feeling of fatigue and languor.

Bronchitis is also known by pain in the upper part of the chest, which is aggravated by deep breathing or coughing, until it seems to burn and tear the delicate linings of the bronchial tubes.

The cough is dry and harsh, and is accompanied by expectoration of a frothy nature, which gradually increases; is very stringy and tenacious and is frequently streaked with blood.

There is pain, not unlike rheumatism, in limbs, joints and body, constipation and extreme depression and weakness. In some people the exhaustion amounts almost to nervous collapse, delirium follows, and in young children convulsions may follow.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, is, we believe, the most effective treatment for bronchitis that money will buy. This fact has been proven time and time again in many thousands of cases.

It is the most effective remedy for bronchitis, because it is far-reaching in its effects on the whole system, not merely relieving the cough, but actually and thoroughly curing the disease. It loosens the cough, frees the chest of tightness and pain, aids expectoration and permanently cures.

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 the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the box you buy. 25 cents a bottle, family size, three times as much, 60 cents. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A Flower Garden Free

We want 50,000 new customers to use our seeds. Send your name with **Ten Cents**, and state where you saw this advertisement, we will mail our Handsome Catalogue for 1902, and include, **Free of Charge**, our **Special 50 cent Flower Seed Collection**—*Asters, Giant Comet; Morning Glory, new Japanese; Sweet Peas, large flowering; Poppy, new double; Verbena, Mammoth*, enclosed in a **Coupon Envelope.**

Envelope Worth 25 Cents.

The empty envelope, when returned, will be accepted as *25 Cents* cash payment on any order amounting to one dollar or upwards, for Seeds selected from our catalogue. **Your opportunity for a pretty garden without cost.**

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Canada's Greatest Seed House."

Alexander received more bravery of mind by pattern of Achilles, than by hearing the definition of fortitude.—Sir P. Sidney.

THE TURPENTINE WOULDN'T WORK

THE PITIFUL EXPERIMENTS OF A YOUNG MAN TO CURE HIMSELF OF RHEUMATISM.

Liniments, Oils, and Everything Failed to Relieve His Sufferings—He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and They Cured Him.

Boissevain, Man., Feb. 17.—(Special)—Five years ago, Mr. C. S. Holden, of this place, then quite a youn young man and a farmer's son, became almost a cripple with Rheumatism. His own account of his experience is very interesting. He says:

"For about a year and a half I had a dull pain in my right shoulder. It grew much worse in cold weather, and in winter was so bad that I could scarcely use my arm at all. When I went to bed I would have to take my left hand and hold my right shoulder to turn over. The pain was nearly unbearable. Words cannot express it. I often said if I had to endure such pain all my life I would rather have no arm.

I was almost a cripple and could not help complaining very bitterly. Everybody had something to tell me to do. One said, 'Rub on Spirits of Turpentine.' I did so, but only grew worse. Besides this I tried every other liniment and oil I could hear of or get, but all to no purpose. Nothing seemed to give me the slightest relief. I was growing very downhearted, as it looked as if I was never going to find anything to cure my dreadful pain.

"Now it happened that we had some of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house—we always have them—and, having tried everything else, my father suggested that I take some. I commenced, and when I had taken three doses I felt some better, and I kept on till in a few days the pain was all gone.

"This is five years ago, and I have not had the slightest pain or ache since."

No power on earth shall crush the truth.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

You must first seek your own. It is then time to demand it. If your demand is refused it is then proper to go ahead.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea and "Transplanted Mocha and Java Coffee" should be in every home where there is a good housekeeper.

Page Acme Poultry Netting

is close meshed at bottom and does not require rail or board support at edges, having strong straight wire (No. 12 guage) at top, bottom and in centre, cannot sag and is easy to erect. The "Page Acme" netting is of neat appearance, very durable and cheap. We also make farm and ornamental fence, gates, nails and staples. The name of Page is your guarantee of quality.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 6

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.

In your daily walks of life study the art of self-control and strive to subdue the spirit of selfishness.

Fever and ague and bilious derangements are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.

The man who is out of place with regard to an avocation is eternally making excuses.

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Temples of error, profit and greed fostered by ill-gotten gold must totter under the brilliancy of the light of truth.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

If you tackle any problem that the All Wise One has designed for another you are speedily confronted by insurmountable obstacles.

Some editors often honestly contend against public opinion, but the only safe rule to adopt is the adage: "The voice of the people is the voice of God."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A clear conscience is your wisest counsellor.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes, and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

If God is for you it matters not how many are against you.

Still Another Triumph—Mr. Thomas S. Bullen, Sunderland, writes: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with Piles; and frequently I was unable to walk or sit, but four years ago I was cured by using Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil. I have also been subject to Quinsy for over forty years, but Eclectric Oil cured it, and it was a permanent cure in both cases, as neither the Piles nor Quinsy have troubled me since."

The best advertiser is the one who keeps eternally at it.

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.

MME. CALVE'S WARD.

The Los Angeles Girl Adopted by the Great Singer.

Few great singers have begun their careers with a better chance to become famous than has Edna Darch, a little Los Angeles girl. Not only does she possess a marvelous voice, but no less a celebrity in the musical world than Mme. Calve has adopted her and will provide for her the best musical and dramatic training America and Europe can furnish. It was while the famous diva was staying in southern California for her health that she heard Edna sing, and from that moment the little one's future was assured.

The protegee of Mme. Calve is only thirteen years of age and for some time has been the marvel of musical people in Los Angeles. Her parents, being poor,

EDNA DARCH.

despaired of ever giving their daughter the musical training she deserved, but managed with the help of friends in providing her with fairly good local instruction. Hearing recently that Mme. Calve was in the city, they arranged for Edna to sing for her. So surprised and delighted was the song queen with the child's voice and appearance that she decided to take full charge of her training and give her every opportunity of becoming a celebrity. She will clothe and care for her as for her own child.

Edna's musical education will begin in New York city, where she has just arrived with Mme. Calve. She will study English, French, Italian and German and at the end of two years will go to Paris to finish her education. It is planned that the child will make her debut at the end of four years. Mme. Calve says her protegee's voice is one in a million and predicts the child will be one of the greatest singers in the whole world.

The musical ability of Edna is not inherited from either of her parents. Her father, Edward A. Darch, is an Englishman, forty years of age. Since he was ten years old he has worked as a lumber shover and is at present foreman of a small lumber yard in Los Angeles. Mrs. Darch was born in Germany, and, like her husband, is comparatively uncultured and used to a life of toil. Edna takes most after her mother, having some of the characteristics of the Germans in her figure and manner of expression. For one so young she is remarkably well developed and is very bright and vivacious in conversation. It is predicted that this little girl, who was found in America's garden of flowers by Mme. Calve, will be the Carmen of the twentieth century.

Must Have Recreation.

Women plod too much at their tasks and take too little time for recreation when they become breadwinners. Ask any business manager of a firm which employs both sexes, and he will tell you that women are by far more conscientious and turn out more work in a given time.

The sensitive, nervous temperaments, which are those that certainly do the best work, are very easily influenced by their surroundings, and it makes all the difference in the world to them if at the end of a hard day's work some one or something awaits them that will take them out of the business world in which they have been and give them something entirely different to think about.

So often one hears a business woman say that she is too tired to go to the theater or to read when, as a matter of fact, once the actual effort of getting there was accomplished she would find it a real rest, for it would change her thoughts, get her away from her little home worries and arouse her interest in the lives of those who seem to have so little in common with her own.

Lack of recreation not only ruins the health and turns girls into old women, but it takes from them all individuality, all freshness, all power of sympathy, and turns them into that awful product of this twentieth century—a woman who has but one idea in life and that the particular branch of work in which she is engaged.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Genius at Bargain Sales.

One must be a born genius at buying to be able to make successful purchases at bargain sales, but, alas, we are all so prone to imagine ourselves possessed of the ability to take in at a glance the real value of an article and its usefulness that we elbow our way to those centers of attraction, the bargain counters, and grow fairly hysterical in our efforts to possess the objects that are marked down to one-half the cost and which in nine cases out of ten are consigned to oblivion as soon as we have reached home and had time to examine them calmly and critically. But this is not saying that bargains are not to be had, for many a home that is furnished in the most perfect taste is the result of keeping an eye out for special sales, and a list in the purse of really needful articles, the proper size and color and other necessary details. To know exactly what you want at the right moment is where the talent comes in. Isn't it wonderful what an intensely human thing it is to try to get something for nothing? And even though we may be woefully sold time after time the most pessimistic ones will confidently expect to secure a prize the next time. One clever girl spoke truly when she said, "It is only the very rich who can afford to buy bargains, for after you do get them you have to spend unconscionable sums in getting materials to match in order to make any use of them."—Exchange.

Culture of Children's Voices.

"Again and again have American women been urged to attend to the voice culture of their children, and yet the average mother entirely neglects what might be either a great charm or a great defect in her daughter later on," said a matron recently. "She had been told often enough that the natural American voice is not musical—is, in fact, decidedly nasal and is apt to be loud and shrill. This she recognizes to be a fact, and yet makes no effort to overcome the defect.

"A couple of decades ago, when society was more or less anglomaniac in its tendency, voices were improved by imitation our transatlantic cousins, but now that even society people are ultra American and feel their independence of old world traditions there is no criterion but our own, which, so far as the voice and accent are concerned, is decidedly a bad one. That voice culture has suffered in consequence is very evident, and at present in neither our schools nor our homes is any decided effort being made to correct what is distinctly a national defect.

"Musical voices such as are heard in every class in England we probably can never attain to, but if modulated tones and clear enunciation were insisted upon in school and family and the importance of a pleasant voice made apparent to the pupils and children agreeable voices would be the rule, not the exception."—New York Tribune.

A Slip of the Pen.

"A recent experience has taught me that people should avoid carelessness in their handwriting," remarked the society girl with the troubled brow. "Last week I gave a little informal tea, to which I invited a number of my intimate friends. Among others were a brother and sister. I wasn't sure that both of them would come, so I wrote, or intended to write, 'if both of you cannot come, either of you will do.' But somehow or other my pen played tricks on me (perhaps it was absentmindedness on my part), and the latter part of the invitation read, 'neither of you will do.'

"Well, neither one appeared at my little function, and when I met them on the street a few days afterward I was surprised at their coldness. The sister didn't speak to me at all, and the brother raised his hat stiffly and was about to pass on. I saw that something was wrong and asked for an explanation. The brother showed me the unfortunately worded invitation, with the remark that he and his sister had concluded I was trying to be funny at their expense. I managed to convince them that it was purely a clerical mistake, and hereafter I am going to use a typewriter."—Detroit Free Press.

Meaning In Headdresses.

Mrs. Bingen, in an article in Cassell's Magazine on "Hair and Headdresses," says: "It must not be overlooked that many uncivilized people express age, position and married or single state by the way they dress their locks. After all, when one comes to think of it, the idea is just as practical as the wearing of a golden band on one finger. The wedding ring is not always in evidence here, for a lady is ofttimes gloved, and while some married men wear the circlet in England and on the continent others do not, and, again, many bachelors sport the very ring that should only be used to proclaim the wedded state. But the Zulu woman is really more practical, for a first glance at her coiffure assures the observer whether she is maid or wife. The cone shaped erection is the legitimate symbol of her state of wifehood, and, indeed, cannot be legally worn till the marriage rites are duly completed. Save for this all important cone, the bride's head is closely shaved, an assagai being used to perform this delicate operation."

The Clerk Gasped.

"When does the next train that stops at Montrose leave here?" asked the resolute widow at the booking office window.

"You'll have to wait five hours, ma'am."

"I don't think so."

"Well, perhaps you know better than I do?"

"Yes, sir! And perhaps you know better than I do whether I am expecting to travel by that train myself or whether I am inquiring for a relative that's visiting at my house! And maybe you think it's your business to stand behind there and try to instruct people about things they know as well as you do, if not better! And perhaps you'll learn some day to give people civil answers when they ask you civil questions, young man, but my opinion is you won't!"

"Yes, ma'am!" gasped the booking clerk.—London Answers.

Parepa Rosa a Coquette.

Parepa Rosa was an accomplished coquette with her audience, and she understood the public thoroughly. Good natured, vivacious and warm hearted when before the footlights, she was also shrewd and methodical in her business transactions, a combination that is seldom seen in an artist, and this fact was of material advantage later in dealing with her manager. Almost invariably upon her first appearance in an opera she would furtively "size up" the audience, indicating, as a Cleveland paper once said, that "she was counting the house before beginning her performance."—Cosmopolitan.

Wedding Anniversaries.

First year—Cotton.
Second year—Paper.
Third year—Leather.
Fifth year—Wooden.
Seventh year—Woolen.
Tenth year—Tin.
Twelfth year—Silk or fine linen.
Fifteenth year—Crystal.
Twentieth year—China.
Twenty-fifth year—Silver.
Thirtieth year—Pearl.
Fortieth year—Ruby.
Fiftieth year—Golden.
Seventy-fifth year—Diamond.

A simple and inexpensive way of making a work or card basket is to take an old straw sailor hat and line it with pongee silk. Form handles of wire covered with silk and put a silk frill around the brim. Trim with lace and ribbon, and if intended for a workbasket add a tiny pincushion and pocket.

Steaming veils by winding them evenly around a broom handle or roller and laying them across a boiler or saucepan of boiling water to steam for three-quarters of an hour is said to be an effective method of renovation. Leave the veils on the wood until dry.

If you want to draw thread for hemstitching, make a good lather of soap and water and brush this over the linen where threads are to be drawn with a shaving or other soft brush. Let dry, and they will pull quite easily.

A vegetable strainer of enamel ware that may easily be clamped to the side of the sink is one of the genuine conveniences for the housewife.

Be Affectionate and Don't Mind.

Charlotte Bronte's word of advice to women, matrimonial wise, is every bit as applicable today as it was when it was first written:

"I know that if women wish to escape the stigma of husband hunting they must act and look like marble or clay, cold, expressionless, bloodless; for every appearance of feeling of joy, sorrow, friendliness, antipathy, admiration, disgust, is alike construed by the world into an attempt to hook a husband. Never mind!

"Well meaning women have their own consciences to comfort them, after all. Do not, therefore, be too much afraid of showing yourself as you are, affectionate and good hearted; do not too harshly repress sentiments and feelings excellent in themselves because you fear that some puppy may fancy that you are letting them out to fascinate him; do not condemn yourself to live only by halves, because if you showed too much animation some pragmatical thing in breeches might take it into his pate to imagine that you designed to devote your life to his inanity."

Plants and Flowers.

No modern home is complete without its quota of tropical foliage plants and flowers for decoration, and, while the great majority may not be able to stock a conservatory for their individual use, yet no woman whose desire is to make home the most attractive place on earth to the members of her own family should neglect to add the dainty touch to the dinner table that a centerpiece of ferns will give if she cannot afford to purchase flowers in midwinter. Palms, rubber plants and other specimens from the tropics are not so expensive if purchased when the plants are little more than shoots, and it is surprising how rapidly they grow if properly cared for, and since we have taken to camping on our own doorsteps in such a wholesale fashion in summer we cannot have too many of these decorative plants to make the piazzas a trifle less public. A beautiful plant in a pretty jardiniere makes an admirable gift for the mistress of a home.

Logic.

Mr. Doubleduff—But Bilkins is living beyond his means.

Mrs. Doubleduff (petulantly)—Well, you get the same salary as he does. I don't see why you can't live as much beyond your means as he can.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Eligible.

"When he asked her would she be his wife, she laughed merrily.

"Why, you are old enough to be my father!" protested she.

"But rich enough also!" he urged, with the quiet dignity of conscious worth.—Life.

Where Sympathy Was Needed.

"How's the baby?" asked the mother, who had run in next door to see a neighbor and had been detained.

"Madam," coldly replied the father, who had been temporarily left in charge of the infant, "your solicitude is for the wrong person. If you have any sympathy to waste, give it to me. The baby doesn't need it half as much."—Chicago Post.

A Cold Rejoinder.

"Dere ain't much sympathy in dis world, an' dat's a fack," said Meandering Mike. "I took dat policeman into me confidence. I told him dat I had had all de troubles extant; dat I was jes' a collection of sorrows."

"What did he do?"

"He looked me over an' den said it was about time fur him to take up a collection."—Washington Star.

Queer Signs.

A mortuary chapel in a cemetery near Evesham, in Worcestershire, England, is inscribed, "No admittance except on business." Dying is thus looked upon as a serious business in Worcestershire. It recalls the case of a provincial church lately discovered which bore the inscription, "This is the gate of heaven," while a placard beneath added, "This door will be closed during the winter months."

Money Changes.

The man who starts into active business with a beautiful nature and comes out with great wealth seldom brings the same nature with him.—Indianapolis News.

Cautious Youth.

She—I believe you really love me now, but will you be faithful to the last?

He—Sure. But I'm not prepared to guarantee that you will be the last.—Chicago News.

SWINE BREEDING

Through this farm there is a spring fed branch, mainly with a gravel bottom, but it is sixty rods from the farm buildings, and while it is nearly always pure and clean, if there is a puddle near the buildings and the hogs' sleeping quarters, no difference if it is the seepage from a manure pile, they will drink it before they will travel to the branch. The only way to prevent this is to fence in or fill up these small puddle holes, says J. M. Jamison in National Stockman.

Hogs occupying the feed lots with the other stock, if not constantly provided with fresh water in convenient troughs, will nose down to the water in low places in the lots and drink that saturated with manure. They are bound to have water and need plenty of it. There is no cheaper watering place for swine than that found along a spring fed brook. It is also a healthful watering place if kept clean or is naturally clean by having a gravel bottom. For summer pasturing this is the ideal way unless the brook runs through cholera infected farms, in which case the hogs should have water in troughs from wells. Brook water is expensive in one way for fattening hogs—so much of their rich droppings find their way into the stream and are lost to the farm.

In watering feeding hogs the question comes up as to how much water they should have and how near it should be to them. Without doubt they should never be limited in quantity, and I am sure it should be near their feeding place and convenient for them to get to it. The observing feeder will notice that when eating corn hogs will leave their feed and go for a drink. We can hardly say this is a matter of habit, as is claimed for man when he eats, but because the system demands it. If this is true, by all means the demand should be met. Experiments show that in eating ground feed it is best to have it dampened, as they relish it better that way, and, more than that, there is less waste when fed that way.

Under any condition I do not think it is advisable to have standing water for swine. Wherever they drink the water should be kept moving, or at least the old give place to new once a day.

The Brood Sow In Winter.

The sow, like all other animals, needs more than feed in order to produce well, says C. D. Smead in National Stockman. She needs a warm, roomy place for exercise in winter (in summer the pasture lot is her place), and it is the winter months I will at this time consider. Her quarters need to be warm and dry. Her feed should be of a class to give strength, laxative and not fattening. No better food, in my judgment, exists than chopped oats with the husks sifted out mixed equally with the middlings. These feed mixed in warm water or, better still, put in a pail or tub and boiling water poured upon the meal and let stand from one feed to the next covered up. Twice daily scatter from a pint to a quart of shelled corn on the feeding floor, so that she will take exercise in getting it. A few apple parings or roots of some kind, turnips, beets or potatoes, should be fed to furnish succulence (apples I consider best, turnips next).

Buttermilk For Pigs.

Buttermilk should not be given in large quantities to a sow that is nursing pigs, says Theodore Lewis in American Swineherd. It may so affect her milk by causing it to curdle prematurely in the stomachs of the young pigs as to cause the death of the latter. If fed at all, the quantity should not exceed forty pounds to a barrel of swill. If the buttermilk has been obtained from a creamery and has become an acid before it can be fed, better avoid feeding it. Buttermilk as obtained from creameries, even though fed to shotes or pigs, when fed single and alone will, as a rule, cause the evil results above alluded to. And yet there is no food that may be fed to such great advantage in connection with other food as the by-product of the dairy.

Food For Sow and Pigs.

After farrowing give nothing to the sows for twenty-four hours but a little thin gruel for drink. Feed the oat and middlings chop sparingly for the first week. After that begin adding a little cornmeal until the mixture at the end of three weeks is one-third cornmeal, one-third oatmeal and one-third middlings. Mix as before farrowing, and by the time the litter is a month old both sow and pigs should be eating all they will eat clean, and as the pigs need exercise scatter a little corn for them to hunt out of straw litter. Hardwood ashes with plenty of coals left in should be kept where the sow can help herself and the pigs root in it. A half pint of salt to a half bushel of ashes is relished and is healthful.

Good Care of Hogs Pays.

Too many are afraid of a little work and trouble, says an Iowa farmer in Farm and Home. I clean the pens twice a week. Hogs are supplied with plenty of water and charcoal to prevent disease. Air slaked lime is used for a disinfectant. With proper care there is very little danger of disease. There are preventives, but no cure, for cholera when it gets a start. I always plant a patch of potatoes for feeding hogs in the fall to get them to market quick. I started a bunch of hogs on potatoes, fed them sixty days with chop and cooked potatoes with a little whole grain, and the hogs made a gain of two and a half pounds per day, or 150 pounds per hog. Care should be taken in starting hogs on potatoes. They should be fed sparingly at first, increasing a little every time they are fed, not feeding more than they will clean up. The best market for hogs is at 200 to 250 pounds weight.

PAYING SOCIAL DEBTS.

People Who Have Small Houses or Board Can Do Their Share.

Some people say they are not situated so they can entertain. Certainly their situation must be peculiar. Entertaining is hard work and to some extent unselfish. Now, human nature is inclined to shirk when it can. Almost anybody can do something. It need not cost much.

Your house is too small? Give small things. Society is very lenient and grows good natured over a sandwich and a cup of tea. It is "entertaining" to hand lemonade to a caller now and then. It is odd how such things are remembered. A matinee ticket does not cost a fortune, or when you meet a friend up town how hospitable you can be by simply inviting that friend into where you can rest, get an ice and smell flowers—all for a trifle.

Be ashamed to receive forever and give nothing. And don't imagine for a moment that your selfishness is not noticed, says the Philadelphia Press.

How much meanness and laziness hide behind the "Oh, I am boarding, poor me! I can do nothing." Indeed! It is ever so much easier and cheaper for you than for those who keep house. You can ask a friend to your hotel. The dinner will be at most a dollar and a half, and you have neither trouble nor responsibility, while your guest will enjoy the change just as you do "this good home cooking" when somebody spends $5 to get up a meal especially for you.

Another thing. Don't be offended when you are left out of small affairs. In a busy place most women in society know several hundred people, and possibly like a hundred very much. It is a great puzzle sometimes to know how to choose twenty out of that hundred. Even an intimate opposite neighbor can't expect to be asked every time.

Of course if you never entertain at all you should be doubly tolerant. And never ask invitations for strangers unless they are visiting you or the circumstances are exceptional. Do something for them yourself, and don't use your friends to amuse your acquaintances. These friends perhaps prefer their own.

Does this sound sharp?

These things and worse happen every day, and every one of us is more or less guilty.

Cultivate Reading Habit.

Reading should form a considerable element in a young woman's recreation, for not only is it a pleasure while one is at it, but there is nothing that will educate one so quickly. One or two hours a day is none too much to spend with substantial literature—essays, history, poetry, political economy or historical romance—and the reading habit, once formed, is a joy forever. Possessing it, one need never know a lonely hour; one's books become one's friends, and from the hour or two spent in reading one unconsciously acquires a studious disposition.

Reading an essay, for instance, you come across a name or a word that is either entirely unfamiliar or is remembered dimly. The name or word perhaps appears frequently, and you naturally wish to read understandingly. Your only course to acquire your end is to spend a few moments with the encyclopedia or the dictionary. In those few moments the searcher is certainly richer in knowledge by more than the information she started out to find. Such reading cannot help but be educational, and a self search for information is a dozen times more beneficial than knowledge sought and gained without personal effort.

Appreciation.

How often we hear these words: "Well, what's the use? I do the very best and yet never hear a word of encouragement." They are echoed and re-echoed in every walk of life. How many wives there are in the world who have hung over hot stoves until they were half cooked in preparing something nice for John, who gobbled it down in a silence that was the only proof of how well it pleased him. There are men who have been toiling for years that those honored and beloved beings, their wives, might enjoy every possible luxury, and yet in return they hear nothing but complainings about the hardness of the life to which they are condemned. And so it is on every hand, men and women longing for one kindly expression from a grateful heart that would mean new life and redoubled effort to the strugglers. Too often we forget to speak our feelings until it is too late and the ears that have been listening so long for one little word of praise are deaf to all earthly sounds. Better one appreciative sentence in life than a whole volume of eulogies.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Discussion.

First Tramp—You oughtn't to tell people you want a nickel to quench yer hunger.

Second Tramp—Ain't dat what yer do wit' yer hunger? Dat's correct!

First Tramp—It's correct, all right, but it ain't diplomatic.—Puck.

Mutual Curiosity.

"Why do you English people insist on calling an elevator a 'lift' and a pie a 'tart?'" inquired the young woman.

"Really," answered the young man who came over to get married, "I can't say. I was about to ask you why so many people here call a lift an 'elevator' and a tart a 'pie.'"

THE CONDUCTOR KNEW HIM.

Good Story Told by a Former Kansas Attorney General.

One of the best stories General Archie Williams ever drew from his vast repertory is told on himself. Many years ago, when attorney general of Kansas, Mr. Williams had occasion to make a trip to the east. He had no railroad passes east of the Missouri river, so he borrowed an annual over an Illinois road from his old friend Jake Smith. It happened during the first stretch through Illinois that the conductor of the train on which the Kansas man rode was a former schoolmate of his. The conductor recognized Williams, but Williams didn't recognize the conductor, and about this fact the fun of the story hangs.

"Mr. Smith," said the conductor, after working his train and returning to have a chat with his passenger from Kansas, "I see you are from Topeka. Did you ever know a man out there by the name of Archie Williams?"

"Yes, I knew him very well," responded the pseudo Smith, after struggling hard to steady his nerve and regain his composure. "Yes, Williams is considerable of a fellow out there. He's attorney general of the state."

"Who, Williams? Attorney general? Well, I'll be —!" ejaculated the conductor. "What kind of people are they out there in Kansas to elect a chucklehead like that for attorney general? Why, sir, I used to know Williams back here in Illinois—grew up with him, you might say—and of all the dundle pated, slabsided, step on himself and fall over fellers you ever saw, Williams was the worst. That man attorney general? Why, if you will believe me, Mr. Smith, he didn't know law enough to wad a shotgun. He was run out of here because"—

"Stop it! Stop it!" cried Williams, springing to his feet. "There is your blankety blank Smith pass. Take it up and collect fare if you want to, but you can't abuse me any longer!"

The Business Instinct.

On one occasion in a London theater the business instinct came out strongly. A relative of the lessee was enacting the part of an indignant father whose son had got into the hands of the money lenders. In the interview with the money lender the father severely lectured him, and then demanded his son's bill. "There, sir," he said, "is my check for a thousand pounds."

The money lender was just reaching out for the check when a voice came from the pit: "Don't you take it, old chap! I've got one of his now for six pound ten, and he's asked me to hold it for a fortnight."

Use For His Head.

While a certain infantry regiment was stationed at Aldershot it had among the recruits a country yokel who was such a great duffer that the sergeant could not beat anything into him.

One day, while the recruits were being inspected by the officers, the countryman seemed more awkward than ever. At last the angry drill sergeant shouted to him:

"Man, what is your head on for?"

"Why, to keep my collar from slipping off," was the ready retort.

Holding a Wasp.

Two farmers recently laid a wager that one could hold a wasp longer in his hand than the other. The man who rubbed chloroform on his hands expected to win, but the other happened to know that male wasps do not sting and accordingly got one of that sex. They sat and smiled at each other, while the crowd wondered, until the chloroform evaporated, and then the man who used it suddenly let go his wasp. The other man got the money.

Bibles as Watch Charms.

Miniature Bibles are worn as watch charms in Russia. They are each one-inch long, three-fourths of an inch wide and three-eighths of an inch thick and contain the first five books of the Old Testament. The text is in Hebrew and can be read with the aid of a magnifying glass.

How Whistler Dressed Up.

Whistler, on one of his visits to Sir Alma Tadema, shocked his famous brother artist. On the night of his arrival Whistler's host announced that he intended to give a breakfast next morning. "There will be a number of ladies present, Whistler," he said, "and I want you to pull yourself together and look your best."

"All right," said Whistler.

The next morning Whistler's voice was heard ringing through the magnificent halls of the Tadema mansion: "Tadema, Tadema! I want you, Tadema!"

Thinking of nothing less than fire, Sir Alma rushed to the room of his guest.

"For heaven's sake, Whistler, what's the matter? You've waked every one in the house. What is it?"

"Oh, don't get so excited, Tadema," drawled Whistler. "I only wanted to know where you keep the scissors to trim the fringe of cuffs with; thought you wanted me to pull myself together for the ladies."—Ladies' Home Journal.

FANCY AND I

I heard the wind rise, I heard it fall,
Saw the chipmunk scamper on root and wall;
I heard the sparrow, glad as the day,
Caroling, throwing songs away;
Where light and laughter would ripple and pass
Saw the cricket jump after his heart in the grass;
Where all day long the clouds—sky fancies—
Witched the meadow ways and the daisy dances;
Heard the yellow birds dying in rhythmic waves
Every crest betipped with plaintive staves;
Heard the woodpecker hammer the hemlock bole,
Saw the marmot on end at the door of his hole,
Saw the jay awake and the bat asleep,
Saw the moss all still, saw the runnel creep;
Saw the brave day live, saw the brave day die,
Saw the bee go home and the butterfly,
Saw the first wild star wheel into the sky.
So fancy shows to the eyes that close
The blissful things that nature knows;
So fancy brings to the heart that sings
All happy, shining, singing things.
Fancy and I, 'twixt these walls alone,
Fancy and I, and the world our own.
—John Vance Cheney in Outlook.

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 cannot 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 windows 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.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO. Feb. 5, 1901.

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.

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

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.

POSTMAN AND CHINAMAN.

New Carrier Worried When John Signed His Name.

A comedy of errors over a special delivery letter occurred in Chinatown the other morning all because the carrier of the letter was not familiar with the ways of the Chinese and the Chinaman to whom the letter was addressed had never received such a message before.

The carrier was a new man at the business. After he had delivered a number of the special delivery letters and taken his receipts for them he went to the Chinaman's place of business, which was a laundry.

The carrier found the place locked, but he pounded away on the front door, and finally a sleepy looking Chinaman answered him. After slipping down several bars and unlocking half a dozen locks the Chinaman opened the door.

The unsophisticated carrier handed him the letter and then let loose a terrific yell. The letter carrier's hair stood on end as nine Chinamen in various stages of undress came tumbling into the room. They chattered away excitedly as they passed the letter about and carefully examined it.

Finally the bewildered carrier said to the Chinaman to whom the letter had been addressed:

"Sign this book and hurry up."

More chattering followed, and finally the owner of the letter comprehended what was wanted of him. He seized one of the brushes he used in making up his laundry accounts and, dipping it into a pot of ink, proceeded to make hieroglyphics all over the page of the special delivery receipt book.

"Here, stop that! That book's no laundry check!" cried the now wildly excited letter carrier as he saw visions of trouble when he returned to the postoffice.

"My namee," blandly responded John, as he continued to daub up the book. The carrier then insisted on the Chinaman entering the time of the receipt of the letter in the book. This the laundryman could not understand, and after ten minutes' argument on the subject the carrier entered the time himself.

When he got back to the postoffice he told his troubles to friends and said: "I suppose I will be sacked for violating the rules and letting that Chinaman make a puzzle out of the book. If I am not, I never want to deliver another special to a Chinaman."

He was assured that it was always customary for the Chinamen to sign as this one had done and that no trouble would come to him.

Beyond Recall.

"We never remember the faces of those we love most dearly."

"That's so. To save me I can't tell what a hundred dollar bill looks like."

Progressing.

Mother—How are you getting on, Neddy? Have you had any sport?

Boy—Well, ma, we haven't caught any fish, but we've drowned several worms.—Punch.

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.

Provincial Revenue Tax, $3 per capita.

JOHN BAIRD,
Assessor and Collector.

Cumberland, B. C., 11th January, 1901.

My 22

Union Brewery.

Fresh Lager Beer THE BEST IN THE PROVINCE

STEAM Beer, Ale, and Porter.

A reward of $5.00 will be paid for information leading to conviction of persons witholding or destroying any kegs belonging to this company.

HENRY REIFEL, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1877. INCORPORATED 1898.

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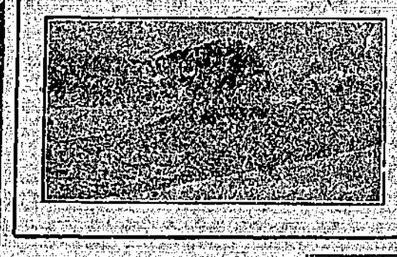

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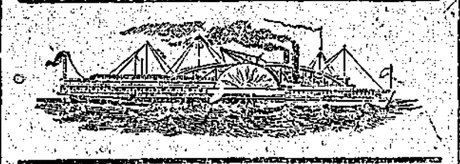

Steamship Schedule Effective Tuesday, January 21, 1902

S. S. "City of Nanaimo."

Leaves Victoria Tuesday, 6 a.m., for Nanaimo, calling at North Saanich, Cowichan, Musgraves, Burgoyne, Maple Bay, Vesuvius, Chemainus, Kuper, Thetis and Gabriola.

Leaves Nanaimo Tuesday, 3 p.m., for Union Wharf and Comox direct.

Leaves Comox and Union Wharf Wednesday, 12 noon, for Nanaimo and way ports.

Leaves Nanaimo Thursday, 7 a.m., for Comox and way ports.

Leaves Comox Friday, 7 a.m., for Nanaimo direct.

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.

Special arrangements can be made for steamer to call at other ports than those above mentioned when sufficient business is offered.

The Company reserves the right to change sailing dates and hours of sailing without previous notice.

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Traffic Manager

Black Diamond Nursery

QUARTER WAY, Wellington Road

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20,000 Fruit Trees to choose from. Large Assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens. Small Fruits in Great Variety.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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THE CUMBERLAND NEWS

Issued Every Wednesday.

W. B. ANDERSON, - - - - EDITOR

The columns of THE NEWS are open to all who wish to express therein views on matters of public interest.

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1902.

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No. 2 Daily. A.M.		No. 8a P.M.
De 9:00	Victoria	De. 4:25
" 9:28	Goldstream	" 4:53
" 10:9	Koenigs	" 5.34
" 10:18	Duncans	" 6:15
P.M.		P.M.
" 12:14	Nanaimo	" 7:41
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
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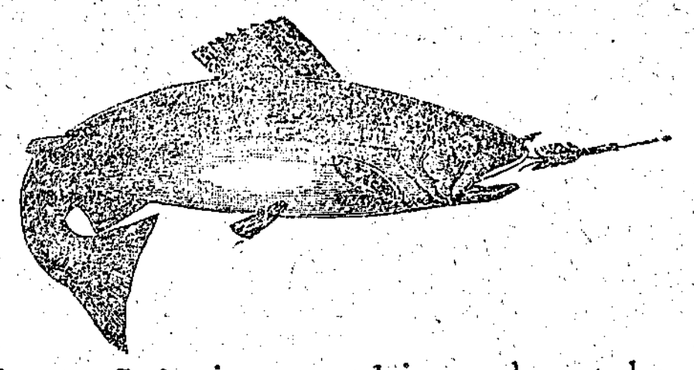

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THE DEAREST RENTS

ONE ROOM IN OLD LONDON COSTS OVER $10,000 A YEAR.

Although They Are Not the Highest on Earth, They Are Increasing on System Which Lowers Owner's Share—Shops and Basements in Bond Street Produce Greater Rents Than Those on Any Other Thoroughfare.

A generation ago London was one of the lowest rented of the great capitals of the world. To-day it is, in parts at least, one of the highest.

In thirty years the total ratable value of London has more than doubled. After deducting the increase caused by growth of population and spread of new buildings, there has been a rise of 40 per cent. This increase has been by no means uniform. Some parts have degenerated. For instance, there are flats in Victoria street which some time ago fetched £300 a year, and now can be had for £200. The outer circle of inner London has sunk at a rapid rate, but there are parts, especially around the busier thoroughfares in the city, that have trebled in value in little more than a decade. Large sections of slum property in East London have doubled their returns in four years.

The district around Cornhill is now the most highly rented spot on earth. Not long since one room near the Royal Exchange let for between £2,000 and £3,000 a year. Within the past few weeks a house agent advertised certain properties in Throgmorton street to let. For seven telephone boxes on the ground floor £250 a year of rent was asked for each. For a suite of three rooms on the mezzanine floor £1,000 a year was asked. Six rooms on the first floor were offered at £2,000 a year.

For shops Bond street is the dearest thoroughfare in the world. Broadway in New York comes next, and a limited radius near the Place de l'Opera in Paris ranks third. A small shop in Bond street fetches readily from £750 to £1,300 a year. This includes the shop and basement, but not, of course, the remainder of the house. The shops in Regent street cost even more, but then they are larger, thus making the rent per square foot work out less.

In Cockspur street values have gone up 50 per cent in a very short time, and acute agents now regard it as one of the best selling situations in London. Business premises there fetch from £600 to £4,000 a year. The demand for property round the Trafalgar Square district is exceedingly keen. Recently an agent for certain coronation business wanted one office in the neighborhood of St. James' for which he offered £300. He could not obtain it.

The rise of values in London was very plainly shown in some of the compensation cases that arose through the new Holborn Strand street improvement scheme. Thus in Holywell street valuers declared that shops rented at £100 a year on lease were now worth quite £250 a year. A rent had been paid for a house in the Strand at £175 a year. It was arranged that the new lease was to be at the rate of £375 a year. For premises on the other side of the street, almost opposite, the ejected person had been asked payment of £5,000, and a rental of £900. Another house let on lease at £175 a year, and was partly sublet as follows: Shops, £185; rooms, £407.

In nearly all London buildings rent is not an inclusive item. The tenant has to pay his own rates and taxes, and to provide for his own cleaning, lighting, and heating. In some newer buildings, however, the American plan is being adopted. Thus in the Birkbeck Bank Chambers, the enormous pile facing Holborn and running toward Fleet street, the one rent charged includes rates, taxes, and office cleaning. Newer buildings will go even beyond this. In the proposed skyscraper in the Strand, at the bottom of the new central London avenue, rents are to include, as they do in America, heating, lighting, cleaning, rates, and taxes. In short, the one charge will cover everything.

In estimating rents, London owners make considerable reductions for top floors. The higher you go, the less you pay, even though there is a lift. Thus in one building a set of 13 rooms on the first floor realizes £1,200 a year. A set of two rooms on the sixth floor is let for £38.

The family solicitor who wishes a nice suite of rooms near Lincoln's Inn Fields may count himself fortunate if he gets them for £300 a year. Reasonably rented offices can often be obtained off Queen Victoria street, a set of two going sometimes for £60 and £70. There are nearly always odd rooms, which have some drawbacks, such as a dark outlook, or a tiring approach, to be had at a low rental.

Turning from business premises to private houses, the increase in rent takes a somewhat different form. The people who are highest rented in proportion to their incomes are undoubtedly the slum dwellers around Spitalfields. There you can find people earning 14 shillings a week who pay 6 shillings of that for the rent of one room. We find there that the worse the house the more in proportion the rent. Thus a respectable family with a little furniture can get two or three rooms for a rent working out from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a room. The man on the verge of destitution, with no furniture, has difficulty in finding a room at 6d.
finding a room at 6s.

From Spitalfields to Mayfair is a great jump. Mayfair to-day shows in some parts a great rise, and in other parts rather a decrease in value. It is difficult to state the values here in yearly figures, because, as a general rule, the occupiers buy their leases, pay so many thousand pounds for the lease, an annual ground rent, usually of from £150 to £300 a year, and have certain expenses in repairing their property to meet. A nice house in Belgravia can be had for 6,000 guineas, and a ground rent of £150 a year. Many, however, will run very much higher than this. Thus, for 30 years' lease of a house in Great Cumberland Place 7,500 guineas are asked, and a ground rent of £150 a year. There is now being offered a delightful mansion in Kensington, on a 42 years' lease, for 27,500 guineas, and a ground rent approaching £200 a year. But even in Kensington and Mayfair there are side streets, unfashionable, where you can obtain a whole house for £60 or £80 a year.

To bring the cost of rent home to the individual let us suppose that he wants to take a house somewhere in the four-mile radius. On its circumference he can be accommodated with a charming little residence of the bijou order for from £35 to £75 a year. If this is too far out, a mile nearer Charing Cross will add about 100 per cent. to his house agent's bill. A family house in the neighborhood of Chelsea and the further end of South Kensington being obtainable for from £70 upward. Supposing he remains here for a few years and prospers, he will want to migrate to a more select street. Probably such a desirable milieu may be found in one or other or both of the streets between which his present one lies. It will have the name of Something Gardens as likely as not, and for the privilege of moving from the one place to the other he will be able to add the satisfaction of paying a rent which will run from £130 to £200.

If the genteel atmosphere prompts longings for further experiments, he may move another mile nearer Piccadilly on trial. In the neighborhood of Brompton and Knightsbridge many excellent and elegant people will be delighted to allow him the temporary use of their homes for such nominal sums as from £300 a year up to £600. If he approves of the experiment he will be able to save at least half this amount by taking a similar house for himself. Ambition now having a free rein, his next move will be to one of the squares where horses stand before the doors in pairs. Six hundred pounds a year would be a reasonable sum to exchange for this dignity, and as better houses fall vacant this could be increased until one of the grand houses permits the transfer of anything betwe?n £1,000 and £1,500. In the latter case the actual rent might not exceed £50 or £75 a year, the difference being paid as a premium. There are causes for the heavy amount of such rents, the chief of these being the competition for the houses, and the middlemen through whom the transactions have to be made. A dealer often rents a sure house from the agents, and he is not modest in the matter of profit that he requires.

Improved houses in the best Bloomsbury squares which fetched £150 a few years back now fetch £250.

THEY PUT ON STYLE.

How Lord and Lady Curzon Travel Throughout India.

When the Viceroy of India travels all the rest of India looks on. He has a huge staff of officials, and is usually accompanied by Lady Curzon, and a hundred and twenty attendants. The most elaborate precautions are taken to insure his safety. Every mile of the railway is first examined by officials on trolleys, and in the southern Punjab the line is watered to lay the dust. He has a posse of six armed men on the train to guard him, and at every station through which he passes, whether he stops or not, armed police are drawn up on either side as the train goes by. At every station an army of coolies are at work, some time before the great occasion, cleaning and garnishing, while all along the line engines are forbidden to whistle and bells to ring. At whatever hour the train passes the station master has orders to be on duty himself to give the "line clear" and lock the points and see that all shunting has been stopped. With extraordinary ceremony is the Viceroy received. The Nawab of Junagarh last year received him in a solid silver car, preceded by painted elephants, prancing horses, and two rhinoceroses harnessed and mounted. —London Answers.

British History of Natal.

On January 8, 1806, Cape Colony came under the authority of Britain, and has remained so ever since, though the final and formal act of cession by the King of the Netherlands, was delayed until 1815. As thus defined, the colony consisted of 120,000 square miles of territory, inhabited by a population of about 60,000. The series of events which thus ended in British possession may be said to have begun in 1795, when the Dutch colonists, catching the revolutionary fever, which then prevailed in Europe, became restive under the yoke of Holland and revolted. The British sent a fleet to the support of the Prince of Orange, but as Holland was manifestly unable to maintain her restored authority, the colony remained practically under English rule until the Peace of Amiens in 1802. The continued instability of the Dutch rule in 1806 led to the second occupation by Sir David Baird, with the result, as stated, that the Cape has since remained one of the premier colonies of the British Empire.

Good Shipbuilding Year.

According to a London correspondent last year was a good shipbuilding year in Great Britain, but there has been a noteworthy diminution in the number of warships built for foreign powers. The vessels included in this year's return are principally for Japan, and at the present moment there are prartically no large ships building for foreign navies. The falling off in orders is attributed to political considerations.

One of England's Foremost Farmers.

One of England's foremost farmers is a woman, the Hon. Mrs. Murray Smith. On her estate, Gurnley Hall, Leicestershire, she raises some of the finest Jersey cattle that are bred anywhere. She is an early riser and is up and about among her men as soon as the sun is in sight. She attends to all the details of the management of her estate. All of the improvements which can contribute to the well being of the animals are made at her discretion. She sees that they have the best of food and the most comfortable quarters. As the result they have taken many prizes. One cow, Lorina, which carried off the milking prize at Tring and the butter certificate at the Bath and west of England show, gives 900 gallons of milk yearly. Mrs. Smith's rule is not to keep any cow which yields less than 600 gallons of milk a year. She herself attends to all of her correspondence and the record keeping in connection with the animals.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Tea and Teeth.

For years past a Germantown woman has endeared herself to all the children in her neighborhood by "plumping" out their troublesome teeth with her fingers, and by long practice she has become so adept that the teeth of adults yield readily to the pressure of her digits. Local fame has long been hers, but the climax came when two Chinamen appeared at her door and begged her to pull teeth for them. The poor fellows were suffering intense pain. Their plaintive pleas won over her prejudices, and, without admitting the men to her house, the woman twisted out their troublesome teeth. Later she received a large case of tea that the corner grocer appraised at $50.—Philadelphia Record.

In Type.

Miss De Vere—I understand that Mr. Jones is in want of a typewriter.

Mrs. Jones—Yes; but I'm afraid you are not the type of writer that would suit him.

What a Woman Can Do.

Mrs. Styles—I was at the donation party last evening. Mr. Altarton gave us a splendid collation. I was awfully hungry, and the things tasted so good that I ate and ate until I was almost ashamed of myself.

Uncle George—And your supper cost how much?

Mrs. Styles—For the land's sake, what in the world are you talking about?

Uncle George—I mean how much did you contribute toward the donation?

Mrs. Styles—Oh, I gave a five cent piece. I should have given a dime only I didn't have the change.—Boston Transcript.

True to Her Colors.

Now, the eminent reformer and the emancipated woman were about to be wedded.

In fact, the ceremony was being performed.

"With this ring," said the eminent reformer, "I thee wed."

Here there was a breathless hush over the audience as the emancipated woman made a gesture of dissent and exclaimed:

"And this after your campaign against ring rule! Never!"

Saying which, she swept out of the church.

The audience was divided in its surprise over the injection of politics into matrimony and the sight of an emancipated woman sweeping. — Baltimore American.

Oh, These Children!

Corter—How do you know that your sister would be glad to go skating with me?

Eddie (aged six)—Well, I heard her say yesterday that she has been dying all winter to have you break the ice.—Philadelphia North American.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 2.

Text of the Lesson, Acts vii, 54 to viii, 2—Memory Verses, 59, 60—Golden Text, Matt. v, 44—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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54, 55. "But he, being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up steadfastly into heaven." With great power and boldness, being filled with the Spirit, Stephen had spoken the truth and, like Peter, had accused the council of being the murderers of Jesus Christ. They were so cut to the heart that they were filled with fury and gnashed their teeth at him. How suggestive was their conduct of the place to which they were journeying, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth not against others so much as because of their own torment! (Matt. xiii, 42, 50; xxii, 13.)

56. "And said, Behold, I see the heavens opened and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God." This is one of the seven times that we find the phrase in Scripture "heaven opened." The passages are Ezek. i, 1; Matt. iii, 16; John i, 51; Acts vii, 56; x, 11; Rev. iv, 1; xix, 11, and they well repay a careful study, for the Lord Jesus is always the central person, and the more we look into heaven the more heavenly we become, and there is so much room for improvement in that direction.

57, 58. "Then they cried out with a loud voice, and stopped their ears and ran upon him with one accord." This is the first of the four "one accords" of the devil's followers in this book of the Acts, the others being xii, 20; xviii, 12; xix, 29. The number four suggests the four corners of the earth (Rev. vii, 1), or the whole earth, and reminds us that the whole world lieth in the wicked one (I John v, 19, R. V.), and the wicked one will never cease his hatred of God or of the people of God. We are wise when we stop our ears as David did and refuse to hear the mischievous things that evil people speak (Ps. xxxviii, 12, 13), but to stop one's ears from hearing the things of God is truly the devil's work. Refusing the truth, they were believing a lie (II Thess. ii, 10, 11), and, believing that Jesus of Nazareth was an impostor, they judged Stephen to be guilty of blasphemy, and in stoning him thought they were obeying their law (Lev. xxiv, 16), while they themselves were, before God, the blasphemers and the guilty ones, but they were blinded by the god of this world (II Cor. iv, 3, 4). This is our first introduction to the young man named Saul, unless, as some think, he is the same young man who went away from Jesus one day sorrowfully because he loved his possessions.

59. "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Thus said Stephen as they were stoning him to death, for he knew whom he believed and saw Him even before he went out to be with Him. When our Lord Himself was dying, He said, "Father, into Thine hands I commend My spirit." And similar words came from David by the same spirit long before (Luke xxiii, 46; Ps. xxxi, 5), for he also could truly say: "I trusted in Thee, O Lord." "My times are in Thy hand" (Ps. xxxi, 14, 15). These dying words of Stephen and of the Lord Jesus give no encouragement to the belief that between death and resurrection the spirit is asleep and unconscious. If any are not fully persuaded concerning the life and bliss of the believer apart from the body, let them read and believe Luke xvi, 22; xxiii, 43; II Cor. v, 8; Phil. i, 21, 23; Rev. vi, 9-11.

60. "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." Like his adorable Lord and Master he prayed for his murderers (Luke xxiii, 34). Our instructions are, "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you" (Matt. v, 44). And while this is impossible to the natural man, if any man be in Christ he is a new creature, born from above, a temple of the Holy Spirit, a mansion in which the Father and the Son have come to dwell (II Cor. v, 17; I Cor. vi, 19, 20; John xiv, 23), and Christ in us can do what He did when here on earth in the body prepared for Him. It is our privilege to yield fully to Him and take as our motto, "Not I, but Christ" (Gal. ii, 20).

viii, 1. "And Saul was consenting unto his death." Hear his own account of what he said to the Lord Jesus long afterward, "And I said, Lord, they know that I imprisoned and beat in every synagogue them that believed on Thee, and when the blood of Thy martyr Stephen was shed I also was standing by and consenting unto his death and kept the raiment of them that slew him" (Acts xxii, 19, 20). Before Agrippa he said, "I verily thought with myself that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth, which thing I also did in Jerusalem" (Acts xxvi, 9, 10). And then he went on to tell how not only in Jerusalem, but in other cities, being exceedingly mad against the saints, he was the means of their imprisonment, punishment and death. Our lesson tells of the greatness of the persecution in Jerusalem after the death of Stephen and how all the believers except the apostles were scattered through Judæa and Gamaria. The Lord's command was to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," "To be His witnesses unto the uttermost parts of the earth" (Mark xvi, 15; Acts i, 8), but up to this time they seem to have confined their testimony to Jerusalem, and it required a persecution to scatter them that they might obey His command. Thus He maketh the wrath of man to praise Him and restrains what He does not see fit to use (Ps. lxxvi, 10).

2. "And devout men carried Stephen to his burial and made great lamentation over him." Well, they did not bury Stephen, but they buried all that was left of him on the earth, the house in which he had sojourned. Stephen himself was "absent from the body, present with the Lord," but his body was asleep, even as Jesus had said of Lazarus when speaking of his death, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth" (John xi, 11-14). There was no occasion to lament for Stephen, for to him it was a great gain, but it seemed that the church could ill afford to lose such a witness. We still think when the faithful witnesses are called home that it is strange when there seems to be such great need of them here and there are seemingly so few, but we must remember that the work is His who, in undisturbed majesty, is at God's right hand.

THE WOMAN DID IT.

A Pointed Conversation That Was Overheard In a Street Car.

Since the time of Adam men have been laying the blame for all the ills in the world to women. Do they fail in business, the women of the family did it. Do they become inebriates, they were driven to drink by the frivolity of their wives and daughters. Do they wear shabby clothes and become careless about the cut of their hair, the extravagance of those who are dependent on them has divorced them from their pride and left them nothing but rags to wear.

Even those of the sterner sex who admit that their forefather of the garden of Eden was hardly gallant and was a bit of a coward are prone themselves to put the blame where it doesn't belong sometimes. There was a man in the car who was apparently of this class. He wore the conventional afternoon dress of frock coat, striped trousers and tall hat, and every time he leaned toward his companion the pile of his immaculate headgear came in contact with the prowlike brim of her hat and was rubbed the wrong way.

After the man had repaired the damage twice his patience gave out. "You'll never get me to wear a silk hat again when you are wearing that thing on your head, so you needn't ask me to," he exploded. His tone was the irritated one of a relative.

"I didn't ask you to wear it this time, did I?" answered the woman.

"That doesn't make any difference. You'll never get me to do it again. I'm not going to spoil an eight dollar hat for your pleasure," growled the man, and, disregarding the surprised look of his companion, he sank into a gloomy silence.

Directly a fuse blew out of the car wheel, and the vehicle came to a halt. The man roused himself from his abstraction. "Don't you ever ask me to ride out in the suburbs with you again," he said with much concentrated energy. "Here we are, two miles from home, and I'll be late at the meeting of my society. I was to read a paper too."

"Goodness gracious!" replied the woman, using a favorite feminine ejaculation in her impatience. "I did not ask you to come; you asked me. You said, 'Let's go somewhere where we can be peaceful and quiet and happy,' and I came. Don't you ask me to come any more with you, for I won't do it. If the skies fell, I believe you'd blame me for it."

The man opened his lips to reply, but his case must have seemed weak even to himself, for he shut them again, and a silence profound and unbroken fell over the car.—Baltimore News.

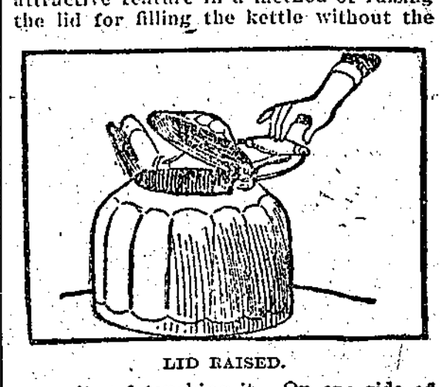
Hospitality.

The old custom of dispensing hospitality by serving a cup of tea and a wafer or some other dainty refreshment to callers is one that hostesses would do well to cultivate, for if you will stop a moment to think you will remember that the most popular houses on your calling list are those in which the fair mistress welcomes you with a smile and a tiny cup of tea or chocolate in winter and a delicious cooling drink in the summer.

You are always sure of finding the choicest spirits of your set gathered around this popular hostess, and if there are any plans for charitable affairs or social doings to be discussed what is more natural than that little impromptu meetings should resolve themselves out of these calling occasions with the hostess as the recognized head? Young women who are seeking to establish a social footing among strangers will find the tea caddy and kettle most invaluable, and the girl who can produce a plate of homemade candy or some other tidbit in the most natural manner when entertaining her friends, be they men or girls, will have solved the problem of how to be popular.

An Automatic Kettle Lid.

Among the kitchen novelties is a teakettle of aluminium, provided with a very attractive feature in a method of raising the lid for filling the kettle without the



LID RAISED.

necessity of touching it. On one side of the lid is a projecting arm, so that a downward pressure of the handle raises the lid. When the handle is raised, the lid falls back of its own weight.—Philadelphia Record.

Like a Bird In the Hand.

Mamma—Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today.

Johnnie—Well, then, I'll eat the rest of the pie now.—Baltimore World.

A Legacy.

"Were you left anything in your grandfather's will?"

"Yes, indeed. I was left badly."—New York Journal.

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS

CUMBERLAND, B.C.

At the Christmas Tree.

They're fixin' fer the Christmas tree
An' hangin' up the holly,
(Old folks lookin' hard at me;
They'll never give me Molly!)

I hang around—a sight to see,
Where other folks are jolly,
With Molly makin' eyes at me
An' me so fer from Molly!

They seem to wonder why I be
So awful melancholy;
It's 'cause they just won't make to me
A Christmas gift of Molly!

The mistletoe's above her brow,
Her lips as red as holly;
I'm goin' to take her anyhow,
An' win the world with Molly!

—Atlanta Constitution.

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.

Be sure you are right and then open fire with your artillery.

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 Inflammation

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

The narrow soul knows not the godlike glory of forgiveness.—Rowe.

There never was, and never will be, a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relie a one ill in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound, unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grievous ills. By its gradual and judicious use the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength by the influence which Quinine exerts on nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and, by tranquilizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which, being stimulated, courses throughout the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby making activity a necessary result, strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto have given to the public their superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and, gauged by the opinion of scientists, this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.

To know the worst is one way whereby to better it.—Alfred Austin.

THE BEST PILLS—Mr. Wm. Vanderyoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best pills we ever used." For delicate and debilited constitutions these pill act like a charm. Taken in small doses the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

A life spent worthily should be measured by deeds not years.—Sheridan.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

When a man is hopelessly in love it greatly increases his sighs.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE

	LV	AR
Sault 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	18.00
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	14.30
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, Reston, 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
Grotna, St. Paul, Chicago, daily	14.10	13.35
West Selkirk, Mon., Wed. and Fri.	18.30	
Tues., Thurs., and Sat.		10.00
Stonewall, Teulon, Tues., Thur., Sat.	12.20	18.30
Emerson, Mon., Wed., and Fri	7.50	17.10

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

RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER

cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption. . . . . .

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well. SHILOH cures Consumption and all Lung and Throat Troubles; and Coughs and Colds in a day. Positively guaranteed. 25 cents. . .

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

Karl's Clover Root Tea Cures Headache

MERIDIAN OF GREENWICH.

An English Town Which Is the Headquarters of Father Time.

Greenwich, as an English town, is nothing very remarkable, but as the headquarters of Father Time it is the most important spot on the earth. Its time is in every longitude of the globe, and every land, excepting Spain, Portugal and Russia, measures the hours from its meridian. No navigator on duty is without Greenwich time in sight, and every town and geographical point is known by its distance east or west from the Greenwich observatory.

Ask the time and the answer is always in even hours ahead or behind Greenwich or else the exact Greenwich time. In Great Britain, Belgium and Holland you get the Greenwich time. One hour before Greenwich time rules in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland.

Two hours ahead of Greenwich is adopted in Bulgaria, Roumania and Turkey in Europe. Eight hours ahead of Greenwich applies in the Philippines. Nine hours before the Greenwich time is used in Australia.

Ten hours ahead of Greenwich is official in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. The United States, Canada and Mexico have adopted the fifth, seventh and eighth hours after.

So it is around the earth—every tick of every clock regulated by Greenwich time.

Too Expensive.

Doctor—You don't mean to say that Dr. Killencure charged $100 to cut off your leg?

Patient—Why, yes.

Doctor—Well, I'd have cut them both off for that money.

Parting of the Ways.

"Smiggins thinks pretty well of his voice, doesn't he?

"Yes; but it's just about got to the point where he'll have to choose between his voice and his friends."—Manila Critic.

THE CARE OF BABIES.

A Great Responsibility Rests on All Mothers—Baby Should Always Be Bright and Cheerful.

Babies that are well, sleep well, eat well, act well, and play well. A child that is not lively, rosy-cheeked and playful needs immediate attention or the results may be serious. Prudent mothers should always keep ready at hand a safe yet effective medicine to administer to their little ones as emergency arises. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets do not act as the so-called "soothing medicines" do. They do not have a deadening or stupefying effect, but on the contrary go right to the seat of the trouble and by removing it cure the child and prevent a recurrence of the difficulty. All mothers who have used this medicine praise it and always keep it in the house. Mrs. G. Baines, Six Mile Lake, Ont., says:—"The Baby's Own Tablets which I ordered came just in time. My baby was very ill with indigestion and bowel trouble, but I am happy to say the tablets relieved him after a few doses and he is now doing splendidly, with just a Tablet now and then when a little restless. I am the mother of eight children, and I must say I have never had a medicine I thought as much of as Baby's Own Tablets, and I have tried all the old remedies. I think mothers ought always to keep them in the house in case of emergency."

These tablets cure all the minor ailments of children, such as constipation, sour stomach, colic, diarrhoea, indigestion and simple fever. They break up colds, prevent croup, and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. They are for children of all ages, and dissolved in water can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a box, or sent post paid on receipt of price by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The German Police.

A stranger in Germany soon makes the acquaintance of the police, little as he may desire it. You have been in Germany a week, more or less, when the policeman calls. At first you cannot believe that he is really after you, and then your mind runs back guiltily over your past. He takes out his little book—one of a small library of little books which he carries in his blouse—and inquires your age, your nationality and how long you intend to stay.

You learn subsequently that a record of every person in the empire is carefully kept, with full details as to his occupation, material wealth and social standing. If you move into a new house, you must notify the police; if you move out, you must notify the police; if you hire a servant girl, you must purchase a yellow blank and report the fact, the girl also making a report. When she leaves, you must send in a green blank stating why she is dismissed, where she is going and so on.

If you fail in any of these multitudinous requirements of the government—and I have mentioned only a few of them—there is a fine to pay, each fine graduated to the enormity of the offense. There are offenses graded as low as 2 cents.

HINTS FOR GIRLS

HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH AND GOOD COLOR.

Pale, Sallow, or Anaemic Girls Restored to the Bright Freshness of Youth by Natural Means—Good Health Within the Reach of All.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Miss Maggie Brownlee, of Orangeville, is a young lady well known to the residents of the town and greatly esteemed by all her acquaintances. Like thousands of other young girls throughout Canada, Miss Brownlee fell a victim to anaemia or watery blood, and for a time, as she says herself, she feared she would never enjoy robust health. Experiences like Miss Brownlee's cannot fail to be of benefit to other pale and anaemic girls, and for this reason she kindly consented to give a statement for the sun for publication. "My illness," said Miss Brownlee, "came on very gradually, and at first it merely seemed as though it was a feeling of depression and tiredness. I kept getting worse, however, and finally had to give up a good position. I was at times troubled with a throbbing, racking headache, my appetite gave out, the least exertion tired me, and my heart would beat painfully. My limbs seemed to feel like weights, and at other times there was a sinking sensation which I can scarcely describe. I was treated by a good doctor, and took a number of remedies, but without any improvement in my condition, and I began to fear that I was doomed to be an invalid. One day a friend who called to see me spoke very highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and what she said interested my mother so much that she bought a few boxes. I began taking them, and in the course of a few weeks there was no room to doubt that they were helping me. I continued taking the pills for a couple of months or more, when I felt as well and strong as ever I had been. It is about a year since I gave up taking the pills, and I have not since felt the need of any medicine. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a grand medicine, and should be taken by all pale and feeble girls."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood, with every dose taken, thus restoring the bloom of health, and the brightness and freshness of youth to pale and sallow cheeks. Through their action on the blood they cure such diseases as anaemia, nervousness, headache, rheumatism, dyspepsia, St. Vitus' dance, heart troubles, diseases of the kidneys, etc. These pills also cure the ailments that make the lives of so many women a constant misery. Sold in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full name—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Can be procured from druggists or will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

How She Got Over the Grip.

"I ain't done took de grip myself yit, Bruddah Gooseberry. My ole woman been poorly wid it, but she got ober it sho'tly."

"I'ze glad to heah dat, Bruddah Orchad."

"Yes, she died wid it."

A Suggestion.

"What we need," said the street railway manager, "is some plan that will induce the women to go to the front of the car instead of crowding about the door."

"Why don't you put a little bargain counter back of the motorman?" asked the friend who was noted for his suggestions.—Baltimore American.

The Only Explanation.

"What makes you think she has money?" he asked.

The envious girl tossed her head airily.

"The combination of her looks and the fact that her engagement is announced," she replied.—Chicago Post.

AT COUNTRY HOUSES—

in winter impromptu dances give universal pleasure, particularly when a WILLIAMS' PIANO is available. The exquisite vocal quality so highly appreciated for accompaniments to singing and other instruments is not less esteemed for the production of dance music and gives an enhanced vivacity to trippers of the light fantastic. Our prices and terms are irrisistible invitations to purchase.

We handle all makes of organs, and Eldredge "B" Sewing Machines.

FORRESTER & HATCHER,
Y. M. C. A. Block . . . . . Winnipeg

THE Manufacturers Life INSURANCE Co.

(With which has been amalgamated the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.)

15TH ANNUAL REPORT.

The 15th Annual Meeting of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company was held at the Head Office, Toronto, February 6th, 1902. The report presented by the Managing Director was of the most satisfactory nature, calling forth congratulations from all sides. Among other things, he said:

"The application for New Assurances were 3,335 for $5,663,378.00, being $531,009.00 in excess of the business of the combined companies for 1900. Of this amount $606,117 was declined as not being up to the required standard. Applications for $33,860 were incomplete at the end of the year, and 3,395 policies were issued for $5,023,401.00. The total assurances now in force aggregate $27,139,424.00, of which $8,045,449.00 is in the Temperance section, $16,640,020.00 in the General, and $2,553,955.00 in the Foreign.

"The net premium and interest income for the year was $1,064,821.98, being an increase of $103,595.67 over that of both Companies for 1900. The payments to Policy-holders, including Death Claims, were $236,073.74, and working expenses and taxes amounted to $262,932.03 excluding the sum of $9,230.98, which was expense out of the ordinary connected with amalgamation. Had the rate of expenses to premium income continued the same as in 1900 the ordinary working expenses would have been $283,170.94, so that the saving for the six months since amalgamation has amounted to $20,238.86, or at the rate of over $40,000 a year, a result which fulfils our estimate and fully justifies the action taken by the Boards of the amalgamating companies."

The following abstract from the financial statement sets forth the excellent standing of the Company:

ASSETS.

Government, Municipal and other Bonds, Stocks and Debentures	$2,106,819 85
Mortgages on Real Estate	1,077,395 05
Loans on Policies	254,005 08
Real Estate	56,859 24
Deferred Premiums, Premiums in transit, and Interest due and accrued	246,789 05
Other Assets (including Cash in Banks)	30,608 08
	$3,772,477 25

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for Policies and Annuities	$3,210,701 00
Authorized Dividends to Policy-holders and Death Claims awaiting proofs, etc	49,067 00
All other liabilities except Capital Stock	10,387 75
Surplus on Policy-holders' Account	**502,321 50**
	$3,772,477 25

INCOME.

Cash Received for Premiums	$ 923,102 56
Cash Received for Interest, Rents, and from other sources	181,719 42
	$1,104,821 98

EXPENDITURES.

To Policy-holders for Death Claims	$160,632 49	
To Policy-holders for Matured Endowments, Investment Policies and Annuities	33,607 64	
To Policy-holders for Profits and Surrender value	32,843 61	
Total payments to Policy-holders		236,073 74
Payments for all other accounts		296,733 57
Excess of Income Over Expenditure		**572,014 67**
		$1,104,821 98

NOTE: For Security to Policy-holders the Company holds:

(a) Surplus as above	$ 502,321.50
(b) Reserve " "	3,210,701 00
(c) Uncalled Capital Stock	1,200,000.00

Total Security to Policy-holders $4,913,022.50

The following statement shows the magnificent increase in 1901 over 1900:—

Item.	1900	1901	Increase in 1901 over 1900.	Increase per cent.
Amount of Insurance Issued	$4,171,663 00	$5,023,401 00	$851,738 00	20.
Assets	3,264,358 22	3,772,477 25	508,119 03	17.7
Net Surplus	144,734 05	202,321 50	57,587 45	39.8
Security to Policy-holders	4,007,713 33	4,913,022 50	905,309 17	22.5

HON. G. W. ROSS, President. J. F. JUNKIN, Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

He that is good for making excuses is seldom good for anything else.—Franklin.

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it for another.—Dickens.

What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult to each other? George Eliot.

There is a great beauty in going through life without anxiety or fear. Half our fears are baseless, and the other half discreditable.—Bovee.

It is only by wisely training the physical, moral and intellectual together that the complete man can be found.—Samuel Smiles.

THROW OUT THOSE OLD BATTERED FACES

And let us supply you with a clean cut, modern lot that will brighten up your pages and please your readers and advertisers. Write us for estimates on anything in printer's material. : : :

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO'Y
175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

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

W. E. 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.

Manual Training in Schools.

At the general meeting of the public school teachers held in Victoria lately a very interesting paper on "Manual Training in the Public Schools of the Province" was read by Mr H. Donnell, the Principal of the Manual Training Schools of the Province. Mr Donnell gave a sketch of the manual training movement in Canada, the success of which is due to the princely generosity of Sir Wm. C. MacDonald, of Montreal, who supplied the necessary funds, and Professor Robertson undertook the carrying out of the scheme. Centres for manual training were opened in Vancouver and Victoria. In the last named city there is accomodation for 600 boys per week, which is found to be insufficient for the number of applicants who desire to take hold of the work. The entire cost of running the centres for three years is provided for by the MacDonald Training Fund. The school boards of Victoria and Vancouver are so satisfied with the success and beneficial effects of Manual Training that they have made it a recognised part of the school curriculum, and it is to be hoped that when the three years expire for which funds have been so generously provided, the Schools Boards of Vancouver and Victoria will be able to furnish the money to carry on the beneficial scheme. The Provincial Government will no doubt assist in carrying on the good work. The paper informs us that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario are opening, or have opened up manual training centres, and says "it is a recognised fact that book learning, pure and simple, has seen its last days. The great principle of the child or student learning by its own observation, is permeating every branch of study. Hand and eye training does not profess to revolutionise the educational system nor yet to make perfect the educational work, but simply to add one more link in that chain whereby every civilized nation is striving to give its offerings, a harmonious development of their physical, mental and moral character, that future generations may continue to rise in all that is noble and good." Mr Campbell of Victoria, North Ward School, stated that the course was making the boys of his department more observant, and leading them to think for themselves to a very gratifying extent. Other teachers considered the results most benefical both with regard to discipline and to the drawing out of the powers of observation and vastly increasing the carefulness of the pupils. Mr Robertson of the Vancouver High School, said that in the experience of his school it was agreed that those going in for this course were not taking as good a general stand in their classes as the rest of the pupils. We think, however, that the general results of manual training in different branches must prove more advantageous in after life to the learner than having his brain muddled with an accumulation of book learning, which, in the great majority of cases, is of very little use in the struggle for existence.

MONSOON TEA
DIRECT from the GROWER to the CONSUMER
C. J. MOORE. Sole Agent

THE DAIRY HERD—

(Continued from Page 1.)

but they are not the ones to build up a herd from. They will either be subject to disease, or will soon fail as milkers. They are not safe dairy animals. Again, the back bone should be rather prominent, and the ribs should spring away in a gentle sloping curve, spreading ever until they reach their greatest width. As the the lungs are the engines which supply the motive power, so you must have width of chest, and consequently the fore legs well apart, as the stomach is furnace, so you must have room for much fuel, if you are to have a large artifical flow of milk. The cow must have a large paunch to consume much milk-producing food. The ribs too should be well apart. Those which have them so far apart as to admit of three fingers being laid in the cavities of the skin are unvariably good. The cow should be broad in the hips, with hind legs well apare too. The udder should begin well forward on the abdomen, and come well back so as to be seen behind the leg. On a cow weighing 1000 lbs, the udder should measure 32 inches from point to point of attachment and sloping well back from the front and well forward from the back. The lacteal vein should be very large and crooked. Largeness indicates profusion; crookedness, persistency in milking.

(To be continued next week.)

Mr and Mrs Moore are back with us again from Extension.

Mr Fletcher, P.O. Inspector, paid Cumberland a visit last week, taking in the district as well, in official capacity.

PASSENGER LIST PER S.S. "CITY OF NANAIMO," April 17.—G. Schunk, J. Magee, Mrs Buller, Mr and Mrs Alexander, Miss Grant, R. Algie, — Harper, J. H. Doble, W. Moore, Mrs Simpson, Mrs Hay, — Stevenson, S. H. Riggs, Miss Dobbie, H. Morgan, A. W. Morgan, H. Eagleson, Tai Au, Mrs Ross, Mike Saha, Mr Bowes.

TO THE DEAF.

A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 14517 The Nicholson Institute, 780 Eighth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

Letter to the Editor.

HOSPITAL MEETING.

EDITOR "NEWS,"

In reply to "An Interested Party's" letter appearing in last week's issue objecting to the annual meeting of the Board of Directors being held on a Saturday night, the following regulation governing hospital, approved by Government and drawn up in year 1894, will be sufficient to answer the objection:—"Sec. 4—The general meeting for the election of officers shall take place the first Saturday in April of each year—to be advertised in local newspapers."—Yours etc.,

SECY. TO HOSPITAL.

DIVORCE GRANTED

A. W. Rennison was granted a decree of divorce, also custody of all the children, from Elsie Rennison, by the Superior Court of San Francisco, Cal., April 8th, 1902.

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 St

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 License.—Address, GEO. A. ZELLIR, Publisher, 18 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

MAGNET CASH STORE

Garden Tools,
Field Tools,
Brass Syringes,
Spray Pumps,
Flower Pots,
Hanging Baskets.
&c., &c.

Dunsmuir Avenue, Cumberland, B.C.

A. H. PEACEY, Druggist & Stationer.

FOR THAT COUGH, TRY
WINTER'S
INSTANT
COUGH CURE,
IT'S A GOOD ONE, AND RELIABLE
FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

We are selling our TOILET SOAPS AT COST to make room. Finest GLYCERINE and CASTILE SOAPS AWAY DOWN.

STORE OPEN Sundays from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Dunsmuir Ave., Cumberland, B.C.

MORTGAGESALE 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

To Have Something Swell.

Take a Dry Sponge and pour on it a bucket of water
It will swell every time sure. ....

BUT we are not selling sponges, our line is——

SWELL BUGGIES

of all kinds. We have just received a Car Load of Open and Top Buggies with Steel and Rubber Tires. Expresses of all kinds with Platform, Half-Platform, Duplex and Elliptic or Hog-nose Springs. Brickboards, Carts, Sulkies, etc., all of the most Up-to-Date Patterns and Finish. Guaranteed for one year by the Makers and ourselves. .. ..

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