Prov Library 25

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

TENTH YEAR. CUMBERLAND, B. C. TUESDAY, FEBY. 17, 1903.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

WE, the undersigned hereby declare, that we still have some Goods on hand in our **Dry Goods** and **Gents Furnishings Departments** which we would like to dispose of before our **NEW GOODS** arrive. . . . . And that we intend on Saturday next and the week following to offer the said Goods at Prices that will cause their removal from our Premises. . . . . .

Sworn before me this the 16th day of February 1903, at Cumberland.—ECONOMY.

SIMON LEISER & CO., LTD.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ld.

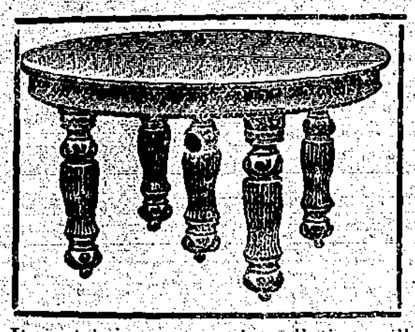
61 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

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

Agents for McCormick Harvesting Machinery.

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

Ladies, Your Attention:



Send us your Name and Address on a post card and we will send you by return mail

A Calendar for 1903,

It contains many "pointers" that will please you, as well as keep you posted on the Best Place to Buy :—

Furniture, Carpets & complete House Furnishings

Write at once as we have only a Few.

WEILER BROS., Victoria, B.C.

PING PONG AND GUESSES.

The social evening in the school, last week was left over for want of space. The proceeds are to be applied to the school library fund, and over $20 was the result of the venture. Several of the upstairs class-rooms were thrown open for visitors, in one of which three ping pong tables ran full blast all evening. In another, were a jolly crowd deciphering cards, on which were cleverly drawn characters, emblematic of the names of well known books. In an ante room, cakes and coffee were served, and carried by attentive waiters to the guests in the other rooms. The evening was much enjoyed by all.

The ping pong final was won by Mr Simpson, the high school domine, and the guessing contest by Mrs Cleland.

By Private Sale.

1 Cooking Stove, 1 Heater, 6 Dining Chairs, 1 Bedroom Suite with Spring Bed and Mattress, at residence of Rev. Mr Glassford.

It is with regret that the majority of our citizens will hear that Rev. Mr Glassford has tendered his resignation as pastor of St. George's Presbyterian Church, to take effect at the end of this month. Mrs Glassford's ill health has made it necessary that she should seek a warmer climate. Affable and courteous, liberal and tolerant in his views Rev. Mr. Glassford has won the esteem of all, regardless of class or creed, while Mrs Glassford, who is a talented pianist, will be greatly missed in social circles. Mr Glassford will occupy the pulpit for the last time in Cumberland on Sunday next.

Telegraphic News.

Washington, Feb 14—The Senate has at last ratified the Alaskan boundary treaty. Edward Blake will be one of the Canadian commissioners.

Rossland, Feb. 14—All the miners at Fernie and Morrissey, went out on strike this morning. The reason given is that the 40c. a ton allowed at Morressey is not sufficient. The Union says that the men at Fernie and Morrissey have been working under a protested wage scale for some time and the strike is due to the Company refusing to hear appeals. The Company claims that the strike was brought about by a small number of discontented men and says it will resist demands for eight months.

Victoria, Feby. 16.—Provincial Parliament will be summoned for business March 12th.

Victoria, Feby. 16.—Geo. E. G. Brown employed at Spencer's Arcade fell down the elevator shaft at that place yesterday breaking his neck and death followed.

Nanaimo, Feb. 16—Kenneth McInnes while working at No. 3 Extension on Saturday was badly injured by fall of rock. Hopes are held out that he will recover.

Nanaimo, Feb. 16—The Nanaimo miners have been in secret session since last Tuesday to consider the various differences existing between the men and the new Company. The exact nature of the results of the meetings have not yet been determined. The men are very reticent. Indeed, as far as can be discovered, it's evident that the men were unanimously in favour of refusing to accede the Company's terms and made a counter demand to the effect that the resolution passed was to declare against going to work at all until 25cts. per day, for safety lamps had been restored and the price for the lower seam work be raised from 68cts. to 80cts. per ton. Notice was also given that at the beginning of March a general increase of 20 per cent. would be demanded. These demands were presented to Supt. Russell by the committee, and it is expected he would be able to give final answer to lay before the meeting to-day, Monday. Results of to-day's meeting will be wired later.

Meeting of miners held in Opera House this morning. As far as can be learned nothing was done. Meeting adjourned at noon—all mines idle and will remain so until the Company meet the demands of the men which is only rumoured they have flatly refused to do.

Nanaimo, Feb. 16—Cumberland and Ladysmith completed a game played at Cumberland neither side scoring. Commencing a new game each side scored two, the match be a draw.

Yesterday Cumberland defeated the Ladysmith team by two goals to nil.

To-morrow a football match between Nanaimo seniors and Cumberland takes place.

Nanaimo, Feb. 17—The Nanaimo Basket Ball team defeated Cumberland last night, after a hard game, by a score of 12 to 7.

If in doubt about the price of an article call at the Big Store and get posted.

The following were passengers by train Wednesday and Thursday—J. Ramsay, T R Ella, J Bostock, J Rae, Judge Harrison, J Peake, J R Robson, J Poff, J Williams, F Williams, M Williams, N Parks, A R Johnston, S Davis, jr.

Railway Meeting.

Mayor R. Grant, in calling the meeting to order, said that he had asked the citizens and neighbouring residents to attend in order that they might discuss a subject which was of the most utmost importance to all of the Island, and especially to us living in this section. We should show that we are thoroughly in earnest, and arrive at some conclusion as to the best course to pursue. He then invited Mr Matthews to address the meeting.

That gentleman called attention to the fact that the people of Victoria had held meetings, and had been backed up in the movement by Nanaimo, Alberni, and elsewhere. Our town had been neglected, therefore, it became our duty to take firm action and bring our wishes before the Government. Committees should be appointed to work the matter up thoroughly. A district as rich as ours in agricultural land, timber, minerals and fishing should have an important bearing. As to Mr Lugrin's plan to take a railway from Cowichan to Alberni, and then across the Island to Cumberland, it was not feasable, and if such were to be done, the rich district about us would be virtually sidetracked, perhaps for many years. Mr Matthews closed amidst much applause.

Mr McKnight being asked to speak said that he thought the views of the meeting should be heard and that everyone be given a chance to talk in proper order and to briefly give their views on the matter.

Mr Potts thought the Dominion Government be urged to subsidise railway lines.

Ald. Carthew thought that the expression of the meeting ought to be on the lines of that held in Victoria.

Mr Mounce, M.P.P., said that the only obstacle in the way of railway building at present was the want of Government subsidy. There were now two charters existing—the Cape Scott line, which was Mr Dunsmuir's, and that known as the Seymour Narrows railway which was supposed to be part of the Canada Northern. The local parliament had already bonused the first at $4000 per mile, and the other at $5000.

Mr B. Crawford, of Courtney, said that he believed the majority of the farmers would, like himself, be in favour of the movement, and urged that a petition be drawn up and circulated among them. However, he believed in having the line built in the proper place, through the farming district, and not among the mountains between here and Alberni.

Mr W. B. Anderson quoted from several surveyors reports showing the amounts of land suitable for settlement, and for lumbering to the north of us, and suggested that the resolution be on the lines of a descriptive, giving facts and figures as to why the East Coast route was preferable to the West, also that the resolutions be forwarded to the Mayor of Victoria, he having initiated the movement.

Mr H. B. Potts moved that the Dominion Government be urged to subsidise the Cape Scott railway. Carried.

Dr. Staples moved that committee of 5 be appointed with the Mayor as chairman, to draft proper set of resolutions. Carried.

Committee appointed—Mr L. A. Mounce, G. Clinton, H. B. Potts, J. Matthews.

[Continued on last page.]

CAN'T MATCH THIS

THOUGH we can't match this in Double-Breasted Coats, we have everything that is beautiful and useful in this popular style—and others can't match our prices. We dress conservative men, young dashing men, old men, clergymen, slim, short, heavy, or tall men, and do it appropriately.

You will not find our Styles nor Prices surpassed in advantageous points to you.

MOORE : BROS.

REGARDING TROUT FISHING.

It has been the practice of some people to fish in the Courtney River for trout at all seasons. The contention has been that there was no existing Act, to prohibit fishing at any time in that part of the river affected by the sea tides. In order to settle the question, so that either all might fish if they desired, or else that fishing at certain season's is illegal, a letter, setting forth the facts, and the conditions of the waters fished, was sent to the department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa by the "News," asking for information, so that the rights of the case could be made public. Appended is the answer:—

Ottawa, Jany. 31, 1093.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 22nd inst., addressed to the Honourable the Minister, I have to inform you that the Fisheries Regulations, providing close seasons for the various kinds of fish in the Province of British Columbia, are applicable to all the waters within the Province, whether above or below the ebb and flow of the tide.

I may add that the attention of the Inspector of Fisheries for the Province has been called to the subject of your letter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. GOURDEAU.

W. B. Anderson, Esq.,
"The Cumberland News,"
Cumberland, B.C.

A football team went to Nanaimo Friday to play a league match with Ladysmith.

Our bargains are surprise parties and may have been surprised at our bargains.—S. L. & Co., Ltd.

Average actual attendance of High School for January was 17·67 Pupils actually attending, 20.

IMPORTANT - WARNING !—Prepare yourselves for the Grand Calico Ball and Supper on the 17th March.

The power of money will be revealed to you if you will trade at the Big Store.

Miss Edith Matthewson and Mr Walter Rennison, both popular young residents of Comox, were united in marriage last week, and left for Victoria on their honeymoon trip.

The funeral of the late Mrs Stewart of Comox, took place on Wednesday afternoon and was largely attended by sympathising friends. The services were conducted by Rev Mr Menzies. The deceased lady was a sister of Mrs G. G. McDonald of the Elk Hotel.

Many complaints are being made regarding the using of firearms by minors in the Valley, with requests that the matter be made public in these columns as a warning to parents, and a hint to the police. The indiscriminate shooting by youngsters in the Settlement is a menace to public safety.

My Heart's Darling

BY W. HEIMBURG

Author of "A Penniless Orphan," "Gertrude's Marriage," "Her Only Brother," Etc., Etc.

Entrez. How pretty you have grown! And you still remember us? How did you come here? You must tell me everything." The next moment Lucie found herself in Mlle. Bertin's room and in her arms.

"You want to go to Hortense?" sobbed the excitable little woman. "Oh, Lucie, perhaps it is a ray from heaven! She will not see any one; she has driven me away. Oh, I cannot tell you; she is in trouble—great trouble, but she is as unapproachable as ever. Just now she has made me promise **not** to disturb her for the next three hours, and **I** am worried to death."

During these lamentations Lucie had seated herself on a chair and mademoiselle had mixed her a glass of orange water, and brought her a biscuit. "Child, you look at me with surprise! I have grown old, Lucie—oh, yes! Ach! I know it—so much trouble! Such anxiety as I have here with Hortense!" She pressed her handkerchief to her eyes, and threw herself down in a deep arm-chair covered with bright chintz and sobbed piteously.

"What is the matter with Frau von Lowen?" asked the young girl, in an alarmed tone.

"Ah, ciel! if I only dared to say. Lamented the old lady, "but I cannot. Perhaps she will tell you herself. Do me the favor to go to her; perhaps possibly you, who as a child had a good influence over her—Oh, I know, Mademoiselle Lucie, that she likes you; she had a tendre for you, and will be good if you go. Do go up, I beg you."

"But if Frau von Lowen wishes to be alone," said Lucie, painfully touched.

"Oh, she has dreadful caprices; she worries me half to death sometimes; she will not see me, and she will not see the baron, but you—who knows? Just think," continued Mlle. Bertin, "she has shut herself up since yesterday evening. This noon, after I had been up there every half hour, I met her at last in the sitting room. She looked like death—had such deep shadows under her eyes, and was tearing up old letters; she was so busy that she did not see me, and did not notice that I took the key from the door—vous comprenez—it is so horrid to be locked out. I tried to talk to her; but she said, in an agitated voice: 'Leave me alone, mademoiselle. I beg that you will not come to my room again before this evening. Those endless inquiries only trouble me—say that to grandpapa.' Que faire? I had to leave her."

Lucie promised to go up. First she had to hear why mademoiselle had come to this miserable hole of Hohenberg, and then extravagant congratulations on her engagement were mixed with complaints and tears. "Oh, mademoiselle, what a life I lead—I, who was born in Paris! Look at this view over the solitary park—the view from my room over the deserted garden is still more depressing. Here, at least, the grooms or the postman sometimes pass; but there I live behind walls as if in a cloister. I do not like to go on the street, it is so horribly dirty; and as for acquaintances, I have none. The people are so very ordinary—have so little chic. My one comfort was Monsieur le Docteur; now he is ill, hopelessly so; and as for the young man, your intended, I have never been able to make up my mind to have him. It is disagreeable when a physician is so young — it is genant. But a thousand pardons; the baron is waiting for me." She glanced at the little clock before the mirror and sprung up. "One game of chess, ma petite. I would beg you to leave me, he is mauvaise humeur if I keep him waiting."

During this conversation she had been carefully examining the nails on her well-kept hands. She now gave the right hand to the young girl. "Go to her, Lucie. You will do a good deed, je vous en prie. Please go up these stairs," she whispered as they were in the hall; "then along the corridor to the left, last door but one. Go right in; she will not answer if you knock."

Lucie went hesitatingly up the broad stairs, while mademoiselle hurried to the old baron's room. She did not feel at all at her ease; it was distasteful to her shy, modest nature to force herself upon any one. But something seemed to urge her on. She herself could not tell why. Was it the desire to thank her former playfellow, or was it a feeling of anxiety in consequence of what the queer French woman had told her? or was it opposition to her future mother-in-law and the double interest which she felt for the much-censured companion of former days? She stood before the door to which she had been directed, and turned the handle. A burned smell as of scorched paper, mingled with a little smoke, filled the large, comfortable room. Hortense was not there. Lucie saw for the first time the boudoir of a fashionable woman, and for the first moment she was entranced with the thousand tasteful things—the dainty pieces of furniture, the heavy curtains, the soft Smyrna rugs, which covered the entire floor, upon which arm-chairs of every shape were scattered, the costly Persian tapestry that was thrown carelessly over the chaise-longue, the dried palm branches in the vases, the delicate little figures of terra-cotta and old Dresden, and over the writing-table a life-sized portrait of a fair-haired young woman. On the main wall, over a pretty arrangement of sofa, table, and arm-chairs, hung two large oil-paintings, sea studies—one of the sea in a storm, the other a quiet sea at sunset.

Lucie stood for a few moments motionless; and gazed at all this, and then she turned to go. Might she come again, she wondered, and took out of the little card-case she held in her hand her visiting-card, wrote with a pencil: "Best thanks," laid it on the table, and slipped a twenty-mark piece under it. Then she changed her mind and took it over to the writing table. She was now close to the bedroom door, which was ajar, and there she heard a curious noise, as if some one were groaning and suffocating.

"Hortense!" she cried, softly, at the door.

No answer, but the gasping was still more audible. She pushed the door open and stepped into the darkened room.

A strong, sweet smell seemed to daze her, and she put her hand to her forehead. She recognized it from her sister's illness.

"Chloform!" she exclaimed, half aloud, and pushed aside the silken curtains at the bed. Hortense lay, unconscious on the pillow. The sickening smell of chloroform almost overcame Lucie; she ran to the window and opened it hastily, not noticing that she tore the beautiful lace curtain. Then she hastened back to the bed, and threw on the floor the white cloth which covered the young woman's face. A frightful smell! Even the pillows and coverings seemed to be saturated with the dreadful stuff. Her heart beat violently as she half raised the unconscious woman; the beautiful head fell upon her shoulder; but she groaned again, and whispered something that Lucie could not understand. She must have help, and yet—It would be dreadful to have anyone discover what had been done. What was it? Perhaps she had had toothache, and had unintentionally—No, No! She wished to die! Lucie seized the horrid cloth and the empty bottle and threw them both out of the window. Half dazed herself, she took the pillows and covering, there was a wardrobe near, and she pushed them in. Then she opened the other window. She brought a large bunch of liliacs from the other room, and fanned the pale face that lay so unconscious on the bolster. And now the letter that lay on the little table by her side—"For my grandfather, Herr Alexander von Meerfeldt."

Lucie put it in the pocket of her dress and pulled the bell-cord. It sounded like a thunder-clap through the quiet house. She was rubbing Hortense's temples with cologne as the maid hurried in; and behind her the voice of the mademoiselle and the old baron could be heard.

"Send for the doctor," said Lucie, quietly; "She has fainted."

The lamentations of the old people were hushed. Shyly they stepped up to the bed and looked at the pale face.

"En verite, only a fainting fit?" asked mademoiselle.

"Hortense, my child," whispered the old man softly, and raised her hand, which fell heavily down again.

"Mon Dieu, she will die!" cried the little French woman.

"If Alfred would only come?" sobbed the young girl. "Heaven grant that he is at home!" she prayed, softly. Now she thought she heard his step in the corridor. She ran over to the door by which the young doctor was just entering. "Come!" she said, drawing him back. "I want to tell you something."

"You are trembling, Lucie!"

"Yes," she said, in a hesitating voice. "I have—I found Hortense von Lowen as she—as she—she had taken chloroform. Alfred, don't let them know. She wished, I believe—she had some great trouble yesterday—and so—"

He took her hands. "Calm yourself, Lucie. What did you do?"

"I took the cloth from her face, and opened the window, and—"

"Is she unconscious?"

"Yes, yes! Ach! do not tell what she has done; say she has fainted, Alfred!"

(To be Continued.)

The Guillotine and Its Inventor.

One of the most widely disseminated of popular errors is that Dr. Guillotin invented the grim machine which still bears the name. The real inventor of this sinister contrivance was Dr Louis, a well known medical man and permanent secretary of the Parisian School of Medicine, or Academie de Medicine.

Dr. Guillotin, who died in 1814, energetically but vainly protested against the use of his name in connection with this disagreeable subject—an evidence, if one were wanted, of the great difficulty there is of correcting a popular error. Needless to say that the legend that Dr. Guillotin was among the victims of his friend's ingenious and merciful instrument of destruction is wholly apocryphal. He died at a good old age and in his bed, surrounded by his children, who, however, obtained permission to change their name.

The Woes of Cupid.

"Men is sho' fickle," said Miss Miami Brown. "Dey goes back on you on de slightes' provocation."

"What's been happenin'?" asked Miss Olina Jefferson Tompkins.

"Mr. Rastus Pinkley come aroun tryin' to kiss me, an', so as not to seem too willin' an' audacious, I smashed 'im wif a flatiron, an' jes' foh dat he jilted me."

Breton sheep are not much larger than fair-sized hare.

There are four millionaires in England to one in France.

There are 723 ancient castles on the banks of the Rhine.

A man should weigh 26 pounds for every foot of his height.

There are over 21,000 stitches in the ordinary white shirt.

One-third of the people who go mad recover their senses.

The hair of the head grows faster in summer than in winter.

Man is the only animal that possesses a real nose and chin.

In mining accidents one death in four is caused by afterdamp.

Forty-eight kinds of house-fly have been classified by naturalists.

Oxen and sheep fatten better in company than when kept alone.

A fine ostrich is calculated to yield $2,500 worth of feathers.

Tight, unventilated hats are one of the chief causes of baldness.

It is estimated that 49 per cent of the days in London are wet.

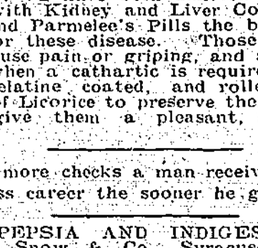
Mr. T. J. Humes, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I have been afflicted for some time with Kidney and Liver Complaints, and find Parmelee's Pills the best medicine for these disease. Those Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required. They are gelatine coated, and rolled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

The more checks a man receives in his business career the sooner he gets there.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

Never kick a live electric wire when it's down.

Christmas Jewelry.



THE Brooch which we show above (No. 900) is a Sun Burst Pattern of 14k. gold mounted with sixty-five pearls. We send it to any address for $24.00.

We have hundreds of other styles.

You may save a goodly amount on your Christmas purchases by sending for our 1902 catalogue—We send it free of cost.

You will find in it illustrations of innumerable gift pieces at prices most inviting.

Ryrie Bros.,
Jewelers,
Yonge and Adelaide Streets,
Toronto.

"DIAMOND HALL." Est. 1854.

A Tough Hide Makes Tough Leather

and a Western Bronco's hide is the toughest worn by any animal of his weight.

"Pinto Shell" Cordovan is tanned from his hide by the H.B.K. Co., by their own process, without oils or minerals.

Used only in H.B.K. mitts and gloves.

Water, wind, boil, scorch and cold proof.

Never cracks or hardens, never tears or rips, always soft and flexible.

Sold by all dealers. See this trade mark. If your dealer has not got them, write us and send his name. Every pair branded "Pinto Shell" Cordovan by

H.B.K. BRAND

Hudson Bay Knitting Co.

90 St. George Street, Montreal. 128 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

Makers of Warm Clothing, Mitts, Gloves, Underwear, Sox, Moccasins, etc. 101

THE STORY OF A PIONEER.

H. S. Barnes, of Rat Portage, Tells of the Trials of the Early Settler

Suffered Terribly Form Kidney Complaint but Was Speedily Relieved and Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Rat Portage, Ont., Dec. 22.—(Special)—Everybody in Rat Portage knows H. S. Barnes, father of a former mayor and one of the oldest inhabitants of the metropolis of New Ontario. Though seventy-nine years of age, Mr. Barnes looks younger than many men of many fewer years and is possessed of wonderful vitality and activity.

A pioneer of this district, Mr. Barnes tells many tales of early life in the wilds of New Ontario, but none more interesting than the following:

"I was terribly troubled with Kidney Complaint. I suffered severely with pains across my back, and with a scalding, burning sensation when urinating that was very painful.

"Though I had little faith in proprietary medicines, I had a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house that I had procured for my wife, and commenced taking them with good effect.

"It was not long till my acquaintances started to greet me on the street with 'Hello, Mr. Barnes, how young you are looking!' They were not astray. I felt smart too, and feel younger and in better health than I have been for years. My Kidney Complaint was completely cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Adam had a wife made to order, but she turned out to be a misfit.

Some people are unable to raise their hopes, while the hopes of others run to seed.

The great lung-healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Sometimes the absent cashier's account book looks suspiciously like a figured screen.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

The man who is slow but sure always manages to get there, but he usually arrives too late.

Photographers are very charitable; they are always anxious to take the best view of manind.

Some people mistake spectacular effect for success.

The more a man owes the more conspicuous he is as a financier.

BABY'S FIRST TOOTH.

A Family Event That Does Not Always Bring Unmixed Joy.

Baby's first tooth does not come unannounced. Inflamed gums and impaired digestion produce a feverish and fretful condition, about which the mother often feels concern. The baby boy of Mrs. George McGregor, of Hamilton, Ont., was troubled with diarrhoea while teething and was cross and restless. He did not sleep well and matters became serious. The mother writes as follows: "My sister had used Baby's Own Tablets for her baby and advised me to try them. I got a box and after giving the Tablets to the baby a few times he began to improve and was soon well. He is now a big, healthy baby and whenever he gets fretful or does not feel well I give him a Tablet and he is soon all right again."

Baby's Own Tablets replace with great advantage castor oil and other nauseous, griping drugs. They sweeten the stomach, quiet the nerves and promote healthful sleep. They are guaranteed to contain no opiate and to be absolutely harmless. If your druggist does not keep them you can obtain a full-size box by mail, post paid, by sending 25 cents to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

When it comes to waltzing the awkward man gets there with both feet.

"It is never too late to mend," said the man who was too lazy to begin.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The lingering guest would doubtless be surprised to learn that his long going is often regarded as a short coming.

THE PUBLIC should bear in mind that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has nothing in common with the impure, deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and really efficacious—relieving pain and lameness, stiffness of the joints and muscles, and sores or hurts, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

Seediness and popularity go together during the watermelon season.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

It is an easy matter to rush things when the grade is down hill.

Silence may be golden, yet the product of the still makes men noisy.

All men may be free and equal, but it is impossible to demonstrate it.

Many a man is considered a hopeless fool on account of his hopefulness.

It is easy to prove that the gun isn't loaded immediately after the accident.

A lot of unimportant happenings are postponed on account of the weather.

Wear! That's "the greatest thing in the world,"—in anything that's worn. You get style, fit and finish too, in

Granby Rubbers

—But the one thing we emphasize is their ***Wearing Qualities.***

"Granby Rubbers wear like iron."

SIR MADHOW SINGH.

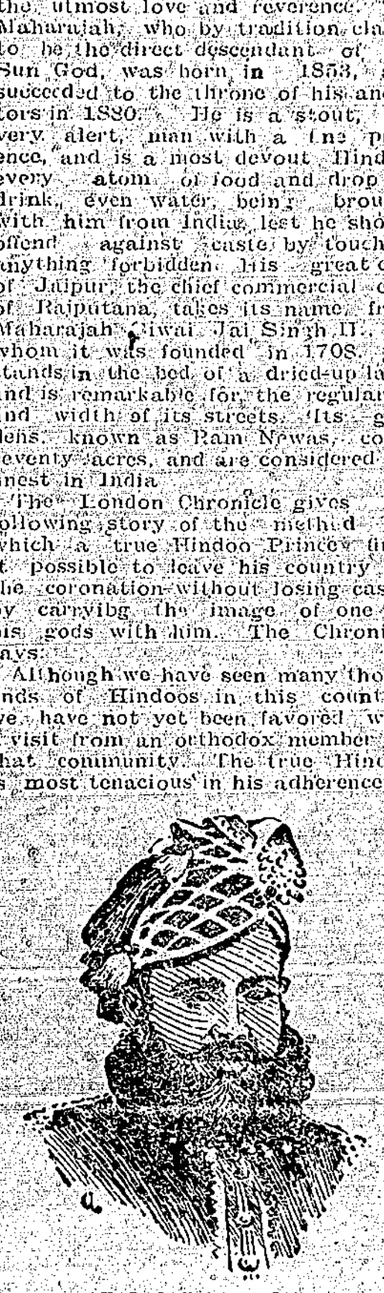
MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR, RULER OF STATE OF RAJPUTANA.

An Orthodox Hindoo's Visit to London to Attend the King's Coronation—All His Food Brought From India, Lest He Should Offend Against Caste by Touching Anything Forbidden.

One of the most important personages amongst the coronation guests of the King was the Maharajah of Jaipur, ruler of the chief principality in the vast native State of Rajputana. He is one of the most enlightened amongst Indian Princes, his millions of subjects, speaking of him as "father of his people," and looking up to him with the utmost love and reverence. The Maharajah, who by tradition claims to be the direct descendant of the Sun God, was born in 1853, and succeeded to the throne of his ancestors in 1880. He is a stout, but very alert, man with a fine presence, and is a most devout Hindoo, every atom of food and drop of drink, even water, being brought with him from India, lest he should offend against caste by touching anything forbidden. His great city of Jaipur, the chief commercial city of Rajputana, takes its name from Maharajah Siwai Jai Singh II., by whom it was founded in 1708. It stands in the bed of a dried-up lake, and is remarkable for the regularity and width of its streets. Its gardens, known as Ram Newas, cover seventy acres, and are considered the finest in India.

The London Chronicle gives the following story of the method by which a true Hindoo Prince finds it possible to leave his country for the coronation without losing caste, by carrying the image of one of his gods with him. The Chronicle says:

Although we have seen many thousands of Hindoos in this country, we have not yet been favored with a visit from an orthodox member of that community. The true Hindoo is most tenacious in his adherence to



MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR.

his own customs. The very idea of reform is a sin, and he can never dream of coming to our shores, for that involves the crossing of the "Kalapani," (black water, or the sea), which would mean to him the loss of his caste. Yet we are about to see in our midst, a really orthodox Hindoo Prince, living and moving about in strictly orthodox Hindoo style. His Highness Sir Madhow Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is better known in India and here as the Maharajah of Jaipur, one of the largest native States in Rajputana, Central India. His Highness, being torn between the desire to accept the invitation to the coronation and his religious scruples, called his Court Pundits to him and requested them to discover some injunction or other from the sacred scriptures which should allow him to cross the sea, and yet keep his caste and scruples intact. Although the Maharajah's problem was an extremely difficult one, and taxed their wits to the utmost, it was solved at last, and the solution was a most ingenious one. They decided that nothing short of taking Gopalji, the Maharajah's favorite image of Krishna, with him, and eating nothing but food already offered to Gopalji, could save his caste and scruples from being broken by the voyage.

But another difficulty presented itself. The problem now was: How could he take Gopalji on board a vessel polluted by the killing or eating of the cow, the most sacred animal of the Hindoos? This insurmountable difficulty was overcome with the help of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, his agents, who secured for him a brand new boat, just built, the upper deck of which had to undergo some additions and alterations to suit the requirements of Gopalji and the Maharajah.

An image of a Hindoo god has never before been carried out of India, much less across seas. The carrying of Gopalji across the ocean involves responsibilities and arrangements of the most peculiar and elaborate character. All stores required for the kitchen of Gopalji, were brought on board—from rice and flour and ghee (clarified butter), down to the smallest trifle, enough to last the whole period of the tour. Even when the Maharajah arrives in England, all fresh Indian vegetables will be shipped from Bombay preserved in the best manner possible, for Gopalji cannot touch anything not grown in India. Even Indian earth was brought on board lest it should be wanted at any time.

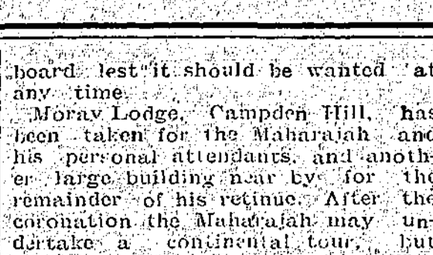
Morav Lodge, Campden Hill, has been taken for the Maharajah and his personal attendants, and another large building near by for the remainder of his retinue. After the coronation the Maharajah may undertake a continental tour, but this has not yet been settled. The cost of the whole tour has been estimated at £170,000, but the actual figure may approach a quarter of a million sterling.

The sea is never so salt at great depths as on the surface.

NEW DAIRY BUILDING.

Now Being Erected for the Approaching Toronto Industrial Fair.

We publish herewith an engraving of the splendid new dairy building which is being erected for the approaching Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The dimensions are 189 feet long by 83 feet wide. It is constructed of dark gray cement blocks, which give it a very fine appearance, and the blocks being hollow will aid greatly in keeping the building cool. The floor is also constructed of ce-



TORONTO INDUSTRIAL DAIRY BUILDING.

ment concrete with proper slope for flushing. The walls are 17 feet high, and the roof, which has heavy, overhanging eaves, is covered with galvanized-iron shingles. To the right and left of the south entrance there is ample space for exhibits of dairy apparatus, and to the rear space for the exhibits of cheese, with ample accommodation and refrigeration for the displays of butter. The right wing will be fitted up especially for the popular buttermaking competitions and demonstrations which constitute such an instructive and interesting feature of the exhibition.

After the Crop Is Off.

Plowing after the hay crop is off and sowing millet or Hungarian grass is a favorite plan with many, but they need rather strong land, and we think even then they are uncertain crops and difficult to cure properly if the crop is heavy and weather not very favorable at the time they should be cut. We prefer to drill in an early variety of corn even as late as July, and, while it may not be fully mature in October every year, it makes good green fodder if the pastures suffer from fall drought or it can be cured for winter fodder. It will grow on land where there would be small chance of a good millet crop and is not as exhaustive to the soil, advises a Massachusetts authority.

A Russian Juggle of Words.

You do not change a man's state by calling him another name. The liberation of the serfs was merely a juggling of words. The Russian peasant is not and never has been free. England paid its colonists millions and set their negro slaves free. Russia liberated the serfs by ordering them to pay to the state an amount equal to the capitalization of the dues their landlords extorted, plus the cost of collection. The contention of the peasants was that they were unable to pay the sums the landlords demanded, as being beyond the yield of land occupied. The annual levies are more than the dues used to be. The tenants got into arrears. The forty-nine yearly payments which were to bring about the "redemption of the land" will not balance the outlay, and to all intents and purposes the payments are Imperial taxes and permanent.

Cameras to Replace Clerks.

The camera promises to become as indispensable in business affairs as the typewriter. It is now being used in the reproduction of documents, statistical tables and other papers whose duplication by hands would be laborious and expensive. In a very brief period the camera reproduces these things with absolute correctness and with much labor saved. This is one of the directions in which photography has great value.

A New Reflector.

A new thing in the way of reflectors for electric lamps is one made of mica.

Steinitz and Epstein.

When Steinitz, the chess player, lived in Vienna, one of his pupils in the game was Gustave Epstein, among the richest bankers of the Austrian capital. One day the teacher puzzled over a position so long that Epstein said impatiently, "Well?" But soon the banker himself was in a hole and his too prolonged meditations were interrupted with a disrespectful "Well?" "Sir," don't forget who you are and what I am," said Epstein angrily, but Steinitz retorted: "On the bourse you are Epstein and I am Steinitz; over the board I am Epstein and you are Steinitz."

Out of Harmony.

"She didn't read the book?"

"No; the cover design didn't harmonize with any of her house gowns."—Detroit Free Press.

LINK WITH THE PAST

LIONEL PHILLIPS' HANDSOME HOUSE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

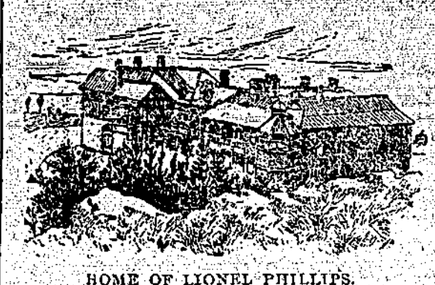
Home of the Chief Signatory of the Famous Reform Letter of Invitation to the Jameson Raiders—The Story as Told by Mr. Fitzpatrick in "The Transvaal From Within."

A link with the stormy past out of which we have, so to speak, only just emerged, is a large house, said to be the finest in the Transvaal, which overlooks a vast expanse of country near Johannesburg. It is the home of Mr. Lionel Phillips, millionaire and chief signatory of the famous Reform letter of invitation to the Jameson raiders. The story of the treatment of Mr. Phillips and his fellow prisoners, after the Raid, told in full by Mr. Fitzpatrick in his remarkable book "The Transvaal from Within," is a black and bitter one.

Mr. Phillips was one of the members of the Reform Committee, arrested, and taken through to Pretoria on March 9, 1896. After many adjournments, remands without bail, the trial commenced on April 24, and pleas of "Guilty" were recorded. Jude Gregorowski was specially chosen to try the prisoners because he had openly expressed his animosity against them. On Messrs. Phillips, Colonel Rhodes, Farrar and Hammond sentences of death was pronounced, the others being condemned to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £2,000 each. The punishments had all been arranged by Gregorowski, and surprised even the Boer policemen, one of whom exclaimed concerning the judge, "My God! he is like a dog; he has bitten and chewed and guzzled."

The prisoners were deliberately induced to plead guilty, and mislead as to the consequences of that plea. The death sentence, though ultimately revoked, Mr. Fitzpatrick tells us, was not regarded "as a mere formality," but viewed by the Government party as "a deliberate and final judgment."

The life in Pretoria gaol of Mr. Phillips and his friends is shocking to contemplate. Their food was given them in tin dishes placed on the ground, and consisted at breakfast of maize meal porridge, flavored with coarse salt. "No sugar, milk, tea, or coffee was allowed." Dinner



HOME OF LIONEL PHILLIPS.

was a small allowance of coarse meat boiled, and half-a-pound of hard bread. Supper was similar to breakfast. Even this food was sometimes docked or withheld at the caprice of the brutal gaoler, Du Plessis, a relative of Mr. Kruger.

The latter wily personage meanwhile was attempted to induce the prisoners to sign a petition asking for mercy, and admitting that they were justly dealt with. This they would not do, and one of them—Mr Frederick Grey—driven mad by harsh treatment, committed suicide. Public opinion was so aroused at this that Mr. Kruger thought it advisable to temporize a little.

Another form of petition was put before the prisoners, who consisted of "twenty-three Englishmen, sixteen South Africans, nine Scotchmen, six Americans, two Welshmen, one Irishman, one Australian, one Hollander, one Bavarian, one German, one Canadian, one Swiss, and one Turk." All except the four sentenced to death and two who refused to appeal were released on payment of fines of £1,000 each.

To the prisoners condemned to death, it was intimated that if an offer of sufficient money was made even they might be pardoned. An offer was made of £10,000 each. This was not enough.

The willing Boer tool, Judge Gregorowski, was again made use of, and he assessed the "present" to the executive at £25,000 each, and this sum Mr. Phillips and his four colleagues paid.

This money was not in the Boer eyes a *fine*, but a "present," and Mr. Fitzpatrick explains why, as follows:—"The Boers are in their way a very religious people. But they are also essentially practical; and it is difficult to find an instance in which the religious principle has operated to their commercial disadvantage. This, at any rate, was not one. The train of reasoning which led them to justify the imposition of a fine was somewhat in this wise:—To impose a fine would be to take blood-money, and would be immoral and iniquitous; to accept the offer of a present on condition that the sentence should be be quite another thing."

Mr. Phillips is to be congratulatentirely remitted, however, would ed on being able to go back to his beautiful Johannesburg home under the British flag, and with no fear of any revival of the unpleasant past of which that home must occasionally remind him. Our sketch is from a photograph.

BARON SHIBUSAWA.

Japan's Richest Citizen and Country's Leading Business Man in Canada Searching for Information.

Baron Elichi Shibusawa, who is visiting this country to gather information for the enhancement of Japan's industrial and commercial interests, is one of the wealthiest men of the Japanese Empire and has done more toward the industrial development of Japan than any other individual.

Baron Shibusawa occupies a position in the industrial and commercial affairs of Japan synonymous with that of Marquis Ito in the political affairs of the Empire. He is president of the biggest bank and heavily interested in five railroads in Japan and Korea, three other banks, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha company, which operates a big fleet of steamers in the orient and across the Pacific, and in all kinds of manufacturing enterprises, their aggregate capital exceeding 200,000,000 yen. He has established schools, reformatories, orphanages, hospitals and other institutions for public benefit.

In 1900 he was created a peer of

BARON EICHI SHIBUSAWA.

the realm in recognition of his services in promoting the industrial development of the country. It was the first time such an Imperial favor was extended to a private business man.

Besides his business enterprises, Baron Shibusawa is president and director of many associations and clubs for the advancement of social conditions and education generally. The baron is accompanied by his wife and a numerous company of friends and attendants. After touring this country the party will visit France, Great Britain and Germany.

Canada's banking system is now engaging the attention of the Japanese commissioners who came to America a year ago charged with the business of investigating the credit and currency arrangements on this side of the Pacific.

They take the most practical way of making themselves acquainted with the methods under enquiry. They select a typical institution, secure the privilege of serving on its staff, and learn by experience the routine of duties and working of the system. Thus they have acquired intimate knowledge of the National and State banks of the United States and thus they propose to get an understanding of bank business in this country. For six weeks the two gentlemen will practice the duties of employes and officials of three of the banks of Montreal.

Mr. Ikuta, the senior commissioner, is chief clerk of the Bank of Japan. That institution issues the only paper money now circulating in the country. Japan has no shortage of banking houses, there being 2,105 head offices and 1,720 branch offices. The total paid-up capital of the banks is 288,024,897 yen, or upwards of $144,000,000. But the deposits of the country are very large, and for the safety of these, as well as for the greater elasticity of the currency, reforms may be made.

In 1897 Japan broke away from the silver standard, to which all the Asiatic countries adhered, and established the gold basis. At the close of 1899 the Government ceased issuing Treasury notes. Mr. Ikuta appears to be very favorably impressed with the Canadian system of banking. For the purposes of the Bank of Japan he considers it much better than the United States system.

Antidyspepsia Diet.

"Dyspepsia would no longer be the national disease in America if the people of the country would adopt a plain diet similar to that of Norway and Sweden. Gout is unknown among Swedes and Norwegians, and the rosy cheeks and clear complexions of the young people of those countries are the result of the simple food the children eat," the United States consul at Bergen, Norway, says. "Hot rolls and white bread are rarely seen in Sweden. Knackbrode, or hard bread, is the standard article of food. It is made of ground oats and rye. There is no yeast in the bread, and it is rolled into thin wafers, which are baked and hung up where they will keep perfectly dry. Swedes eat this bread and drink milk for two meals a day and have one meal at which they eat meat and potatoes. Sweets are almost unknown. Children are allowed to eat candy only on state occasions."

CLOVER CURING.

Henry Glendinning, of Ontario County, Tells How They Saved 75 to 80 Tons of Hay Last Year.

In reply to the enquiry re curing clover hay in the green state I will give you the plan that we followed last season, by which we saved from 75 to 80 tons of hay. I prefer to cut clover when it is in full bloom; at that time it contains the greatest amount of digestible nutrients, and especially the honey, which adds so much to the palatability of the hay. If any person wants evidence of this fact, I would ask them to chew a head of clover in the winter season that has been cut at the proper time. Stock relish sweets as well as mankind. But, as we cannot cut all of our clover at the proper time when there is a large acreage, I prefer to start early, say before the blossoms are all fully out, so that all may be cut before the blossoms start to turn brown and the stalks woody. In matters of this kind we have to deal with averages. Cut in the morning, after the dew has dried off the grass. That which was cut in the forenoon may be raked up and put into cocks after dinner. Do not run the mower later than four o'clock in the afternoon. All that is cut must be put into cocks before the dew falls. This should be hauled to the barns the next day and tramped into the mows tight, without using any preservative such as salt or lime. This plan may be continued from day to day until all is saved in the barns.

Three things should be borne in mind in curing hay by this method.

First—Do not cut the grass until dry in the morning.

Second—Do not allow fresh cut hay to lie on the ground over night, exposed to the dew or rain.

Third—If any hay should get wet with rain, let it stand in the cocks until thoroughly dry before taking to the barn.

By this plan all of the leaves and blossoms, which are the most valuable portion of the plant, will be saved, and the hay will come out of the mow as green as the day it was put in the barn and almost as palatable to the stock as the day it was cut.

There was no evidence of spontaneous combustion, as the blossoms on the alsike clover were all pink and the red-clover blossoms were from purple to a light amber color. I did not detect any heat in the mows. If there had been much heat I am of the opinion that the blossoms would have been a dark-brown color. There was no mould and the hay was the freest from dust we ever had.

A great advantage is gained owing to the short time required between cutting and storing in the barn. If there is an appearance of rain, do not cut that day. It gives the farmer a great chance to get his hay saved between showers.

I have not put any hay in stacks or overhead lofts with open floors. The mows were large, with double-inch boards for floors in two cases. In another mow the bottom went to the ground. There were cracks in the siding of the barns, between the boards, averaging about ⅛ of an inch each. The hay was open in all of the mows on the driving-floor side, and it came out from all parts of the mows alike, which was pronounced by all who saw it the best they ever saw.—Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont., in London Farmers' Advocate.

(Note.—We would like to hear briefly as to the results of any other trials in storing green clover, and also exactly what were the conditions under which it was done. Farmers will deem it prudent to have full information before generally adopting the plan.—By Editor of Farmers' Advocate.

How to Know Delft.

The first and most prominent earmark of delft china is that of color. Everybody knows that delft is blue, but it must not be too blue. The genuine article is as hard as porcelain, and its natural color is a pure white. The only thing that should be blue is the figure or design, and the production of this deep indigo tint is one of Holland's cherished secrets.

The trademark which is best known on the delft plate consists of an oddly shaped U surmounting an F. What this mark really signifies is long since forgotten, says the House Furnishing Review.

Another test of delft is its ring. You do not need to eat off a delft plate with a pair of ice tongs to hear the true porcelain ring. Strike it with your fingers while admiring the Dutch characteristics of the design.

No machine ever made a delft decoration, and the modern article is most readily distinguished by its uniformity of design.

The Use of the Preposition.

In addressing his class on the correct use of the parts of speech, this is the way a college professor caused considerable merriment at his own expense:

"Gentlemen," he said, "a preposition is a bad word to end a sentence with."

Not Taking Chances.

Young Man—The wife I am looking for must be young and pretty.

Coy Maiden—Do you think you will have to look very far?

Young Man—Confound it, I can't look at all! I'm dreadfully nearsighted, and I've left my glasses at home.

C. H. TARBELL.

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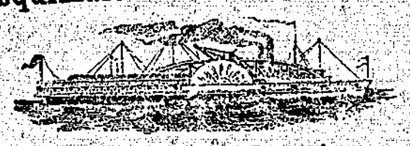
S. S. "City of Nanaimo."
WINTER SCHEDULE.
Leaves Victoria Tuesday. 6 a.m., for Nanaimo, calling at Musgraves, Vesuvius, Crofton, Kuper, and Thetis Islands (one week) Fulford, Ganges, and Fernwood (following week).
Leaves Nanaimo Tuesday, 5 p.m., for Comox, connecting with s.s. Joan at Nanaimo.
Leaves Comox Wednesday, 8 a.m., for Nanaimo direct, connecting with train for Victoria
Leaves Nanaimo Thursday, 7 a.m., for Comox and way ports.
Leaves Comox Friday, 7 a.m., for Nanaimo and way ports.
Leaves Nanaimo Friday, 2 p.m., one week for Ganges, next week for Crofton.
Leaves Ganges or Crofton Saturday, 7 a.m., for Victoria and way ports.

VANCOUVER-NANAIMO ROUTE
S. S. "JOAN."
Sails from Nanaimo 7 a.m. daily except Sundays.
Sails from Vancouver after arrival of C. P.R. Train No. 1. daily except Sundays, at 1 p.m.

TIME TABLE EFFECTIVE
OCTOBER 25th, 1902.

VICTORIA TO WELLINGTON.

No. 2—Daily.		No. 4—Sunday
A.M.		P.M.
De. 9.00	Victoria	De. 3.00
" 9.28	Coldstream	" 3 28
" 10.24	Koenig's	" 4.24
" 11.00	Duncan's	" 5.00
P.M.		P.M.
" 12 40	Nanaimo	" 6.41
Ar 12.53	Wellington	Ar. 7.03

WELLINGTON TO VICTORIA.

No. 1—Daily.		No. 3—Sunday
A.M.		A.M.
De. 8.00	Wellington	De. 3.00
" 8.20	Nanaimo	" 3.15
" 10 02	Duncan's	" 5.00
" 10.42	Koenig's	" 5.36
" 11.38	Coldstream	" 6 32
Ar 12.00	Victoria	Ar 7.00

Thousand Mile and Commutation Tickets on sale, good over rail and steamer lines, at two and one-half cents per mile.
Special trains and steamers for Excursions, and reduced rates for parties may be arranged for on application to the Traffic Manager.
The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice, steamers sailing dates and hours of sailing.
Excursion Tickets on Sale from and to all Stations, good Saturday and Sunday.
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

MUNICIPALITY OF
THE CITY OF CUMBERLAND.

THE POUND BY-LAW.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Cumberland, enacts as follows:—

1. At such place or places as shall be designated by the Council from time to time a City Pound may be established and shall be maintained as such by the Corporation of the City of Cumberland.

2. The Council may from time to time appoint a Pound-keeper at such salary or remuneration as it may decide and appropriate out of the annual revenue.

3. The City Treasurer shall furnish the Pound-keeper with a book in which the Pound-keeper shall enter a description of every animal impounded by him, with the name of the person who took or sent the same to be impounded, the day and hour on which the animal came into his charge as Pound-keeper, the day and hour on which the same was redeemed, discharged, or otherwise dealt with or disposed of, the name of the person and the amount paid by the person redeeming the animal, or, if sold, the name of the purchaser, the amount that was paid for the animal, and the amount of the expense thereon, and the balance, if any, remaining over the above, the penalty allowance and expenses, and to whom the same has been paid, which balance, if any, shall, prior to making the return to the auditor, be paid over to the City Treasurer.

4. The Pound-keeper shall at the end of the month make a return to the City Clerk, in writing, comprising the above information and any other information he or the clerk may deem necessary, which return shall, if required, be verified by statutory declaration of the Pound-keeper.

5. The Pound-keeper shall pay over to the City Treasurer all money received by him once in every month, or oftener, if instructed so to do, and shall at all times produce his books for the inspection of any member of the Council, or the Auditor or the Treasurer, when requested to do so.

6. No horse, ass, mule, ox, bull, cow, cattle, swine, hog, sheep, goat or dog (except dogs registered as hereinafter mentioned) shall be permitted to run at large or trespass in the city at any time, or to graze, brouse, or feed upon any of the streets, squares, lanes, parks, alleys, or public places of the City, or upon any unfenced lots or unfenced land within the city limits, under the following penalties against the owners, or keepers, or persons having charge of the same, viz:—

For each ox, horse, mule, ass, bull, cow, or other cattle	$3 00
For each swine, hog, sheep, or goat or other animal	1 00
For each dog	0 50

7. If any of the animals mentioned in section 6 of this By-law (except dogs registered as hereinafter mentioned) are found at large or trespassing within the limits of the City of Cumberland, or grazing, brousing, or feeding upon any of the streets, squares, lanes, parks, alleys, or public places of the said City, or upon any unfenced lots or land within the City limits, it shall be taken by the Pound-keeper or his assistant and driven, led, or carried to the City Pound and be there impounded, and it shall be the duty of the Pound-keeper so to impound such animals.

8. Any person or persons who find any of the animals mentioned in section 6 of this By-law, running at large or trespassing within the City limits in contravention of this By-Law may drive, lead, or carry the animal to the said Pound, and it shall be the duty of the Pound keeper to receive and impound the same, and pay for—

Horse, mule, bull, cow, or other cattle	$2 50
Each swine, hog, sheep, goat, or other animal	50
Each dog	50

9. It shall be the duty of all officers and constables of the police force of the said city, whenever they see or meet any of the animals mentioned within section 6 of this By-Law running at large or trespassing within the city limits in contravention of this By-Law or whenever their attention is directed by any person to any such animal running at large or trespassing as aforesaid, to immediately take charge of such animal, and drive, lead, or carry, or cause the same to be driven, led, or carried to the Pound.

10. The Pound-keeper shall daily furnish all animals impounded in the City Pound with good and sufficient food, water, shelter, and attendance and for so doing shall demand and receive from the respective owners of such animals or from the keepers or persons in whose charge the animals ought to be, for the use of the Corporation, the following allowance over and above the fees for impounding, namely:—

For each horse, ass, mule, bull, cow or other cattle, $1.00 per day.
For each swine, hog, sheep, or goat, or other animal, 50cts. per day.
For each dog 25cts. per day.

11. If the owner of any animal impounded, or any other person entitled to redeem the same, shall appear and claim such animal at any time before the sale thereof, it shall be the duty of the Pound-keeper or his assistant, to deliver up the same on receiving the amount in full of the penalty, and the allowance and the expenses chargeable for each and every animal, and in addition thereto if the animal redeemed is a dog the annual tax therefor.

12. When the Pound-keeper is aware of the name and address of the owner of any animal impounded he shall, within 24 hours of the impounding, cause a letter or post card to be sent to such owner with a notification of such impounding.

13. It shall be the duty of the Pound-keeper, or his Assistant, before making delivery of any animal so impounded, before sale, or on payment of surplus money after sale, to obtain from the person or persons claiming the same, his, her or their name or names and residence, and to enter the same in a book, together with the date when such animal was impounded, and the date when the same was sold or redeemed as the case may be.

14. If no person shall appear to claim such animals or animal so impounded, within three days after the same may have been impounded, or if the person claiming such animal shall refuse or neglect to pay the penalty and the allowance and expenses chargeable thereon, it shall be the duty of the Pound-keeper to give at least five days notice of the sale thereof.

15. Such notice shall contain a general description of the animal or animals impounded, and shall be posted up in some conspicuous place at the Pound, where the same shall have been impounded, and also at the City Hall.

16. If at the expiration of the time specified in the said notice, no person shall appear to claim the animal or animals therein specified and referred to, or if any person shall appear to claim the same, but shall refuse or neglect to pay the penalty and the allowance, and the expenses accrued and charged on such animal or animals; it shall be lawful to sell the same, and the animal or animals shall be offered to public competition and sold to the highest bidder by the Pound-keeper at the City Pound.

17. If the animal be a horse, ass, mule, ox, bull, cow, or other cattle, it shall be advertised in a newspaper at least three days before such sale.

18. If, after the sale of any animal as aforesaid, the purchaser does not immediately pay the price thereof, the Pound-keeper may forthwith cause the animal to be resold, and so continue to do until the price is paid.

19. In case of the sale of any impounded animal or animals, the said Pound-keeper shall retain out of the proceeds of the sale sufficient to pay the amount of the penalty and the allowance and all expenses chargeable by him on account of the said animal or animals.

20. No person or persons shall break open, or in any manner directly or in-

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Issued Every Tuesday.
W. B. ANDERSON, - - - EDITOR

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TUESDAY, FEBY. 17, 1903.

directly aid or assist in breaking open the Pound, or shall take or let any animal or animals thereout, without the consent of the Pound-keeper. Each and every person who shall hinder, delay or obstruct any person or persons engaged in driving, leading, or carrying to the Pound any animal or animals liable to be impounded under the provisions of this By-law shall, for each and every offence, be liable to the penalty hereinafter mentioned.

21. If any dog impounded as aforesaid is not redeemed within seven days after such impounding it shall be lawful for the Pound keeper to kill it in some merciful manner.

22. Every person who pays the annual tax for a dog as mentioned in the Revenue By-law, shall thereupon be entitled to have such dog registered, numbered, and described in a book to be kept for this purpose at the office of the City Treasurer, and to receive a metal badge or tag stamped with the year for which the tax is paid, and the number of the registration, and in case any dog shall be found at large within the Municipality at any time without such a badge or tag as aforesaid such dog shall be deemed to be at large within the meaning of Clause 6 of this By-law.

23. In the event of a dog being impounded, and the owner proving to the satisfaction of the Pound-keeper or the City Treasurer that the annual tax had been paid and the metal badge or tag had been removed before the impounding of the dog, it shall be lawful for the Pound-keeper to release such dog from the Pound at once and enter the particulars in his book.

24. It shall be lawful for the Pound-keeper, or his assistant, or other persons aforesaid, to impound any dog running at large in the City and not wearing a metal badge or tag in accordance with the last preceding section of this By-law.

25. No person shall keep or harbor any dog or other animal which habitually disturbs the quiet of any person, or any dog or other animal which endangers the safety of any person by biting or otherwise.

26. No horse or horses shall be left untied within the city limits, unless under the control of the owner or person in charge.

27. Every person convicted of an infraction of any provision of this By-law shall forfeit and pay therefore a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

28. A dog shall be deemed to be at large within the meaning of the provisions of this By-law when not accompanied by or under the control of the owner or person in charge.

29. This By-law may be cited as the City Pound By-law, 1902, to come into effect the 1st day of March, 1903.

Read for the first time 20th day of October, 1902.
Read for the second time the 6th day of November, 1902.
Read the third time the 8th day of December, 1902.
Re-considered and finally passed the 30th day of December, 1902.

WESLEY WILLARD,
MAYOR.
L. W. NUNNS,
CITY CLERK.

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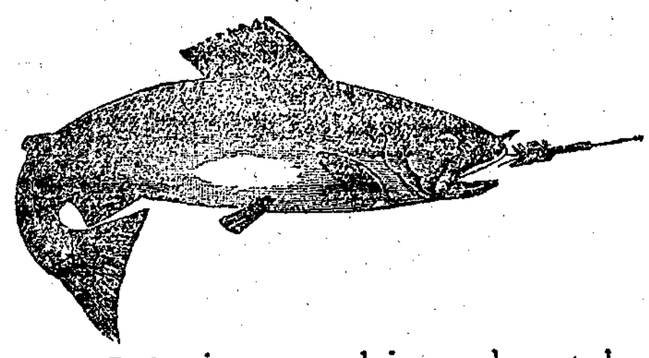

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BY FATE OR CHANCE?

By HELEN M. QUINN

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Saturday afternoon, and the great publishing house was almost deserted. In one of the offices a man and a woman were at work, the former busily writing and the latter reading wearily through a slowly diminishing pile of MSS.

The woman sighed. The man looked up at her.

"Tired, Miss King?"

"Tired! That does not express it, and it does seem that I am accomplishing very little today."

"Can I be of assistance? I am almost through."

"Well, there is one thing I would like to have you do when you can spare time. I have two stories here on which I should like to have your opinion."

"You think they are good?"

"Yes, but I should like to know whether your judgment agrees with mine. This 'Reason and Romance,' I think, shows decided genius, and this, 'For Auld Lang Syne,' seems to me to be rather a clever little story, but as it is written by a very dear friend of mine perhaps I am partial. Will you give me your unbiased opinion?"

He crossed the room and took the MSS. from her hand. A few minutes later she closed her desk and put on her hat.

"I am going home," she said as she paused at the door. "If Mrs. White should come in, would you mind asking her to telephone me from here?"

"It will be a pleasure, Miss King."

When she had gone, he laid down his pen, put away his papers in a methodical way, lighted a cigar and settled himself comfortably back in his chair. The first story he took up was "Reason and Romance." It was short, and he read it through quickly.

"Umph! Well, yes, I suppose there is genius in it," he mused, "but it certainly wants cultivation."

He picked up the other and at first glanced over it somewhat carelessly, then suddenly a few lines brought back his wandering thoughts. He turned the pages to look at the author's name.

"Lilian Watson!" he said thoughtfully. "Well, this is a coincidence!"

He read a few pages further.

"It is surely more than a coincidence, because no one but Bessie could have written this, no matter what the signature. Why, I remember this scene as if it were yesterday. We were only children then, to be sure, but there are things one never forgets, and she has remembered our very words."

Once more he turned to the sheets in his hand, but soon they were laid on the desk, and he sat with his forehead resting on his palm and his deep gray eyes looked wearily back through the years.

How vividly the little story brought it all back to him—the two childish playmates of long ago, the scrapes they fell into and out of together, the boy and girl who were schoolmates and shared each other's sorrows and joys and were loyal comrades, then the realization that this youthful companionship had developed into the passionate love of man and woman and the deep happiness this awakening had brought to both of them! How well he remembered his ardent wooing and her sweet surrender!

Then the gray eyes grew troubled as he thought of the "little rift within the lute" and the final quarrel and parting brought about by a woman's pride and a man's stubbornness.

That was five years ago, but it seemed as if he had just awakened from a long dream. He had tried so hard to forget and until today almost had convinced himself that he was succeeding, but somehow all the old hopes crowded into his heart, and he realized that they were mastering him in spite of himself.

"I cannot forget," he said. "I must see her again and win her forgiveness. She can not have forgotten the old days, or she would not have written this."

There came to him a great longing to hear her voice, to feel her hand, soft and cool, on his forehead, as she used to lay it long ago when he was tired or discouraged and came to her for sympathy.

He was roused from his reverie by the entrance of the office boy bearing a card.

"Lady for Miss King, sir!"

"Bring her in here," he said, without glancing at the card which the boy laid on his desk. He took it for granted that the lady was Mrs. White.

Was it fate? Was it chance? Who knows?

In a moment he heard the office boy return, and he could hear the faint rustle of a woman's skirt.

The shadows had gathered in the office, and the light was somewhat dim. He looked up and saw her standing there in the doorway in her simple white dress and blue ribbons, the sweet, girlish face just a trifle more serious perhaps than of old, but otherwise unchanged.

He jumped to his feet and came forward, but his back was to the light, and she did not have a good view of his face.

"Has Miss King gone?" she asked in a low voice, and the old tones thrilled his very soul.

Without answering her question, he held out both hands.

"Bess!"

For a moment the woman's self possession left her; her lips were colorless, and the roses in her cheeks turned from red to white. That deep, strong voice then had power to move her after five long years. It was only for a moment, however. She recovered and held out her hand.

"Why, Bert," she said, and her voice was almost natural, "this is a pleasant surprise."

Her tone of simple friendliness staggered him, for he had been quick to note the effect his greeting had on her, but she continued:

"When did you come east?"

"Six months ago. But tell me about yourself. Are you living in New York?"

"Oh, no! I am only visiting here. My home is still in Omaha, and I am going back tomorrow. I have been here three whole weeks, and I shall be so glad to get back."

"Is she perfectly indifferent?" he asked himself. "How can she be so matter of fact after all that has passed between us?"

Once he had held her in his arms, kissed her forehead and her lips, and now he did not dare to even touch her hand. Could he let her go like this?

"Do you know," he continued desperately, "I have been thinking of you all afternoon?"

"Of me?" she questioned in a surprised tone.

"Yes; I have been reading your story, and"— He came closer to her, and his gray eyes searched hers in silence. How well she remembered that look—the same look that in the old days had seemed to read her very soul! His eyes told her now, as they did then, all that he would say, much that was otherwise inexpressible, and her face flushed crimson. He had been reading her story into which she had put so much of the long ago—their long ago. What had it told him?

"What do you think of it?" she asked as carelessly as she could. "Harry makes fun of my writing and says it is"—

"Harry!" he interrupted, his face paling.

"Yes; my husband. You remember Harry Rogers?"

And then he showed of what he was made. "Yes," he answered quietly, "but I did not know you were married."

"Why, I have been married for three years. If you ever come to Omaha you will come and see us, won't you? Harry would be glad to renew old associations, and I want you to see my little boy. We call him"— The sweet voice trembled and hesitated ever so slightly, and then she went on with a brave little smile, "We call him—Bert!" The last word was said almost in a whisper, and just for one instant her little gloved hand rested on his, and he noticed that her lips trembled. He looked earnestly into the blue eyes.

"I shall try to come some time," he said gently as he held her hand for a moment at parting. "Goodby! God bless and keep you, little woman!" The old name slipped from his lips almost unawares.

She smiled and went out into the gathering dusk.

"I have been dreaming," he said to himself an hour later as he rose, with a shiver, and brushed his hand quickly across his eyes. "I have been dreaming, and this is the awakening. She called her baby Bert. I wonder— Ah, well, women are queer!" But there was a look of weary longing in the gray eyes as he mingled with the hurrying crowds on Broadway.

A week later a woman knelt by a tiny cot and stroked a baby's golden curls. "Bert, Bert!" she whispered. "God bless you, dear, and make you as happy as you deserve." Something glistened on the baby's cheek. Could it have been a tear? Perhaps she prayed for her boy and perhaps— Yes, women are queer.

Eating In Japan.

Overeating is not a sin which one can lay at the door of the dainty little almond eyed flower of Japan. She begins the day by eating when she wakes a couple of little green plums pickled in vinegar and rolled in sugar. This almost traditional breakfast of Japan is completed by a cup of tea. The dinner, which is brought in on a red lacquer tray, is the drollest affair. The viands are in tiny cups with covers, and among them are such dainties as a hashed sparrow, a stuffed prawn, a salt sweetmeat, seaweed with sauce and a sugared chili. After these dishes, which are mere "frills," the substantial part of the meal is begun. A wooden bowl bound with copper is brought in filled to the brim with rice plainly boiled in water. From this the flower of Japan fills her bowl, a capacious one, and, having mixed it with a black sauce flavored with fish, she then lifts it to her mouth and crams it down with the aid of her chopsticks. Thus ends her dinner.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE JOSS

By JESSIE JULIET KNOX

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A shower of almond blossoms, a low, musical laugh, and the world had just begun for the young Ah Gong.

It was the week of the Chinese New Year, the time when every heart Celestial beats with joy, and the heart of the handsome young Chinaman beat with more than the usual allotment of joy as he glanced upward to find the source of the snowy shower of the omnipresent almond blossom. Was it a woman who had dared? In that glance upward his whole soul went out to the owner of the sweet, piquant face as it leaned far out over a mass of Chinese lilies and almond blossoms, and his young heart thrilled with something that went straight to the heart of the fair one, the one who dared.

With all the coquetry of her sex, she smiled upon him in a sweet, shy way not to be resisted by one of the temperament of Ah Gong. Who could wonder that in the sweet intoxication of that glance he forgot that he had a wife? A wife who was old and ugly and like a piece of parchment, not a sweet, dimpled, perfumed thing like this!

The fair one, Ah Leen, had been burning her incense before the good Joss and had bowed her pretty head, glistening with jewels, so many times upon the rugs and waved her sandalwood sticks so dutifully. And while doing this it had seemed to her maiden heart that it must be lovely to be good, as good as joss would like one to be, and after her devotions she had stepped out upon the long balcony overlooking the streets in order to gaze upon the ever changing crowd.

The narrow streets were lined with almond blossoms and lilies, and in front of every door and on all the picturesque balconies, swayed by the breeze, glowed the great, round lanterns, and in every doorway were the little bowls of burning incense and the red papers to scare away the devil. Far up in the latticed windows burned large red candles and from these same windows peeped happy faces.

Ah Gong looked again, and the more he looked the more was he convinced that his soul was in great peril and that it was absolutely imperative that he should at once repair to the josshouse and supplicate the gods. He suddenly remembered that he had been very lax in that respect lately, and with a boldness quite remarkable for one who cared nothing for these things he mounted the stairway and—well—"hearts are hearts tne weary world over." There comes a time to every one when the sound of one voice and the glance from two eyes have the power to thrill our heartstrings and make one forget everything except the intoxication of being loved. That time had come for the aristocratic little Chinese maiden, and through no fault of hers. It was fate—that was all.

She said to the maid: "Ah, Suey, look! You think bimeby he come? My hair—is it pretty? My lips—are they red? What makes me feel so strange? Will the good joss be angry?"

"No, no. You are beautiful; more beautiful than the almond flower! Your eyes are stars, your mouth a rose, your heart speaks—listen!"

And, listening, she heard and saw with the eyes of her soul, and then—he came, and with his coming life was changed.

First, as the maid reported through the chinks of the carved woodwork, he burned his incense sticks and little red papers before the great joss, his silken robes clinging gracefully to his lithe form the while, and then he placed his New Year's card, a long slip of red paper with his name in Chinese letters, on the carved table.

His devotions over, what more natural than that he, too, should repair to the balcony to look down upon the crowd? What more natural than that the little Ah Leen should drop her fan at that precise moment? She really did not mean to do it, but she was so startled by the appearance of the one upon whom she had showered her almond blossoms. He was not like any one she had ever seen. He was so strong and handsome and young, not in the least like the vicious old Gum Ching, the highbinder to whom her father had promised her in marriage.

It was also quite natural that Ah Gong should pick up the perfumed fan and return it to the fair unknown with a light pressure of the hand and a thrilling glance from his dark eyes.

Ah Suey might have been deaf, dumb and blind for aught one could notice to the contrary. Like the well trained little maid she was, she saw and heard nothing. The two conversed as readily as if they had known each other forever, and for a time Ah Leen forgot that she was promised to old Gum Ching. She meant no harm. She was only a young thing and human, and she had a tender, innocent heart which had never before been touched. But tonight she knew as she looked into the eyes of this man that life would never again be the same.

After hearing her sad story he mentally registered a vow that she should never wed the highbinder.

They must meet again, but how and where? It was the deaf and dumb Ah Suey who spoke at this moment and suggested the theater. The theater—ah, yes! As this was only the first night of the New Year she would be allowed her liberty for a week. A week of bliss was before her if only she could play well her cards. And he did not remember until he had left her that he did not think to tell her he was married.

She and her maid leisurely took their departure from the place, with a guilty look at the joss as they passed, and toddled along through the narrow, blossom lined streets to their home. She slept that night with her lips on the dainty sandalwood fan he had touched, and no premonition of evil disturbed her slumbers.

Next day she was happy in the thought that she was to see him again. Was ever a day so long? The maid dressed her hair more gorgeously than she had ever done before and covered it with jeweled ornaments. The pretty lips were dyed a vivid red, the cheeks were tinted and the eyes blackened. The long finger nails were manicured most carefully, and when at last she was ready a more beautiful picture cannot be imagined.

With loudly beating hearts the two girls wended their way to the large theater. Pushing through the mass of Celestials who were literally packed into every available niche of the place, they ascended with hundreds of other women and children to the balcony next the roof.

They could look down on the stage. The tomtoms were clanging noisily and the shrill notes of the stringed instruments rose high in unison with the sharp falsettos of the men who were impersonating women. The air was heavy with the ever present odor of opium, but Ah Leen hardly knew what was going on about her. She had told him that she would remain only long enough to be seen at the theater, so soon the two girls slipped out unnoticed in the crowd and met Ah Gong in a little dressing room back of the stage. Passing on, down some narrow steps, they found themselves winding through tortuous underground corridors.

Ah Leen was completely mystified, but she had no fear of anything except separation from this wonderful being. At last they slipped into one of the small compartments on either side of the opium scented passageway, and there, chaperoned by the little maid, they enjoyed several hours of uninterrupted bliss.

Ere they had parted they had agreed to meet again the next night at the josshouse. When the young Ah Gong stepped out into the pure air, he felt something pushed forcibly into his hand. A horrible fear stole upon him. He glanced quickly in every direction, but could see no one who looked as if he had done this thing. The Celestials toddled along just the same, the almond blossoms still retained their fragrance and yet—this man had just received his death warrant. On the little slip of red paper in his trembling hand he read: "You shall die like a dog; the reason, Ah Leen."

Knowing well that the highbinders always kept their vows, all hope died within him.

"To die," he groaned, "when she loves me! I must see her! Perhaps we can escape if we hasten!"

Ah Leen had gone home another way. He could not warn her.

"I will see her tomorrow night. Perhaps we can escape!"

Meanwhile Ah Leen was happy.

Again fell the night. Ah Leen was first at the rendezvous, and the dutiful Ah Suey was eagerly watching through the chinks of the carved wood.

"He comes! He comes! He is fairer than the sun! See! He kneels before the joss! He burns the incense! He"—

Just then sudden darkness fell on the place. They could not understand. They were afraid.

It lasted only a moment. The tapers were relighted, and before the trembling Ah Leen could realize what had happened she felt her tender little body seized in the rough grasp of some one and felt his hot breath on her pretty face. With a scream of horror she looked into the yellow face, and then all hope died within her, for it was Gum Ching, the highbinder. Forcing her upon her tiny feet while Ah Suey was made prisoner by one of his accomplices, he brought her out into the temple, saying:

"You mine now. I never let you go! You go no more to meet Ah Gong!"

And then she beheld the brave and handsome one, the one whose warm lips had so lately clung to hers, lying dead in the shadow of the joss.

Wouldn't Do For a Minister.

A carping old Scotchwoman said to her pastor one day:

"Dear me, meenisters mak' muckle adae aboot their hard work. But what's twa bits o' sermons in the week tae mak' up? I cud dae it masel'."

"Weel, Janet," said the minister, "let's hear ye."

"Come awa' wi' a text, then," quoth she.

He repeated, with emphasis:

"It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman and in a wide house."

Janet fired up instantly.

"What's that ye say, sir? Dae ye intend onything personal?"

"Stop, stop!" broke in her pastor. "You wud never dae for a meenister."

"An' what for no?" asked she sharply.

"Because, Janet, you come over soon tae the application!"

Durability of Wood.

In some tests made with small squares of various woods buried one inch in the ground the following results were obtained: Birch and aspen decayed in three years, willow and horse chestnut in four years, maple and red beech in five years, elm, ash, hornbeam and Lombardy poplar in seven years; oak, Scotch fir, Weymouth pine and silver fir decayed to a depth of half an inch in seven years; larch, juniper and arbor vitæ were uninjured at the expiration of the seven years.

Refused to Sell a Book.

Some of these secondhand booksellers or sellers of secondhand books are as independent as a fool farmer on a two acre patch of ground. Desiring to secure a certain book long out of print, I tracked a copy to a lair in a street not far from the postoffice. "How much?" I asked. "I don't want to sell it," said the dealer. "But I must have it." "I must have it myself." "What's it worth?" "More than you would care to give." "Five dollars?" "No, sir!" "It sold for $2 a few years ago." "Well, I won't sell it at any price." "I'll give you $10." "I won't sell it." "Would you take $100?" "No, sir! Nor $200 nor $500. It's worth as much to me as to any one. I need it in my business." I have my opinion of a merchant who has things to sell and won't sell.—New York Press.

Another Biblical Dispute.

"De devil is lak a roarin' lion," said Br'er Williams.

"No, he ain't," said Brother Dickey; "kase ef he wuz dey ain't a sinner among you what wouldn't climb a tree w'en you heerd him comin'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Keep Them Looking Fresh.

There are three things in every home which should never be permitted to show signs of a former use. One of these is the dining room table, one the bedroom and one the bathroom. Each of them should always suggest having just been made ready for some one's convenience.

This is especially true of a bathroom. Everything in it should shine like the crystal and silver of a dinner table, and be as fresh as scouring can make it.

Shelves and cabinets are almost essential for small bathrooms. In no other way can necessary articles, medicine and lotion bottles be hidden away.

Any bathroom which allows them to remain visible week in and week out is the bathroom of the careless housekeeper.

The Sewing Room.

In the sewing room of a new house whose mistress has been able to plan it exactly to her liking is a set of wooden shelves, separated into compartments of varying sizes, which is pointed out to visitors as "the piece bag." Into these convenient receptacles go all the odds and ends of materials that are usually made up into bulky rolls and sorted into bags or occasionally packed all together in a large basket. Either of the latter plans makes the pieces difficult of access and necessitates frequent handling, the pigeonhole method being a great improvement, if it is possible to accomplish it.

The Clothes Closet.

The ventilated clothes closet is an essential requirement in the modern house, and where it is not possible to have the most approved style a good substitute is made by removing the door panels and inserting fine wire netting so as to let in air and light. To complete the ventilation the clothing should be removed frequently and the closet left open during the sunny hours of the day to get thoroughly aired.

Bolster Roll.

The bolster roll is still used upon beds, being, in fact, as popular as ever. New ones are made of heavy corrugated paper, such as is used for sending books and photographs through the mails. The roll is hollow and has two openings on the side, so that the pillows can be put inside, out of the way. The bolster is covered first with bleached muslin, then with the material of the bedspread, whatever it may be.

They Knew Him Not.

The ancient cat sits on the fence
And sings of other days;
His thousand children roam the earth
And wend their devious ways.
His throat is sore, his voice is cracked,
And sad is his "meow;"
Not one of all his prosperous sons
Will recognize him now.

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

CUMBERLAND, B. C.

Men who make a specialty of picking quarrels rarely complain of a short crop.

Possession may be nine points of the law, but self-possession is a law unto itself.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—My three children were dangerously low with diphtheria. On the advice of our priest my wife began the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT. In two hours they were greatly relieved, and in five days they were completely well, and I firmly believe your valuable Liniment saved the lives of my children.

Gratefully yours,
ADELBERT LEFEBVRE.
Mair's Mills, June 10th, 1899.

Some brokers make it a point to see that their patrons go broke.

It's usually easier for one father to support ten small children than it is for ten grown up children to support one father.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Relieves Neuralgia.

It's a put-up-job on a man when his wife orders a new stove.

No man can be expected to foot his wife's bills without kicking.

Mookey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble and windows like crystal.

Even the river banks are unable to stand a protracted run on them.

Some lawyers prolong the outcome of a case in order to increase their income.

Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, as a blood purifier, strength and health restorer, and a specific for all stomach, liver and kidney troubles, leads all other similar medicines in its wonderful sales and marvellous confidence of the people, especially our vast German population. It is not a new and untried product, but was made and sold more than sixty years ago.

Wives fear burglars will break in and husbands fear the baby will break out.

Hops are said to be a sedative, yet most frogs are troubled with chronic insomnia.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

It is said that butter was unknown to the ancients, but it is hard to make patrons of cheap boarding houses believe it.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

A man without hands can never feel well.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Honesty isn't the kind of policy found in policy shops.

A bachelor who has been rejected by seven girls says that feminine beauty is on the decline.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Feetache
All Bodily Aches
AND

CONQUERS PAIN.

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

A DISEASE THAT OFTEN TERMINATES FATALLY.

Mr. L. Lussier, of Sorel, Tells How He Overcame the Trouble After Repeated Failures.

"There is no trouble more dangerous to life than disease of the kidneys, for the reason that before any special symptoms have made themselves manifest, the disease has usually assumed a formidable character. The symptoms that first manifest themselves are usually weakness in the small of the back, pains in the region of the loins. The urine is sometimes highly colored, while in other cases it is extremely pale, frequently depositing a sediment. As the trouble progresses these symptoms grow more severe, and frequently terminate in dropsy, Bright's disease or diabetes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all kidney troubles, and have cured many cases after all other medicines have failed. Mr. L. Lussier, a well known navigator of Sorel, Que., gives his experience for the benefit of other sufferers. He says: 'For several years I suffered very much from kidney trouble. The symptoms usually made themselves manifest by severe pains in the back and kidneys, and sometimes they would be so bad that I would be confined to my bed for several days at a time. I tried a number of different medicines, recommended for the trouble, but got no relief, and finally became so discouraged that I thought a cure was impossible, and stopped taking medicine. Shortly after this I read in our local paper of a case of kidney trouble cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this induced me to try this medicine. I soon felt that these pills were not like the other medicines I had been taking, for in the course of a few weeks I began to experience great relief. I continued taking the pills for a couple of months, by which time all symptoms of the trouble had disappeared, and I have not since had the slightest return of the disease. The pills also strengthened me in other ways and I believe them to be the best of all medicines.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich and nourish the blood and strengthen the nerves. It is thus that they cure such troubles as dyspepsia, kidney ailments, rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart troubles, St. Vitus' dance and the ailments that make the lives of so many women a source of misery. Do not take any pills without the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

It is easier to make a dollar than it is to avoid arrest for counterfeiting.

The Flow of Milk will be increased.

Why go to all the trouble of keeping cows and get only about half the milk they should produce.

Dick's Blood Purifier

strengthens the digestion and invigorates the whole system so that the nutriment is all drawn from the food. It takes just the same trouble to care for a cow when she gives three quarts as when she gives a pail. Dick's Blood Purifier will pay back its cost with good interest in a few weeks.

50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.

It sometimes happens that a man agrees with you because your arguments make him tired.

All men have their troubles. Many a man who is seemingly happy is wearing a shirt made by his wife.

Artificial pearls are made from fish scales.

An average Britisher is as strong as two Hindoos.

Worn thin?
No! Washed thin! That's so when common soap is used.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 235

Colored Inks in Tattooing.

In an article on the subject of tattooing, in Pearson's, the marvellous results obtained by an English expert are thus described:

"Until comparatively recently only two colors, indigo blue (or India ink black) and red were used in tattooing, but a Japanese increased the number by discovering a permanent brown, and Sutherland Macdonald has now added four more to the list, so that he works with no fewer than seven colors altogether. The difficulty has been to get a color that will hold; any color can be pricked into the human skin, but those made from minerals will all set up, sooner or later, a state of inflammation of the skin and the color will be forced out again, leaving only an ugly scar to mark the spot.

"But by careful experiments on his own body, experiments which have been going on for years now, he has been able to produce a very beautiful green, a permanent ultramarine blue, and, most difficult of all, a rich yellow, all not only perfectly harmless to the most delicate skin, but colors that will hold, and by blending some of these together he is able to produce brilliant effects, which to the uninitiated would appear to be altogether impossible.

"Tattooing in so many colors, with all their graduations of shading, is a lengthy process—Mr. Macdonald will spend a matter of 60 to 70 hours in completing a design to cover a man's chest—not at a stretch of course, but working two or three hours a day for 20 or 30 days."

Noted Canadian and Henty.

The St. John, N. B., Globe says: "The Right Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright will give an honest sigh of regret over the death of the boys' novelist, Mr. G. A. Henty. Sir Richard read Henty as a recreation. Often in the late hours of the night and in the early hours of the morning, when leading the Opposition in the House or acting as lieutenant to the leader, Sir Richard sat with one of Henty's novels open on his desk, and fairly devoured its contents while the tide of battle raged merely around him. Nevertheless, he missed nothing of the fray, for he could read the printed page with his eye, while with his ear he caught every sound. Some of the reporters used to declare that if Sir Richard was in the midst of some fray in the novelist's page and an opposing speaker became too fresh in his utterances the gallant Knight transferred the fight from the page of the book to the floor of the Commons, and it might be well for the offender if the heretofore novel-reader did not wipe the floor with him. On the other hand, if the novelist were at his gentlest mood Sir Richard, too, was gentle, and he heard with indifference or even with pleasant humor the evil things that might be uttered concerning himself and his party. Sir Richard has other favorites among the lighter novelists, but he took his humors very much from Henty, of whom he was a sincere admirer."

The Exact Truth.

Douglas Grand, who was the principal witness for the crown at the remount trial at Ennis, tells a good story regarding the examination of one of the witnesses.

"Did you sell Major Studdert a horse?" asked counsel.

"No, sorr," replied witness.

"Did your father sell Major Studdert a horse?"

"No, sorr."

"Well, then, did your grandfather sell him a horse?"

"No, sorr."

"Did any member of your family sell Major Studdert anything?"

"Yes, sorr."

"Who did, then?"

"I did," replied witness.

"And what did you sell Major Studdert?"

"I sold him a mare," replied witness, to the chagrin of counsel and delight of the court.—London Express.

A Balky Horse.

A balky horse is an annoying creature under any circumstances, but the story of an incident which happened during a regimental drill raises the question whether such a horse may not simply be over-conscientious.

The sun blazed down on a field of hot, tired horses and excited men, all waiting for a big, raw-boned animal to succumb to the urgings of the starter and get into line.

"Bring up that horse!" shouted one of the officers at last, his patience having given out. "You'll get into trouble if you don't!"

The youthful rider of the refractory horse looked at his officer despairingly.

"I'm as tired of it as you are, sir," he said, with dull resignation, "but I can't help it. He's a cab horse, sir; that's what he is. He won't start till he hears the door shut, sir, and I haven't got any door to shut!"

London's Atmosphere.

Records kept in London for twenty years show that, as compared with the southern districts of England, London loses through its smoky atmosphere one-sixth of its sunshine in summer and one-half in winter.

The Fishhook Cactus.

The fishhook or water cactus of the western deserts, which stores up water for the summer, has a skin so hard that it takes an ax to cut it.

ASK FOR

Ogilvie Oats

Delicious flavor. Free from hulls. Warranted Pure. Put up in all sized packages.

Ogilvie's Hungarian

As now manufactured. The great FAMILY FLOUR. Insist on getting "OGILVIE'S," as they are better than the Best, HAVE NO EQUAL.

Housekeepers must find it difficult to decide which PACKAGE TEA is the best—there are so many. If you try

GOLD STANDARD

It will settle all doubts.

ARE YOU BUILDING?

IF SO USE EDDY'S IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING

THE BEST BUILDING PAPER MADE.

It is very much stronger and thicker than any other (tarred or building) paper. It is impervious to wind, keeps out cold, keeps in heat, carries no smell or odor, absorbs no moisture, imparts no taste or flavor to anything with which it comes in contact. It is largely used not only for sheeting houses, but for lining cold storage buildings, refrigerators, dairies, creameries, and all places where the object is to keep an even and uniform temperature, and at the same time avoiding dampness.

Write our Agents, TEES & PERSSE, Winnipeg, for samples.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., Limited, HULL.

Did you ever compare Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea with other much advertised brands? Don't you think they owe an apology to the public?

THE BEST.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD.

A Veterinary Conditioner.

Brandon, July 3rd, 1902.

W. G. Douglas, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Your preparation, "Carnefac," I find to be a high class stock food. Being composed of medicines of nutritious tonic and alterative properties, stockmen will find it a good appetiser and blood regulator, having abundant fattening qualities.— Yours truly, J. F. FISHER, V. S., Brandon, Man.

You can obtain it from your dealer.

A diet of garlic is a wonderful aid to the complexion.

An ordinary brick will absorb sixteen ounces of water.

Gray's Syrup soothes and heals the sore throat and weak lungs. After a few doses the cough is relieved, and the soreness passes away.

Gray's Syrup cures to stay cured.

At all Druggists 25cts.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

SANTA CLAUS

Advises after you enjoy your Christmas Turkey, continue the pleasure by smoking a

LUCINA CIGAR.

No other has that peculiar sweet flavor.

Manufactured by

GEO. F. BRYAN & CO.

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Arrow Lake, B. C.

Situated midst scenery unrivalled for grandeur. The most complete health resort on the continent of North America.

Its baths cure all Nervous and Muscular diseases. Its waters heal all Kidney, Liver and Stomach ailments.

They are a never-failing remedy for all Rheumatic troubles.

TERMS—— $15 to $18 per week, according to residence in Hotel or Villas.

IMPERIAL MAPLE SYRUP

The quality standard from Ocean to Ocean. Your money back if not satisfactory.

ROSE & LAFLAMME, Agts., MONTREAL.

DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE

and can be cured at

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

133 Osborne St., Winnipeg. Established 1880. Over 300,000 cures. Don't be deceived if you want a cure Take The Keeley where you are treated by a qualified physician. Correspondence strictly private.

T. H. METCALFE & CO.

Grain and Commission Merchants.

Highest prices paid for wheat, oats, barley or flax in carlots. Wire or write me for prices before selling. Liberal advances made on consignments and handled on commission. Licensed and Bonded.

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W. N. U. No. 408.

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W. B. Anderson, Editor.

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

The Editor will not be responsible for the views, sentiments, or any errors of composition of letter correspondents.

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

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

RAILWAY MEETING.

The meeting last week was for an object which is too apt to be looked at in a pessimistic light. True, there is reason for this, for many demonstrations have been made, many meetings held, many memorials sent to the Federal Government praying for help in Island railway development, and without result. Verily, hope long deferred maketh the heart sick. Still, it is our duty, as pioneers of the country to urge this matter. The Hon. Dr. Helmcken, than whom no person living is better posted in the past and present affairs of the country, nor can so well foresee the drift of events in the future history of the Island, long ago pointed out the necessity, and importance of this work. So far as route goes, anyone who knows the country at all must see that the easiest line for the road, is along on the East Coast. From Wellington to Comox, and on to Campbell River, the country is virtually level. According to surveys much valuable land for agriculture lies in the upper Campbell valley and tributaries, an easy pass exists from there to the Salmon River Valley, where explorers tell us there are 35,000 acres of the finest land. Thence up to the Nimkish and Davie Rivers, where much more first-class agricultural land lies—the route lies over another almost level stretch. Strictly speaking, there are no difficulties in railway making other than the bridges and it would run its entire length through a country rich in agricultural land, in pulp and milling timber, and in close enough proximity to the mineral belt, to make necessary branch lines an easy matter. By all means the East route is the easiest and the best. We are pleased to note that Victoria has begun to stir herself in earnest in this matter, and that other Island points are following suit. Keep the good work going.

MINING CONVENTION.

A well attended meeting of contributors to the expense fund of British Columbia Mining Association was held in Victoria on the 5th inst. There will be no regular organization until the convention has been held. Mr D. Corbin, a large investor in mines and railway enterprises in the Kootenays, writes that he is in sympathy with the movement, and charges British Columbia governments with having done much more to discourage mineral development than to encourage it. He is of opinion that the present 2 per cent. tax on the gross output of the mines has the effect of deterring development. There was some discussion on this tax in the Legislature last session, when the Premier stated that if any fairer way of taxing mineral claims could be devised the government would adopt it. It is understood the Premier has the matter under consideration, and that a change will likely be made during the next session of the Legislature which will meet the requirements.

A committee of citizens of Victoria had a conference with Mr Jas Dunsmuir, M.P.P., on the question of the proposed extension of the E. and N. railway to the northern end of Vancouver Island, and received assurance of support and co-operation from that gentleman of a very satisfactory character. Mr Dunsmuir expressed his willingness to co-operate in the movement to the extent of giving the line a free right of way through the E. and N. railway lands, and to do everything in his power to bring about the construction of the railway. Mr. Dunsmuir also stated that he naturally favoured the extension of the E. and N. railway to the north end of the Island rather than the construction of an independent line, and if he could secure a subsidy for that purpose would willingly turn it over to the Government or anyone who wanted to build it.

A mass meeting in favour of the Island railway was held in the City Hall, Victoria, last week, when a lecture on Vancouver Island was delivered by W. F. Sutton, M.E. F.G.S., who is considered one of the best authorities in the Province on the matters discussed. It is said there will be no difficulty in the financing of a scheme for the construction of a railway to the northern end of the Island.

RAILWAY—contd. from 1st page

Rev. Mr Cleland moved that one of the business men be added.

Carried.

Rev. Mr Glassford said that there was no need to go about asking any help from the Federal Government in a mealy-mouthed way, as they would stand a lot of asking. We must have railway communication and we must ask for aid. As Mr Anderson had showed us from surveys made, it was proved that land of great value lay in the northern part of the Island, also much valuable timber for lumber and pulp.

Mr Pullen thought that pending the committee's draft, the resolution he wished to submit should be adopted and sent to Mayor McCandless, with a letter stating that more would be done—"That the opinion of this meeting is that the time had arrived when railway should be built connecting the north and south of the Island, passing through the city of Cumberland and that such railway should pass up the East Coast."

Dr Gillespie seconded and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Ex-Mayor Willard spoke in favour of the work.

Mr Netherby, inspector of schools, who happened to be present, and was invited to speak, gave, in a very instructive address, his belief that all should work in unity in this movement. The riches of the Island were undoubted and the remark he had heard made, that Victoria was seeking to shunt the place, was not true, nor was the suggestion that Cumberland act independently of that place a good one. Unless we were to unite, the scheme would assuredly fail, and it was not wise to say that Victoria was working for herself altogether. The gentleman spoke further on the Island's resources and the natural route for the road up the East Coast, and was heartily applauded at his conclusion.

Rev. Mr Wilkinson also spoke.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Peter Berry, a native of Christiania, Norway, died at the age of 81, at the Half-way House, on 15th. Deceased came to Denman Island in 1882, and has lived there continuously until a few months ago. He was known and respected by all settlers of the Islands and Valley. The funeral takes place to-day at Denman Island.

A good strong 2-horse wagon for $15, have no use for it so will give it away for this price. Have hauled a ton and a half to Cumberland on it this winter.—Apply to S.H. Ford, 4 miles above Courtenay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two months after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase forty acres more or less situate on the west side of Observatory Inlet in Cassiar District which may be described as commencing at a stake marked "Pacific Northern N.E. Post located by E. R. Collier," planted on the west side of Observatory Inlet about three miles north of Ramsden Point, thence west twenty chains thence south twenty chains thence east twenty chains thence north following the coast line to the point of commencement.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1903.

THE PACIFIC NORTHERN CANNERY, LIMITED.

17203 8t NORTHERN CANNERY.

TAKE NOTICE.

I intend to apply to the next meeting of the Board of Licence Commissioners for the transfer of the licence of the late Janet Gleason to John Frow.

WILLIAM GLEASON,
Duly authorised agent of the late Janet Gleason.

Dated at Cumberland this Second day of February, 1903.

4 2 03 4t

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the matter of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot one hundred and seventy four (174) Comox District.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands issued to Edward Phillips on the 5th day of September, 1893, and numbered 17026a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Land Registry Office, Victoria,
27th January, 1903.

4 2 03 5t

WE HAVE RECEIVED
DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS

Sheetings,	Hats, Caps,
Pillow Cottons,	Undercloths,
Cambric,	Socks,
Ducks,	Top Shirts,
Drillings,	Linoleums,
Etc., etc, etc	Jap Matting

and many other lines that space will not allow mentioning.

OUR FURNITURE was bought before the Advance at Spot Cash Prices. Call and inspect it and get the price before you buy. We can Save You Money.

STANLEY H. RIGGS.

A Fine Assortment
of Cutlery and General Hardware
RECEIVED AT THE.....
MAGNET CASH STORE.

Pocket Knives, Table Knives and Forks Spoons of all kinds, Scissors, Razors and Clippers, Tea Trays, Meat Choppers, &c
WASHING MACHINES.

Dunsmuir Avenue, Cumberland, B.C.

Cold Storage. Air Dry System.

Our facilities for Storing Perishable Articles are now complete. Eggs, Butter, Game, Fowl and Meats of Kinds Stored at Reasonable Rates.....

$10= WARD will be paid for information leading to the conviction of persons appropriating or destroying our Beer Kegs

UNION BREWING CO., LTD.
Phone 27. DUNSMUIR STREET P. O. Drawer 45

Fertilizers Fertilizers
For Orchard, Field and Farm.

Highest Grades. Best results obtained from their use. Adapted to all Soils. Suitable for all Crops.

ANALYSIS AVAILABILITY & SOLUBILITY strictly guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS OF STANDARD BRANDS SHOWS THEM TO BE ABOVE PER CENT OF PLANT FOOD CLAIMED.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Lgeislative Assembly of British Columbia at its next session for an Act incorporating a company to be known as the "British Columbia Northern and Mackenzie Valley Railway Company," with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway of such gauge, method of construction and motive power as may be decided upon by the said Company with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council from Nasoga Gulf or some other convenient point at or near the mouth of the Naas River in British Columbia, thence by way of the Naas and Stikine Rivers to Dease Lake and thence by way of the Dease River to the Northern boundary of the Province, and from a point at or near Dease Lake to Telegraph Creek: also from Dease Lake or some convenient point on its line south thereof to the Eastern boundary of the Province, with power to connect with or make traffic arrangements with other railways; also to build and operate steamships and river steamers, to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines, to acquire water rights and exercise the rights of a power company under "Part IV" of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," to accept bonuses or aids from any government, municipal corporation, company or individuals; to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power, and to exercise such other powers and privileges as are incidental to or necessary to the beneficient carrying out of the above undertaking.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., December 1st, 1902.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN,
Solicitor for Applicants.

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