

**Semi-  
Weekly  
Edition.**

# The News.

FOR YOUR **JOB PRINTING**  
Give us a Trial, we  
do Good Work at  
**REASONABLE  
PRICES.**

179

SIXTH YEAR.

CUMBERLAND, B. C. TUESDAY DEC. 13th., 1898

## XMAS PRESENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME to select a good suitable present while the stock, just opened up, is entirely new, mostly from Toronto and New York.

For Xmas Cards, Calendars, in pretty designs, in fact they are Gems, and so cheap.

The Finest stock of Books nicely bound in Cloth, and Leather; Poets and Standard Authors.

Perfumes, in English, American and French odors.

Call and inspect before going elsewhere.

**A. H. Peacey.**

## C. H. TARBELL

Dealer in **Stoves and Tinware**

Plumbing and general Sheetiron work

PROMPTLY DONE

Agent for the Celebrated Gurney Souvenir Stoves and Ranges

Manufacturer of the New Air-tight heaters

FOR A neat fitting suit of clothes.  
Go to CAREY'S, the tailor. Next door west of the Drug store.  
PRICES REASONABLE

## GORDON MURDOCK'S LIVERY.

Single and Double Rigs to let

Reasonable Prices

Near Blacksmith Shop, 3rd St. CUMBERLAND, B. C.

## Richard P. Wallis.

NOTCH HILL RANCH, NANOOSE BAY, B. C.  
Breeder of thoroughbred and high class white PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BLACK LANGSHANGS. Over 170 prizes won in the last five years. At Vancouver's recent Show, out of an entry of 28 birds 26 secured prizes. I guarantee 10 birds to the hatch. Infertile eggs replaced. Eggs \$2.00 per setting of 15.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, members of the firm carrying on business as druggists in the City of Cumberland, B. C. under the style of A. H. Peacey & Co. do hereby certify that the said partnership was on the 14th day of November 1898, dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness to the late firm will be paid to A. H. Peacey, who will pay all accounts against it. He will carry on the business of druggist in the old stand.

A. H. PEACEY  
ROBT. LAWRENCE

COME TO THE NEWS OFFICE with your printing. Reasonable prices prevail

## CONCERT and DANCE

Proceeds toward starting Library in Comox School.

K. of P. Hall  
**Dec. 14, '98**

By pupils of Comox School assisted by Local and Victoria talent.  
Concert 7:30 p. m., Dance at conclusion.  
Admission to both, 25 cents.

## H. M. S. LEANDER'S

Variety and Combination Co.

Manager, Mr. W. R. Rogers, C. T. I.  
A Grand Entertainment will be given by the above on Thursday next  
**DECEMBER 16, 1898.**

K. of P. Hall, Comox.

Consisting of Songs, Dances, Recitation, Comedies, and Sketches.  
Cutlass Exhibition by the crew, Rifle and Sword-bayonet Exercise by the Royal Marines.

This entertainment met with great success at the A. O. U. W. Hall, Victoria.  
ADMISSION 25 cts. Reserve seats 50 cts.

Lighting programme concluding with Grand Tableau "BRITANNIA."

## DANCE TO FOLLOW.

Doors open at 7 p. m. Commence 7:30 sharp. Tickets and programmes may be had at the Lorne and Elk Hotels and Sailors Rest, also on board H. M. S. Leander, or at the door.

## Xmas Tree

at the  
**METHODIST CHURCH,**

MONDAY EVENING

DEC. 26th.

All are welcome.

## NOTICE

OF AN APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF A LICENCE TO SELL LIQUOR

Notice is hereby given that an application in writing has been duly deposited with G. F. Drabble and H. P. Collis, Esqrs two of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the transfer of licence to Robert Graham for the sale of liquor by retail at the premises known as "Courtenay House" situate at Courtenay in the District of Comox, and being on Lot 19 of Lewis's subdivision of Section 14 in the said District, unto Archibald H. McCallum, of Courtenay. And that the said application will be made at the next sitting of the Licensing Court in and for the said District, to be holden on the 15th day of December 1898.

Dated the 31st day of October 1898.  
ROBERT GRAHAM.  
AGNES E. GRAHAM

## COME TO STODDART

THE WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELER

If you want anything in the Jewelry line for Christmas.

Opposite Waverly Hotel,

## KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Boston, Dec. 8.—Four men were killed and several injured at Port Independence this afternoon, by the explosion of a mine which had been removed from the channel by a diver.

## LATEST BY WIRE.

**KNOCKED OUT IN SIX ROUNDS.**  
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9th.—Peter Maher knocked Ed Dunhorst out in a one-sided six round fight tonight.

## GORDON REMEMBERED.

London, Dec. 10th.—The Queen has given the sum of 350 guineas to General Kitchner's Fund for the establishment of a Gordon Memorial College at Southampton.

## CAUGHT A TARTAR

A member of a tough gang which was terrorizing Vancouver of late, attempted to hold up Jack Hastie in the thick fog Friday night. Hastie is a stout built chap and when the highwayman said, "Gimme all der money you have," Hastie hit him one on the jaw and left before the astonished agent could pick himself up.

## SIXTH VICTIM

San Francisco, Dec. 9th.—Another victim was taken from the ruins of the Baldwin hotel late last night. The wreckers working in the ruins on the Market street side, turned up a charred mass of flesh which at the morgue was pronounced to be the remains of a human being.

## GOLDEN CACHE CO.

Vancouver, Dec. 8.—This afternoon by vote of shareholders, representing two-thirds of the shares, the directors of the Golden Cache Co., were authorized to borrow \$3,000 to pay off liabilities and raise \$1,500 on 6 per cent. two years debentures, to finally prove the mine.

## CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER

Port Arthur, Dec. 8.—The assizes came to a sudden termination here today, when the charge of murder against the two Indian brothers was changed to manslaughter, to which they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 10 years. The man previously found guilty of murder was sentenced to hang on March 17.

## MINISTER OF INTERIOR

Winnipeg, Dec. 8.—Hon. Clifford Sifton arrived here to-night and will spend a week in the province.

## TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

Oswego, N. Y. Dec. 8.—Murray P. Runsay, who lives on Red Creek, met with a shocking death this morning in the pulp mill, where he was employed, while working around some machinery. His arm was caught between the cogs with terrible results. His right leg was torn off at the hip, his arm broken into small pieces, his head partly torn off, and his intestines scattered about the floor.

## SAUER'S CONVICTION QUASHED

Victoria, Dec. 8.—The conviction by the magistrate of G. L. Sauer for selling liquor on plebiscite polling day was quashed yesterday by Mr. Justice Martin.

## PRINCE OF WALES COMING.

New York, Dec. 9th.—Dispatches from London says the Prince of Wales has absolutely decided to visit America next summer, if the Queen's health continues good.

## TROUBLE at VAN ANDA

Vancouver, Dec. 10.—Eighteen men from the Van Anda are out on a strike. The manager says they refused to go to work and were dismissed. There was a dispute about wages.

## HEAVY LOSS.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 9th.—Fire in the works of the Standard Oil Co., has burned itself out. The entire property is consumed. Loss \$225,000.

## FEARFUL SICKNESS.

Barcelona, Dec. 10th.—The Spanish steamer Buenos Ayers from Manila on Nov. 7th arrived here to-day with repatriated Spanish troops on board. There were sixty died on the steamer on her voyage.

## XMAS ROAST TURKEY, Plum Puddings, Candies, Dates, Nuts, Oranges, Figs, Etc.

**Fancy Goods for Xmas presents.**

High Class Dishes, Dinner and Tea Sets, 5 o'clock Teas. Fancy Lamps, ect. all of the best. COME AND SEE THE NEW GOODS, AT

## MOORE'S

Thanking my patrons for their past favors and asking a continuance of the same for the new firm, etc. —O. J. Moore.

## WILL NOT CONTEST.

Victoria, Dec. 9.—Col. Gregory states he has no present intention of contesting the Cowichan constituency in the government interest.

## ALBERNI POLITICS RED HOT.

Alberni, Dec. 9.—A public meeting in connection with the provincial bye election campaign was held here last night and was well attended. The electors showed great interest in the contest. Both sides are confident and a hot fight is in progress.

## NO ACTIVE OPPOSITION.

Sarnia, Dec. 9th.—There is practically no active opposition to the Liberal candidate in west Lamberton. Liberals are holding meetings nightly which are full of enthusiasm. Conservatives held no meetings and have announced none.

## FELL FORTY-FIVE FEET.

Nanaimo, Dec. 12.—A. J. Gray, a carpenter, working on the Sloan building Saturday, fell 45 foot scaffold, breaking his leg and several ribs.

## THOS. RUSSELL RETURNS

Nanaimo, Dec. 12.—Thos. Russell, who for several years was manager of the Union Collieries at Union, arrived from Scotland on Saturday to accept the position of manager of the New Vancouver Coal Co.

See those Ladies' Suits Complete \$5 each at Stevenson & Co.

## TREATY SIGNED

Paris, Dec. 12.—The treaty of peace was signed at 8 p. m. this evening.

## POSTAL DEFICIT

The postal revenue for the last 5 mos. shows a deficit of \$125,000.

## ACCIDENT TO BATTLESHIP

New York Dec. 12.—The battleship Massachusetts struck a rock near Govern or Island to-day and three of her compartments were torn open.

## COWICHAN CONTEST.

Victoria, Dec. 12.—At the request of a public meeting Mr. G. B. Sword has consented to contest Cowichan District in the Government interest against Mr. Robertson, who seeks re-election. Mr. Lewis Hall is also announced as running in the Government interest in this constituency making two Government nominees and one Opposition. It's likely one will withdraw.

For stabbing Mitchell Hearnert, Chas Gustavon was sentenced yesterday at Nanaimo to 7 mos. imprisonment at hard labor.

## COUNTY COURT & COURT OF REVISION AND APPEAL

A Court of Revision and Appeal under the Assessment Act 1888 and amendments will be held at Court House, Cumberland, on Dec. 15th at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. Also a Sitting of the County Court same date.  
William Mitchell,  
Government Agent.

## WANTED

Men of force of character, who can furnish horse and rig, for three months. Straight salary to right parties.  
T. H. LINSOTT, TORONTO.

## CITY COUNCIL

Council met at 7:30 Friday evening.

## ACCOUNTS PRESENTED.

Office account, \$1.00; Robert Strang work on drain in front of Mr. Calnan's, \$13.70; Peacey, stationery, \$2.50; Moore, coal oil, \$13.00; rent for November, \$8.00; Andrew Thomson, lighting lamps for November, \$20.00; Cheap John's account \$3.40, ditto \$2.60; Tarbell's account, \$2.95. These were referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion, Messrs. Strang and Nash were requested to return all tools, etc.

On motion Mr. J. B. Bennett was appointed auditor to examine books and accounts, and report.

The Board of Works were empowered to clear out creek near Second street. They were also instructed to remove boulders on the streets generally.

Ald. Calnan gave notice of intention to bring in at next meeting an amendment to the Scavenger by-law.

On motion the city was divided into wards, as follows:

All that part between Windemere Ave., and Penrith Ave., shall be known as the North Ward; from Penrith Ave., to Dunsmuir Ave., to be known as the Middle Ward; from Dunsmuir Ave., to Allen Ave., as the South Ward. The North and Middle wards shall be entitled to two representatives in the City Council and the South ward to one representative.

## PASSENGER LIST

Per str. City of Nanaimo Dec. 7th.  
G. Shindley, A. Melbrae, A. Pickin, J. Pestin, Paul Freyer, McPherson, J. Williams, Rivers, Westwood, J. Hill, J. Watson, Mrs. White, Rev. J. Landell, R. Wilson, Miss Russell, Sutton, J. Seawright, Dr. and Mrs. Millard, R. Grant, Miss Fairfield, Mrs. Pickles, Mrs. Graham, J. F. Bookwith, E. Baker, W. C. Dodds, Miss McDonald, J. Potter, Mrs. Smith, A. Beckhouse, W. Mackin, Miss Hitchcock.

## "NOTICE"

An EMPTY WAGGON makes the most noise. A Good Stock cannot be purchased 25 per cent less than Standard Goods UNLESS it is Short in Weight Measure or Quality. As you pay so SHALL you receive.  
Cheap John.

## THE VERDICT

We, the undersigned jury empaneled on the death of Wm Walden of H. M. S. Icarus, have come to the conclusion that the said Wm Walden's death was caused by accidental drowning, no blame being attached to anybody. We desire to recommend to the government agent the necessity of a railing being attached to the wharf. Signed, J. B. Holmes, foreman, James A. Pritchard, Hugh Stewart, Sam'l J. Cliffe, Chas. R. Badwick, and Robert Chalmers.

She—Do you remember that 30 years ago you proposed to me and that I refused?  
He—Oh, yes; that's one of the most treasured recollections of my youth!—Der Fob.

## NOTICE.

It is proposed to organize a Checker Club provided an adequate interest is shown. Therefore any gentleman acquainted with the game of checkers and who would like to join such a Club, is requested to notify Mr. C. C. Westwood personally, or by mail during the week ending Dec. 17th.

## BY STEAMBOAT ABOVE CLOUDS.

### FEATURES AND SURROUNDINGS OF LAKE TITICACA, BOLIVIA.

Doing Business Nearly 13,000 Feet Above the Level of the Ocean—How the Traveler Gets There—Some of the Wonders of the Region—The Steamers of the Heavens.

(Special Correspondence.)

Chillaya, July, 1898.—Steamboating above the clouds. Floating calmly over the highest navigable waters of the globe. Sailing under the glacial snows of the loftiest peaks of the Andes, so near the sky that heaven and earth meet close around you and make you think you are on the very roof of the world. This is what I have been doing for the last day and night of the month of May upon Lake Titicaca.

As you read this letter you will be sweltering under the hot sun of a northern summer. It is always winter upon



PORT OF PUNO, LAKE TITICACA.

Lake Titicaca, a cold wet winter during half the year and a cold dry winter during the remainder. At some times the winds from the Andes sweep over the waters like a blizzard, and at others it is as calm as the Dead Sea in midsummer. The air is now as fresh as a sea breeze. It is cold and bracing, but so rare that I cannot walk fast without my heart jumping up into my throat. This great lake is 12,840 feet up in the air above sea level and it is situated amid scenery of the grandest description. Some of you will spend your vacations upon our great lakes. This lake is almost as big as Lake Erie. It has a greater average depth than Lake Superior and its scenery is a combination of that of Lakes Lucerne and Geneva, in Switzerland. Our great lakes freeze over during the winter. Titicaca never freezes.

I have written of the skies of the Andes. Those of Titicaca have all of the beauties of the Andean heavens, combined with others peculiarly their own. I cannot give you the sense of loftiness one feels here. The clouds rise up about the shores of Titicaca like walls upon which a canvas of heavenly blue fits closely down, so that you feel that beyond those walls there are mighty depths, and that if you should sail through them you would drop into space. The air is so clear that you can see for miles. Leaving Puno, Peru, I was shown the sacred blue island of Titicaca, fifty miles away, and soon other islands came into view, which seemed to float upon the waters as though they were balloons or balls and not the outcroppings of the highest mountain chain of our hemisphere. One island, I remember, rose out of the waters in the shape of a gigantic mushroom of soft blue velvet, another looked like a mammoth whale whose head and tail stood out high above the water. These were optical illusions, due to the peculiarity of the atmosphere, but they were phenomena which I have never seen upon other waters.

In crossing from Peru to Bolivia we sailed a distance of 110 miles over water which was in many places, the captain said, more than 1,000 feet deep. Lake Superior has, I believe, an average depth of something like 600 feet. Some parts of the bottom of Lake Titicaca have never been reached, and the captain told me that if he should land upon certain parts of Titicaca Island he would have to cast his anchor high upon the rocky shores, as the waters which wash them are so deep that the grappling hooks could not reach the bottom. Think of a body of water like this at an altitude of more than two miles above the sea. Let it be more than 300 miles from the ocean in a basin which next to Tibet is the loftiest inhabited plateau of the world.

Remember that you must cross a mighty desert and climb on the railroad over a pass, which is nearly three miles above the sea to get to it, and you have a slight idea of the wonders of Lake Titicaca. You must add, however, that while it is fed by the snows and glaciers of the Andes, it has itself no visible outlet to either ocean. Nine rivers flow into it, but only one carries off any part of its waters. This is the Desaguadero, which connects it with its little sister lake, known as Lake Poopo, which lies about 20 miles further south in this same Bolivian plateau. The Desaguadero has in this distance a fall of 500 feet. It is a rushing, turbulent stream, large enough to be navigated by steamers for a part of its length. It carries off a large volume of water, but Lake Poopo has no outlet to the sea, and notwithstanding this drain, Lake Titicaca remains at the same level whether the season be wet or dry, year in and year out.

The steamboats which sail upon Lake Titicaca might be called the steamers of the heavens. They sail at times in and out of the clouds, and they are nearest the sky of any craft on earth. Think of lifting an iron ship of 600 tons over a pass higher than the top of Pike's Peak! This is what was done with the steamer Choya, upon which I am now writing. The ship was made in Scotland and brought to Molendo in pieces. Here it was loaded upon the cars and carried over the Andes to Puno. It was there put together, and it now sails as well and furnishes its passengers with as comfortable accommodations as any steamer of its size. It is as beautiful as a gentleman's yacht, and it can make twelve knots an hour without trouble. It is propelled by a screw, and its fuel is Australian coal, which is brought over more than 7,000 miles of water and lifted on the railroad over the Andes to Puno at the edge of the

lake. By the time it reaches the ship the coal costs about \$25 in gold per ton, but the traffic on the lake is so great that the steamers, I am told, pay for themselves many times over.

A large part of the freight of Bolivia goes to the markets of the world via Chillaya and Puno over Lake Titicaca and the railroad to the seaport of Molendo. Cargo is brought for hundreds of miles to this point upon mules, and on steamer days it is not uncommon to see a thousand mules being loaded and unloaded here. In 1895 more than \$1,000,000 worth of imports came into Bolivia by way of Lake Titicaca, and more than \$300,000 worth of Bolivian goods were shipped out. There are now steamers once a week from Puno to Chillaya and return, and nearly all passengers and freight to and from La Paz, which is, you know, the biggest city and commercial capital of Bolivia, go over this route. I am now on my way to La Paz. The city is about forty-five miles, or almost a day's ride by stage, from here, and all baggage, freight and passengers are carried there by horses or mules.

The foreign mail for Bolivia is brought across Lake Titicaca and carried on a wagon to La Paz.

The ship in which I crossed Lake Titicaca is the largest and finest of the fleet. There are three other steamers belonging to the Peruvian corporation or English syndicate which has the monopoly of the traffic, and in addition they have little steamers which bring copper, silver and tin up the Desaguadero River from the rich mining region of Oruro. The Titicaca steamer line was founded by the Peruvian Government as a part of its transportation system, which, as I have said before, was the most expensive ever planned or built. The first steamers cost more than their weight in silver. They were made in England and shipped to the Peruvian coast and thence carried on the backs of men and mules over the Andes. It was ten years after the ships were landed on the coast before they got to the lakes, and the English engineers drew salaries during the delay while bossing the job. One of the larger ships was afterward cut in two and a section of hull fifty feet long inserted. The work was done by the railroad shops at Arequipa, and the ship so lengthened is used on the lake to-day. The smaller steamers ply to and from the lesser ports. They visit most of the towns upon the coast and carry freight and passengers to the numerous islands.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

### AN IMMENSE CAMERA.

It Takes a Plate Six by Five Feet, the Largest in the World.

At the photographic exhibition at the Crystal Palace, London, there was shown what is undoubtedly the largest camera ever made. The camera was over six feet high; it takes a plate six feet by five



A MONSTER CAMERA.

feet, but this size can only be utilized for line work and ordinary copying, as the Levy screen, necessary for the half tone process, can only be obtained up to about 40 by 30 inches. It is intended that the back part should be built into the partition wall of the dark-room; so that the latter would really form the dark side, otherwise a holder of sufficient dimensions would be extremely heavy and cumbersome. By inclosing the rear of the camera as a dark room, the plate would be placed directly into the back part of the camera, being held in position by adjustable bars, which take any size from whole plate up to the full capacity of the camera. The full extension of the camera was 12 feet, so that when using a lens of about 60 inches principal focus, it is possible to copy same size as original. To provide for the use of lenses of shorter focal length the middle body of the camera is provided with a plate holder and by means of a door in the side the operator can enter. This part of the camera forms a little room about seven feet by three feet, in which at least two persons can stand and watch the operation of focusing the image and exposure. The lens fitted to this camera is of the symmetrical type, specially made for copying purposes. It works at f-11 and has an equivalent focus of 60 inches. The Prince of Wales inspected this remarkable camera with much interest.

### Luminous Paint.

Luminous paint has so many uses that expert and amateur alike are interested in everything new concerning it. Most of these self-lighting colors are made of barium sulphide or calcium sulphide. A luminant which is highly spoken of is made of calcium tungstate. To prepare this put into a Hessian crucible 30 parts calcium chloride, 30 parts sodium tungstate and 30 parts sodium chloride, which have been well mixed. Keep it at a red heat for several hours. The heat breaks down the mass, which becomes a vitreous paste. After cooling and breaking up the mixture is thoroughly washed with water. Fine crystals of calcium tungstate remain after this process. A coating of strong glue is put over the surface which it is desired to cover, and the crystals are thickly strewn over the glue, which hardening, holds them firmly in place. This is said to be by far the most brilliant self-luminant extant.—New York Ledger.

### Encouraging.

"De weakes' mus' go ter de wall," said Uncle Eben, "but quickness an courage hab he'ped many a feller ter climb de wall an stah' ovah ag'in."—Washington Star.

### PARIS BILL POSTERS.

They Use the Bicycle in All Conditions of the Weather.

The bill poster of Paris is a more picturesque personage than his brother of this country. He plies his trade in all winds and weather, and he is nothing daunted by the assignment of a bleak suburban district on a rainy day.

He ties his posters—incased in a water proof poster—across his back. He fastens on his paste pot. He mounts his bicycle. Then he opens his umbrella—for he is an expert wheelman and can manage it and his wheel at once.

All over the umbrella are advertisements in little form of the article or the



A PARIS BILL POSTER.

event which he intends to advertise in large by his posters. So that his entire route is placarded, and he himself is a living advertisement.

### Anti-Tobacco Congress.

There is to be an international anti-tobacco congress at the Paris Exposition in 1900. M. Decroix, the organizer, says that his object is to get together as many delegates as possible, so that practical means may be discussed for arresting the progress of the smoking habit. Probably one of the first things they will do will be to condemn the tobacco plantations in Cuba.

### Sudden Death.

There is only one sudden death among women to every eight among men.

### ONTARIO'S AGRICULTURE.

An Appendix to the Annual Report of 1896 Issued.

The Provincial Bureau of Industries has lately issued an appendix to the annual report for 1896 comprising several papers of more than usual interest relating to municipal institutions and agricultural progress. Among them is an address delivered some time since by C. C. James, the energetic secretary of the Bureau, before the Political Science Club of Toronto University upon the subject of "The Agricultural Development of Ontario," which is replete with valuable information concerning the growth and present status of our principal national industry. The paper is one which should have a wide circulation, as the facts and figures which it embodies are calculated to disabuse the minds of many people abroad as to the present conditions of agriculture in Ontario, and to enable them to realize that this province is fully abreast of the most progressive communities in the adoption of modern methods and appliances in all the departments of agricultural production.

Mr. James sets out with the proposition that agriculture is by far the most important industry in Canada, as is easily shown by the figures collated from official returns as to the yield of our principal sources of wealth. Canadian fisheries produce in round numbers \$20,000,000 yearly, mines nearly \$30,000,000, forests about \$80,000,000, while the returns from farming are \$600,000,000. In Ontario the annual agricultural product is over \$200,000,000, the capital invested in agriculture \$900,000,000, and the number of persons employed on the farms in 1891 292,770.

In tracing the rise and progress of agriculture the writer divides the period embraced into four epochs, each having some special characteristic and presenting a new phase of development. The first period from 1783 to 1813 was that of the early settlers, when the work consisted mainly in felling the forests, and little could be grown on the clearing beyond what was necessary for the support of the settlers. Such exports as there were from the farm consisted almost wholly of timber and wood ashes for the manufacture of potash. The great European war of 1812-14 created an extraordinary demand for grain at high prices, and as the area of cleared land extended a brisk export trade in wheat, by way of Montreal, arose during the second period—from 1813 to '37. During this era the population, which was almost purely agricultural, increased from 80,000 to 397,489.

Canadian agricultural prosperity during these years induced a rush of immigration from England, Scotland and Ireland, which was attended with important results to farming industry. The love of the British people for their stock and their skill in its breeding and management is a marked characteristic. During the period 1837-67 wheat growing was supplemented by stock raising, very extensive importations of pure thoroughbred stock of all varieties being made. In this epoch was laid the foundation for the magnificent reputation which Ontario now enjoys for fine horses, cattle and sheep. In this connection it may be mentioned that on July 1st, 1896, the total value of the live stock on the farms of Ontario was \$96,857,566, while the sale of the previous twelve-month amounted to \$28,750,000. The annual value of the dairy products of the province is \$27,000,000.

The principal feature of the period from 1867 to the present day is the rise

of dairying as a specialty. It is the age of the cheese factory and the creamery. In 1864 the first cheese factory, managed on the co-operative principle, was started by Harvey Farrington, at Norwich, Oxford County. The system once introduced spread rapidly; in 1883 there were 636 co-operative cheese factories in operation and in 1896 the number had increased to 1,147, producing 104,000,000 pounds of cheese, the approximate value of which was \$12,000,000. The factory system of butter making followed and is rapidly growing in popularity and its results are likely to be even more important than those of the now staple cheese industry.

Four causes have contributed much towards the development of our agriculture. They have been felt in other countries where rural conditions of life have also undergone revolutionary changes. They comprise the increased use of machinery; improvements in the means and methods of transportation and communication; the application of scientific discoveries; and changes in methods of work and the introduction of co-operative associations.

Between 1881 and 1891, the decade between the two last census enumerations, there was a large increase in the cultivated area of Canada, owing mainly to the settlement of the prairie lands of Manitoba and the Northwest. In that period the wheat area of Manitoba alone increased from about 200,000 acres to 900,000. The Dominion statistician, in census bulletin No. 18, says that "contemporaneously with this decrease" of farmers and farmers' sons in Canada "there has been an increase in the amount of land improved from 21,899,180 acres in 1881 to 28,537,842 acres in 1891." The agricultural product of 1891 was far in advance of that of 1881. Yet if we turn to the farm producers we find the following statement:

	1881.	1891.
Farmers and farmers' sons in Canada.	656,712	649,506

Here is a falling off to the extent of 7,206 accompanied by the very large increase in the improved land of 6,638,662 acres. There are fewer persons engaged in agricultural work in Ontario to-day than there were ten years ago, but the product of their work is much greater. The agricultural statistics of our Ontario Department go back only to 1888. Let me put the statement in the form of a table:

	1888.	1896.
Total farm lands	21,458,067	28,172,408
Acres of field crops	7,542,623	8,511,444
Value of farm lands	\$854,793,025	\$557,468,370
Value of implements	\$48,522,530	\$50,780,358

We have therefore an increase in farm lands of nearly 2,000,000 acres, an increase in the cultivated land of just about 1,000,000 acres; a decrease in the value of farm lands of nearly \$100,000,000, but an increase in the value of farm machinery and implements of over \$7,000,000. At the same time there has been a very marked falling off in the price and cost of machinery of all kinds. We conclude, therefore, that in the past thirteen years for which we have statistics, there has been a very great increase in the machinery, implements and tools used upon the farms of this province. This explains why it has been possible for a smaller number of workers to increase their total product.

At the present time great attention is being paid to the erection of cold storage warehouses for preserving the fruits, butter and cheese and meats coming from the farms, and to the providing of refrigerator cars on the railroads, and refrigerator compartments on our steamship lines, so that within a very short time we hope to be able to place these perishable articles in a fresh and attractive form on the great consuming markets of Europe. The successful carrying out of this undertaking will be one of the greatest boons to Canadian agriculture—in fact it is an absolute necessity to the present welfare of our agricultural industry, to say nothing of the effect upon its future prosperity.

The application of machinery to agricultural work is rapidly bringing it into line with the great manufacturing industries, and when we consider its possible development as a manufacturing industry many questions present themselves, of interest to the student, such as:

Will agriculture be broken up or divided into special lines of production? What part will electricity play in future work and how will agriculture be affected thereby?

What will be the effect when the farmer is enabled to erect a windmill and store up the free energy of the wind in a storage battery, whence at will he can heat or light his house, pump his water and drive his machinery?

How will the increasing use of machinery affect the ownership of farm lands? Will the tendency be toward larger proprietorships or towards smaller holdings?

Will the increased use of machinery raise the farmer intellectually and socially or will it tend to reduce him more and more to mere drudgery and servitude?

Improvement in road communication tends to remove the inequalities in farm values due to location or situation. The statement is made by an Australian official that a tub of butter can be taken from Sydney to London for less than it could be brought from some remote part of England or Scotland. Two factors are just now entering into farm operations that demand attention. The first is the movement already inaugurated in this province for the improvement of our rural highways, and second the construction of light electric railways through rural parts for the benefit of the farm community. The trolley system is only ten years old; already we find several city lines gradually extending their operations into the adjacent townships. When the farmer can deliver his goods for market at his own gate and can be carried into town at the rate of 20 miles an hour, transact his business and return with his purchases with the loss of but a couple of hours, and no charge for wear and tear of horses, harness and vehicles, we shall see

a new social and financial condition of agriculture. An electric road runs from Hamilton through the Grimsby fruit district, cars pass the doors every 20 minutes. Fruit can be loaded at Grimsby or Winona and shipped to Montreal or Winnipeg without change. Fruit lots at Grimsby have sold as high as \$500 an acre. In that section also the fruit-growing farmers have telephones in their houses, and can follow the market prices closely. Other questions for consideration are the use of bicycles in rural sections, and the daily free delivery of rural mails.

It is only comparatively recently that the attention of scientists has been directed towards improving agricultural conditions, but a great deal has already been accomplished in that direction by the investigation of botanists, chemists and entomologists. One example is given of the value of what may be done by the improvement of old varieties of grain, etc., and the introduction of new kinds.

About 5,500,000 acres in Ontario are devoted to grain growing. If by selection and cross fertilizing we could obtain seed grain that would add only one bushel per acre to our crops, our annual grain product would be increased by 5,500,000 bushels. The grain crops of Ontario in 1897 were worth over \$50,000,000. An improvement to the extent of 25 per cent. is quite within the range of possibility. The President of the Agricultural College in his report for 1897, referring to this work in improving varieties of grain, says: "In this way some excellent foreign varieties have been introduced, tested and distributed throughout the province—varieties which yield from six to eight bushels per acre more than any varieties previously grown. In oats and barley alone, the varieties introduced and distributed by the experiment station have, within the past four or five years, paid to the province a good deal more than the entire cost of the college for the last ten years."

Entomologists are devoting much study to the destruction of the swarms of insect pests which have proved so destructive of late years. How important this branch of science is in relation to agriculture may be estimated from the statement that the loss of the United States from insects during 1884 is calculated at \$406,000,000, and for 1891 \$300,000,000.

An agricultural society was organized at Niagara or Newark in 1792 or 1793. Of its existence and of its usefulness but little is known at the present day. It was not till 1830 that practical encouragement was given those societies on the part of the Legislature. They have continued ever since. In 1867, apart from these general societies for holding fairs, there was only one other association, that of the fruit-growers. In 1867, however, there were Farmers' Institutes organized in every riding or district of Ontario, there were twelve live stock associations, two dairy associations, a Beekeepers' Association and the Entomological Society.

In the three years, 1868-69-70, the Legislature spent \$195,960 in behalf of agriculture, of which \$161,392 was for agricultural societies, \$30,000 for the provincial fair, and \$1,050 for the Fruit-Growers' Association. In the three years, 1895-96-97, the Legislature spent \$718,155 for all agricultural purposes, including the agricultural societies, the various associations, the Agricultural College, the dairy schools, farmers' institutes, fruit experiment stations, good roads branch, printing of reports, and collection of agricultural statistics. The total expenditure by the Legislature on behalf of Agriculture for the thirty years 1868-97 inclusive has been \$4,569,000.

The seed that is now being sown cannot but yield a harvest that will some day astonish the people who are not directly engaged in agriculture or carefully following the development.

### FOREIGN MUSICIANS.

The English Style of Pronouncing Their Names Is in Greatest Vogue.

The pronunciation of the names of foreign musicians is a subject with regard to which the average Briton is disposed to claim and exercise the most unrestricted freedom. The result is not usually such as would lead to self-identification by the unhappy owners of the names themselves. Several organs of the musical press have begun discussing the matter with the view of protecting the foreign musician from nominal mutilation at the hands of his admirers and of bringing something like harmony out of the present state of chaos. One writer states that at a recent conference of musicians he heard the name of a foreign musical celebrity pronounced in four different ways by as many speakers. Tschickowsky was alluded to by one speaker as "Shy-cow-sky" instead of "Chy-koff-ski," as the composer's name ought approximately to be pronounced.

Although sufficiently serious, this is less disconcerting than the American reproach against English name orthography in general that we write a word "Beau-champ" and pronounce it "Beecham." Still, a more rational method of translating proper names from languages which, like Russian, have an alphabet entirely different from our own is much to be desired. There is really no reason why we should retain the German "w" in such names as Tschickowsky, Paderowski and Turgenev. The Russian letter is "v," although it has the power of "f" before hard consonants and at the end of most words. The general substitution of "v" would at least give the death blow to such mispronunciations as "Paderosky." The adoption of the suggestion that Sir George Grove or some other authority should complete a pronouncing vocabulary of foreign musicians' names might prove useful to the student, but the infrequent concert goer would probably remain uninfluenced. The too deferential Baboo, when asked how his somewhat formidable name was to be pronounced, politely answered, "As you d—n please." This, it is to be feared, will continue to be the rule with the majority of foreign musicians.—London News.

### Evidently a Bicycle Boy.

A little boy, seeing a long-horned cow, cried out: "Oh, see dat tow; her dot handle-bars on her head."

A YEAR AGO.

A year ago we walked the woods, A year ago today The lanes were white with blackthorn bloom. The hedges sweet with may. We trod the happy woodland ways, Where sunset lights between The slender hazel stems streamed clear And turned to gold the green. Thrushes sang through the cool green arch Where clouds of windflowers grew. That beauty all was lost to me For lack of love to you. And you, too, missed the peace which might Have been, yet might not be, From too much doubt and fear of fate And too much love of me. This year, O love, no thing is changed! As bright a sunset glow, Again we walk the wild wet woods, Again the bluebell blows. But still our drifted spirits fall Spring's happiness to touch. For now we do not care for me, And I love you too much!

-D. Nesbit in Good Words.

THE MEPHISTO CAP.

"Oh, yes; and I forgot to tell you. You know, your old flame is to be married in May." "Is she? Which?" "You had a good many, hadn't you? Well, guess." "Let me see. Madeline Kearney. Oh, you tell me, sister. I'm too tired to guess. That railroad has shaken me all to pieces in the last hundred miles." "Well, then, if you're too tired to exert your mind, Edna Barson—" "Oh, and she marries—" "Bob Bristol, of all men. Old enough to be her father, isn't he?" Cortell had been away five years in the west and had just made a long journey in order to spend two or three weeks at home with his mother and sister. He had come back, it seemed to him, much more than five years older than he was when he left. There was upon him now the steady pressure of large responsibilities, for he was very near to being the head of a large business enterprise. All that he saw—even the faces of his mother and sister—reminded him of what he had been when his eyes last fell upon those scenes and those faces, and he found himself as he stretched at full length on the lounge wondering how he could ever have been so frivolous and so joyously careless of consequences in everything as he had been in the days that now seemed to him to belong to the dim distance of history. "So women can forget, sometimes, you see," his sister was continuing her talk; "Bob's thoughts were wandering back to the past. Presently he exclaimed somewhat suddenly: 'By jingo, Clara, I believe I have something. Let me see. When do you say Edna is to be married?' May?" "Middle of May, I believe." "And this is the middle of April. By jingo! I wonder whether I ought to take it to her or send it?" "That's your second 'by jingo' in one minute. Send what? Wedding present?" "Oh? Yes, of course, I must send a wedding present. I knew Bristol quite well. He's an older man than I am, isn't he?" That evening Calvin Cortell unpacked a big leather trunk in the privacy of his own room. He took out a tin box that looked as if it had been designed originally to hold cash. He unlocked that box and took out package after package of carefully tied up papers—receipts, canceled notes, memoranda of many kinds. Under all these was a leather case, daguerrotype of his mother. Last of all, under the case, in some tissue paper, were a pair of very much faded kid gloves. Cortell took out the tissue paper package, replaced the daguerrotype, the various bundles of memoranda, canceled receipts and other business documents, locked the tin box and sat down to think. He laid the faded gloves on the little writing table before him, drew up a chair, rested his elbows on the table and supported his head on his two hands. As the faint odor of the disintegrated gloves came to his nostrils a smile, half of amusement, half of tenderness, played over his face. "But the question is, how the deuce am I to do it?" he said aloud to himself after some minutes of this brooding. The smile on his face grew more and more tender. Presently he sighed, and then he spoke again to himself: "That has nothing to do with now, old man. That was long ago. You've got it to do." Edna Barson certainly had been a little disconcerted when the news came to her that her sweetheart of five years before had suddenly made his appearance in the town just at the time when her engagement to Bristol had been made public. She was not vividly conscious of any feeling for Calvin Cortell that could have been construed as disloyalty to her fiancé, but she knew only too well how recklessly tongues will wag in a small town, where each man's—or woman's—business is the business of all, and, considering many things, Cortell's sudden appearance just then, after a continuous absence of five years, might very plausibly be made to bear a significance that would disturb the smooth current of her engagement. There had been rumors that Mrs. and Miss Cortell would, some time or other, go west to make their home with Calvin, but no one had expected to see him back in his former home. Edna sat, before the fire, two days after Calvin Cortell's arrival, and was meditating over these things when Cortell himself entered. She was looking for a visit not from him, but from Bob Bristol. Nevertheless she found little or no difficulty in meeting him with conversational ease. At first, that is. Her old friend or sweetheart lost but little time in coming to the particular business of his call, and it certainly startled her a little when he said, "I am very glad I found you alone." "Glad?" she said. "Oh, yes. It is nice to be able to have a little chat. Tell me about your life out there?" "I can tell you about that at some other time," said Cortell. "Just at present I have to discharge a duty. Oh, yes. It wouldn't be right. At least I wouldn't like it if I were in Bristol's place." "Like what?" said the girl.

"This"—and he took a tissue paper package from his pocket. Edna opened the package, wondering when she saw the old gloves lying there with the marks of wear of many years ago upon them, but also marked with the folds of many other—later—years of careful keeping, a whole procession of memories passed before her mind. "She was silent for some moments." "What ought I to do with them?" she asked. "I don't know. Tell me." Not the least doubt of it the whole affair was excessively silly. It was thoroughly in keeping with the rest that now this young woman on the eve of marriage with another man—a marriage into which no one had forced her—should be looking with a look of pitiful appeal in her eyes and with tears at a man who had flirted with her five years before. Still, silly as it was, it was so. Cortell on his part looked extremely uncomfortable. He may have been wishing that he had sent the old gloves by mail or by messenger. But then, again, he may not have been altogether sorry to see that appealing look and those swimming eyes. "I—I don't know," he stammered. "Perhaps I ought not to have brought them. But I don't see why not. I don't see how I could have kept them, could I?" "You might have burned them, mightn't you?" Edna said, with a rather mischievous smile. "So I might," Cortell answered quickly. "I give you my word, Miss Barson—I beg you to believe me—I never thought of that." The manifest sincerity with which this was said and the ingenuous blush that accompanied the explanation were irresistible. Edna Barson burst into a hearty laugh, which Cortell was not long in taking up. But at that moment the street door was opened and then the door of the library, where these two stood laughing over an old pair of gloves, and the servant girl, in her direct and distinctive manner, pronounced, "Mr. Bristol." There was nothing really embarrassing in the situation. The embarrassment was only apparent. The event might have been different if all the persons concerned had looked at the case as it should have been looked at; but, while the girl, with characteristic candor, saw only the reality, Cortell was, for some reason, impressed chiefly by the appearance. Bristol, perhaps naturally, reflected only Cortell's view. He at once walked to the table and, lifting the gloves, said, with eyebrows raised: "A present? Won't you let me into your joke?" "How are you, Bristol?" Cortell said, holding out his hand. "I hope you haven't forgotten me." The worst of it was Edna was still laughing, and there were the gloves. Bristol appeared to think that the situation demanded a display of quiet dignity. "I remember you perfectly, Mr. Cortell," he said, bowing slightly. "May I ask again what amuses you so much?" Edna became serious in a moment, and as she became serious she became angry. "It isn't very much of a joke, Mr. Bristol," she said. "If you insist on having it, however, Mr. Cortell has just found an old pair of gloves of mine and has brought them to me because it didn't occur to him to put them in the fire. Isn't it funny?" "I hardly think so," Bristol answered. "Perhaps I might appreciate the joke better if I knew whose Mr. Cortell found those gloves." As Cortell opened his mouth to make some answer to him Edna, putting up her hand, said: "This is my business. I'm afraid you will not have an opportunity of fully appreciating the joke, Mr. Bristol, until you manage to get yourself into a better humor for that sort of thing." She very carefully folded up the gloves and laid them behind the clock on the mantelpiece, while Cortell stared at her and Bristol stood biting his nether lip. Then there was an awkward pause for some moments until Cortell said something about going. "Why, I've hardly had ten words with you yet, Mr. Cortell," Edna said, with a wicked glance at the other man. "Please don't go yet. Perhaps—perhaps I may find something of interest to show you if you'll wait a little longer." "Then perhaps I had better call at some other time," Bristol said. It was a very awkward situation indeed. Bristol could not stay after this last observation of his, and Cortell could not run away after Edna's pressing invitation. Half an hour later Cortell said: "What did you mean by saying that you might find something interesting to show me?" "Did I?" said Edna. "Do you hold me to it? It occurred to me suddenly. Wait here." She ran out of the room and after a little while came back holding something behind her. "Do you recognize this?" and she suddenly produced an old faded red velvet smoking cap. It was a mephisto, with sides pulled down and an absurd brush at one side. "By jingo!" Cortell exclaimed. "When did you find that old cap, Miss Barson?" "About a week ago," Edna said, looking a little confused. "I didn't know you were coming home, then." "Jack stole my cap, didn't he?" "Yes. You had to go home bareheaded." "And you would pull off your gloves and try to reach for pond lilies." "And you wouldn't give them back to me. I made Jack give me your cap to keep in pledge of my gloves." "Of course you were going to send it to me?" "Of course I was." "By the way, didn't it occur to you to burn it?" Then both burst out laughing once more. As for the story that Bristol and Cortell had high words after that and that mutual friends with difficulty prevented them from fighting a duel, there never was anything in it. Bristol was a sensible man at bottom, even though irascible at times. He made some sort of apology to Edna Barson for his exhibition of temper. But the Bristol-Barson wedding was postponed in a quiet way. It never came off. The Cortell-Barson wedding came off instead, though not until a year after the incident of the mephisto cap.—Minneapolis Tribune.

CARE ON A WARSHIP.

HOW HIGH EXPLOSIVES ARE STORED ON A BRITISH VESSEL. Precautions That Are Taken to Prevent Accidents—The Magazines Are All Massive Iron and Steel Tanks Built Separately Into the Ship. The British navy has not been without its Maine disasters, though fortunately these have been unattended by any questions of foul play, and they have taught us a lesson. The last such catastrophe was in 1882, when the gunboat Dottorel was sunk and 145 lives lost through an explosion in one of her magazines. Since that time great attention has been paid to the storing of high explosives on board all the ships of our navy. The magazines are now huge iron tanks built separately into the ship. The sides, bottom and crown of these are made of thick steel plates weighing ten pounds to the square foot. These plates are lap jointed and strongly riveted. Should any side of the back of a coal bunker be exposed, that side is built of plates that weigh 12½ pounds to the square foot. This additional strength is in order to prevent any explosion of coal gas that may occur in the bunker from tearing open the magazine. Further, the plating is stiffened with heavy bars that make all parts of the surface of equal strength. Should the magazine be placed near the engines or in any other place where there is a high temperature, it is coated with asbestos. Electricity is used for lighting purposes. All the lights are in what are called "light boxes," placed outside, the light penetrating into the magazine itself through thick glass illuminators, which are protected by gratings of brass wire. The keys of these boxes are kept by the gunner of the ship. Near them is a stock of candles ready for use in case the electric current should fail. Entrance to the magazine is from the top, but out of what is termed the handling room. The hatch of this is in line with the crown of the magazine, and the floor of the room is lead covered. For ventilating purposes air is pumped in at the bottom and passes out through a specially constructed uptake, but on very dry days air is let into the magazine naturally in order to prevent too much moisture accumulating on the cases and thus causing the powder to deteriorate. In an engagement the magazines would be kept closed down, so as to prevent the enemy's shot from entering them, and air would be pumped in or the men working inside could live but a very few minutes. Before entering the magazine the men have to leave behind them their knives, pipes and matches, and to put on special boots that are studded with brass nails. With the old fashioned powder a spark caused by the friction of a nail in one's boot with the floor was sufficient to cause an explosion. Nowadays there is far less danger of accident. Many of the explosives now used will only ignite by detonation. Prismatic and pebble powders if set on fire will frizzle away like a fuse, while cordite, if handled with ordinary care, is quite harmless. All the bays—i. e., recesses—are marked with the number of cases that are to be stowed in them, and they are provided with strong wooden uprights to prevent the cases from being thrown out of place by the motion of the ship. The doors of all the magazines open outward, so that in a violent storm the cases broke loose they would not block the entrance. No fuses, tubes or other articles that contain their own means of ignition are ever stowed in magazines. All such articles are placed in special storerooms far away from the powder. Quick firing ammunition cartridges for machine guns and rifles and dry gun cotton also have their separate compartments. All magazines are fitted with a flooding arrangement, so that, should the ship catch fire, they can be at once filled with water. No one but a responsible officer is ever allowed to handle the keys, and he must first obtain permission from the captain. The heaviest charges are placed nearest the doors. In the old days the powder monkey used to carry the cartridges from the magazine to the guns in a case. Now the ammunition goes up a hydraulic lift that works on an armored shaft. Carrying it would be an impossibility, as some of the charges weigh 900 pounds. Tanks containing fresh water and drinking cups are fixed in the handling room for the use of the men, and all the floors are sprinkled with water before work begins. Speaking tubes lead from outside the magazines—which, by the way, are usually below the water line—to the gun decks, the bridge and the conning tower. There is a quarterly examination of the dry gun cotton to ascertain whether acid is accumulating. If it is, the explosive is at once saturated with water. Wet gun cotton, being a very safe material, is kept in an ordinary storeroom and is weighed periodically to detect deterioration, a plug being at the same time removed in order that gas may escape. The "warheads" of the Whitehead torpedoes, being filled with wet gun cotton, are stowed by themselves and tested in the manner just described. But the "pistols," which contain dry gun cotton, and the detonators for igniting the wet gun cotton in the torpedoes are placed together in a compartment that can be flooded if necessary. The only other dangerous explosives carried by our warships are the filled shells, which are given a place to themselves. None but the most stubborn fuses are fitted to these, unless they are at the gun and ready to be fired. Their dangerous nature is indicated by their red painted heads and the broad red band around them. Seamen are trained to handle them with the utmost care. Even signal lights and rockets are kept carefully out of the way of irresponsible persons. In fact, every possible precaution is taken to prevent an accident with explosives occurring on any of our warships.—Invention.

Mrs. Eliza E. Smith presented \$25,000 to the city of Lancaster, Pa., a few days ago, for a free public library.

WOMAN AND HOME.

ONCE A SERVANT, SHE EDUCATED HERSELF TO BE A PHYSICIAN. Strong Words About Women by a Woman. Miss Thursty's Medal—Bringing Up Infants—Cinderella Must Go to Balls—Piety and Chicken Pie. When a St. Louis woman wants to do a thing, she does it. Mrs. Elizabeth Francis wanted to be a physician. She did not have money enough to obtain a medical education, but she got the money and the education. She got the money by hiring herself out as a domestic. Mrs. Francis is young and good looking—a typical nineteenth century woman. She commenced life with few cares and many comforts, but one day she was confronted by the problem of breadwinning. She took stock of her capabilities and found that her education had included no frills which might be turned to advantage. Her mother had held to the old fashioned idea that a girl who had graduated in housework knew enough to get through this world. She knew it—be a great shock to the polite circle which she had moved, but she had to live and the prospect was good that there would be no abatement of the necessity for some time. She sought employment at the only trade she had ever been taught. That was in 1893. She was engaged as housekeeper at one of the hotels. She has since served in that capacity at several others. She has supported herself and daughter, educated the latter, kept house for a sick mother, and out of her earnings of \$600 a year she has saved enough to pay for two courses in medicine. When her work at the hotels ceased, she was employed as nurse in the insane ward at the poorhouse. After graduating at the Woman's college in the first course she began to practice and also did private detective work to increase her earnings. She graduated in her second course in March, 1898. Her education and books cost her \$1,000. She has begun to enjoy a good practice among her sex as a specialist. She has demonstrated that a woman who can carry the keys of a large establishment, overlook servants, keep track of table and bed linen and supervise housework can wield forceps and the surgeon's knife and write prescriptions with the skill of a man. Dr. Francis is still reaching out in new fields to make herself proficient in her profession.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Strong Words About Women. If there were no women compelled by circumstances to take care of themselves, the march of the "woman's movement" would cease. For, in spite of her modern rattle of independence, and her assertion that she is as big as a man any day, woman by nature loves best a cozy corner and the course of life that helps to make and keep it cozy, and blame her as men may do it is not her fault that she does not plan to perpetually enjoy and grace that corner. It is rhetorically and poetically all very well to entreat woman to adorn the hearthstone and cling to home, but as practical advice most of such entreaty is absolutely nothing, for such is the stress of circumstances that woman often cannot adorn the hearthstone and cling to home at the same time. In short, if she would adorn the hearthstone she must frequently do it by such outside work as will aid in keeping a hearthstone at all and insuring the necessary hearthstone accompaniments. There are only two classes of reputable women who forsake the shelter of the home. They are the class forced into the open by necessity and those enticed there by personal ambition. One of these classes cannot heed exhortations to be solely domestic; the other will not. It is a question whether the personally ambitious woman is not beyond the help of earth or heaven. If she is not posing in the forefront of some movement in the interest of late fads, she is turning her world upside down with private schemes tending to her personal advancement. She is joined to her idols, and because of her the bewildered daughters of mankind are often led to bow at shrines of her erection. In spite of the congratulations they bestow upon themselves in the public prints and on the rostrum it is not certain that women are now more happy than they were 100 years ago. But they are more fortunate and undeniably more independent, and when their hopes are fulfilled and their times are less strenuous they will doubtless know a fuller content. Meanwhile they may already choose their work without asking permission of any man. Prejudice and power now shut but few gates against them, and at those closed portals they have already arrived and their resolute knocking is heard and prophesies that persistence shall yet further prevail. It is no longer "What can she do?" but "What will she elect to do?"—Mrs. George Archibald in Elmira Telegram.



DR. ELIZABETH FRANCIS.

Miss Thursty's Medal. No one can meet Miss Emma Thursty without noticing that she always wears about her neck or fastened at some part of her gown a large medal, says the New York Sun. Its history is full of interest. Alexander II, emperor of Russia, was an ardent lover of music. At the time of his visit to Great Britain he heard for the first time at Her Majesty's theater in London Therese Caroline Titiens, the great prima-donna of the day. She was then giving her impersonation of Valentine in "The Huguenots." Alexander was enchanted with her mighty soprano voice. She became a great favorite with him, and he would never miss, if possible, an opportunity to hear her sing. As a mark of his favor he presented her with the medal, simply requesting that at her death she would bequeath it to one as great as she. The medal is fully three inches in diameter and is of Persian antiquity, although the large turquoise in the center is a Russian amulet. It is supposed to prosper the wearer and is a token of distinction. In its peculiar workmanship it is without a rival. A very long chain, also Persian in design, is attached to the medal. On the death of Mme. Titiens in England, Oct. 3, 1877, it was found that she had willed the medal to Hermine Rudersdorff, who was then probably the best appreciated concert singer in Europe. She had been born at Ivanovsky, in the Ukraine, where her father was known as a famous violinist. In 1871-2 she was engaged by the Boston Festival, and afterward made her permanent home in this country. Her singing of "Medea" at the Crystal Palace is still remembered by many. After she retired from public life she devoted herself to the teaching of music. Miss Emma Thursty was one of her pupils. Miss Thursty was born in Brooklyn. She studied under Achille Erani and at Milan under San Viovanni and Lamperti. While she was completing her studies in America with Mme. Rudersdorff the latter had an opportunity to become acquainted with her voice. At the time of her extended trip through Europe she was greeted everywhere with enthusiasm. In Sweden the people took the horses from her carriage that they might have the honor of drawing it themselves. It is not surprising that to so beloved a pupil Mme. Rudersdorff should have bequeathed the medal. It is said to be the only ornament Miss Thursty ever wears.—New York Sun. Bringing Up Infants. A great change has come over the methods in vogue for bringing up infants. Parents are beginning to realize that a room 18 by 12 feet cannot furnish air for three pairs of lungs. The cradle as well as bad ventilation has gone out of fashion and finds no place in the household unless it be an heirloom, in which case its rockers are promptly sawed off. Formerly, the youngest child was always sung to sleep. Now he is put to bed at a regular hour and left alone. Dr. Louis Starr says that instead of worrying themselves when they hear their baby cry, mothers ought to be glad that their offspring is getting such excellent practice in the development of his lungs. When the child is really suffering, of course, he must be cared for; but, as a rule, it is best to let him have his cry out. Dr. Starr also holds that no normal baby really likes to be rocked, and that he will soon acquire the habit of going to sleep without rebellion. Obviously the brain tissue that went to the composition of the large body of musical productions known as lullabies and cradle songs might better have been consecrated to sonatas and symphonies. In spite, however, of the modern medical opinion that rocking is positively injurious to the brain and other organs of the infant, there are many who cling to the old time idea that a baby should be rocked as well as sung to sleep. By these conservative souls the new motor cradle will be hailed as a blessing. It can be worked with either electricity or petroleum, and the motion may be accelerated or slackened by simply turning a screw. The only demerit hitherto on record in regard to this invention is from a lady who bought and tried it. She declares that if science goes on much longer with improvements of that kind there will soon be nothing left for her husband to do.—Chicago Record. Cinderella Must Go to Balls. I believe the parents who are in constant dread lest some one will think that they are anxious to marry their daughters are as indelicate as those who are constantly on the lookout for sons-in-law. I am not sure but they do more harm in the world. Fortunately there may not be many of them, but there are some. There is nothing criminal in matrimony. It is one of the firmly planted laws of human nature, and that, in fact, answers all the questions about matrimonial inconsistencies. Doctors say nowadays that whooping cough, measles and so called children's diseases are not necessary evils to be gone through and got rid of. Children take them because their systems are not strong enough to resist them. But matrimony is not a disease. Daughters cannot be made germ proof by isolation. It is a pretty thought that the fairy prince will come to Cinderella sitting in the ashes, but it is an actual fact that the Cinderella of the fairy tale would have been Cinderella in the ashes to the end of her days if she had not gone to the ball. Rational ideas of cause and effect are as good in general life as in education or medicine. If the girl is not allowed to meet the fairy prince, she is liable to take up with any housebreaker who comes in at the window, or else she becomes one of those silly creatures who see a lover in every man they meet, from the minister to the milkman, and talk of them continually.—New York Times. The custom of sending home butter in wooden trays is severely criticised. The wood is almost certain to impart a disagreeable flavor to the butter. It may not develop immediately, but the butter will not keep as long and is quite sure to become objectionable before it is used. The best way of putting out a lamp or oil stove is to turn the wick down until it shows only a blue flame, when this flame will flicker a short time and finally go out. By this process one avoids the unpleasant odor which accompanies the blowing out of a lamp.

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS.

Cumberland, B. C.  
Issued Every Tuesday and Saturday.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13th, 1898

If the farmers don't take hold of the creamery project and put it through with the assistance they are sure to get, it may be put down as certain that it will be a long time before the enterprise will be again undertaken.

While the Crows' Nest Pass Ry means a great deal to the people of Kootenay it is probably a damage to the coast section of the Province and will remain so until connection with the coast is made. At present its effect will be to turn all the trade of that region toward the east, except such as goes south. We certainly rejoice in the development of that part of the country, but we ought to be favored with such transportation facilities as would enable us to trade with it.

The movement for a redistribution of representation in the Dominion parliament will not accomplish anything until after the next census. Then we should have additional representation. In the meantime parliament should correct its mistake in refusing aid to the Stickine-Tesline line, and promptly assist some railroad from the coast through the Atlin into the Klondike country. Perhaps the present International Convention will give us a strip of land to salt water as a gate-way to our mineral wealth, without putting us to the expense of a line of railway far to the south. Let Uncle Sam show his gratitude for keeping Europe at bay while he whipped Spain into submission.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business under the firm name of McPhee & Moore was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 14th of November 1898, the Courtenay business of the late firm will be carried on by Mr. Joseph McPhee, to whom all accounts due there are to be paid. The Cumberland business will be carried on by Mr. C. J. Moore, to whom accounts due the firm there are required to be paid.

JOSEPH MCPHEE,  
C. J. MOORE.

Nov. 25th, 1898

### NOTICE

I, Janet Gleason, of City of Cumberland in province of British Columbia, here by give notice that I intend to apply at the next regular sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners in and for the City of Cumberland to be held on the 15th day of December 1898 for a license to sell by retail wines, spirits, beer, and other fermented or intoxicating liquors on the premises known as the "New English Restaurant" situated on Dunsmuir Avenue, upon Lot 3 block 111, City of Cumberland aforesaid.

Dated at City of Cumberland, Nov. 12 1898.

Janet Gleason.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, John Wilson, intend to petition the Licensing Court of the District of Nelson at its next sitting to be held on the 15th day of December 1898, for a license for the sale of liquors by retail at the premises known as the Wilson House, situated on part 1-2 acre S. W. fractional 1-2 of N. W. 1-4 of section 32 township 1 Nelson District, being in that part known as Union Bay.

Nov. 12, 1898.

John Wilson.

### LOCAL BRIEFS.

Hospital Board will meet Saturday night  
The barber should never advertise cut rates.

We say nothing—but SAW WOOD.  
CHEAP JOHN

Remember the school concert at Cumberland Hall, Dec. 15th.

Turkeys! Turkeys! Leave your order for Xmas Turkey at Moore's

The improvements on the Reid-Fraser road have been completed.

A census lately taken of Cumberland totals up over 1000 inhabitants.

If you intend buying a Boy's Suit have a look at Stevenson & Co's.

"Johnny" Grant of the Riverside, Courtenay, now at The Jubilee hospital, is very low.

The school concert will be given on the evening of Dec. 15th. Give the youngsters a big house!

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church will hold a Soiree in the church on Monday evening, January 2d.

—WANTED.—Apprentice for Dress-making Department. Apply to Mrs. Carr, at the Union Department Store.

Miss Daisy Crawford, daughter of Mr. B. Crawford of Comox, died at the hospital here Sunday night, age from 8-10

The object of advertising is not so much to sell an article that everyone wants as to make every body want an article that the advertiser sells.—Democrat.

Boys' Wool Hose at Stevenson & Co's

Mr. Millard, of the Camp was injured by the concussion of a shot in No. 4 slope the latter part of last week and has since been taken to the hospital.

You will find Bargains in Corsets at Stevenson & Co's

Pete Zedvolick, who fled Friday after having changed a post office order from \$2 to \$22 and fleeing his friend out of \$20, has been arrested at Nanaimo and will probably return to-morrow.

What would be nicer for a Xmas, present than one of those black silk dresses at Stevenson & Co's

Wm Walden the sailor who was drowned by falling off the wharf at Comox last Thursday, was buried at 2 p. m. on Saturday. The ceremonies were of the usual military character, the officers, marines and sailors marching to the church yard with measured tread to the solemn music. After the ceremonies were over, they reformed and marched off to a lively air. The duty to the head had been done and now their faces were turned toward the future.

### AGENTS

Those handling "War with Spain" are making money. A good share of the profit is yours if you take hold. Seven hundred pages, two hundred illustrations and sells cheap. We give big commission; pay freight, sell on time, and supply outfit free.

BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO.,  
LIMITED,  
TORONTO.

# CHOICE

## Xmas Groceries

London Layer Raisins,

Loose Muscatelle Raisins.

Romona Seeded Raisins 1lb packages,

Fancy Selected Cluster Raisins 2 1/2 lb pkgs.

Currants, Keiller & Sons' Candied Peels.

New Figs, in 1lb. pkgs.

## ORANGES, LEMMONS, NUTS

Wines and Liquors at Wholesale only.

# S. Leiser.

**MINING**

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

WORLD-WIDE CIRCULATION.

Twenty Pages Weekly, Illustrated.

INDISPENSABLE TO MINING MEN.

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR, POSTPAID.

MINING AND SCIENTIFIC PRESS.

220 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

### AGENTS

We pay straight weekly salaries of from \$10 to \$20, according to ability, for canvassers on "Life and work of Gladstone." The demand for this wonderful book is keeping all hands working early and late. The only Canadian and British work published. Endorsed by the Royal Family and leading public men. A big, cheap book.

BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., LIMITED,  
TORONTO.

### CORPORATION CITY OF CUMBERLAND

ELECTION BY-LAW 1898.

Whereas it is expedient to pass a by-law to regulate those who are qualified to vote for mayor and aldermen at the election to be held on the first Saturday in January 1899, provided that more than the number requisite be nominated on the Saturday previous.

Therefore the Municipal Council of Cumberland enacts as follows:

The following persons shall be entitled to vote in the City of Cumberland for mayor and aldermen or commissioners in any ward in which they may be registered; but it shall not be lawful for any person to vote for mayor or commissioners at more than one polling place at one and the same election.

1. A male or female of the full age of twenty-one years, being a British subject and not otherwise disqualified, who is assessed for real property within the municipality to the value of not less than fifty dollars.

2. Any male or female of the full age of twenty-one years, being a British subject and not otherwise disqualified, who has resided and been a householder in the municipality for the six months immediately preceding the first Monday in December in each year and who pays as such household.

er a rental or rental value of not less than sixty dollars a year; and who shall have paid on or before the fifteenth day of December next preceding the date of the annual election in each year, all taxes due by him or her, and who shall have at the time of making such payments, applied to the city clerk to have his or her name entered as a voter, in the ward in which he or she is a resident householder, and at the same time produced such evidence as to satisfy the said clerk that he or she is a bona fide resident householder entitled to be entered on the voters' list by virtue of this section, and who shall have between the fifteenth day of November, or after the date of such payment and the fifteenth day of December following, personally delivered to the city clerk a statutory declaration made or subscribed before a judge, magistrate or notary public in the form and to the effect as found in Municipal Clauses Act, sec. 300, clause 2

This by-law may be cited for all purposes as the City of Cumberland Election By-law 1898.

Passed the Municipal Council the 25th day of November, A. D., 1898.

Reconsidered and finally passed the 25th day of November A. D. 1898.

Signed and sealed the 25th day of November A. D. 1898.

Signed, Lewis Mounce, mayor

Signed L. W. Nunn, City Clerk.

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One story and a half dwelling house of six rooms, hall, pantry, etc. on easy terms Enquire of Jas. Carthew

The best corner business lot in town for sale for a third less than its value Enquire at NEWS OFFICE.

## Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

TIME TABLE EFFECTIVE NOV. 19th, 1898.

VICTORIA TO WELLINGTON.		No. 4 Saturday.	
No. 2 Daily	A.M.	No. 4 Saturday	A.M.
De. 9:00	Victoria	De. 3:00	Wellington
10:30	Shawnigan Lake	4:14	Wellington
12:30	Duncans	4:45	Wellington
12:30	Nanaimo	6:00	Wellington
Ar. 12:45	Wellington	Ar. 6:20	Wellington

WELLINGTON TO VICTORIA.		No. 3 Saturday.	
No. 1 Daily	A.M.	No. 3 Saturday	A.M.
De. 8:25	Wellington	De. 3:10	Wellington
8:46	Nanaimo	3:22	Nanaimo
10:04	Duncans	4:37	Duncans
10:42	Shawnigan Lake	5:08	Shawnigan Lake
11:33	Goldstream	5:59	Goldstream
Ar. 12:00 M.	Victoria	Ar. 6:25 P.M.	Victoria

Reduced rates to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays good to return Monday.

For rates and all information apply at Company's Offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. Geo. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

## Teaming & LIVERY

I am prepared to furnish Stylish Rigs and do Teaming

At reasonable rates.

D. Kilpatrick,

Union, B. C.

## Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Plants, Bulbs, Roses, etc., for full planting. 54 varieties of Apples, 22 of Plums and Prunes, 15 of Pears, 14 of Cherry in one two, and three year olds. Thousands of Roses, most complete stock in the Province.

Hold your orders for my new catalogue which will be mailed you as soon as out.

Send your address for it if you are not a regular customer.

M. J. HENRY,

604 Westminster Road, VANCOUVER, B. C.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate by any kind or kinds of motive power, and maintain a single or double track tramway or either a standard or narrow gauge railway, for the purpose of conveying passengers and goods, including all kinds of merchandise, beginning at a point on Taku Arm, in the District of Cassiar, in the Province of British Columbia, near where the waters of the Atlinoo River join those of the said Taku Arm; thence along the valley of the said Atlinoo River, on the northern side of said river, to a convenient point near where the said Atlinoo River flows from Atlin Lake, in the said district of Cassiar, with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary roads, bridges, ways, ferries, steamboats, wharves, docks and coal bunkers; and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said tramway or railway, or branches of either, and with power to extend, build, own, equip, operate and maintain the said telegraph and telephone lines across Atlin Lake; thence along the valley of Pine Creek to a point at or near the outlet of Surprise Lake, in the said district, with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines in connection with the said telegraph and telephone line; and to build and operate all kinds of plant for the purpose of supplying light, heat, electricity, or any kind of motive power, and with power to appropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges or other aids from any government, persons or bodies corporate, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway steamboat or other companies or other persons and with power to build wagon roads and trails to be used in the construction of the said works, and in advance of the same, and to levy and collect tolls from the parties using and on all freight or goods passing over any of such lines, roads or trails built by the company, whether built before or after the construction of the tramway, railway, telegraph or telephone lines, and with all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges as may be necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of November, 1898.

J. P. Walls,

Solicitor for Applicants

For Your Job Printing

GIVE US A TRIAL.

WE DO GOOD WORK

# SCHOOL : CONCERT

AT  
Cumberland Hall,  
December 15, '98

ADMISSION - FIFTY CENTS.

### PROGRAMME.

1. Chairman's Address..... Mr. Abrams
2. Piano Solo..... Miss E. Bate
3. Song..... "God Preserve Our Native Land."
4. Song..... "The Three Crows."
5. Recitation..... "Nobody Knows but Mother"..... Maggie Green
6. Kindergarten Song..... "Happy Days at School."
7. Recitation..... "The British Flag"..... J. Anderson
8. .... Flag Drill.....

### INTERVAL

With Selections from the Graphophone.

1. Song..... "Bingo".....
2. Recitation..... "When the Teacher gets Cross"..... James Webster
3. Song..... "The Fox and the Goose".....
4. .... "Mother Goose Lancers".....
5. Recitation..... "Schoolroom Trials"..... Miss M. Strang
6. Solo..... "Bethlehem"..... Miss R. Denton
7. Lullaby..... Mary Oversby

### TABEAU.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.