The Weekly News.

NO. 274 CUMBERLAND, B. C. [P. O. UNION] TUESDAY FEB. 15th., 1898. $2.00 PER ANNUM.

UNION MEAT MARKET

For the choicest meats we are head quarters. If you have not tried our noted sausages, bologna and head cheese, you should do so at once. Fresh vegetables, eggs and butter, salmon bellies, Mackerel, etc.

SHIPPING SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER

AT AWAY DOWN PRICES.

Ladies Winter Jackets, Capes, Wraps, Felt Sailor and Walking Hats, Blouses and Wrappers.

Floor AND Table Oilcloths

A large Stock of the Choicest Patterns just arrived direct from the manufacturers in all Widths and Prices.

Call and Inspect

The New Stock of Tapestry, Lace Curtains, Dotted Swiss, and Art Muslins.

GROCERIES at LOWEST CASH prices at

GUS. HAUCK'S

REMEMBER

The Drug Store is The Place to Buy

Combs, Brushes, Perfumes, and Toilet Waters.

Good Stock of Books, Novels, and Stationary

OPEN SUNDAY MORNING FROM 10 to 11 a.m.

OPEN SUNDAY EVENING FROM 3 to 4 p.m.

WE KEEP NOTHING BUT THE BEST AND PUREST DRUGS FOR DISPENSATION

For your cough try Scott's Emulsion, Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine, or Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Peacey & Co.,

Milk,

Eggs,

Vegetables.

Having secured the Harrigan ranch I am prepared to deliver aily pure fresh milk, fresh eggs, and vegetables, in Union and Cumberland, A share of patronage is solicited.

JAMES. REID.

—Slater Bros' noted shoes for gents at Leiser's.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

SHRUBS, ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, GREENHOUSE AND BEDING OUT PLANTS.

Agricultural Implements

SPRAY PUMPS, FERTILIZERS, BEES AND BEE SUPPLIES.

Most Complete Stock in B. C.

NO AGENTS. CATALOGUE FREE.

M. J. HENRY,

604 Westminster Road, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Klon- - - dike

OUTFITTING

A. R. JOHNSTON & CO.
NANAIMO, B. C.

GENERAL OUTFITTERS FOR MINERS GOING TO THE KLONDIKE.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS. TICKETS SOLD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

NEWS FROM SHEEP CAMP.

A. R. Johnston & Co., Furnish the Best Outfits That Went Over the Passes.

Such is the Verdict of all the Nanaimo Boys.

The Free Press is again indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Dan Dalley, our leading tonsorial artist, for the following interesting extracts from a letter received by him from his friend James Rice, now at Dyea Pass.

—Sheep Creek, Alaska, Nov 16th '97.

Friend Daniel—I received your letter today, and was glad to get it, but I wish you had got my other letter, which would have given you quite a budget of news. I suppose there are a number of the boys who have left here and returned to Nanaimo who will be able to give you all the news. The old timers in the country fooled a lot of us when they told us there was no use in trying to get over the passes in October or November. But they were away off. The country is not so bad as some of them would have you believe. The weather is nice here at present. There is plenty of snow—clear and frosty but not down to zero yet. It is one of the best places I was ever in—when it does not rain. I have got a good job here working for a Tacoma Company, who are getting on well with their tramway, and I feel confident that they will complete it all right. I am thinking of going down on the steamer City of Seattle next trip, but I hesitate to leave a good job like this. I will have lots to tell you when I go down. You can tell A. R. Johnston & Co, that all the boys who got outfits from them had the best on the road, for all the boys were loud in their praise of the goods supplied by Johnston & Co. This is the reason why I would like to return to Nanaimo so as to get my outfit from them. Your old friend Mike King, of Victoria, went through here to take a look at the trail, and he will no doubt tell you all about it. I have seen Walter Thompson, but only for a few minutes. He is not stuck on the country or the situation.

CITY COUNCIL.

City Council met in regular session last Thursday night. Present Mayor Mounce, Aldermen Calnan, Kilpatrick, Willard, and Westwood.

Mr. Nunns read his affidavit and took his place as Secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Union Water-works Co., asking the City to take over the street hydrants. The price being $40.00 each. Ald. Westwood moved the communication be received and laid on table; seconded by Ald. Calnan. Carried:

An invitation to the Council signed by Speaker D. W. Higgins, for the opening of Parliament Building was read; Ald. Willard moved the secretary be instructed to return thanks in name of Council, and state why invitation could not be accepted; seconded by Ald. Westwood. Carried:

From Ald. Carthew, asking for three months absence; Ald. Willard moved communication be received, and absence granted; seconded by Ald. Calnan. Carried.

Ald. Carthew entered and took his place.

PRESENTATION OF ACCOUNTS.

From Thompson Stationary Co., for City Seal, $5.50. From A. H. Peacey & Co, for books, $11.00. From British Columbia Gazette, for publishing Trades License By-law, $14.00. From Weekly News, for printing, $21.50.; all referred to Finance Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From Street Committee recomending sewers be constructed. The sewage question was discussed at length. Ald Willard moved report be received, and as soon as necessary funds were available Board of Works be instructed to ascertain probable cost; seconded by Ald. Westwood. Carried: Ald. Westwood moved, in the mean time the Board of Works be impowered to have ditch opened from or near Mr. Nichol's lot; length and cost to be left to the discretion of the Board of Works; seconded by Ald. Carthew. Carried:

From Street Committee recomending a culvert be made and the street graveled at Fourth street and Penrith avenue; moved by Ald. Westwood the report be received and acted on; seconded by Ald. Willard. Carried.

The Dog tax by-law was read for final action. Ald. Calnan moved it be finally adopted, signed, sealed and printed; seconded by Ald. Carthew. Carried.

NEW BUSINESS.

Bills for six copies of Municipal Clause Act, and City seal were recomended paid:

A tender from Mr. J. P. Davis to put up 100 feet of railing on the bridge by Methodist Church for $8.00, was accepted.

Ald. Westwood moved the erection of lamp posts be left to the Board of Works to look after; seconded by Ald. Carthew. Carried:

Moved by Ald. Westwood, Mr. Anderson's lamp be returned for completion and if it proved satisfactory the Concil buy the same; seconded by Ald. Willard. Carried:

The clerk was instructed to procure receipt book, order forms, stationary, and half a-dozen files:

Ald. Westwood gave notice he would introduce a resolution at next meeting to change the night of Council meeting to first and second Mondays in the month.

Ald. Calnan moved the Council adjourn until Monday the 21st. Carried.

R. S. C.

FOR the Best Patterns in Air-tight Stoves, go to the UNION STORE.

UNION SHIPPING.

Feb. 7th.—San Mateo 4,300 tons of coal for S. P. LosAngeles Cal.
" " —Thistle 71 tons coal for fuel.
" 9th—Tug Mamie 12 tons coal for fuel
" " —Tug Oscar 132 tons coal for C.P.N., Victoria.
" " —Tug Hong Kong 190 tons of coal for Sugar Refinery, Vancouver.
" 10 —Str. Tees 62 tons coal for fuel.
" 11 —Tug Vancouver 260 tons coal for Victoria.
" " —Tug Lois 213 tons coal for C. P.R., Vancouver.
" " —Tug Tepic 426 tons for C.P.R.

The San Mateo, and Carondelet are due.

Suits, Suits, Suits.

TO SUIT THE MEN, TO SUIT THE YOUTHS, TO SUIT THE BOYS, AND TO SUIT THE PURSE. COME AND SUIT YOURSELF WITH A SUIT BEFORE THEY ARE ALL GONE.

OUR SHOES

are going like "hot cakes" and must be cleared out.

DRESS GOODS.

Blue Black Serges, Cashmeres, etc. A few Dress lenghts left to be sold, at COST.

FLANNELETTES, GINGHAMS, ART MUSLINS, RED, WHITE, AND GRAY FLANNELS, PRINTS, AND SATEENS.

A COUNTER OF REMNANTS FOR YOUR INSPECTION.

McPHEE & MOORE.

CHATTER.

ON MONDAY of last week the gentlemen of the Union Club entertained their lady friends at the Club rooms. "Hearts" was the amusement and a most pleasant evening was passed.

In the beginning of the winter I heard many ladies remark, "it is so dull here, if we only had a club!" The members of the Club most courteously decided to set apart evenings for whist and invite ladies. Now I think the ladies should entertain the "Club" before the season is over, showing appreciation of the thoughtful attention received during the winter. I am confident, the members with true manly gallantry will avow the pleasure of entertaining the ladies has superceded any trouble arising therefrom.

One young man is willingto wager a Club formed of the feminine gender, would not exist a year in Cumberland, "unless;" he added "it was kept alive by reinforcements of new members." And I had not the courage to deny the impudent statement, for there is such unmistakable evidence that he has grounds for his belief; and yet it is simply a verification of an inexorable law of all nature, the survival of the fittest. In all associations of any merit or standing it is the patient, the wise, the honorable members who give it prestige, and characters possessing these attributes are not like straws carried hither and thither by every breeze that passes. I will admit many clubs exist every where, which are a discredit to its members but of those ladies and gentlemen do not speak.

* *

It is affirmed by fashion authorities, brown will be a popular color this spring; blue ranks second; in fabrics velvet has been during the winter and will be a favorite for spring wear. Pique will be worn much during the summer, and sashes are almost a necessary accessory to every toilet.

Many of the magazines are showing designs for bustles and hip pads; the thin girl is going out of fashion and the reign of the plump Miss has begun, how long it will last no sage could predict.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

JOURNALISTIC COLORS.

Of course old Bulwer Lytton when he wrote
of sword and pen
And affixed the prize blue ribbon to the latter
Had never seen the office of a daily paper when
It was press time and the boys were "short
of matter."
The penman cuts no figure in the hustling
world of news.
The reporter is a skirmisher, it's true,
For he fights for fleeting items, and he captures interviews,
But his weapon is a Faber number two.

Now, the journalistic underling, whose pencil
marks are black,
Is subservient to a pencil mark of blue,
For some high and mighty personage must
make a pigeon track
Before a single line of "copy" can go
through,
But there's still another color, far above both
black and blue.
The man who owns the paper scans it o'er,
And if the staff needs editing he'll take an ax
or two
And express his personal sentiments in gore.
—Frank S. Pixley in Chicago Times-Herald.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

On the left of the pup lines of Greek infantry lay on the high, bare hills, firing without intermission. Gray smoke went up and backward from all these lines. Sometimes wounded men came from there and passed the pup as he sat reflecting in the roadway. Directly in his front a mountain battery of the Greeks was roaring, and the horses and mules of the command were browsing the grass in a sheltered place not far from the pup. Some soldiers lay in an upturned furrow of brown trenches.

If the pup had studied the vast green plain on his right, he would have seen black lines and lines still fainter than black, and these lines were all Turks. Frequently a crescendo of hoots and hurtling noises was in the air above him, and the shells crashed as they struck. Moreover, there was sometimes a curious singing of great insects. But for all these things the pup did not care.

He was a little pup, not larger than a kitten, but he was fat and fairly smothered in long white wool, marked here and there with black, and he had every indifference of a fat pup. Two soldiers came that way on their return to the front, and, seizing him, paused. One stooped and offered him gently a bit of hard biscuit, but he had been used to other food, and, with the insolence of babyhood, he scorned the generosity of these men who had stopped under fire to give him assistance. They laughed then and stroked his long hair and went away to their business.

The pup's interest was always the thing directly under his nose. He was really in the battle of Velestino, but what he wanted to do was to waddle in his curious way among the stones of the roadway and smell at them and fall over them whenever he forgot that he was top heavy. Although he was not larger than a cake of soap he had something elephantine in his movement. His little legs were still very weak, and he sprawled and straddled over the road in a way that one would expect of a baby elephant. Once a cavalryman with orders galloped past him, and a hoof of the gray charger missed him by a little, but he didn't care for that either. He was busy with his geological survey.

The Examiner correspondent came along from the firing line at that time and stopped when he saw the dog. The dog had been trying to scratch his near ear with his off hind leg, but he stopped when he saw The Examiner correspondent. They looked at each other in reflective silence. The pup had a crafty eye, and he put his head on one side and surveyed the correspondent with much attention to detail. Another shell came close then, and your correspondent said, "Come on, pup." He took the pup in his arms.

The dog was naturally named Velestino at once. There was a thought in the correspondent's mind of calling him Loot. But then he was not really loot. He was simply a Greek pup deserted by his relatives and friends in a most trying hour, who had accepted the assistance of a correspondent of The Examiner. His home had probably been in one of the stone huts that stood here and there along the road, now all lonely. His owners had probably scuttled out at word of the coming of the Turks. But he didn't care about this either. He simply lolled on the correspondent's arm and blinked fatly at the passing landscape.

When the correspondent arrived where his horses awaited him, he gave the pup Velestino into the hands of his Greek boy and stood and admonished him sternly for five minutes about the inadvisability of losing that pup. The boy grinned and took Velestino in his arms.

Later the pup got under a particularly heavy artillery fire. While the correspondent's party was crossing a bit of plain the Turks opened fire on a nearby house. One would have thought they had opened on the pup, because they came nearer to the pup than they did to the house. There was some excitement. The stragglers in the road scurried everywhere. The correspondent had a bit of trouble with his horse, which had been hurt in the back by some kind of fragment, and when it was all over he looked around for the pup, the two servants and the other horses, and there was none.

Late that night in Volo a knock came to the correspondent's door, and as he called out it opened, and the Greek boy appeared, with a bow and a grin.

"Where is the pup?" said the correspondent instantly.

The Greek boy had brought a large piece of shell which he said had almost killed him, and he exhibited it proudly.

"Where is the pup?"

The boy said he was sure he was going to be killed when he heard the shell, and he now considered his escape to be a miracle. The correspondent arose impressively to his feet. "Where is the pup?"

Well—poor Velestino, poor correspondent!—they were united only to be immediately parted. The boy said that he had brought the pup to Volo and had given it to a man to hold while he unsaddled hs horse. The man ran away with Velestino.

There were dispatches to be sent, and the wires were muddled in a way that was simply scandalous. The correspondent left for Athens, reflecting from time to time upon the virtues of his lost pup.

Volo is ordinarily 300,000 miles from Athens. In time of war it is the square of 300,000. Every route is impossible. All the steamers are on war business. All the carriages have vanished. There are no horses. It requires more energy to travel now in Greece than it does to do a three months' campaign. The correspondent struggled as far as Chalkis with phenomenal good fortune. He was taking his breakfast in the restaurant there when he osberved a peasant come in and walk toward the rear of the place. This man had a pup inside his shirt, and the little woolly head projected. The correspondent said to his dragoman, "That is my dog." The dragoman laughed. "There are 1,000,000 dogs like that in Greece, sir."

"No, there ain't. I tell you that is my dog."

As the peasant with the pup disappeared through a door in the rear the correspondent and the dragoman rushed after him. In a courtyard they found the peasant delivering the pup to another dragoman, the servant of an English correspondent, but the correspondent took the pup. "It is my dog."

"No, it isn't," said the dragoman of the English correspondent. "I got him at Volo."

"You got him at Volo, did you? Well, I got him at Velestino. He belongs to the San Francisco Examiner, and it doesn't matter what you say, you can't have him."

"Well"—

"Shut up!"

"Well, he has cost me two drams for his food and care. Pay me that and it is all right."

Velestino thus rejoined the correspondent. His hotel bills were paid, and he was invited to some bread and milk. The rounds he fought with his bread and milk were simply too exciting for words. He was not satisfied with putting all of his features in the plate. He waded up to his knees, and his subsequent cargo was altogether out of proportion to his displacement. His shape became suddenly like that of a toy balloon, but it filled him with a sort of glad satisfaction, which was noticeable in his tipsy sailor walk.

On his way to Athens the pup received constant ovations. The Greek boy was on the box, and he elaborated his own experiences and, incidentally, the experiences of the pup. People gazed at Velestino with awe. He was such a wee thing that the correspondent was not sure whether he was going to grow to be a cow or a caterpillar, but the kilted mountaineers that studied him said that he was of the famous shepherd dog breed of the Greeks and was destined to be a big dog.

"Wait until he grows," they said, "and then if even 100 bad men approach your house you need not fear." Looking at Velestino, asleep in a fluffy ball in the carriage, the correspondent rather thought that the number of bad men was over the limit.

At Thebes, while the correspondent lunched, Velestino waddled, or rather fell, around the floor of the cafe. The boys of the village congregated about him, and the Greek child, who thought he had been almost killed, dilated on the experiences of himself and the dog. All these popular honors the pup accepted with his usual sublime indifference. He interested himself in certain surprising physical eccentricities. For instance, every time he tried to run he fell on his nose. When he tried to catch his tail, he fell on his shoulder. In fact, he was so much of a pup that he could fall in almost any direction with equal abandon. These maneuvers were also conducted without regard to the interest and admiration of the populace.

People do not usually talk about dogs, and so, before he reached Athens, he was easily the most famous dog in Greece. In Athens itself he was put up at the best hotel, and the honors he received befitted his social position.

At present he is with your correspondent. He has a personal attendant engaged at a fabulous salary. He is well known here already, and his appearance on the street causes popular demonstration. But he doesn't care.—Stephen Crane in San Francisco Chronicle.

Needed Enlightenment.

Chef—Did that missionary agree with you?

Cannibal Chief — Well — er — colloquially or gastronomically?—New York Journal.

FASHION'S VAGARIES.

TWO BUTTONS ON ONE SIDE AND FIVE ON THE OTHER.

The Indefinable Touch That Counts For Style — A Handsome Suit — Outing Costumes and Garments For Children—Comfort Studied as Well as Appearance.

[Copyright, 1897, by the Author.]

"Two buttons on one side and five on the other! Oh, how quite too killingly stylish!"

It was in one of our grandest "emporiums" for imported dresses that I heard the foregoing, and naturally I craned my neck to find out what it was that called forth such unqualified praise. And what was it? Why, a gown of fine black corkscrew with a very narrow milliner's roll of ciel blue velvet about ten inches from the bottom of the skirt. There was a loose vest of ciel blue india silk, soft and full, with a pointed belt of velvet. The stock collar was of velvet, with a very full ruching of the silk sewed on double. There was an eton jacket open in front and having sleeves of the same black corkscrew, and it was on this that the seven buttons were set in such an irregular fashion. These buttons were over an inch in diameter and looked like turquoise jewels, so finely they were made and mounted. And, as was said, five were sewed in a straight line upon the left side, and on the right side there were but two.

The suit was really a handsome one and very unusual in design, and was also undoubtedly stylish, but I have been tortured with doubts about those buttons. I believe that in Paris the girl that sewed them on either run out of buttons or forgot the other three or she put them in her pocket. I do not think any one in her sane moments would put five buttons on one side and only two on the other, but in spite of that mistake the suit is called stylish, etc. Such is life and "sich is wimmen." Put something before them that they cannot understand and they forthwith accept it as "stylish," and that is a word to conjure with. Give a garment "style" and it matters nothing for beauty of color, material or artistic grace in the design, and that word is as difficult to define as the French "chic." We all know it when we see it and recognize it without being able to copy after it. It is a gift born with some women and a few men.

For just plain, simple, ordinary folks there are lots of pretty gowns and other

OUTING COSTUMES.

things just now. One can generalize a little, mentioning the thin goods which are so dainty and cool for the long hot summer days. The fine French percales were rather overlooked in the early part of the season in favor of the more delicate organdies and fine lawns and batistes, but now one sees many of the prettiest of the summer dresses made of percale. It has this advantage, that it never changes color and its last days are just as brilliant as the first. A very pretty and even one might call it a handsome dress was made of percale, a dark blue figure on a white ground. There was a flounce of the same with a Spanish heading around the bottom. The waist was in blouse shape and there were bretelles, a yoke and collar of navy blue linen, with two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon stitched on. There were long points of the linen put upon the lower part of the sleeves. Nothing could be neater, and the dress was considered quite nice enough for outing.

White pique was employed to develop another very pretty outing suit. There was a panel at the right side, sewed with ivory braid in the thick quality. There was a shirt waist of blue linen, but not so dark a shade as was used on the bretelles of the percale, and a white collar with a heavy blue satin tie. The jaunty little blazer had revers of blue and white ribbed pique and was trimmed with braid to match the skirt.

There are some French brilliantine batistes and some plain batistes, and both make up into really pretty and dainty summer gowns. A favorite way is to have a light batiste with a red belt and red bindings as narrow as can be to the three or four narrow ruffles around the skirt. The same red trimming is added effectively here and there on the waist. For these pretty and attractive little summer gowns for ordinary occasion there are shown new designs in dimities, organdies, both plain and lace striped, navy blue lace etamines, fancy embroidered lappets, French printed organdies and some 50 styles of satin stripe organdies, satin stripe etamine, zephyr ginghams, silk and linen novelty goods in no end of combinations, linen goods in lace and embroidered effects, lace stripe ginghams, madras ginghams, sateens of every color, and navy and white French foulards; also all sorts of fancy duck suitings. Aside from these plain goods there are batistes, organdies and foulards with metallic printings. They are bright and attractive, but not very durable.

There is nothing much prettier than the blue linen suits for grown folks or for children. It is strong, dark and dust does not soil it. I remember a dress for a little girl in the ever popular sailor fashion varied in a slight degree. This had a plain gathered skirt, sewed with four rows of white linen tape. The belt was made in the same style. The blouse was of white linen, and the little figaro was of the blue with the regulation sailor collar trimmed with the tape. This made a washable suit and was very pretty as well.

There never seems to be very much originality in the outing garments for children, the sailor suit having been found so useful and so becoming. Made of white linen, duck, serge or flannel with dark blue trimmings, or blue with white trimming, it seems to fill all requirements for boys or girls, with the difference of trousers or skirts. A suit for a little chap of 6 or 7 was made of white duck, with a broad sailor collar

FOR THE LITTLE ONES AT THE SEASHORE.

of blue denim, trimmed with four rows of white tape. It should be understood that the denim and the tape should both be washed before making up, as the denim would "crack" and the tape shrink and pucker otherwise. If a little girl was to be dressed, the same sailor blouse would be in order, and a skirt made, either gathered or plaited. Blue denim is an excellent material for very small children who have not yet learned to take care of their clothes. It washes well and is absolutely untearable and never fades. A very pretty effect is obtained by making it so that part of the denim is right side out and part wrong side out. The wrong side is a pale frosty blue, while the outside is very dark. There is a glossy mohair brilliantine which makes very handsome, cheap and useful gowns for good sized girls. In dark blue it is very rich, and here, too, the sailor suit is the best design for comfort, as well as appearance. A model of this kind had a vest front and sailor collar of white linen batiste, hemstitched prettily with drawn work. This can be done, as a sailor collar is always square on the outside. Another little dress for a small girl is of brown foulard cotton with silk dots in bright canary. There were some loops and bows of narrow satin ribbon of the same shade. There was a blouse of tan sateen and puffs to the top of the sleeves of the same. The rest of the sleeves and the jacket were of the foulard. It was pretty, but not so refined as the other suit. For the "littlest girls" there are checked silks and ginghams, some made low in the neck and with short sleeves. One had a yoke of woven pink ribbon and lace to a pink and gray gingham frock.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

Electric Protection of Safes.

The latest idea for the protection of money and valuables is to have the safe which contains them secured inside a cabinet. Where the safe is kept in a vault the vault serves the purposes of a cabinet. In either case an electric lining is used, consisting of strips of metal mounted in connection with thin metal sheets so arranged that even a pin thrust through the cabinet and penetrating the lining will sound the alarm. The door of the vault cannot be opened, nor can the curtain of the cabinet be raised, until a time lock has disconnected it from the alarm system. In order that the alarm box may be proof against molestation it is made of steel and placed within a hood lined in the same way as the cabinet. Any attempt at tampering will cause an alarm to be sounded, as in the case of the cabinet. The door is held closed by heavy lag bolts, the partial removal of any of which will give a warning signal. There are several of these lag bolts, and before the door can be opened they have all to be removed, which requires a considerable length of time.

Paris policemen have been supplied with electric dark lanterns by means of which they can see 150 feet away. They were employed successfully in a recent raid in the Bois de Boulogne on the homeless persons who sleep there at night.

STAGE GLINTS.

Bettina Girard has returned from Europe to enter the vaudeville field.

Maud Granger has been engaged for Franklin Fyles' "Flower Moyne."

Miss Elsie de Wolfe has gone to Paris to get a play from Marcel Prevost.

Chevalier, in his seven months' stay in America, pocketed over $48,000.

Lisle Leigh will be the leading lady of one of the Waite comedy companies.

Edward Arlington of the Ringling show will take out "Blue Jeans" next season.

Mrs. McKee Rankin has been engaged for the cast of "What Happened to Jones?"

Marie Studholme will return to America next season in a burlesque called "In Town."

Hal Reid, known as a handsome man, will play "Homespun Hearts," a play of his own make, next season.

There is serious opposition in London to the publication of plots of plays. Sydney Grundy heads the movement.

Nol Dan Kum, the Chinese actress, and her company are the attraction at the Beach Street Chinese theater, Boston.

Ritchie Ling will appear with Vernona Jarbeau in De Koven and Smith's new operetta, "A Paris Doll," next season.

Al Canby is said to be arranging for comic opera in London, where he may engage principals for a company of his own.

Ernest Lawson will be seen next season as Bill Hawes, the schoolteacher, in Stuart Robson's production of "The Jucklins."

A new play by Walter Frith, called "The Mills of the Gods," will be produced by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in London in the autumn.

TROTTER AND PACER.

The meeting scheduled for July at Windsor, Ontario, has been postponed until August.

Mr. J. H. Weaver of Philadelphia has purchased the brown mare Madara, by Alcantara. The reported price is $1,000.

Mr. Perry Stackhouse, the well known Kentucky trainer who was recently shot by Breck Payne, was not seriously injured.

Cough Honey, the bay gelding that won the 2:50 class for pacers at Carnegie, Pa., is by Progression and is driven by J. W. Sayles.

May Bloom, a 6-year-old bay mare by Patron, out of May Morning, by Daniel Lambert, won the 2:45 class for trotters at Rockport, O.

Rect, by Direct, is a 3-year-old trotter in Monroe Salisbury's stable that recently stepped a half in 1:06¼ in a race at Denver.

While being exercised recently at Nicholasville, Ky., a 3-year-old filly by Pamlico reared and fell backward, breaking her neck.

The great brood mare Boadicea, by Hambletonian, died recently in foaling at the Patchen Wilkes farm, Lexington.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Trainer John Tilden recently drove Ella T over the Red Oak (Ia.) mile track in 2:11¼. Tilden is now in the central New York circuit.

Trainer Harry Nethaway has evidently got a fast campaigner in the bay mare Florence C. At Rockport, O., recently she won the 2:28 class for pacers in straight heats in 2:22½, 2:25, 2:22.

Senator A, 2:10, has thus far been given no fast miles by his owner and driver, Clarence Alexander. Senator A is a horse that comes to his speed slowly and is always best the latter end of the season.

TREES AND LUMBER.

The Spanish yew is a heavy wood, a cubic foot weighing 50.43 pounds.

"Doatiness" is a speckled stain appearing on the bark or wood of a tree.

"Brash" wood is porous, of a reddish color, very friable and regarded as a sign of age and decay.

Lumbermen say that the best times of the year for felling timber are midwinter and midsummer.

"Dry rot" is the putrefaction of the vegetable albumen in wood and can be prevented only by some process of hardening or extracting this element.

The best process of seasoning is that accomplished by placing lumber under dry sheds, leaving it entirely open to ventilation, but protected from rain.

The time for seasoning wood varies very greatly, extending from weeks in the case of some timbers to many months or years in the case of hard, dense wood.

Tecumseh's Bones.

The bones of old Tecumseh, skeleton No. 26, of the McKees Rock mound, are lying in state in a glass case in the Carnegie Museum. Around the neck are the bone beads and ornaments, just as they were dug from the earth. When Andrew Carnegie views the remains next Thursday at 2 o'clock this inscription will tell him what he is looking at:—

"This skeleton was found 15 feet and 4 inches from the top, and near the center of the mound. From its position and the number of its ornaments, implements and weapons found with this skeleton, it is inferred that this is the warrior for whom the mound was built."

HIS NARROW ESCAPE

JOB DID IT "WITH THE SKIN OF HIS TEETH."

Rev. Dr. Talmage Chooses a Unique Text to Preach an Eloquent and Powerful Sermon—Encouragement for Those Who Consider Their Cases Hodeless.

New York, Aug. 22.—In this discourse of Dr. Talmage is mighty encouragement for many who consider their own case hopeless. His text is Job xix, 20, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

Job had it hard. What with boils and bereavements and bankruptcy and a foo of a wife he wished he was dead, and I do not blame him. His flesh was gone and his bones were dry. His teeth wasted away until nothing but the enamel seemed left. He cries out, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

There has been some difference of opinion about this passage. St. Jerome and Schultens and Drs. Good and Poole and Barnes have all tried their forceps on Job's teeth. You deny my interpretation and say, "What did Job know about the enamel of the teeth?" He knew everything about it. Dental surgery is almost as old as the earth. The mummies of Egpyt, thousands of years old, are found to-day with gold filling in their teeth. Ovid and Horace and Solomon and Moses wrote about these important factors of the body. To other provoking complaints Job, I think, has added an exasperating toothache, and putting his hand against the inflamed face he says, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

A very narrow escape, you say, for Job's body and soul, but there are thousands of men who make just as narrow escape for their soul. There was a time when the partition between them and ruin was no thicker than a tooth's enamel, but, as Job finally escaped, so have they. Thank God! Thank God!

Paul expresses the same idea by a different figure when he says that some people are "saved as by fire." A vessel at sea is in flames. You go to the stern of the vessel. The boats have shoved off. The flames advance. You can endure the heat no longer on your face. You slide down on the side of the vessel and hold on with your fingers until the forked tongue of the fire begins to lick the back of your hand and you feel that you must fall, when one of the lifeboats comes back, and the passengers say they think they have room for one more. The boat swings under you. You drop into it—you are saved. So some men are pursued by temptations until they are partially consumed, but after all get off—"saved as by fire."

But I like the figure of Job a little better than that of Paul, because the pulpit has not worn it out, and I want to show you, if God will help, that some men make narrow escape for their souls and are saved as "with the skin of their teeth."

It is as easy for some people to look to the cross as for you to look to this pulpit. Mild, gentle, tractable, loving, you expect them to become Christians. You go over to the store and say, "Grandon joined the church yesterday." Your business comrades say, "That is just what might have been expected; he always was of that turn of mind." In youth this person whom I describe was always good. He never broke things. He never laughed when it was improper to laugh. At 7, he could sit an hour in church, perfectly quiet, looking neither to the right hand nor the left, but straight into the eyes of the minister, as though he understood the whole discussion about the eternal decrees. He never upset things nor lost them. He floated into the kingdom of God so gradually that it is uncertain just when the matter was decided.

Here is another one, who started in life with an uncontrollable spirit. He kept the nursery in an uproar. His mother found him walking on the edge of the house roof to see if he could balance himself. There was no horse that he dared not ride, no tree he could not climb. His boyhood was a long series of predicaments; his manhood was reckless, his middle very wayward. But now he is converted and you go over to the store and say, "Arkwright joined the church yesterday." Your friends say: "It is not possible! You must be joking." You say: "No; I tell you the truth. He joined the church." Then they reply, "There is hope for any of us if old Arkwright has become a Christian!" In other words, we will admit that it is more difficult for some men to accept the gospel than for others.

I may be preaching to some who have out loose from churches and Bibles and Sundays, and who have no intention of becoming Christians themselves, and yet you may find yourself escaping before you leave this house as "with the skin of your teeth." I do not expect to waste this hour. I have seen boats off from Cape May or Long Branch and drop their nets and after awhile come ashore, pulling in the nets without having caught a single fish. It was not a good day or they had not the right kind of a net, but we expect no such excursion to-day. The water is full of fish, the wind is in the right direction, the gospel net is strong. O thou didst help Simon and Andrew to fish, show us how to cast the net on the right side of the ship.

Some of you in coming to God will have to run against skeptical notions. It is useless for people to say sharp and cutting things to those who reject the Christian religion. I cannot say such things. By what process of temptation or trial or betrayal you have come to your present state I know not. There are two gates to your nature—the gate of the head and the gate of the heart. The gate of your head is locked with bolts and bars that an archangel could not break, but the gate of your heart swings easily on its hinges. If I assaulted your body with weapons, you would meet me with weapons, and it would be sword stroke for sword stroke and wound for wound and blood for blood, but if I come and knock at the door of your house you open it and give me the best seat in your parlor. If I should come at you now with an argument, you would answer me with an argument; if with sarcasm you would answer me with sarcasm; blow for blow, stroke for stroke, but when I come and knock at the door of your house you open it and say, "Come in, my brother, and tell me all you know about Christ and heaven"

Listen to two or three questions: Are you as happy as you used to be when you believed in the truth of the Christian religion? Would you like to have your children travel on in the road in which you are now traveling? You had a relative who professed to be a Christian and was thoroughly consistent, living and dying in the faith of the gospel. Would you not like to live the same quiet life and die the same peaceful death? I hold in my hand a letter sent me by one who has rejected the Christian religion. It says: "I am old enough to know that the joys and pleasures of life are evanescent and to realize the fact that it must be comfortable in old age to believe in something relative to the future and to have a faith in some system that proposes to save.

"I am free to confess that I would be happier if I could exercise the simple and beautiful faith that is possessed by many whom I know. I am not willingly out of the church or out of the faith. My state of uncertainty is one of unrest. Sometimes I doubt my immortality and look upon the death bed as the closing scene, after which there is nothing. What shall I do that I have not done?" Ah, skepticism is a dark and doleful land. Let me say that this Bible is either true or false. If it be false, we are as well off as you. If it be true, then which of us is safer?

Let me ask also whether your trouble has not been that you confounded Christianity with the inconsistent character of some who profess it? You are a lawyer. In your profession there are mean and dishonest men. Is that anything against the law? You are a doctor. There are unskilled and contemptible men in your profession. Is that anything against medicine? You are a merchant. There are thieves and defrauders in your business. Is that anything against merchandise? Behold, then, the unfairness of charging upon Christianity the wickedness of its disciples! We admit some of the charges against those who profess religion. Some of the most gigantic swindles of the present day have been carried on by members of the church. There are men standing in the front rank in the churches who would not be trusted for $5 without good collateral security. They leave their business dishonesties in the vestibule of the church as they go in and sit at the communion. Having concluded the sacrament, they get up, wipe the wine from their lips, go out and take up their sins where they left off. To serve the devil is their regular work, to serve God a sort of play spell. With a Sunday sponge they expect to wipe off from their business slate all the past week's inconsistencies. You have no more right to take such a man's life as a specimen of religion than you have to take the twisted irons and split timbers that lie on the beach at Coney Island as a specimen of an American ship. It is time that we draw a line between religion and the frailties of those who profess it.

Do you not feel that the Bible, take it all in all, is about the best book that the world has ever seen? Do you know any book that has as much in it? Do you not think upon the whole that its influence has been beneficent? I come to you with both hands extended toward you. In one hand I have the Bible and in the other hand I have nothing. This Bible in one hand I will surrender forever just as soon as in my other hand you can put a book that is better.

I invite you back into the good old fashioned religion of your fathers—to the God whom they worshiped, to the Bible they read, to the promises on which they leaned, to the cross on which they hung their eternal expectations. You have not been happy a day since you swung off. You will not be happy a minute until you swing back.

Again, there may be some who in the attempt after a Christian life will have to run against powerful passions and appetites. Perhaps it is a disposition to anger that you have to contend against, and perhaps, while in a very serious mood, you hear of something that makes you feel that you must swear or die. I know a Christian man who was once so exasperated that he said to a mean customer, "I cannot swear at you myself, for I am a member of the church, but if you will go down stairs my partner in business will swear at you." All your good resolutions heretofore have been torn to tatters by explosion of temper. Now there is no harm in getting mad if you only get mad at sin. You need to bridle and saddle those hot breathed passions and with them ride down injustice and wrong. There are a thousand things in the world we ought to be mad at. There is no harm in getting redhot if you only bring to the forge that which needs hammering. A man who has no power of righteous indignation is an imbecile, but be sure it is a righteous indignation and not a petulancy that blurs and unravels and depletes the soul.

There is a large class of persons in midlife who have still in them appetites that were aroused in early manhood at a time when they prided themselves on being "little fast," "high livers," "free and easy," "hail fellows well met." They are now paying in compound interest for troubles they collected 20 years ago. Some of you are trying to escape, and you will, yet very narrowly, "as with the skin of your teeth." God and your own soul only know what the struggle is. Omnipotent grace has pulled out many a soul that was deeper in the mire than you are. They line the beach of heaven, the multitude whom God has rescued from the thrall of suicidal habits. If you this day turn back on the wrong and start anew, God will help you.

Oh, the weakness of human help! Men will sympathize for awhile, and then turn you off. If you ask for their pardon, they will give it and say they will try you again; but falling away again under the power of temptation they cast you off forever. But God forgives seventy times seven; yea, seven hundred times; yea, though this be the ten thousandth time, he is more earnest, more sympathetic, more helpful this last time than when you took your first misstep

If with all the influences favorable for a right life men make so many mistakes, how much harder is it when, for instance, some appetite thrusts its iron grapple into the roots of the tongue and pulls a man down with hands of destruction! If under such circumstances he break away, there will be no sport in the undertaking, no holiday enjoyment, but a struggle in which the wrestlers move from side to side and bend and twist and watch for an opportunity to get in a heavier stroke until with one final effort, in which the muscles are distended and the veins stand out, and the blood starts, the swarthy habit falls under the knee of the victor—escaped at last as "with the skin of his teeth."

The ship Emma, bound from Gottenburg to Harwich, was sailing on, when the man on the lookout saw something that he pronounced a vessel bottom up. There was something on it that looked like a sea gull, but was afterward found to be a waving handkerchief. In the small boat the crew pushed out to the wreck and found that it was a capsized vessel and that three men had been digging their way out through the bottom of the ship. When the vessel capsized, they had no means of escape. The captain took his penknife and dug away through the planks until his knife broke. Then an old nail was found, with which they attempted to scrape their way up out of the darkness, each one working until his hand was well nigh paralyzed, and he sank back faint and sick. After long and tedious work, the light broke through the bottom of the ship. A handkerchief was hoisted. Help came. They were taken on board the vessel and saved. Did ever men come so near a watery grave without dropping into it? How narrowly they escaped—escaped only "with the skin of their teeth." There are men who have been capsized of evil passions and capsized midocean, and they are 1,000 miles away from any shore of help. They have for years been trying to dig their way out. They have been digging away and digging away, but they can never be delivered unless now they will hoist some signal of distress. However weak and feeble it may be, Christ will see it and bear down upon the helpless craft and take them on board, and it will be known on earth and in heaven how narrowly they escaped, "escaped as with the skin of their teeth."

There are others who in attempting to come to God must run between a great many business perplexities. If a man go over to business at 10 o'clock in the morning and come away at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he has some religion, but how shall you find time for religious contempation when you are driven from sunrise to sunset and have been for five years going behind in business and are frequently dunned by creditors whom you cannot pay, and when from Monday morning until Saturday night you are dodging bills that you cannot meet? You walk day by day in uncertainties that have kept your brain on fire for the past three years. Some with less business troubles than you have gone crazy. The clerk has heard a noise in the back counting room and gone in and found the chief man of the firm a raving maniac, or the wife has heard the bang of a pistol in the back parlor and gone in, stumbling over the dead body of her husband—a suicide. There are men pursued, harassed, trodden down and scalped of business perplexities, and which way to turn next they do not know. Now God will not be hard on you. He knows what obstacles are in the way of your being a Christian, and your first effort in the right direction he will crown with success. Do not let satan with cotton bales and kegs and hogsheads and counters and stocks of unsaleable goods block up your way to heaven. Gather up all your energies. Tighten the girdle about your loins. Take an agonizing look into the face of God and then say, "Here goes one grand effort for life eternal," and then bound away for heaven, escaping "as with the skin of your teeth."

In the last days it will be found that Hugh Latimer and John Knox and Huss and Ridley were not the greatest martyrs, but Christian men who went up incorrupt from the contaminations and perplexities of Pennsylvania avenue, Broad street, State street and Third street. On earth they were called brokers or stock jobbers or retailers or importers, but in heaven Christian heroes. No faggots were heaped about their feet; no inquisition demanded from them recantation; no soldier aimed a pike at their hearts, but they had mental tortures compared with which all physical consuming is as the breath of a spring morning.

I find in the community a large class of men who have been so cheated, so lied about, so outrageously wronged, that they have lost their faith in everything; in a world where everything seems so topsy turvey they do not see how there can be any God. They are confounded and frenzied and misanthropic. Elaborate arguments to prove to them the truth of Christianity, or the truth of anything else, touch them nowhere. Hear me, all such men. I preach to you no rounded periods, no ornamental discourse, but put my hand on your shoulder and invite you into the peace of the gospel. Here is a rock on which you may stand firm though the waves dash against it harder than the Atlantic pitching its surf clear above Eddystone lighthouse. Do not charge upon God all these troubles of the world. As long as the world stuck to God, God stuck to the world, but the earth seceded from his government and hence all these outrages and all these woes. God is good. For many hundreds of years he has been coaxing the world to come back to him, but the more he has coaxed the more violent have men been in their resistance, and they have stepped back and stepped back until they have dropped into ruin.

Try this God, ye who have had the bloodhounds after you and who have thought that God has forgotten you. Try him and see if he will not help. Try him and see if he will not pardon. Try him and see if he will not save. The flowers of spring have no bloom so sweet as the flowering of Christ's affections. The sun hath no warmth compared with the glow of his heart. The waters have no refreshment like the fountain that will slake the thirst of thy soul. At the moment the reindeer stands with his lip and nostril thrust in the cool mountain torrent, the hunter may be coming through the thicket. Without crackling a stick under his foot, he comes close by the stag, aims his gun, draws the trigger and the poor thing rears in its death agony and falls backward, its antlers crashing on the rocks, but the panting heart that drinks from the water brooks of God's promise shall never be fatally wounded and shall never die.

This world is a poor portion for your soul, O business man! An eastern king has graven on his tomb two fingers, representing as sounding on each other with a snap, and under them the motto, "All is not worth that." Apicius Cœlius hanged himself because his steward informed him that he had only £80,000 left. All of this world's riches make but a small inheritance for a soul. Robespierre attempted to win the applause of the world, but when he was dying a woman came rushing through the crowd, crying to him, "Murderer of my kindred, descend to hell, covered with the curses of every mother in France!" Many who have expected the plaudits of the world have died under its anathema.

Oh, find your peace in God. Make one strong pull for heaven. No halfway work will do it. There sometimes comes a time on shipboard when everything must be sacrificed to save the passengers. The cargo is nothing, the rigging nothing. The captain puts the trumpet to his lip and shouts, "Cut away the mast." Some of you have been tossed and driven, and you have in your effort to keep the world well nigh lost your soul. Until you have decided this matter let everything else go. Overboard with all the other anxieties and burdens. You will have to drop the sails of your pride and cut away the mast. With one earnest cry for help put your cause into the hand of him who helped Paul out of the breakers of Melita, and who, above the shrill blast of the wrathiest tempest that ever blackened the sky or shook the ocean, can hear the faintest imploration for mercy.

I shall close this sermon feeling that some of you who have considered your case as hopeless will take heart again, and that with a blood red earnestness, such as you have never experienced before, you will start for the good land of the gospel, at last to look back, saying: "What a great risk I ran! Almost lost, but saved! Just got through and no more! Escaped by the skin of my teeth."

SHOT BY THE PRINCE.

After Wales Had Sweetened the Wounds They Became a Matter of Pride.

The Prince of Wales is so impatient and intolerant of any carelessness when out shooting, assailing with the bitterest invectives any one who is so unfortunate as to have an accident with his gun, that it is rather amusing to hear of his being himself guilty of the very fault which he regards with so much irritation in others. It seems that while staying with the Earl of Crewe at Fryston Hall, near Pontefract, during the Doncaster races, the Prince, with his host, Lord Londonderry and Mr. Harry Stonor, went out shooting rabbits. The Prince fired on one occasion so carelessly that the entire charge struck some iron railings, or fence, when it rebounded into the faces of five of the beaters, who were "ranging" bushes near by. One of the beaters, a burly Yorkshire man, who received the largest portion of the charge in the face, berated the Prince roundly for his carelessness, asking him, with a number of choice and picturesque expletives, to turn his gun some other way.

However, the Prince treated the men with so much generosity afterward that they now speak of being shot by the heir apparent to the English throne with a considerable degree of pleasure and pride, and are selling the pellets taken from various parts of their anatomy for quite a considerable sum to well-to-do people of the district.

Opposed Long Engagements.

"So you are engaged?" remarked the girl in the buff top-coat.

"Yes, dear," replied her dearest friend. "Charley has asked me to marry him and I consented."

"How lovely. When is it to be?"

"When are we to be married?"

"Yes. I want to know the date so I can get my dress for my part as a bridesmaid. You know you promised that I should be your bridesmaid when you got married."

"It hasn't been fixed yet."

"I hope it will be soon."

"But it won't be. You see, I am not very rich and Charley is poor. We have decided to wait until he can save enough money to furnish a house."

"That's too bad."

"Don't you approve of long engagements?"

"No, I don't, you see—"

"I didn't at first. But Charley succeeded in converting me. Why do you oppose them? Tell me so I can tell Charley."

"Well, you know the fashion in engagement rings changes so. Next year the ring he gives you now will be out of fashion and then what will you do?"

"That's so. I'll see Charley at once."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Get Right at Night.

"Let not the sun go down upon your wrath." Let us instantly crush the beginnings of envy, jealousy and hate in our hearts, never allowing the day to close on a bitter feeling. The hour of evening prayer, when we bow at God's feet, should always be a time for getting right everything that may have gone wrong with us during the day. Then every injury should be forgiven when we pray, "Forgive us, as we forgive." Then every spark of envy or jealousy or anger should be quenched, and the love of Christ should be allowed to flood our hearts. We should never allow the sun to go down on our anger.

SUFFERED FROM INFANCY.

THE WAND OF MISERY WAVED OVER MRS. THOM. GREEN.

From Her Childhood She Suffered From Heart Troubles—Doctors Said Nothing Could be Done for Her, and That Her Death at Any Moment Would Not Surprise Them.

From the Herald, Stratford.

"If the making of books there is no end," it has been said, and the same claim might be set up in respect of the making of testimonials in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Wonderful as are some of the statements published in the newspapers as to the cures effected in all parts of the country, fresh evidence proves the half has not been told. Were it not for a false sense of delicacy which a great many people entertain in regard to such matters, the columns of the press would be literally teeming with grateful acknowledgments of benefit derived from and permanent cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is quite within the mark to say that there is no other medicine offered the public that can at all compare with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and there is not a corner in this wide Dominion in which their virtues have not been proved. A cure which recently came to the knowledge of a representative of the Herald is deserving of being widely known. It is an instance of heart trouble that baffled the skill of a number of physicians, some of whom positively refused to treat the patient on the ground that it was no use. The subject of the affliction referred to is the wife of a highly respected and well-to-do farmer in the township of Logan, near the village of Dublin. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Green, are firm believers in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and for very good reasons. Mrs. Green has suffered everything but death from a weak heart, the trouble having afflicted her since early childhood. On several occasions she has been so low that it was not thought possible for her to recover. Her greatest trouble often arose from exhaustion or a sudden start, and at such times her heart seemed to cease its throbbing and the breathing was fitful and labored. Doctor's medicine seemed to have no effect whatever. She was advised by one physician that all that could be done was to keep her strength up, and it was with a view to strengthening her system, and with no hope that her heart would be benefitted, that she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She had not been taking them long however, when there was an unmistakable relief from the trouble that had made her whole life miserable. During the past summer she has used Pink Pills freely, and has enjoyed better health than for many years before, and has been able not only to do her household work, but also many of the out door chores that fall to the lot of a farmer's wife. The different physicians who have treated her have frequently told her husband that they would not be surprised to hear of her death at any moment, but she is to-day a strong woman, enjoying better health than she has done for years. Both Mrs. Green and her husband feel grateful for the great benefit she has received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and spare no words in sounding their praises to everyone who enquires what has wrought such a wonderful change in Mrs. Green's health and spirits.

In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall' Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

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Behind the Footlights.

Major O'Donoghue—How different you are from most danseuses. You have wit and mental sparkle. Others of your profession usually shine only by their legs.

Mlle. Tiptoes—And so many of your sex only shine on the tops of their heads.

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TUERDAY, FEB. 15th. 1898.

How do the objectors to the Cassiar railway grant, like the subsidy to the Stickeen Teslin railway scheme?

WITH the increase in the price of coal comes an increase in the wages of the men. That has a square look about it.

THE fare to Fort Wrangel, Skagway, and Dyea, is altogether too steep. No wonder the crews of the C.P.N., steamer are on a strike for a share of the exhorbitant charges. But let us hope there will be sufficient competition before long, to enable those to go who haven't a fortune to start with.

Rev. C. O. Brown takes a dramatic way to make his confession to the Bay Conference. He evidently imagines he stands in the "presence of the nations," an object of majestic interest. He probably intends to take the lecture platform, but he wouldn't draw half as well as Qualicum Tom.

THIS is surely the golden age. The earth is being ransacked for gold, the mountain sides opened and the river beds dredged; even the ocean tides are being passed through a screen to gather its attenuated treasures. The rigors of an arctic climate, the desolation and loneliness of an hitherto untrodden and inhospitable region, the terrors of starvation, cannot keep back the advancing horde.

AS preshadowed in our despatches last week, the Sanitary Officer has received orders to close all wells in this place. Those who have not done so before should take steps at once to connect their premises with the water main. No well water is safe in a town of this size and one well cannot be closed and not another.

WE publish a thoughtful communication from "Householder" on the sanitary condition of the place, and the necessity of sewage drains. Drains from the houses turned into the street gutters in summer produce an intolerable stench, and the little crumb which runs down through the ravine across the city in dry weather becomes offensive. Let other things go until we can get a sewer—this is the popular and reasonable demand.

W. C. T. U.

WHAT GOOD DOES IT DO?

I am sure, dear friends, that alcohol does you no good; and the little strength that it appears to give you is a kind of bill that is drawn on the next two or three hours to be heavily paid for afterwards. You get excited by the spirit, and so you jump over the hedge; but when you reach the other side you lie there exhausted by the reaction. It does not do you any real or permanent good, but it may do you real harm.

But suppose that it does you good If, by doing what does hurt to others, you get good yourself, you are not therefore excused. I do not think that you will be much hurt by giving up the glass. At any rate, try it A very small graveyard will be big enough to bury all the good people who die through giving up their drop of beer. This alcohol does no good at all. It is of the utmost dregs of superstition to suppose that there can be any strength in it. There is none whatever. Not only science, but common sense, must teach us that. It is arrant nonsense that wine, beer, and spirits strengthen anybody. Then what does alcohol go for? It goes to inflame the blood. It goes to arouse licentiousness, to awaken wrath, to degrade manhood, to ruin souls, and to fill this world with beggary and sin.—SPURGEON.

A MODEL TOWN.

Hoopertown, Ills., a town of 4000 inhabitants, has never had a saloon. The mayor receives a salary of fifty cents a year, the remuneration of each of the councilmen is half that amount, and no fees are accepted. Last year the combined salaries of the mayor and the city fathers were given to help a needy widow pay her taxes—N. Y. Tribune.

Interesting To All Going To The Yukon.

Special Clondyke Prospecting Boats Made By The Acme Folding Boat Co.

Our new No 5 Acme or "Clondyke Special" is 16 feet long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, 17 inches deep at centre, and 25 inches deep at ends. With heavy canvas and extra braces it weighs about 85 pounds. Folded, it forms a perfectly cylindrical or round package 5 feet long and 10 inches in diameter.

The No 4 Acme is 14 feet long, weighs about 65 pounds, forms a bundle 50 inches long and ten inches in diameter. It will carry safely 800 to 1,000 pounds.

These two boats we recomend especially for Clondyke service. They have been adopted by the Northwest Mounted Police of Canada. We have our third order for the Canadian Government and a letter from the Comptroller of N. W. M. Police, stating that after a careful investigation, they had abopted the Acme boat, and asking us to hold ourselves in readiness to supply more of them.

Major Walsh, recently appointed Governor of Clondyke, took with him to Clondyke in October, a No 4 Acme for his personal use. Ottawa has been besieged by boat builders, but the government wanting the best, gave us their orders unsolicited. The governments of United States, England, Canada and other countries, have adopted our boats for naval and various interior services.

The 21 foot boat will will not be manufactured, as the general opinion is smaller boats will be more serviceable for prospecting, and can be well taken care of.

You may float down a river on a raft, but you want a good boat to prospect up the streams. TAKE AN ACME; GET THERE QUICKLY, AND STRIKE IT RICH.

Sample boat for examination and test at the Corner store in Green Block.

Catalogue containing information and testimonials furnished on application.

W. J. CURRY,
AGENT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NANAIMO, B. C.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Assessment Act and Provincial Revenue Tax.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and Taxes levied under Assessment Act are now due for the year 1898. All of the above named Taxes collectible within the Comox, Nelson, Newcastle, Denman, and Hornby Islands Division of the District o Comox, are payable at my office.

Assessed Taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz:

IF PAID ON OR BEFORE JUNE 30th, 1898—Provincial Revenue, $3.00 per capita.

Three-fifths of one per cent on Real Property.

Two and one-half per cent on Wild Land.

One-half of one per cent on Personal Property.

One-half of one per cent on Income.

IF PAID AFTER JUNE 30th, 1898—Four-fifths of one per cent on Real Property.

Three per cent on Wild Laud

Three-fourths of one per cent on Personal Property.

Three-fourths of one per cent on Income.

January, 1898. W. B. ANDERSON, Assessor and Collector

CERTIFICATES of IMPROVEMENT

JULIE, JENNIE B. & STELLA MINERAL CLAIMS

SITUATE IN NANAIMO MINING DIVISION OF COAST DISTRICT. WHERE LOCATED—PHILLIPS ARM.

TAKE NOTTICE that I, W. A. Bauer, Free Miner's Certificate No. 91,667, intend. sixty bays from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1898.

ENID MINERAL CLAIM

SITUATE IN THE NANAIMO MINING DIVISION OF COAST DISTRICT. WHERE LOCATED—PHILLIPS ARM

TAKE NOTICE that I, William A. Bauer, Free Miner's Certificate No. 91,667, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements

Dated this 26th day of January, 1898.

KLONDIKE OUTFITS

You are going and you want to get the right goods at lowest prices. We can fill that bill. We outfitted nearly all the men from Union and Vicinity last season, and our Stock to-day is Second to none in B. C.

Remember—we can give you PRICES you CANNOT BEAT and save you from $10 to $20 in expenses, to other cities. Call and get our prices. We carry everything wanted in Clothing Blankets, Boots, and Moccossins.

STEVENSON & CO. Nanaimo, B C.

KLONDIKE

How to Go—When to Go—What to Take—Where to Outfit.

FOR advice on these all-important matters, and for purchasing supplies of best quality at lowest prices, with suitable packing for the journey, go to the Pioneer Outfitters of British Columbia.

OPPENHEIMER Bros., Ld. Lby.

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND MINERS' OTTFITTERS

100 and 102 Powell Street, Vancouver, B. C

who have had 35 years experience in outfitting miners and surveying parties. The m[illegible] able information cheerfully afforded. Get our circular and give us the address of your friends to whom we will mail it free of charge. REMEMBER THAT GOODS PURCHASED IN CANADA ARE ADMITTED INTO THE KLONDIKE FREE OF DUTY. AMERICAN GOODS MUST PAY DUTY

YUKON GOLD FIELDS

—SAVE MONEY BY BUYING YOUR OUTFIT AT—

Headquarters.

Tents, Sleds, Tobogans, Sleeping Bags, Whip-saws, Gold Pans, Gold Scales, Shovels, Picks, Axes, Etc., Etc.

Also the Celebrated

YUKON TELESCOPE STOVE

—Made of Heavy Sheet Steel—

Thos. Dunn & Co., Ltd.

Write for Prices, and Information. VANCOUVER, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a Company to construct, maintain, and operate a Railway or Tramway from the North end of Marsh Lake; thence in a North-Easterly direction by the most feasible route from a point on the Hootalinqua River a distance of about thirty-five miles; and also to construct, maintain and operate a Railway or Tramway to run on either side of Miles Canon and Whitehorse Rapids; all in the North West Territory of Canada; together with power to exappropriate lands and all other powers and privileges which may be necessary, incidental, or advantageous to the full exercise of the powers above mentioned.

F. M. RATTENBURG,
For self and other applicants.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, January 20th, 1898.

WANTS.

AGENTS Sell "Klondike Gold Fields" like a whirlwind. Prospectus 25c, worth $1. Big pay. Capital unnecessary.
BRADLEY-GARRETSON, Ltd. TORONTO.

WANTED.
Industrious Men of Character.
THE LINSCOTT COMPANY, TORONTO.

WANTED—CANVASSERS.
"Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign." has captured the British Empire. Extraordinary testimonials from the great men; send for copy free Marquis of Lorne says: "The best popular Life of the Queen I have seen." Her Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation. Selling by thousands; gives enthusiastic satisfaction. Canvassers make $15 to $40 weekly.—BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., (Limited) TORONTO.

WANTED—A good canvasser. Enquire at "NEWS OFFICE.

If You Are Energetic and Strong,
If you are above foolish prejudice against canvassing for a good book, write and get my proposition. The information will cost you nothing.
I have put hundreds of men in the way of making mouey; some of whom are now rich
I can do good things for you, if you are honorable and will work hard.
T. S. LINTCOOT, Toronto.

NOTICE.

DRIVING through the new cemetery with teams is strictly forbidden.

By order. M. Whitney
Dec. 13, 1867. Sec'y pro tem

Why send away for your printing when you can get it done equally as well at the NEWS? Our prices are reasonable, and we are now prepared to turn out everything in the line of JOB PRINTING.

PROFESSIONAL

L. P. ECKSTEIN.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR NOTARY PUBLIC
Office:—First Street, Union, B. C

HARRISON P. MILLARD,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office: WILLARD BLOCK, CUMBERLAND
COURTENAY HOUSE, COURTENAY.
Hours of Consultation: CUMBERLAND, 10 to 12 A. M. TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
COURTENAY, 7 to 9 A. M. AND P. M.

YARWOOD & YOUNG.
BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS
Corner of Bastion and Commercial Streets, Nanaimo, B. C.
BRANCH OFFICE, Third Street and Dunsmuir Avenue, B. C.
Will be in Union the 3rd Wednesday of each month and remain ten days.

Society Cards

I. O. O. F.

Union Lodge, No. 11, meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

F. A. ANLEY, R. S.

Cumberland Lodge,
A. F. & A. M, B. C. R.
UNION, B. C.

Lodge meets first Friday in each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

R. LAWRENCE, Sec.

Hiram Lodge No 14 A.F .& A.M., B.C.R
Courtenay B. C.

Lodge meets on every Saturday on or before the full of the moon

Visiting Brothers cordially requested to attend.

R. S. McConnell, Secretary.

Cumberland Encampment.
No. 6, I. O. O. F., Union.

Meets every alternate Wednesdays of each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting Brethren cordially invited to attend.

JOHN COMBE, Scribe.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

COMMENCING TUESDAY 15TH, INST, THE STEAMER CITY OF NANAIMO WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

W.D. OWEN, MASTER,

Calling at Way Ports as Freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

FOR Freight or Staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's Ticket Office, Victoria Station, Store Street.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company.

NOTICE.

TO PROSPECTORS, Miners, and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's Land Grant—FOR ONE YEAR ONLY from the the date of this notice, the Railway Company will sell their rights to all Minerals, (excepting Coal and Iron) and the Surface rights of Mineral Claims, at the price of $5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the Company prior to this date. One-half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the Claim with the government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first instalment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, at the expiration of six and twelve months, without interest. Present holders of Mineral Claims who have not previously made other arrangements with the Company for acquiring Surface and Mineral rights, are hereby notified to at once make the first payment on their Claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
LAND COMMISSIONER

Victoria, B C. June 1, 1897. 239

Barber Shop : :
— AND
: : Bathing Establishment

O. H. Fechner,
PROPRIETOR

JAMES ABRAMS
Notary Public.
Agent for the Alliance Fire Insurance Company of London and the Phoenix of Hartford.....
Agent for the Provincial Building and Loan Association of Toronto.....
Union, B. C.

J. R. McLEOD
General Teaming Powder Oil, Etc., Hauled. Wood in Blocks Furnished.
SCAVENGER WORK DONE

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.
WORLD-WIDE CIRCULATION.
Twenty Pages; Weekly; Illustrated.
INDISPENSABLE TO MINING MEN.
THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR, POSTPAID.
SAMPLE COPIES FREE.
MINING AND SCIENTIFIC PRESS,
220 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOTICE

Any person or persons destroying or withholding the kegs and barrels of the Union Brewery Company Ltd of Nanaimo, will be prosecuted. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to conviction.

V. E. Norris, Sec'y

TEETH extracted for 50c, at the Dentist's.

Farmers Institute Organized.

On Wednesday 26th, a number of farmers and others met at the Agricultural Hall, Courtenay, for the purpose of organizing the Institute.

Mr. J. J. R. Miller, was made chairman. He said he regretted very much the absence of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who was expected to be present to organize the Institute. He went on to speak of some of the objects of Institutes, and hoped that each member would be willing to contribute their experience, and their private successful methods of doing things, towards the general good. He had been a market gardener all his life, but had not learned all about it; he was learning every day.

The following gentlemen were elected officers:—President, A. Urquhart; Vice-President, Thos. Cairns: Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Duncan. Directors:—Father Durand, T. E. Williams, John Blackburn, J. J. R. Miller.

The officers and directors then met and decided on regular and supplementary meetings, dates and subjects to be discussed, due notice of which will be given so soon as names of lecturers can be obtained from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Suggestion to City Fathers.

EDITOR THE NEWS.

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly allow me a short space in this week's issue to draw the attention of the city fathers to the sanitary condition of the new City of Cumberland. The public health should be at all times their first consideration.

It cannot be a secret to them, that typhoid fever has existed, close to the limits of the city since last September. And although the cause is quite apparent and the Medical Health Officer has been apprised of the fact, still no action on the part of the authorities, whose duty it is to look after such things, has yet been taken to remove the cause.

Typhoid fever might break out in a more virulent form in our midst, at any moment; especially so when we consider the condition of the city, the want of sewage drains of any kind and the fact that a large percentage of our people are still using water from surface wells, which might become at any time poisoned with the typhoid germs.

What the city requires, and to which the first money available should be expended, is, sewage drains. The main one should be carried down Dunsmuir avenue, across the railway track into the Trent River. If this drain was constructed it would allow of a system of city drainage which in time would be completed so that each house might have its lavatories and closets connected with it, and the water system of removing sewage (the very best) be introduced.

Feb. 3, 1898. A HOUSEHOLDER.

Canadian Home Journal.

The Canadian Home Journal for February is especially interesting. The Canada Club is again to the fore with a description of how a retail store handles Canadian goods. There are three competition stories to be voted upon, and Secnarf writes an interesting tale of "An Unwelcome Guest." Music and poetry are present in plenty, and the various departments of The Journal are so complete that it is no wonder that it is becoming popular. Every family should be a subscriber to this distinctly Canadian periodical. The Canadian Home Journal, McKinnon Building, Toronto.

CITY OF CUMBERLAND TRADES LICENSE BY-LAW.

A by-law to authorize and regulate the issuance of licenses for the several trades, occupations, and professions therein set forth.

Be it enacted by the Mayor and Council of the Corporation of the City of Cumberland, as follows:—

1. From and after the passage of this by-law every person using or following any of the trades, occupations, or professions herein mentioned, within the limits of the City of Cumberland, shall take out a license therefor, for such period as herein set forth paying for such license such sum as is herein specified, which said sum shall be paid to the person authorized to collect such sums for the Municipality, viz:

(1.) Any person vending spirituous or fermented liquors by retail for each house or place where such vending is carried on, one hundred and fifty dollars for every six months.

(2) Any person not having a retail license as above, and vending spirituous or fermented liquors by wholesale, that is to say in quantities of not less than two gallons, for each house or place, seventy five dollars for each six months.

(3.) Any person who keeps a restuarant, and supplies beer or porter or wines with meals and not otherwise, seventy-five dollars for every six months.

(4.) Any person vending wines, spirits, beer, or other fermented or intoxicating liquor by retail in any building in use as an hotel and containing not less than thirty rooms actually furnished and used for hotel purposes, for each house or place where such vending is carried on, one hundred dollars for every six months.

(5.) Any person keeping a saloon or building where a billiard table is used for hire or profit, five dollars for each table for every six months.

(6.) Any person keeping a bowling alley or rifle gallery five dollars for every six months.

(7.) Any person selling opium, except chemists or druggist, using the same in preparation of prescriptions of medical practitioners, two hundred and fifty dollars for every six months.

(8.) Any person carrying on the business of a wholesale, or of a wholesale and retail merchant or trader, ten dollars for every six months.

(9.) Every retail trader, five dollars for every six month.

Such two last mentioned licenses to enable the person paying the same to change his place of business at pleasure but not to carry on business a two places at the same time under one license.

(10.) Every hawker or peddlers, twenty-five dollars for every six months.

(11.) Every person who either on his own behalf or as agent for another, sells, solicits or takes orders for the sale by retail, of goods, wares, or merchandise, to be supplied or furnished by any person or firm doing business outside of the Municipality of the City of Cumberland fifty dollars for every six months.

(12.) Every person who keeps or carries on a wash-house or laundry, five dollars for every six months.

(13.) Every person carrying on the business of a pawnbroker, one hundred and twenty-five dollars for every six months.

(14.) Every livery stable keeper, ten dollars for every six months.

(15.) Any person carrying on, on his own account, the business of a banker, at one place of business, ten dollars for every year.

(16.) Each person practicing as barrister or solicitor, twelve dollars and fifty cents for every six months.

(17.) Every person other than a barrister or solicitor, who has taken out a license to practice as such, following the occupation of a conveyancer or land agent, twelve dollars and fifty cents for every six months.

(18.) Any auctioneer not being a Government Officer selling by auction government property. or sheriff, or sheriff's officer, or bailiff selling lands, goods, or chattels taken in execution or for the satisfaction of rent or taxes, in addition to any other license before mentioned, ten dollars for every six mouths.

(19.) Every person who exhibits a public circus or menagerie, fifty dollars for each day of such exhibition.

(20.) Every person following within the Municipality; any trade occupation or calling not hereinbefore enumerated, or who enters into or carries on, any contract or agreement to perform any work or furnish any material. five dollars for every six months.

Provided always that no person employed as a journeyman or for wages only and not employing any other person or persons, or not having a regular place of business, shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

(21.) Every express company, gas company telephone company, electric light company, street railway or tramway company, investment and loan societys, fur dealer or fur trader, fifty dollars for every six months.

(22.) For a license to exhibit waxworks, circus-riding, rope-walking, dancing, tumbling or other acrobatic or gymnastic performances, wild animals or hippodrome, sparring, boxing, sleight of hand, legerdemain, jugglery, or other tricks, pictures, paintings, statuary works of art, natural or artificial curiosities, tableaux, wonderful animals or freaks of nature, or any other exhibition kept for hire or profit when the same is exhibited eleswhere than in a theatre, music or concert hall, or other building or place duly licensed, for each day of such exhibition, twenty dollars.

(23.) From each astrologer, seer, fortune teller, and clairvoyant, fifty dollars for every six months.

(24.) Every club an annual license fee of one hundred dollars payable in advance.

2. The licenses to be granted under the authority of this by-law may be in the form in Schedule C. of the Municipal Clauses Act, 1896" and periodical licenses shall be granted so as to terminate on the 15th day of July and 15th day of January and no proportionate deductions shall be made on account of any person commencing business.

3. No person shall sell or barter spirituous or fermented liquors by wholesale or retail without having taken out and had granted to him a license in that behalf; and no person shall use, practice, carry on or exercsise within the Municipality any trade occupation, profession or business described or named in this by-law without having taken out and had granted to him a license in that behalf, under a penalty upon summary conviction, not exceeding the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for every such violation of this by law together with the amount which should have been paid for such licenses, which said amount and penalty shall, for the purposes of recovery under this by law or under the "Municipal Clauses Act, 1896" be held to be one penalty.

4. All licenses granted under the authority of this by-law shall be issued by the person authorized for that purpose by the Council; Provided always that no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be issued except by an order from the Board of License commissioners.

5. Any penalty imposed by this by-law for any violation thereof may be recovered by way of summary proceedings before the Police Magistrate, Stipendiary Magistrate, or any two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the Municipality, and every such penalty may with the costs of conviction be levied by distress of the goods and chattels of the person so violating this by-law, and in case such goods and chattels shall prove insufficient to satisfy such penalty and costs, then by imprisonment of such person for any time not exceeding three calendar months.

6. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as the "City of Cumberland Trades License By-law, 1898."

Passed the Municipal Council the 17th day of January A.D. 1898

Reconsidered and finally passed the 21st day of January A.D. 1898.

Signed and sealed the 21st day of January A.D. 1898.

Lewis A. Mounce, Mayor.

(L. S.)

L. P. Eckstein, City Clerk

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legilative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next Session, for a Private Bill to incorporate a Railway and Colonization Company to build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway from some point at or near the head of steamboat navigation on the Skeena River; thence by the most feasible route to a point at or near the Yellow Head Pass, or in the alternative to some point on the eastern boundary of the Province of British Columbia by way of the Parsnip River, with power to extend the said line from the starting point down to the mouth of the said Skeena River; and also to authorize and empower the company to build from time to time branch lines to farming lands and to groups of mines and concentrators from any of the above mentioned lines of railways such branch lines not to exceed thirty miles in length; with power to build telegraph and telephone lines, and to equip and operate the said railway and its branches, and to erect and maintain all necessary works for the generation and transmission of electricity or power within the area of the operations of the said Company, and power to build maintain and operate wharves, dock and steamboats, saw-mills, and acquire water privileges; to construct dams, flumes, etc for improving and increasing the water privileges, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railways, steamboats or other companies and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights or privileges for the purpose of a railway and colonization company.

BODWELL, IRVING & DUFF,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Victoria, B.C., 24th November, A.D 1897.

oc70

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate the Pacific and Yukon Railway, Navigation and Mining Company, for the purpose of constructing a railway from a point at or near Pyramid Harbor, near the head of Lynn Canal, or from a point at or near the International boundary between Canada and the United States of America in the vicinity of Lynn Canal, thence through the Chilkat Pass, thence to Dalton's Post, on the Alsek River, and thence by the best feasible route to a point below Five Finger Rapids on the Lewis River; with power to vary the route as may be necessary or advisable; also with power to receive from the Government of Canada or other corporations or persons grants of land or money or other assistance in aid of the construction of the work; to build telegraph and telephone lines; to exercise mining rights and powers; to construct roads, tramways, wharves, mills, and other works necessary for the Company; to charter vessels for the same purpose upon the lakes and rivers in or adjacent to the territory served by the said railway; to erect and manage electrical works, for the use and transmission of electrical power, and acquire and make use of natural and other water powers for that purpose; to maintain stores and trading posts, and to carry on a milling and smelting business, including the erection of saw-mills and smelters; also to enter into traffic and other arrangements with other railway and transportation Companies; to issue preference stock and bonds, and with all such powers, rights and privileges as may be necessary for the purpose of the undertaking.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRENCE,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 26 day of November, 1897.

oc67

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 SALE.

GARDEN, PARK, AND RESIDENTIAL LOTS.

The undersigned offers for sale his land on the Trent River flats; also lot No. 10 Nelson district in from ONE to FIVE ACRE lots, as purchaser may require, on the following conditions:

One acre lots on water-front, Trent River flats $125.
One acre lots on water-front, lot 10 Nelson district, $100.
One acre lots, on Government Road $85.
Two acre lots " " " $150
Three " " " " " 200
Four " " " " " 260
Five " " " " " 300

One-third cash at time of sale, and the balance in two years, with interet at 7 per cent per annum.

For further particulars apply to T. Dalby, Real Estate Agent, Cumberland.

Cumberland, Nov. 12, 1891 ROBERT LAWRENCE

Huntledge Bottling Works

DAVID JONES, Proprietor,

MANUFACTURER OF

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGER ALE,

Sarsaparalla, Champagne Cider, Iron Phosphates and Syrups.
Bottler of Different Brands of Lager Beer, Steam Beer and Porter
Agent for the Union Brewery Company.

KEG BEER SOLD FOR CASH ONLY

COURTENAY, B. C.

DISTRICT DIRECTORY.

GOV'T AGENT Assessor and Collector.—W. B. ANDERSON, Office, Union, residence, Comox.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE and Coroner.—JAMES ABRAMS, Union.

JUSTICES of the Peace.—UNION, A. McKnight, W. B. Walker, and H. P. Collis.—COMOX, Geo. F. Drabble, and Thomas Cairns.—COURTENAY, J. W. McKenzie.—SANDWICK, John Mundell.

COURTENAY, B. C.

COURTENAY is a pleasant village situated on both sides of the Courtenay River, and on the road up the Settlement, three miles from Comox Bay. The road to Union also passes through it. It has a central position. Here are two hotels, one first class store, a saw mill soda-water works, post office, shops, etc. It is a favorite place for fishermen and hunters.

COURTENAY Directory.

COURTENAY HOUSE, A. H. McCallum, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL, J. J. Grant, Proprietor.

GEORGE B. LEIGHTON, Blacksmith and Carriage Maker.

COMOX.

COMOX is a village beautifully located on the bay of the same name, in Comox District. A Practice Range, Mess House and Wharf, have lately been established on the Sand Spit, which forms the harbor, by the naval authorities, and here some one of Her Majesty's Ships is to be found two-thirds of the time. Here is a post office, two hotels, two stores, bakery, etc. The scenery grand, and good hunting near. The City of Nanaimo from Victoria calls here on Wednesdays, and departs Friday mornings.

COMOX DIRECTORY.

H. C. LUCAS, Proprietor, COMOX BAKERY, Comox, B. C.

Pianos AND Organs.

REV. W. HICKS, UNON, B. C HAS ACCEPTED THE AGENCY FROM THE BERLIN PIANO AND ORGAN CO., BERLIN, ONT., TO SELL THEIR HIGH CLASS INSTRUMENTS IN THIS DISTRICT. THESE INSTRUMENTS ARE OF SUPERIOR TOUCH, TONE, AND TUNE, AND HANDSOMELY FINISHED IN VARIOUS DESIGNS. PRICES VERY MODERATE.

Subscribe for THE NEWS $2.00 per annum

Teaming & Livery ...

I am prepared to furnish Stylish Rigs and do Teaming At reasonable rates.

D. Kilpatrick,
Union, B. C.

× also ×

Horseshoeing and GENERAL Blacksmithing.

J. A. Carthew

ARCHITECT and BUILDER,
UNION, B. C.

GORDON MURDOCK'S ... LIVERY.

Single and Double Rigs to let

—at—

Reasonable Prices

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

YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.—All subscriptions in aid of the Fire Brigade and its appliances, should be paid to Mr. Frank Dalby.

If our readers have any local news of interest, we will be pleased to insert same in the local column, if brought to the office.

Subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will please notify us at once.

Apply at the office for advertising rates.

THE NEWS.

UNION, B.C.

The Week's Commercial Summary.

The net gold balance of the United States treasury is $140,588,000.

The stocks of wheat at Toronto are 35,700 bushels, against 141,000 bushels a year ago.

The earnings of Canadian Pacific for the first week of August were $487,000, an increase of $64,000.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada decreased 164,000 bushels last week, and the total is now only 17,650,000 bushels, as against 46,429,000 a year ago. The amount afloat to Europe increased 160,000 bushels last week, and the total is 12,400,000 as against 18,240,000 bushels a year ago. The total visible with amount in transit to Europe is 30,050,000 bushels as against 64,669,000 bushels a year ago.

At Montreal the trade situation shows little variation for the past several weeks. There is, however, a feeling of more confidence in the future apparent in a good many quarters, and an expectation of a fair autumn trade, with gradual general improvement in business conditions. No complications have followed the three wholesale failures of last week, and general remittances are qualified as fair. The large amount of money going into dairying sections for cheese, should help matters in this respect.

General wholesale business at Toronto this week has been fair. A large autumn trade is almost a certainty. The heavy hay crop and large yield of grains in this Province, combined with good prices, will inspire confidence. Outward shipments of merchandise are satisfactory. Trade with the Northwest is good, and the margin of profit seems likely to be larger than usual. Manufacturers are in good spirits, and payments are better than usual. The leading staples are firm as to prices. The exports of wheat will be larger than usual this season owing to shortages in Europe; and the abundant hay crop must necessarily be beneficial to dairying interests. The cheese market is in good shape, with increased exports and firmer prices in Liverpool.

Failures in July were smaller than in any month of which there exists record; and while in classified form the report by months covers not quite four years, it is known that in every month of 1893 failures were larger in amount. In commercial disasters, therefore, we go back at once to 1892, the most prosperous year on record, for a monthly return as favorable. In one month (September, 1894) the aggregate of defaulted liabilities was but $700,000 larger, and the amount of trading liabilities was nearly $700,000 smaller than last month. In no month of which there is record were the manufacturing liabilities smaller; and while July is not ordinarily a month of numerous or large failures, the returns cannot be regarded as less than extremely favorable.

Here and There.

There's a good deal besides luck in winning at cards.

The record breaker tries to beat his way through life.

The iceman enjoys his cold snap during the hottest weather.

Everybody has a calling acquaintance with the telephone girl.

It is better to have sold at cost than never to have sold at all.

The man who borrows trouble pays it back to every one he meets.

When the sermon is long and dry "man wants but little hear below."

"Pretty is as pretty does" is a very consoling motto for homely people.

No wonder we hate to pay the hotel clerk good dollars for poor quarters.

A tramp does not consider a warm bite a desirable snap when a dog gives it to him.

Hating others is like pinching ourselves and expecting them to feel the hurt.

It is not always a plain face that keeps a girl from marrying. Sometims it is wisdom.

They Never Fail.—Mrs. S. M. Boughner, Langton, writes: "For about two years I was troubled with Inward Piles, but by using Parmelee's Pills, I was completely cured, and although four years have elapsed since then they have not returned." Parmelee's Pills are antibilious and a specific for the cure of Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Piles, etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilious matter.

Slow Time.

"Come up to my house to morrow night," said Herr Pantoffel. "I'm going to celebrate my golden wedding."

"Golden wedding! Why, man, you've only been married three years."

"I know it, but it seems like fifty; so everything is all right."

Mr. T. J. Humes, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I have been afflicted for some time with Kidney and Liver Complaint, and find Parmelee's Pills the best medicine for these diseases. These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required. They are Gelatine Coated, and rolled in the Flour of Licorice to preserve there purity, and give them a pleasant agreeable taste.

SELECTIONS

HARDER THAN A DIAMOND.

A French Chemist's Discovery of a New Kind of Crystal.

Henri Moissan, the distinguished French chemist who created a sensation a few years ago by producing small white diamonds in his electric furnace, is now credited with another interesting achievement. This later piece of work, while perhaps not quite so startling as the other, will probably prove of more practical benefit to mankind, and hence a source of greater revenue to M. Moissan.

Hitherto the diamond has been considered the hardest thing in nature. The closest approach to it until recently was made by the ruby. Something half way between them in this respect was discovered only two or three years ago by E. C. Acheson of Pittsburg, who was experimenting with an electric furnace for an entirely different purpose. He, too, was trying to make artificial jewels and succeeded in getting a lot of small crystals which were neither diamonds nor rubies, but were harder than the latter. They were composed of 69 parts of silica and 31 parts of carbon. Technically the substance is a "carbide of silicon." The discoverer, however, gave to it the name carborundum and is now manufacturing about two tons of it daily at Niagara Falls for commercial purposes. It is used for the same purpose as emery.

Moissan's new product is a carbide of the rare metal titanium. The proper materials having been deposited in a small crucible made of lime, an electric current of large volume and low voltage is turned on, a temperature of 4,000 or 4,500 degrees F. is developed, and then the stuff is allowed to cool. The resulting crystals are said to be harder than diamonds, which now take the second place. Carborundum comes next, and the ruby drops to the fourth rank.

The carbide of titanium is as much harder than carborundum as carborundum is harder than emery. The latter two are only good for abrasive service—that is, they are employed only for grinding and polishing other very hard substances. It is probable that carbide of titanium will have a much more extensive use. There are many rock cutting drills which consist of a tube in one edge of which are imbedded brown or black diamonds. M. Moissan's new product will be both cheaper and more efficient than these. It may also be substituted for real jewels in watches, delicate balances and in other mechanism where small bits of particularly hard material are needed as bearings. The discoverer has applied for patents on his invention in this country as well as Europe, and it is thought probable that the French academy will award him a certain $10,000 prize offered some time ago for a satisfactory substitute for black diamonds.

Titanium, when pure, is white and about half as heavy as iron. It is almost impossible to buy any because there is no demand and consequently no production. However, it is not so very scarce. An oxide of titanium, found in the form of small black stones that give a red mark, is picked up in some newly plowed fields in Pennsylvania and sells for $4 a pound. The metal is frequently found in combination with iron, but has hitherto been regarded as a nuisance because it renders an ore refractory. A recent writer says, "Millions of tons of iron ore in Virginia and New York are made worthless by the presence of 5 or 6 per cent of titanium."—New York Tribune.

"An American Citizen."

The Century has a short article by the Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger of New Haven on the late Henry L. Pierce, entitled "An American Citizen," in which Dr. Munger pays a very high tribute to the personal and civic qualities of Mr. Pierce, of whom he says:

It is refreshing in these days, when one man owns a legislature whose majority hold their seats by the most degrading form of bribery ever devised and have prostituted government into a machine that rules by blackmail, to turn our eyes for a moment from such a sight to a man who would not delegate his conscience or his manhood to another, who could not be led by friendship or by party or by abuse to countenance injustice; a man who could not be frightened or deceived or bought by any sort of price, but stood, as if one with it, on the rock of simple honesty. There are few men of the day who could so well use the words of the Homeric hero, "I hate as the gates of hell the man who says one thing with his lips and hides another in his heart," an inscription which we commend as fit to be placed over the gates of all cities, either those to be built or those undergoing the process of reorganization.

An American Prince Consort.

Next to Mr. Perkins of Syracuse, who married a Spanish infanta, Mr. August Jessup of Philadelphia has come nearer to rubbing shoulders with royalty than any other American of the male persuasion. His wife, who has just died in France, to whom he was married in 1890, was a daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, of one of the oldest and noblest houses of Europe, the peerage dating from 1606. Its great ancestor, Sir John Lyon, feudal baron of Forteviot, was son-in-law of Robert II of Scotland. When Sir John married the Lady Jane Stuart, the king's second daughter, he obtained by royal grant the thanedom or lordship of Glamis. The family history is closely connected with the vicissitudes of the royal Stuarts and the house of Albany, but in spite of the extinguishment of so many historical Scottish families that of Strathmore "has stood against the waves and weathers of time."—Washington Post.

The Chinese Wall.

The Chinese wall is the most extensive fortification in the world. According to the surveys made within the last few years, this wall is 1,728 miles in lenght, reaching from the Gulf of Pe-che-lee to some distance past Soo-Choo, on the confines of Turkestan. This remarkable structure passes up steep mountains, down into gorges and ravines, crosses rivers, valleys and plains, seemingly regardless of obstacles. It is 25 feet thick at the bottom, and 15 feet at the top, and from 25 to 30 feet in height, with flanking turrets or towers 35 to 40 feet high every 200 or 300 yards during its entire length. The exterior walls are of well-cut granite blocks; the interior is filled with earth and stone, and the passageway is paved with bricks 1 foot square. Its erection was begun in 211 B.C. and it was designed to protect the northern frontier of China against the savage tribes of Siberia.

A Golden Floor.

King George II was once invited out to dine with a wealthy and eccentric old duke who possessed more money than he very well knew what to do with. Upon this occasion, wishing to impress his majesty with the immensity of his riches, he had the floor of the dining hall paved from end to end with sovereigns, the head being up. Each coin was stuck in a mixture of lime, which soon dried, leaving the precious "tile" securely fastened. When the king arrived and was shown what had been done in his honor, his amazement knew no bounds, and it was with difficulty he could be persuaded to set foot upon the golden floor.—London Standard.

Thoughtlessness.

"Arabella, dear," said the weary mother, "I wish you would dust the parlor."

"Indeed, I'll not. It's very inconsiderate to ask such exertion when you know I'm training for a century run."

At the Breakfast Table.

Mr. Meekton had been out several minutes later than usual the night before, and there was a decided chilliness at the breakfast table. The silence was suddenly broken by the wife's remark: "Look at these senators and representatives. See how they lingered and talked over the tariff!"

"Now, Henrietta, you surely can't think of holding me responsible for that!"

"Not personally, but it shows a trait that is common to your kind. It shows how a man will grasp at anything as an excuse for not going home when he ought to."—Washington Star.

Tourist—I understand you are making a valiant effort to stop lynching.

Native—Yes, sah. We propose hereafter to hang every lyncher we can catch, sah.

Street Car Accident.—Mr. Thomas Sabin, says: "My eleven year old boy had his foot badly injured by being run over by a car on the Street Railway. We at once commenced bathing the foot with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, when the discoloration and swelling was removed, and in nine days he could use his foot. We always keep a bottle in the house ready for any emergency."

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

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Perfectly Painless Extracting, regular	50 for	25
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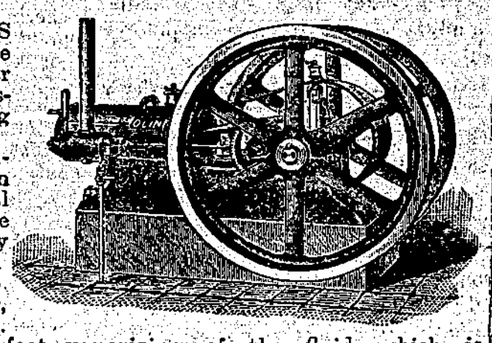

As gasoline is always an available and economical fuel, the Olin engine was designed with special reference to its use. The gasoline is taken from a tank (which may be located at a distance from and below the engine) by a simple pump and forced into a mixing chamber, which is kept hot by the exhaust. By this system we secure a perfect vaporizing of the fluid which is mixed with air before entering the cylinder and a low grade of gasoline may be used—in fact, almost a kerosene.

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LIVE STOCK

HEREFORD HEIFER.

Perfect of Her Class and Winner of Many Prizes.

Whatever beef breeds get left in the race for superiority in this country it is certain the Herefords never will be, at least not in a century to come, and by that time we who are on earth at pres-

TWO-YEAR-OLD HEREFORD HEIFER.

ent will not care whether people here at that time eat any beef or not.

The prairie states seem to be par excellence the ground for producing splendid Herefords. The animal in the picture was born and bred in one of the middle belt states. She is a beauty, indeed, with her perfect form, white face, red sides and crinkled hair. At the age of 2 years she had won 87 prizes at different fairs and live stock shows.

Market Hog of the Present Day.

The market now requires long, lean pigs, with the red and white meat well mixed. Fat masses of blubber which formerly were in demand are now suitable for the lumber woods, arctic expeditions and the like, for which purpose it is purchased at a low figure, while there is an unlimited demand for lean meat at remunerative prices.

The improved Large Yorkshire has become very popular with the pork packers, who consider it the best factor for bacon production. This breed has been tried in all parts of the world. Ireland and Denmark hold perhaps the highest positions as producers of superior pork and bacon, and it is mainly due to the introduction of large numbers of improved Large Yorkshires into these countries that they have achieved such a high position in the English markets. This breed answers the requirements of the pork packer in every respect. It is light in the head, has light neck and shoulders, well sprung ribs, with good heart girth, a narrow, well fleshed back and thick loins, great length, full flanks and hams well let down. The meat consists of a very large proportion of lean, while it is a rapid grower and will fatten easily at any time.

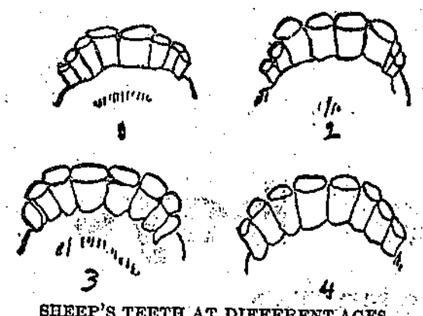
The sows are excellent mothers and grand milkers, and, as might be expected from their great length, are well able to raise large litters, which they usually produce. Their precocity and fecundity are truly wonderful. Seldom does a typical Yorkshire sow produce less than a dozen pigs at a litter, and this is a very strong point in their favor.

It is not of the slightest use for the breeders of some of our old established varieties of pigs to write to the papers and point out the antiquity of their breed and give the opinions of a few breeders of that variety. The simple question is: Are the showyard winning pigs of the day those best suited for conversion into bacon, or are they so formed as likely to prove of value for crossing on the common pigs of the country? The bacon curers say they are not. The United States exports $40,000,000 worth of bacon to England annually. This important trade is, then, worth fostering, and the sine qua non for the continuation and increase of this trade is the production of such pigs as merit the name of the "English bacon hog."—J. A. Macdonald in Country Gentleman.

To Tell a Sheep's Age.

In answer to a question asking how to judge a sheep's age from its teeth Mr. Joseph E. Wing writes in The Breeder's Gazette:

Age cannot be determined with precision by this means. Periods of dentition vary a few months. In general the lamb has his eight small teeth for from 12 to 16 months. At the end of this time he cuts two large teeth, as at Fig. 1, when he is said to have "a yearling mouth." At something less than 2



SHEEP'S TEETH AT DIFFERENT AGES.

years (generally) there are four large permanent incisors, as at Fig. 2. At about 30 months there are six permanent incisors, as at Fig. 3, and the other two come at about 36 to 42 months, as at Fig. 4, when the sheep is said to "have a full mouth." From this date the age is guessed at by the amount of wear on the grinders.

I looked at the mouth of a Rambouillet ram the other day, and he had yet all his lamb teeth, although he weighed 250 pounds and is over the age limit slightly. On the other hand, I have had lambs get their yearling teeth before they were a year old. I have thought that food and care hastened the dentition, but some evidence seems to disprove this.

THE SHOW RING HORSE.

Points the Exhibitor Must Look After to Get a Premium.

The first and most necessary thing in the show ring is to have a horse with marked individuality and the very highest type of the class he represents. His pedigree may be all that could be desired, but here pedigree is not the test. It is the best horse that gets the honor. A fine looking horse of no particular breeding, but which knows how to handle himself in the show ring and is all right as an individual, will carry off the ribbon over those of splendid breeding, but poor individuality. There seems to be an art in showing horses that all do not have by any means. In our county there is a farmer who is a natural horseman who always has a few extra good ones to exhibit, and while they are in the "pink of perfection" he knows just how to manage to make them outshow all other. There is no doubt but one can "talk" to horses through the lines. This the famous Gleason and all experienced horsemen admit, and this man can so enthuse his horses with his own spirit that they put on their very best manners and show up beautifully. Quite a number of times I have seen horses beaten in their class, and the owner would engage this farmer to drive the beaten animal in the sweepstakes ring and oftentimes the beaten horse would beat here. In an expert's hands the horse looks full of life, comes down the stretch with head up, eyes flashing and looks as if he were delighted with his work and means business and is sure to attract attention and admiration. But, on the other hand, if he comes stumbling along looking carelessly about and puts no vim into his work, he is almost sure to be beaten.

Many a one goes into a show with an animal in poor condition, oftentimes blemished and with very little training, hoping the judge will not see the blemishes and excuse the other points. This is very foolish. That curb may be the result of an accident, the little white speck in the eye due to a blow, and neither the result of an inherent weakness, but it takes too long to explain all this, and in the meantime the judge has tied the ribbon on another horse and called next. In the show ring is a poor place to make excuses for not having horses in good condition and not educated as show stock. Many a good horse is beaten by one not worth half the money, simply because he was thin in flesh. Fat and "big fat" at that covers a multitude of sins in the show ring, and it is perfectly useless to go in without it. This may be all wrong, but it is the case, and we must govern ourselves accordingly. It is not entirely wrong either. A horse that will not take on flesh and get slick is not a well animal. If he has a poor digestion, he is not fit for track or road work, because he cannot stand it, and if he is to be used as a sire he is almost sure to transmit the weakness; hence we see that a fat, slick horse is a well one at least. No blemished horse should be allowed to compete for a premium of any kind. Any animal competing for premium should be first passed upon by a competent veterinary surgeon before being permitted to enter the ring, and the driver should show the judge a certificate that the horse was all right. In such classes as require written or printed pedigrees to make animals eligible to the show ring these pedigrees should be examined by those who are more likely to know and appreciate them than the judge.

Size is quite an important factor in the show horse whether it be the draft, general purpose, coach or roadster. It is not always the largest animal that should or does win, but everything else being equal the larger horse will win. Except in ponies the ideal horse is one large for his kind, up headed, stylish, full of vigor and with the ability to move along at a good gait.—Mrs. W. W. Stevens in National Stockman.

One thing is slowly forcing itself on the attention of farmers and live stock breeders the country over. It is that they must regulate the output of their product. The Standard Oil regulates with exactness the amount of petroleum produced and put upon the market. So does the Whisky trust, so does the Tobacco trust, so does the Sugar trust. It is all very well to abuse the promoters of these combinations when one wants something to blow about, but their course is the sound commercial wisdom of self preservation. When the farmer and stock breeder, the dairyman and creameryman learn to do likewise, then and not till then will they be uniformly prosperous. The project can begin by taking the census of the given stock, dairy cows, beef cattle, horses, sheep and swine in each state, then combining the figures and observing where and when there is a scarcity and where and when a flush. The managers of the county agricultural societies and farmers' county institutes can do the work for each small district. This is what live stock producton must come to if there is to be any prosperity, and the sooner the breeders and raisers understand and act on this policy the better. Begin at once.

GROWTH OF LEPROSY.

Its First Appearance in Europe and Introduction Into Canada.

When a leper was picked up in the streets of Paris a few days ago and carried to the St. Louis Hospital, it was found that six leprous patients did not exhibit as much concern over the matter as the average man might expect, says the Globe-Democrat. The fact is, leprosy is not so rare as we have been taught to think, and throughout the civilized world the disease is vigorously alive, claiming victims every day of the year and increasing its hold in certain countries with alarming rapidity. Norway is said to be the most leprous country in Europe, and it is estimated that over 800 are suffering from it there, while in Sweden the progress of the disease has been so rapid in recent years that there are 462 victims of it. In Spain and Portugal there are numerous leper hospitals, which are never without patients, and in Turkey and the Ionian Islands it gains ground annually. There are over 500 lepers in Crete, and the latest statistics show that there are 10,000 lepers in India. China, Japan, Hayti, Trinidad, Guiana, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Tonquin and Indo-China are all infested with leprosy.

But when we come nearer home we find that the disease has made alarming progress in certain quarters.

The oldest leper colony in this part is located at Tracadie, in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada. Here probably occurred the first death in North America from leprosy. It was nearly sixty-five years ago that a woman died in Tracadie of a peculiar disease, and was buried by a missionary priest of the Roman Catholic Church. The physician who attended the case went to Europe shortly afterward and visited all of the foreign hospitals to find a parallel case, but he was unable to find any one suffering from the same malady. While visiting in Norway he saw several lepers, and upon his return to Canada he unhesitatingly pronounced the strange case of the dead woman to have been leprosy.

But the strangest part of the story of how leprosy started in that country was revealed later. One of the four fishermen who carried the body of the dead woman to her grave was in his shirt sleeves at the time and the sharp edges of the coffin cut through the sleeve into the skin. The coffin had been rudely made and the corpse put in carelessly. A slimy discharge from the body oozed through the wooden box and entered the punctured flesh of the fisherman. This caused blood poisoning, and the man died a short time afterward from the same malady. It was about this time that the physician returned and announced to the Board of Health that the woman's disease was leprosy. Inside of sixteen years there were twenty lepers in Tracadie, and the provincial government had to take steps to isolate them from the rest of the population. The lazaretto was a miserable building, where the lepers were forced to live and die in great misery, often suffering more from hunger and cold than from the pangs of the disease. The inmates of this building constantly increased, and little was done to improve their condition until 1866. In that year the Good Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, in Montreal, through certain representations of Dr. Bayard, of Tracadie, undertook to mitigate their sufferings and to build a proper lazaretto for them. The sisters arrived in Tracadie in 1868 to create the change they had been planning, and while they immediately improved the condition of the patients, they were handicapped for many years by the interference of the local Board of Health and government.

Using Hot Cloths.

When a fomentation is prescribed by a physician, or when it shall seem to be the proper thing in the emergency of extreme internal pains, a flannel cloth may be folded, wrung out of hot water and applied directly to the skin. Nevertheless, it is better after wringing out the flannel as dry as desired to fold it in a dry flannel cloth of one or two thicknesses before applying it to the patient.

A little time is required for the heat of the fomentation to penetrate the dry flannel, and thus the skin is allowed an opportunity to acquire tolerance of the heat, and a greater degree of temperature can be borne than if the moist cloth is brought directly in contact with the surface. The outer fold of dry flannel will also serve to keep the cloth warm by preventing evaporation.

A fomentation is sometimes needed when no hot water is at hand. Soak the flannel in cold water, wring as dry as desired, fold in a newspaper and lay upon the stove or wrap it about the stovepipe.

In a few minutes it will be as warm as the patient can bear. The paper keeps the pipe from becoming moistened by the wet flannel, and at the same time prevents the flannel from being soiled by contact with the pipe. Fomentation applied will relieve most of the local pains for which liniments, lotions and poultices are generally applied, and are greatly to be preferred to these remedies, since they are cleaner and aid nature more effectually in restoring the parts to a sound condition.

How Girls Should Consider Proposals.

"My dear girl, when a man asks you to become his wife you ought to put some questions to yourself," writes Ruth Ashmore to girls on "The Profession of Marriage," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Satisfy yourself that you love this man well enough, not only to be happy with him, but, if need be, to suffer with him. Decide for yourself if this be the man of all others in whom you will find your ideal companion, for companionship means as much in marriage as in friendship. Then, you must think of the future. Ask yourself, too, whether this man brings out in you all that is best, whether he provokes that which is little and mean in you, or whether he piques you into making light of that which is good. Decide whether this man is the one with whom you would be willing to grow old; whether this man is the one to whom you would, without hesitancy, submit questions that trouble your conscience. Then, too, you must ask yourself what seems, perhaps, like a trivial question, whether this man is one whose name you feel honored in bearing, not because of any material wealth he may possess, but because of his being an honest gentleman. Think out all these things, ask yourself question upon question, not only as to his fitness, but as to yours, and then, if you give him the loving answer that he wishes, try to become thoroughly acquainted with him."

CAUSES INSANITY.

The Effects of Alcohol on the Brain and Nervous System.

Dr. Bedford Pierce, medical superintendent of the York Retreat, England, in a recent article in the Medical Pioneer, calls attention to some most interesting and important facts in relation to the effects of alcohol upon the brain and nervous system. Dr. Pierce shows from statistics that more than 14 per cent. of all cases of insanity in England are due to alcohol, 20.08 per cent. of cases of insanity in men being the result of alcohol, and 8.1 in women. At the Royal Edinburgh asylum, the number of cases of alcoholic insanity during the past 15 years was 16.4 per cent. During "influenza year," this number was suddenly increased, doubtless as the result of the extensive use of alcohol as a remedy for la grippe.

The effects of alcohol are shown to be hereditary—at any rate as regards idiocy and imbecility. We quote as follows from the article referred to:—

"Dr. Howe, of Massachusetts, in examining the antecedents of 300 idiots, found that 48 per cent. were the children of habitual drunkards. Dr. Beach, out of 430 patients in Darenth idiot asylum, found 31 per cent. similarly the progeny of drunkards.

"Dr. Legrain, in a recent work upon 'Social Degeneration and Alcoholism,' has published an account of the descendants of 250 drunkards that he personally has traced. This work shows conclusively that in such families a very large number of the children die young, and that the families rapidly die out; that epilepsy, insanity and other nervous disorders are extremely common.

"Before leaving this part of my paper, it may not be out of place to express the opinion that I consider the influence of alcohol upon the brain of infinitely greater importance than its influence upon the circulation or upon other parts of the body. And it is on this account that I regret that we have, so far as I know, to look to Germany for workers to elucidate the action of alcohol and other drugs upon the mind.

"In England it is true that we have heard of the watering of geraniums by diluted solutions of alcohol, and of attempts to accustom water-fleas to live in weak spirits and water; but we hear that neither geraniums nor water-fleas flourish. All this, however, is remote from the problem in hand, and the skeptical person is not convinced by deductions drawn from such experiments. The work done by Prof. Kraepelin and his pupils in Heidelberg promises to be of very great importance. Unfortunaately for us, his book detailing his experiments and researches into the mental phenomena produced by alcohol and other drugs has not been translated into English.

"Kraepelin has summed up his conclusions as to the action of alcohol in his 'Psychologische Arbeiten.' He states that experiment has shown that the idea that alcohol strengthens has arisen from self-deception. Alcohol only facilitates the discharge of motor impulses, and does not make them more powerful. If there is any strengthening effect, any increase of power, it is very transitory, and is quickly followed by a pronounced diminution, which takes some time to disappear. He goes on to say: 'Moreover, the powers of conception and judgment are from the beginning distinctly affected, although we perceive nothing of it.' The actual facts are exactly the opposite to the popular belief. I must confess that my own experiments, extending over more than ten years, and the theoretical deductions therefrom have made me an opponent of alcohol.'"

The observations of Prof. Kraepelin agree exactly with experiments undertaken several years ago by the writer, which clearly show that alcohol even in moderate doses diminishes the acuteness of all the perceptives, and the ability of the brain to receive impressions and to transmit impulses. Two ounces of brandy lessened a young man's lifting capacity more than 25 per cent. Science gives no countenance to the use of alcohol, even in the greatest moderation.—Good Health.

The Proportion of Honest People is Very Small.

The other day a reporter put an innocent and inconspicuous little advertisement into a daily paper announcing that he had found a pocketbook containing a considerable sum of money, which he would be pleased to return to the owner if the latter would call at a certain place.

During the next four days the reporter was visited by 318 persons, of whom 317, on being asked if they had lost a red morocco pocketbook containing some visiting cards and postage stamps, a newspaper clipping and $185 in cash, replied that they could not tell a lie—they had.

The 318th person, an elderly woman with a thin nose and a mole on her chin, thought there was nearer $200 than $185 in the pocketbook, because she had $230 when she got to town, and the purchases which she made (a complete list of which she recited with great earnestness) came to a very little, if anything, over $25.

The reporter was compelled, in the interests of strict veracity, to state that he hadn't found any such pocketbook. The experience which he gained during those four days convinced the journalist that appearances are very deceptive, and that many people who seem poor—or even penniless—are in the habit, whenever they take their walks abroad, of carrying considerable sums of money with them.

One reason why so many couples view matrimony in a different light after they are married is because they turn the gas up a little higher.

A DRUNKEN WILLIAM TELL.

Temperance Story From the Wilds of Montana.

"B'en, whose boy 're you?" The voice was thick and husky.

"You'rn, pop."

"An' who's the best shot in these parts, Ben? Tell these fellers."

The man's dull eyes fixed themselves on the boy. The little fellow's face lightened up, and he answered, looking round defiantly:—

"My pop's the best shot in Montanny."

A silence fell over the crowd, and something of pride gleamed from the whisky-dimmed eyes of old Billman. The he said, handing the boy an apple:—

"These fellows 'low I'm no good, Ben, an' I'm just goin' to do our Willyum Tell act, and show 'em that Jim Billman kin draw as fine a bead now as ever he could."

Billman patted his son's head with a trembling hand, and the boy drew himself proudly as he took the apple from his father.

"Go over to that tree, Ben," commanded Billman, at last, and the boy walked with a fearless step to the place indicated, turned his back to the tree, removed his hat, balanced the apple on his head, then placed his hands behind him. There was not a quiver in his face, not a shadow of fear. His father, whom he loved, and who loved him, was the marksman. Old Billman raised his gun to his shoulder. The weapon shook in his nerveless hands like a reed. Uttering an imprecation, he lowered the gun and brushed his sleeve across his eyes, tried again, but still without success.

"I know what's the matter," he muttered, and took a drink from a bottle in his pocket. "Now, then; all right, Ben?"

"All right, pop."

A short moment the gun trembled in Billman's hands and then—

Spring!

It was a strange, dull sound, not like the crash of a bullet through oak, but more like—

Alas! the smoke had cleared away, and the boy was lying in a lifeless heap upon the ground—killed by his drunken father! A cry as of a wild beast, a rush, and old Billman had the bloody form in his arms.

"Kill me!" shrieked the old man, rocking to and fro, "kill me!" But the miners passed silently away one by one, and left the old man alone with his grief and his dead.—Deetroit Free Press.

How to Clean and Curl Feathers.

White or light colored feathers can be washed in benzoin without losing their curl or color. They should be swung in the air until dry. Another plan for white feathers is to wash them in warm water and castile soap, rinse three times to remove fully all the soap, pass through a warm solution of oxalic acid and then lightly starch. Dry in a warm room by lightly beating each feather against the hand or near the fire. To curl ostrich feathers have a dull knife with the top hollowed out near the point if you are going to make a business of it. Hold your feather over a fire, but not sufficiently near to scorch it, shaking it gently until warm. Then, holding the feather in the left hand, place the fiber of the feather between the thumb and knife edge and draw it along quickly, curling the end only. If feathers are damp at any time, the curl may be retained by holding the hat over the fire and waving it until dry. Then place in a cool room for the fibers to stiffen. Feathers may also be curled over a knife held near a hot flatiron, the heat making the curl more durable. A little blue in the water in which white feathers are washed improves the color.

He Had It.

Cora—What did you say when Dick expressed a desire to kiss you?

Dora—I told him that I supposed he was just mean enough to have his own way.

To Make Blackberry Cordial.

Take very ripe berries, and put them in porcelain lined kettle on back of range. Let them come to a boil, stirring occasionally to crush the berries. When the juice seems to be extracted, take from the fire and when cool enough to handle strain through a jelly bag. To each gallon of juice add 3 pounds of cut sugar. Take a good handful of stick cinnamon, one of whole cloves, one of allspice. Tie these up in a piece of bobinet or mosquito netting and put in your kettle with juice and sugar. Boil until it is a thick syrup, remove from the fire and when cool take out the spice bag and add to each gallon of syrup one quart of good, old brandy. Bottle, cork and seal and it will keep well and improve with age.

The quantity of spices given for blackberry cordial in this recipe is intended for three or four gallons of juice. If less is made, a smaller quantity of spices will be sufficient, but the whole spices are much better to use than the ground, being purer and stronger.

The Gibraltar Fortress.

The greatest fortress in the world is Gibraltar. The height of the rock is over 1,400 feet and this stupendous precipice is pierced by miles of galleries in the solid stone, portholes for cannon being placed at frequent intervals. The rock is perfectly impregnable to the shot of an enemy, and, by means of the great elevation, a plunging fire can be directed from an enormous height upon a hostile fleet. From the water batteries to a distance two-thirds up the rock one tier after another of cannon is presented to the enemy. A garrison of from 5,000 to 10,000 troops is maintained, with provisions and ammunition for a six months' siege. In 1779 the celebrated siege lasted three years. The fortress was successfully defended by 7,000 British, and attacked by an army of over 40,000 men, with 1,000 pieces of artillery, forty-seven sail of the line, ten great floating batteries and great numbers of smaller boats. For months over 6,000 shells a day were thrown into the tower.

COMOX FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The first regular meeting of the above Institute will be held at Courtenay on Wednesday 23d, at 7:30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

Lecture on Co-operation

Mr. J.A. Halliday to lead in discussion

Lecture on Feeding for Milk and Butter.

Mr. A. Urquhart to lead in discussion.

Lecture on Fruit Culture "Requisites for success," by Mr. J. J. R. Milner, Comox.

Mr. John Mundell to lead in discussion

The names of speakers have not been received from the superintendent, but will appear before the meeting, if received in time.

The directors extend a cordial invitation to all the farmers and their wives, also to all who may be interested in institute work to attend and make this the first regular meeting a success.

Passenger List.

CITY on NANAIMO Feb. 10th, 1898:—Mr. Plants H. Murdock, A. Crawford, Bertha Crawford, Carman, Mr. Jeffrey, Bartrick, S. L. Thomas, Shaw, A. Anderson, J Morgan, Miss McKay, Henry Florie, P. Iani, R Yate, P. Berry Mi Smith, A. McKelvey, A McCallum, A. Grant, Mrs. Grant, V. Tobacco, J. Abrams, Mrs. T. Horne and child, Dr. Millard, Mr Smith, B Gawford, D. Jones, J. W. McKenzie, J. W. McCann, S. McKelvey.

MONEY WANTED.—Wanted to borrow on a good ranch $800. Enquire for particulars at THE NEWS OFFICE.

LOCAL

See Henry's new ad.

"Where was Moses when the light went out."

Fifty years ago gold was discovered in California.

Three Siwash law breakers were taken to Nanaimo jail, last boat.

Several attempts were made to get telegrams for this issue but proved futile.

Rev. Mr Tait filled the Presbyterian pulpit Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Dodds being ill

Memorial Service for the late Roland James will be held at the Methodist Church next Sunday night.

The Council met in the new City Hall last week, at the corner Dunsmuir avenue and Third street.

St. Valentines day was a dismally rainy one, but afforded the usual fund of amusement for the young people.

THE NEWS comes out on Tuesday again, the change being made necessary on account of the boat coming on Wednesday.

Mayor Mounce and our City Council received invitations to the opening of the new Parliament Building at Victoria.

The Morton Bros., who lived on Geo. G. McDonald's farm, Comox, left suddenly not long ago without so much as asking leave.

There was a pleasant Valentine Party given by Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Little last night, at "Beaufort" their beautiful home.

The Czar's big Siberian road will cost $200,000,000, when completed it will be possible to go around the world in thity three days.

We acknowledge invatation to Victoria for Opening Day of the new Parliament Building. The invitations are works of art, and beautiful souvenirs of the occasion.

A Jap by the name of Fugie Kakutoro and a Mrs. Annie Turner were united in marriage by the Rev. Mr. Hicks Feb. 27th. The bride was supported by Miss K. Sawada, and the groom by M. Takahashi.

Any one addresing this paper should put Union B. C. on their envelope, as Comox is a seperate and distinct P. O. Several important communications have been delayed a week in consequence of having been addressed to Comox.

Report of a duel between two lovers reached us yesterday. Two young men of the Settlement are in love with a certain young lady and it appears they could not permit this state of affairs to last, so they had a fistic duel over it. One had his shirt torn off and what damage the other received the reporter didn't learn.

Farewell Social.

On Friday the 11th, there was an informal farewell social at the Methodist Church, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Brown. There were quite a number present. The programme consisted of songs, readings, and recitations. Cake, tea, and coffee were served.

Rev. Mr. Hicks made a few remarks, in which he expressed regret at the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, especially Mrs. Brown, who has been one of the most active member of the church, she being secretary of the Ladies' Aid, member of the Choir, and Epworth League.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown expect to make their future home in Fort Simpson.

R. S. C.

KLONDIKE BOAT SUNK.

The Islander brought the sad news of the loss of a boat coming down from Klondike and supposed to be the Sierra Nevada. Seventy five passengers and a heavy cargo of gold are reported to have been aboard. Particulars could not be obtained.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Hauck went to Victoria on Thursday.

Mrs. Myers, who bought the Hetherington farm, has returned from the East with her children.

Chas Webster, Jas. Webster, and Robt. Dinsmore left for Klondike last week.

Mrs. B. Westwood, daughter, and Miss Laura Abrams went to Vancouver on Thursday.

Mrs. Leinhardt was a passenger down on Thursday's boat; she is going East.

Father Durand of Comox, has gone for a month's visit to Wellington,

Mr. M. Whitney, editor of this paper went to Victoria on Thursday, on a short business trip; will return to-morrow.

Mr. Chas. Watson for a number of years with Simon Leiser in this city, left last week for Victoria, where he will probably remove his family soon. Mr. Watson has been a popular salesman and will be missed by his many friends in Cumberland.

NOTICE

During my temporary absence Mr. Kenneth Grant will conduct for me the undertaking business. Orders left at my residence on Maryport Avenue will receive prompt attention. P.O. Box No 5

Cumberland, Jan. 29. 98. Alex. Grant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY.—A very beautifully colored and tasteful folder of "The Klondike Gold Fields," gotten out by the Hudson's Bay Co., has been sent us. It has a complete map of Klondike and Alaska, also a smaller map showing principal connections with Canadian railways and starting points for the gold fields; also gives estimated list of requirements for a miner for one year with quoted prices.

OFFICIAL HANDBOOK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA from the Gov. Printing Bureau. Two large maps accompany this handsom volume, of the Canadian Yukon; another of Kootenay District. The title page is beautiful desinged, having a branch of maple; the leaves are gorgeous in their autumn coloring, the right upper corner bears the Canadian court of arms, below a wheat field with its golden sheaves stacked.

The contents present a compact description of the advantages and desirability of a home in the Dominion. The book is profusely illustrated, printed on good paper in good sized type.

GENERAL VIEW OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN, is a volume giving brief outlines of the commercial and industrial state of Japan and is calculated to serve as a guide, useful to foreign visitors and readers. Another edition is promised to follow soon. It certainly appears a useful and needed work, and is neatly gotten up.

THE YEAR BOOK OF B. C. 1898, comes to us with the compliments of the Author, R. E. Gosnell Librarian of the Legislative Assembly and Sec. Bureau of Statistics. The book is neatly bound in red cloth. It contains an historical review of the province of B. C., Parliamentary and judicial descriptions and outlines of educational, municipal system, topography of B. C. its forest wealth, fisheries, mines, trade, and finance. There are a number of excellent views of cities towns and country as well as cuts of former and present legislators. Much time and careful labor is shown in the work which contains a good history of our Province.

NOTICE

A meeting of the creditors of A. C. Fulton will be held at the Courtenay House on Wednesday the 16th inst.

Comox, Feb. 5th 1898.

A. Urquhart, Trusttee.

BLACK DIAMOND NURSERY.

Comox Road, Nanaimo, B. C.

Fuit trees of all descriptions.

Oramental trees, Shrubs, and Roses.

P. O. BOX 190 XXXXXXXXXXX

HUTCHERSON & PERRY.

Gordon Murdock,

Third St. Union, B.C.

Blacksmithing

in all its branches, and Wagons neatly Repaired

Wedding presents. See the stock new) of silverware at Leiser's.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 29,

To take effect at 7 a.m. on Thursday Nov. 4th 1897. Trains run on Pacific Standard time.

GOING NORTH—READ DOWN.

	Daily.	Sat. & Sund'y
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	A. M. 9.00	P.M. 3.00
Ar. Nanaimo	12.20	6.16
Ar. Wellington	12.46	6.35

GOING SOUTH—READ UP.

	A M Daily.	P M Sat. & Sund'y
Ar. Victoria	12.07	7.00
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.40	3.38
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8.25	3.25

For rates and information apply at Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—My house and two lots in the village of Courtenay.

K. GRANT, Union.

FOR SALE, RANCH—One mile and a half from Union, contains 160 acres and will be disposed of at a low figure. Enquire of JAMES ABRAMS.

FOR SALE.—The dwelling house and lot on Maryport avenue belonging to Mr J. S. Kendall. The house is 1½ storey, well built, good well of water and garden Lot is full size. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to M. Whitney, NEWS OFFICE.

—MONEY to loan upon improved real estate.——L. P. ECKSTEIN.

SNAPS!

our $1.00 Shoes went like "hot cakes," only twenty-five pair left

HERE'S ANOTHER SNAP:

One hundred pairs Men's Shoes, fit anybody. Your pick for a dollar and a-half. You want a pair or two of trese. They will not last longer than one week.

ASK TO SEE those baskets of boys Shoes at 65, 75 and 90 cents.

SIMON LEISER.