

NO. 272

CUMBERLAND, B. C. [P.O., UNION,] MONDAY JAN. 31st., 1898.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

UNION WEAT WARKET

or the choicest meats we are head quarters.

If you have not tried our noted sausages, bologna and head cheese, you should do so at once. Fresh vegetables, eggs and butter, salmon bellies, Mackerel, etc.

SHIPPING SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER

KANTULE BANKALING KANTULE K

After stock taking, and to make room for New Goods, a large quantity of Remnants in Flannellettes, Cottons, Prints, Sheetings, etc., are thrown out for your inspection.

Ladies Winter Jac kets, Capes, and Blouses at Greatly Re uced Prices.

YOUR ATTENTION is called to he fact that this is the place to buy your footwear. A complete assortment of Mens; Womens, and Childrens Boots and Shoes having just arrived.

LOWEST CASH PRICES for Groceries at GUS: HAUCK'S

RENIENER

The Drug Store is The Place to Buy Combs, Good Stock of

omos,

Perfumes,

Brushes,

and

Toilet Waters.

OPEN SUNDAY
MORNING
FROM 10 to 11
a.m.



Books,
Novels,

محما

and

Stationary

OPEN SUNDAY EVENING FROM 3 to 4 p. m.

WE KEEP NOTHING BUT THE BEST AND PUREST DRUGS FOR DISPENSATION

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

Peacey & Co.,

Mik, Eggs, Vegetables.

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

JAMES REID.

-Slater Bros' noted shoes for gents at

Passenger List.

Per steamer Jan. 20th: Mr. Griennie Mrs. Willard, P. O. Stacey and wife. W. Rivers, G. Vernom, J. W. Bailey, W. Donagh, D. Kilpatrick, Nelson, G. Besson, Raby, A. Pierrie, Mrs. Berkeley, Nrs. McQuillan, Mr. Berkeley, Wm. Bendnell, J. W. Gattor, Miss Scott, A. Dick, H. Wilson, A. W. Potson, & others

Union Bay.

Work will soon begin on James Work new house.

The addition to Mr. Leiser's store is now complete; runs the entire length of the building and is twelve feet wide:

Work on the new row of coke ovens is progressing finely

NOTICE the DATE — ORATORIO WEDNESDAY— FEB. 2d, MAKE A NOTE OF IT AND EVERYBODY COME.

Klon-

- - dike

OUTFITTING

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

GENERAL OUTFITTERS FOR MINERS GOING TO THE KLONDIKE

> STRAMBOAT AGENTS. TICKETS SOLD. PAR-TICULARS ON APPLI-CATION.

NEWS FROM SHERP CAMP.

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

Such is the Verdict of all the Nanaime Boys

The Free Press to again indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Dan Dalley, our hading tonsorial artist, for the following interesting extracts from a letter received by hist-from his friend James Rice, now at Dyes

Sheep Creek, Alaska, Nov 16th '97' Priend Daniel-I received your letter tohad got my other letter, which would have given you quite a budge of news I suppose there are a fruthber of the hots who have left here and returned to Nanaimo who will be able to give you all the news. The old timers in the country fooled a lot of us when they told no there was no use in trying to get over the passes in October or November. that they were away off. The country is not actual as some of them would have you believe. The weather is nice here at present. There is plenty of anow-ulear and frosty but not down to sero yet. It is one of the best places I was ever in-when it does not rain. I have got a good job here working for a Tacoma Company, who are getting on well with their tramway, and I feel confident that they will complete it all right. I am thinking of going down on the steamer City of Seattle next trip, but I hesitate to leave a good job like this. I will have lots to tell you when I go down. You can tell A. R. Johnston & Co, that all the boys who got outfits from them had the best on the road, for all the boys were loud in their praise of the goods supplied by Johnston & Co. This is the reason why I would like to return to Nausimo so as to get my outfit from them. Your old friend Mike King, of Victoria, went through here to take a look at the trail, and he will no doubt tell you all amu it. I have seen Walter Thompson, but only for a few minutes. He is not stuck on the country or the estuation.

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

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

UNION SHIPPIMP

24th.—Tug Constance 104 tens seal for Victoria.

-Ing Topic & d scow 321 tons of coal, and 197 tons coke for

Vancouver.

25th.—S.s. Capilano 38 tens coal for Vancouver.

25th.—S.s. Maude 140 tens coal for Vis-

toria
27th.—Tug Lois and scow 187 tons coal
for Vancouver

" Twg Lois and soow 24 tons coke for Vancouver.
" —B.s. Osear 189 tone coal for Vie-

toria.
28th.—Tag Misc ief 15 tons soal for fuel

 Tog Tépio 209 tins coul for Vancouver.
 Tug Tepio 194 tens coke for Van-

81 -Tug Activ 120 tons cool for Victoris

-S.s. M nds 350 nons scal for Victoria

Due S.s. San Mateo and S.s. Mineola

WANTED.—Gentleman or Lady to learn photography and take charge of place.

Exercic Union B.C.

SLAUGHTER SALE DE Shoes, Shoes,

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

We offer our entire stock of Men's and Childrens Shoes, at greatly reduced price to make room for our Spring Stock.

CALL and See Our Price.

McPhee & Moore,

LATUST BY WIRE.

WAGES ADVANCED

Wellington, Jan. 29.—Messers Duns*
muir & Sons will advance the pay of all
underground workmen in the Colliery ten
per cent, commencing Feb. 1st.

THE CHINESE CASE
Victoria, Jan. 29.—Regina vs. Little; appeal from decision of Judge Brake was dismissed. This decides there is no pen: alty for employing Chinamen.

REPORTED LOST
Reported that the Klondyke str, Conora
has been lost. No particulars yet.

GERMAN NEWS

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Str. Darnmstadt having on board number of marines and artillery has arrived at Kiao Choo Bay

German warships have just reached Havana:

SPANISH BATTLESHIPS

Madrid, Jan. 28.— Two Spanish battle ships at Vizzaya of 7000 tons lave been oredred to visit American ports.

FOR DAWSON

Scattle, Jan. 28—Three crowded sirs. sailed for Skagway to day—500, and 1000 more are booked.

REV. BROWN GUILTY

Rev. C. O. Brown formerly of Facoma later of San Francisco has confessed to the Bay Conference that the charges connecting his name with that of Mattie Overman are true.

NANAIMO NEWS

Jan 29—The City of Topeka arrived from Alaska yesterday bringing about 40 passen gers. Some of them are from Dawson. No gold was brought; provisions are reperted scarce.

While coming into the harbor Thursday night the steamer Willips ran into the new Stone Buoy, demonstring it. No injury was done to the steamer.

The Merchauts Bank of Halifax have de:

oided to open a brauch here incide of 10 days. Sam. Gough is the new City City.

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

For self and other applicants.

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

NOTICE

During my temporary absence Mr.Kenneth Grant will conduct for the the under taking business. Orders left at my restrained on M tryport Available will receive prompt attention. P.O. Box No 5

Cumberland, Jan. 20, 98. Avez. Grant.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

The Gouncil met on Monday evening of tast week. Mayor Mounce and all the Aldermen present except Ald. Kilpatrick who took his seat an hour later.

The Dog Tax by-law passed its 28d

reading.
The Council decided to call for tenders for drain near post office, and also to put a lamp at Hauck's corner.

Applications for wholesale liquor licen ces granted.

Council met again Thursday evening

All present .- Minules of last meeting

read, amended and then approved.

A communication from Messers Nicol and Theobald was received asking action be taken to protect their premises from overflow of water coming down the street.

Communication referred to Board of Works for inspection and report.

Tenders for clerk, assessed and collector were received as follows: From Mr. NcDonagh, for \$40 per month; from Mr. P. Dalby for \$30 per month; and from Mr. L. W. Nunns for \$145 per year. Mr. Nunns was elected and bond fixed at \$500 lie was also required to deposit money received every week with the treasurer.

Tenders for street lamps were received as follows: From Mr. R. D. Anderson for \$8.50 each; from Mr. C. H. Terbell for \$4 each for 12. The last accepted.

Tenders for city hall were received as follows: From Mr. P. Dunne for \$15 per month in his block: from Mr. Riggs for \$90 per year for his hall over Mr. Tar bell's store; from Mr. Whitney for \$8 for his place corner 3rd st and Dunsmuir Ave., lately occupied by Magistrate A brams. The two lowest were much discussed. It was finally decided that the offer of the 3rd st. corner place was, all things considered, the cheapest and best. It was convenient, on the ground floor, large enough, and would cost less to heat and for janitor service, and by a majority vote was selected for city hall.

Bills respectively for 80 cents for expressage on city seal, and for \$2 for 6 copies Municipal C auses Act were referred to the Finance Committee and ordered paid it found correct.

The Dog Tax by law passed its third.

Tenders were ordered called for material and placing in position 12 lamp post-according to design and under the direction of the chairman of Finance Committee.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
• DR:



A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

THE NEWS.

UNION. B.O.

The Week's Commercial Summar.y

MARKET LEVEL

The wheat markets show considerable strength, which is due, to the good demand for export and small available supplies.

The world's shipments of wheat last week were 3.900,000 bushels, as compared with 5,500,000 bushels the corresponding week of last year.

Toronto Railway earnings for the first half of July (including Sundays) were \$50,873, an increase of \$7,930 as compared with the same period of last, year.

The visible suppy of wheat in the United States and Canada decreased 1,285,000 bushels last week, and the total is now only 15,324,000 bushels as against 46,743,000 a year ago. The amount affect to Europe is 12,720,000, a decrease of 1,200,000 bushels for the week. Combined, the amount is 28,044,-000 as against 68,103,000 bushels a year ago, a decrease of 40,059,000 bushels.

The companies mining and carrying anthracite coal are much encouraged over the cutlook for the market, and are securing the advanced circular on prices on most of their new orders. Stove sells at \$4.35 net per ton, f.o.b. in New York harbor, and dealers are buying more freely. There is a fair demand in the Eastern markets, and more coal is going West. The Lehigh Valley changes have had a good moral effect upon the market. "Some coal is still moving at the former circular of prices, but in most cases under contracts made before the advance. June production was a little less than 8,000,000 tons. Connelsville coke ovens in blast numbered 10,792, against 7,329 idle; and the week's output, 11.075 tons, shows a considerable increase. Quotations have not changed.

Under one heading we may consider several groups of foodstuffs, which, while different in composition, are alike in the form of adulteration which is resorted to. These groups include the varieties of canned vegetables, fruit butters, jellies, preserves and catsups. The forms of adulterations, common to all of these, consist in the use of coloring matter, of imperfect vegetables or fruits, of other fruits and vegetables than those called for, or preservatives. In the case of canned vegetables there is an accidental adulteration from the ingredients of the can, such as lead and tin, and which may, as a rule, be attributed to a lack of care in canning. In all of the groups mentioned the adulteration practiced is of the most flagrant and extensive kind. Catsups are made of skins and cores instead of the pure vegetables, then colored with a coal-tar product and loaded with salicyllo acid to prevent fermentation. Fruit butters are nothing but parings and scrapings of fruit, to which glucose, starch and coloring have been added, with salicylic acid as a preservative. Jellies are made from glucose, flavored with essential oils and colored, to which salicylic acid is added. Some fruit jellies marked as pure have never seen a trace of fruit. What is true of jellies is true of preserves. Put together refuse material, the cheapest sort of glucose, some coloring and salicylic acid, and you have the composition of some of the cheaper forms of preserves that are to be found on the shelves of some of our grocery stores. Of these coarser forms of adulterations it will be unnecessary to cay even a word. They are universally recognized as unfit to be used, and every honest dealer is of the opinion that the sooner they are driven out of the market the better it will be for trade. - The Sanitarian.

Sizes.

The viper grows from 2 to 31/2 feet in length.

The average cigar is from 4 to 6 inches in length.

The American mole is about 6 inches in length.

Type are slightly less than I inch in dength.

A 10-foot bin or 10 feet square, holds 8.74 barrels.

A cable, in nautical parlance, means 120 fathoms.

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

any in the market. All druggists sell it.

ANDREE'S AIRSHIP

A SQUALL STRUCK IT AT THE START AND IT WAS IN GREAT PERIL

Barely Escaped the Cliffs She Finally Rose Above Sea and Earth and Sailed Rapidly Northward-The Explorers Were Confident

The Local Anzeiger published an exhaustive despatch from its special correspondent, who as an eye witness at Tromsoe, in Finmark, depicts in detail the thrilling ascent of Professor Andree and departure toward the aerial region above the North Pole. The correspondent

"Heavy clouds had obscured the sun from view all the previousday, and an icy rain chilled the night. Early in the morning, however, we were greeted by a clear, blue sky and dazzling sunshine. We were on board the Svenskund, and a vigorous, almost stormy wind whistled through the rigging.

"At 10 o'clock precisely all on board were called to divine service. There was something inexpressibly impressive in the paritone choral and of the beautiful Lutheran, liturgy, which were sent on high from this lonely craft to Him who created the sphere, which is still a mystery to men.

PREPARATIONS ARE BEGUN.

"At 11 o'clock Professor Andree, looking more hold and daring than ever, invited the party to go ashore with him. He ordered his men to tear down the front wall of the balleon shed as quickly as possible.

"Dr. S. T. Strindberg and Herr Fraenkel, the engineer, who were to accompany the intrepid Swede on his hazardous voyage to the unknown seas, were busily making their preparations and in the examination of the meteorological instruments for their contemplated observations.

"On account of the heavy wind which grew more violent every moment, conversation was almost impossible. Professor Andree was compelled to make use of and short snorts that precede the charge. a large speaking trumpet in order to make his commands audible to his men. The rest of the party had to shout their remarks to one another.

"Under the nimble manipulation of the sailors it did not take long to loosen the northern wall of the shed so that the | which rested in turn upon a large cloth balloon had a free outlook in the direction in which it was intended to make the as ent.

TESTING THE WIND.

"Professor Andree now ordered his men to bring out the small balloons in order to test the direction of the wind as weight which an elephant is able to accurately as possible. All of them took carry upon its back exceeds a ton; for at once a due north direction. Next the short distances they have been known to professor had the basket quickly fastened to the balloon.

'A small cage with carrier pigeons was placed in the basket and finally a small cask, containing the first readymade dinner for the audacious trio, who perhaps, might never return to enjoy a warm meal in the lands of civilization.

"Before Andree and his companions stepped into the basket, he hastily dictated a farewell telegram to his Majesty, King Oscar of Sweden, and also one to The Aftonbladet, a leading daily paper of Stockholm.

"After this Andree fervently shook the hands of all who stood around the balloon, and bid them adieu. Then with a few words of thanks to those who held the ropes of the big balloon, and a gesture of farewell to those left on board the Svenskund, he climbed into the

THE BALLOON IS OFF.

"After arranging the paraphernalia in the small space under the balloon he called loudly to Dr. Strindberg and Professor Fraenkel to join-him. . The next moment the last ropes which held the balloon were cut, superfluous ballast sacks were thrown overboard, and while the three aerial navigators shouted a loud greeting to Sweden and her King the mighty air vessel shot upward to a height of about 200 feet above the sea.

"The furious gale, which now assumed a northeasterly direction, threatened at one time to wreck the explorers against the rugged cliffs of Smeerenburgsund, when an unexpected squall suddenly struck the balloon squarely on top, so that the basket for a few seconds was dipped slightly under the waves.

When the balloon rose from the sea the heavy northeaster again threatened to dash the basket and its occupants against the rocks of the Smeerenburgsund's promonotory. It swayed only a few feet above the rocks, but, after overcoming this danger the vessel had a free sweep over the far-stretching Arctic Ocean, and at 8 o'clock it disappeared altogether in the azure horizon.

"The balloon was adorned with costly Swedish flags, and from the bottom of the basket was suspended a white silk banner with beautiful blue trimmings. Professor Neumayer, of the Hamburg Observatory, who also witnessed the ascent, said to the correspondent:---:

"'I do not believe that Andree's expedition is, as some assert, a suicidal enterprise. I am sure that science will profit greatly by this bold attempt. I am curious to know how Andree will be able to orientate himself and to make meteorological observations while he thinks he is hovering over the North

" I know and esteem Professor Andree as a courageous man and an efficient engineer, but it must be remembered that in the field of meteorology and polar exploration he is an amateur, and I am afraid that his reports of the Arctic air currents and other hypotheses will prove exceedingly unreliable.'

DRAGGING ROPES LEFT.

"After the departure of Professor Andree and his companions, it was found that the dragging ropes, which were intended to measure the distance of the Balloon from the earth, had been left behind. Some of the men, however, assert- for any kind of pain.

ed that he had plenty of reserve rope in the basket for ballast which he could use for the purpose."

HUNTING FROM ELEPHANTS.

A Recently Tamed Beast That Would Stand . Any Charge.

Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr, in the Century, tells of his experiences when "After Big Game in Africa and India." In the latter country he hunted as the guest of the Maharaja of Hugh Behar. Mr. Karr

One of the first things the Maharaja did after our arrival was to hand to each guest a slip of paper on which was written the name of the elephant allotted to him for shooting purposes, which bore on its back the structure known as a "howdah" to carry the shooter and his guns. As these elephants were necessarily large, and the howdah is high, the oscillation was much greater than if one were seated upon a plain pad upon the elephant's back, or one of the smaller elephants, which have a smoother gait. We usually, therefore, went to the cover, or jungle, upon one of the "beating," or 'pad,' elephants, which afterward during the operations of the day were employed in a long line to force the rhinoceroses and other animals out of the

dense thickets in which they live. The howcah-elephant which the Maharaja allotted to me was named "Se cunder." Three years previously it was an uncaptured wild elephant ranging at liberty the jungles of Bengal. It was a fine female, between nine and ten feet in height at the shoulder, with short but perfect "tushes" projecting a few inches beyond the upper lip. There are other elephants in the Maharaja's stud which have been tamed more recently still. It was very gentle and obedient, and perfeetly fearless, and therefore very valuable as a shooting-elephant; as, for example on several occasions during the following three weeks it stood without flinching the charge of wounded buffalo, tiger, and rhinoceros, thus enabling me to take a steady shot. Almost all elephants show great fear of the Indian rhinoceros; there are few that will not turn tail when they scent their enemy, and fewer still that will stand the crach About breakfast time each morning

the elephant told off for each guest was brought to the neighborhood of his tent, and the howdah placed upon it, resting upon a saddle composed of two cushions of strong sacking about six feet by two. covering the whole of the elephant's back. The howdahs for shooting are lightly huilt of wood and canework, and contain two seats, and racks to hold six guns or rifles, three on each side. All this is lashed on by ropes passing under the elephant's neck, belly and tail. The carry as much as three thousand pounds, but for long marches half a ton is considered the limit. Many of the Maharaja's elephant had "fine tusks; but most tusks are cut at regular intervals to prevent them from injuring one another. One or two of the fighting elephants, however, had pointed tusks.

"Quickcure" (or "Pheno-Banum") is used, and endorsed by many physicians and dentists, who have tried it, and who keep up with the new discoveries in medical science, as they INVESTIGATE, to enable them to cope with the ever increasing new diseases.

The Church's Principal Mission.

Christian churches have a principal mission, and they have subordinate missions. First of all, chief of all, they are commissioned to the end of getting the truth of God's unpurchased love into the souls of men and women. They have subordinate missions in the use of any truth, or of any ornamentation, or of any art, that can help in furthering that end. The facts of geology in the mind of the geologist, who is that and nothing else, are one thing; the identical facts in the soul of a Christian preacher worthy of his high office are a different thing. The geologist who is nothing else sees the facts simply as they are; the Christian teacher sees them in high and holy relations. Any fact becomes exulted when it can be made to set forth, illustrate and impress a spiritual reality.

A plaster made with "Quickeure" will remove difficulty in breathing, and more quickly reduce inflammation than the old mustard plaster. In SEVERE cases, place hot applications over the plaster of Quickeure."

According to London Vanity Fair, the London season, which is now nearingaits end, has, been remarkable for bringing into prominence the intemperate habits of society, the women being just as bad as the men.

A plaster made with "Quickoure" spread over the nose, will suppress cold in the head in a surprising manner, owing to its reducing inflammation of the mucous membrane. The Quickcure Co. have received many letters corroborating 10 10 15

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for. and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant; adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

A Plausible Conclusion. Browne-Yes, sir; on next Thursday I will own my own home. Towne-Bridget's day out, eh?

"Quickcure" applied on linen or cot ton to sprains or strains, removes the pain and swelling, more quickly and surely than any other known means. Physicians find it excellent, and use it

Canada's Greatest Celebration of the Jubilee Year.

Fully alive to the times the manage ment of the Toronto Exhibition, or as the title runs this year, "'Canada's Great Victori in-Era Exposition and Industrial Fair, 'is to be conducted on a scale. from August 30th to September 11th, that will even transcend any; former effort made to promote this, the most popular, most comprehensive and most attractive annual show held on this continent. Already a sufficient number of applications for space and of notifications of entries have been received to warrant the highest expectations. The manage ment have increased the number of medals to be awarded and bave made many improvements to the buildings and grounds, showing that they are resolved to leave nothing undone that will enhance the pleasure and comfort of both patrons and exhibitors. They have also determined on a special feature that promises to prove the greatest outdoor spectacle in the way of entertainment that Toronto or any other city has ever known, outside the world's metropolis itself. This spectacle will take the form of a reproduction of the wondrous Diamond Jubilee procession in London. Agents are now across the water hiring and buying the necessary properties and costumes, which will be an exact replica of the uniforms and costumes worn by the soldiery, the sailors, the nobility and the yeomen of the guard in the magniticent procession. Scenes will also be re produced of the ceremonies at Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral and other places along the line of route: Many interesting specialties will also be introduced, while at night the effect will be heightened and magnified by brilliant illuminations and fireworks. Not only will spectators have brought home to them the grandeur and unity of the empire, but they will be practically taken home to Old London. While dwelling on this grand feature the material aspect of the Exhibition must not be lost sight of, therefore it is well to mention that entries of live stock, and the majority of the departments, close on Saturday. August 7th. Programmes containing all details of the attractions will be issued about the 10th of August.

Seems to Fit. Hojack—Can you suggest a good name for our whist club? Tomdik-I can.

Hojack—Do.
Tomdik—Call it the Rubber Band.

Cake That and Whiskers. A remarkable feature of a recent wedding supper at Denver was the distribution to each guest of a bit of wedding cake-which had been preserved by the bride's mother for thirty years.

"Quickcure" warmed and dropped from a spoon into the ear, or a plaster made with Quickeure placed behind the ear, will cure earache. It acts like a charm. Read the Quickcure Book (free).

To Make Lavender Water.

Take one pint of rectified spirit, half an ounce of the oil of lavender and four ounces of rosewater. Mix and filter through filtering paper. This is very refreshing to use in warm weather.

Apply a little "Quickeure" to a pimple, or any blemish of the skin, and cover with thin paper, and it will disappear in twenty-four hours, leaving the skin natural and healthy, as it destroys the germs which enter the skin and cause pimples, boils, etc.

To Prevent Ingrowing Toe Kails. Never cut the nails below, the level of the end of the toe, nor ever suffer them to grow beyond that level. It nails grow in the side, scrape them at the the and cut them often both there and at the opposite corner.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Chency for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions west & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and process of the contract of

directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Only a Temporary Thing. Jones-My wife and I are perfectly

Brown-Married this week or last?

CURES

SOLD EVERYWHERE 25c., 50c., and \$1:00.

PAY TO Active Agents Outfit free. Money in this for you. Write for particulars. Canadian Home Jour-NAL, McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.

QMITH'S SILVER TRUSS Is the Best on Earth.

We will mail free to any address 100 signed Canadian testimonials we have received: Smith Manufacturing Co., Galt, Ont.

The rarest metal is didymion; and the resent market price is \$4,500 per pound. The next costliest metal is brium; its value per pound is \$260, }

Colic and Kidney Difficulty.—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J. P., Lafargeville, N. T., writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kidney Difficulty, and find Parmelee's Pills afford, me great relief, while all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have 'ever used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body.

The Great Event of Jubilee Year

CANADA'S VICTORIAN ERA EXPOSITION

TORONTO

AU UST 30 TO SEPT. III

Grand Attractions, New Features Special Jubilee Novelties.

The Latest Inventions in the Industrial/and Amusement Field. Improvements and Advancement in all departments.

..Excelling All Prévious Years. ENTRIES CLOSE AUG. 7th.

Cheap Excursions on All Lines of Travel. For prize lists, entry forms, pro-

grammes, and all particulars, address H.,J. HILL, J. J. WITHROW.

HROW, Manager, President. Toronto.

Wrinkles

米米

Can be Removed and the Skin made Soft and Youthful in appearance by using

Peach Bloom Skin Food.

To Purify the Blood, Tone up the System and give new. Life and Vigor nothing equals

Perfect Health-pills.

prepaid on receipt of price. CROWN MEDICINE Co., TORONTO. ******

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the top. It has more teachers, more stu-At the top. It has more teachers, more stu-dents, and assists many more young men and women into good positions than any other Canadlan Business School, Get particulars. Enter any time. Write W. H. SHAW, Principal. Youge and Gerrard Streets, Toronto.

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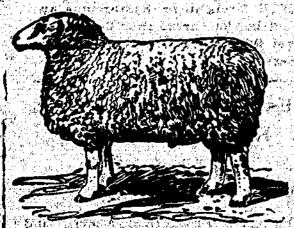
SOME SHEEP.

Boscommon and Ramboullet, the First Irish, the Second American.

The Roscommon is a breed of long wooled sheep peculiar to Ireland. The family were well known there before the American Revolution. In modern times they have been much improved, having been bred to be more compact and to mature earlier.

The illustration shows the Roscommon ram Adam, winner of the first prize at the Royal Dublin society's show. Adam weighed 390 pounds.

Ram lambs of this breed weigh sometimes nearly 200 pounds. Roscommons



ROTCOMMON RAM ADAM.

have a heavy fleece. They are in excellent demand in Great Britain. A writer in the London Live Stock Journal says of this sheep:

The Roscommon sheep is supreme in the great central plain of Ireland; an extensive tract of fertile grass country resting upon a limestone foundation and extending from Meath to Galway and from Sligo to Clonmel.

On these rich lands the breed flouriches, and in the hands of skillful owners improvement is still effected. The best flocks supply a sheep of wonderful size and perfect symmetry. Kept on natural fare, without forcing or pampering, they preserve their constitutional vigor unimpaired, retain their great size and beauty of formation and mature early. There are certain English breeds which when introduced into Ireland, unless pampered, quickly deteriorate. lose size and form and generally. disappoint expectations. We do not use wash the shoulders of horses with waartificial foods to the same extent as the ter and soap when they return from the English farmer, and consequently we day's work, and if there are any visirequire a hardy sheep, and such we ble swellings or sores they have in the Roscommon. The ewes also bathed with salt and water, and in are good nurses and very prolific. We have no need, therefore, to go to any other quarter for improvement.

The second illustration shows a sheep which has been produced by persistent and continued breeding from Merinos inclined to have the fewest wrinkles in their fleece.

The result is a very fine and profitable sheep. A writer says of this breed: The Rambouillets, a wool and mutton sheep, are today the greatest combination the world has produced. They are noted for their early maturity and quick feeding properties, being fully equal to

the Down breeds in this respect. Being of pure Merino descent, they have inherited the flocking qualities of their ancestors. This fact makes them in demand for range purposes. They are free from wrinkles.

Mature ewes weigh from 140 to 180 pounds and shear from 10 to 15 pounds. Rame weigh from 200 to 275 pounds and shear from 12 to 25 pounds.

Rambouillet wool is of the finest quality, has a beautiful crimp, is usually white, although sometimes of a buff color, and is very compact. It has



RAMBOUILLET.

just yolk enough to promote a rapid and vigorous growth and shows no crust formation. The fleece is noted for its length, strength and elasticity, and is from three to five inches in length at tempting left in the manger for the one year's growth. The manufacturer little "shut ins" to eat they have will net from 50 to 55 per cent of fleece | learned to eat and are not so dependent after scouring. No finer fleece can be produced.

The quality, length, soundness of staple and remarkable freedom, from grease have brought these sheep into deserved favor, and American wools having this standard of excellence cannot fail to be in demand.

Water the Horses.

I do not believe that it is right or hours in hot weather without water. When an animal is suffering, the tendheated horse does suffer when deprived of water for a number of hours is evident to all who have tried to restrain our teams from drinking when the stable is reached at noon or night. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 in the afternoon or near those hours water should be furnished. It pays me to stop my work and take the team one-fourth of a soil richer at the same time.

mue for water if none is nearer at hand. The animals are refreshed, suffering is prevented, and more work can be done upon a given amount of feed. Best of all, the driver feels more like a Christian. A small barrel swung upon a bent axle of two cartwheels, with a pole attached, can be used for fields remote from water. The cart can be drawn behind wagon or cultivator, or drawn direct by horses when no implement need be taken. For young horses especially water should be kept in the field. When this humane plan is adopted, it should be adhered to strictly .-Cor. Farm and Fireside.

OVERHEATED HORSES.

Sunstroke and Sore Shoulder In Hot

The Illinois Humane society has israed the following circular calling attention to the abuse of horses during hot weather. Treatment for an animal which is overheated or is worked too hard is described as follows: (** * * *

The symptoms of overheating are easily noticed, as the horse will suddenly stop and refuse to work, or in more severe cases stagger and fall. The borse should be unharnessed at once and removed to a shady place and freely sprinkled with water, head and body. Sponging the mouth and nostrils with water or with vinegar and water will revive the animal. In ordinary cases it will take several hours before the horse can safely be removed, as in the process of recovery it is liable to stagger and fall. The scarifying and bleeding of the mouth and ears, not infrequently practiced by drivers who are frightened and do not know what to do, are useless and senseless and only excite the horse, then in a condition where rest and quiet are most essential to recovery.

The prevention of sunstroke lies in the judicious care of the horse at this particular time. The patient and careful driver will have little to fear from the heat, whereas the man who hurries or otherwise abuses his horses invites sunstroke.

It is well to call the attention of driv ers and foremen of barns to the liability of horses to sore shoulder at the present time, when perspiration and dust easily irritate the skin. The results are sores, simple abrasions, swellings, galls and abscesses, which if not properly attended to from the start may make the horse unserviceable for weeks at a time. Pains should be taken to cases of open or running sores a carbolic salve or other disinfecting cintment should be applied. Horses in this condition should be kept from work until the wounds are healed, although in the cases of small sores pads of straw or felt may be attached to the collars or other harness parts in such a way as to prevent further irritation and pressure. If this can be accomplished, the sores will heal, while at the same time the horse may be moderately worked.

We would also call attention to the too free use of drinking fountains. In great heat the borse should be allowed to drink frequently, but a little at a time.

Working Brood Mares.

In the 20 years we have been on the farm we have never owned a pair of work or driving geldings. Horses have always been a specialty with us, and brood mares have always made satisfactory work animals. To be sure, it will take more of them to do the work than of geldings, especially in the spring, but by managing to have some foals come early and some later, with an occasional fall foal, five mares will do the work of four geldings. When mares are put to work after the foals are old enough, they are left in a box stall where there is no danger of them getting burt. Hired men are captioned not to get the dams overheated, and at noon and night they are allowed to get. perfectly cool before the foals are turned to them. By so managing there is not any danger of overheated milk causing colic, diarrhea or indigestion. The mares are fed extra, and in no instance have their foals been inferior in looks or development to the ones running with the dam all the time. In fact, when weaning time comes they fret less, and as there is always something upon their mother as the ones on pasture. - Mrs. W. W. Stevens.

The famous Hereford buil Ancient Briton is now owned in Texas by a gentleman who paid \$2,400 for him. Hereford blood for grading up the native beef herds is becoming very popular in the west and southwest.

The Canada field pea is the right kind to grow in the north. It is an exprofitable to make a horse work five cellent fertilizer as well as stock feed. This is how to grow it: After the corn has been ''laid by'' in the summer, ency is to lose in weight, and that a drill in with a corn planter two rows of peas in the space between two corn rows. Make the rows of peas about one foot apart. Drill the seed in deep and cover it well. After the corn has been out off in the fall, turn the hoge into the peafield and let them harvest the crop. This is a good way to get two crops a year from a field and make the

A BATTLE WITH RUM.

A Drunkard Relates His Awful Experience With Liquor.

I began drinking when I was 17 years old. Unfortunately at the age when many another, perhaps no more worthy of better fortune than myself, was surrounded by the restraints of home, it became my lot to go out into the world. The companionship of older men who were draining the cup of life served to open the way to the broad road, which many another, has trod and the byways of sociability and good cheer, and along the road I sowed the seeds which in time matured the harvest of thistles, and thorns, gall and wormwood.

This is a chapter of the experiences of everyday life which many have learned by heart. Occasional sprees marked my first five years as a drinking man. They lasted overnight and tapered themselves into morning thirsts which nothing but drafts of good; cold ice water would quench-mornings when the very thought of liquor produced nausea.

A man never becomes a drunkard until he learns to take his morning drink, never until the fire kindled over night demands its flery fuel on the morrow. Six or seven years of intermittent drinking will bring this season. It came to me. At first the morning cocktail or "bracer" was an unpleasant dose, but time took care of that, and the habit grew. The period of drinking became more frequent. The ability to drink more with less show of intoxication and the system's demand for higher stimulation, coupled with longer sprees, were the first symptoms of a habitual desire for drink. Three and four days of steady drinking, with little sleep and less appetite for food, was not an uncommon thing when ten years as a "drinking man" had rolled around.

Nervous prostration, with that remorse of conscience and penitence which in such times comes to every man whose personal pride amounts to anything, followed these periods. Sometimes total abstinence for a week forced by a desire to get rid of the habit, only prepared the system to stand a longer, and harder spree. This is in keeping with the theory that when the brain cells become habitually accustomed to alcoholic stimulants they cry out for replenishment when their stock is exhausted. The periodical drinker stores in his brain a supply of alocohol, as a ship coals up for sea. When any task is to be met, when under any unusual excitement, the periodical drinker may be depended upon to take on an extra allowance of fuel.

The amount of whisky that a man can consume on a heavy periodical spree is almost astounding to one unacquainted with the habit. From a quart to a gallon of whisky, 40 per cent. alcohol, drunk in 24 hours, scarcely expresses the range of the habit fully developed in the case of a man of strong, constitution. Many men have been known to drink a gallonof whisky within a day A pint drunk within the same length of time would utterly incapacitate a man unaccustomed to its use:

The symptoms of an approaching period of drunkenness are intense nervourness, uneasiness of mind, and an in-ability to center the mind upon any particular subject for arouse interest in business or occupation. The first day's drinking alleviates; this suffering and adds buoyancy to the mind. Deeper un certainty; of amind, with the return of nervousness, follows the first few hours sleep. More liquor is demanded. Twelve hours adds to the high tension of the nervous system, kept constantly keyed by increasing the amount of liquor. The hours drift rapidly into days and nights, Everything except drink, constant drink, has been abandoned.

Finding for the first time in my life that I was unable to control my desire for liquor, I determined to seek a cure. During the latter drinking periods and the sleepless nights which followed them my mind was almost constantly? haunted by a specter of myself, emaciated and in rags, reeling in the streets. This awful vision came upon me in my sleep. It followed me when all other consciousness left me, and I was continually wakened from maudlin drowsiness; by the sight of it. This nightmare was the forerunner

of delirium. My experience in alcoholic delirium came after I had been a "drinking man" for the greater part of 14 years. After a siege of sickness I arose filled with the purpose never to drink another drop, of liquor. This resolution heralded the two happiest years of my life: Many times the craving for liquor and the symptoms of nervous exhaustion asserted themselves, but I withstood them until they became less frequent and finally," I thought, had disappeared. Then came the step which can be laid at no other door than my own. I thought I was rid of the old craving, and in a moment of thoughtlessness I drank a glass of champagne, "just to be sociable," I said. I chided my conscience, which rose up to recall the titter past. With one drink my resolutions were shattered. The next day I drank fully 40 glasses of whisky. On the third day I drank more, and on the fourth day I have no idea how much I did drink. These sprees followed each other at close intervals for six months. Alcoholic trance asserted itself in more pronounced form as these periods of drunkenness lengthened and became more frequent. A constant effort to attend to business, at the same time keeping the mind clouded with liquor, added to the nervous strain.

It was six weeks yesterday since I took my last drink of whisky, and I believe it will be 60 years before I take another. -Wade Mountfortt in Kansas City Star.

A Wife Sat in a Man's Lap.

A queer tale, but well authenticated. comes from the Black Hills which illustrates the direful effects of giving an unruly tongue and a malicious mind full swing. The story goes that a young woman in the town of Galena circulated the report that a certain married woman had been seen sitting in a man's

lap. The report proved to be true, but the | -Chambers' Journal.

man in question was her busband, who became so indignant that he sought out the reckless gossip and gave her a severe tongue lashing, from the effect of which she went into hysterics and died. Of course the death is to be regretted, but if the incident be a true one it ought certainly to emphasize the necessity of a close watch on one's utterances where the reputation of others is concerned .-Minneapolis Tribune.

A comparison of the statistics of crime with the cost of our penal institutions and courts shows that the drunkards of the country cost the nation through the crime committed under intoxication about \$50,000,000 a year.

The Right to Work.

The ugliest fact that confronts us un der our present industrial organization is the fact that, at almost any given moment, there are in this country hundreds of thousands of able-bodied and honest men, with women and children dependent upon them, who would be glad to work steadily every day, yet whose one great anxiety in life is because their employment is uncertain, interrupted, or wholly precarious. The old-fashioned economists have hated nothing so much as the doctrine of the "right to work." But it is just possible that this doctrine may make its way, not only as a theoretical tenet, but as an insistent practical proposition that cannot be put down. The inequality of condition between the very rich man and the ordinary citizen, who has the opportunity to work steadily for standard pay, is a matter of slight concern; comparatively speaking. The seriously disturbing factor is the existence of a shifting but never-disappearing element of men unemployed or only halfemployed. The situation of the great army of workers in the clothing trades who live in the east side tenement district of New York and who have just brought to a successful end an enormous strike, has been distressful enough to win a deserved public sympathy; for these men have worked almost incredibly long hours for an almost incredible pittance. Nevertheless, most of them, even under these hard conditions, are more comfortable than they were in the Polish towns that they came from, and their children are vastly better off under American conditions. The street-car employes of Vienna were last month on strike against the prevailing sixteen-hour day; and they are in easy luck when compared with common laborers in the Polish provinces. It is only a question of time and of improved organization when more reasonable hours and more reasonable wages will obtain in such trades as those which are now largely monopolized by these Polish Jews of recent immigration.—From ."The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Right the Wrong. low many times our Christian lives and those of others, are burdened by an unwillingness on our part to acknowledge mistakes and ask foregiveness! As long as life lasts we, in our weak, erring human nature, will make, mistakes and give offense Much prayer, much faith and dependence on God, will lessen the number of these mistakes and offenses; but this is not all that is necessary. There should go hand in hand with this a willingness to acknowledge mistakes and ask forgiveness. Perhaps there is no other duty in our Christian lives that comes so hard to the majority of us as to say: "I was in the wrong; you were in the right; please forgive me." And yet, how many friendships would stand the test of time; how many family quarrels and home separations would never occur if we would always acknowledge mistakes and show our sorrow for them. So many times we believe we are not in the least to blame when others think we are, and consequently do not feel called upon to ask forgiveness, inasmuch as we think there is nothing to forgive. But we must remember that we are always prejudiced in favor of ourselves and our actions, and cannot clearly judge in such matters. If, however, we take the matter to God, and tell Him just exactly what part we had in the difficulty and dissension, and ask His guidance as to what we are to do. about it, and listen for His answer, He will guide us into the right way, and we will many times be surprised at the different outlook that comes to us after we have thus asked His help. Shall we not, as Christians, take up the cross willingly, cheerfully and gladly, relying on the Lord for strength, and whenever there is the slightest chance that we may

giveness?, where we have been seen as the same

be in the wrong, right it by asking for-

Sacred Threads and Cords. The sacred thread of the Brahmans is. well known. It is a caste distinction assumed at an early age and never parted with. It must be made by a Brahman and should consist of three strands; each of a different color, 48 yards in length, doubled and twisted together twice, the ends tied in knots. It must be worn next the skin, over the left shoulder, hanging down to the thigh on the right side. The three castes of the Hindoos are distinguished by the materi: al of these threads-cotton for the Brahmans, hemp for the warriors and wool for the artisans. The Parsees also wear the sacred thread, and boys of 7 or 9 are invested with it, the threads used being made always of fibers of the surn tree. Monier Williams describes the sacred girdle of the Parsees as made of 72 woolen threads, forming a flat band, which is twined three times around the body and tied in two peculiar knots, the secret of which is known only to the Parsees.

The use of "medicine cords" is common among North American Indians. Mr. Bourke describes those worn by the Apaches. These consist of one, two, three and four strands, to which are attached shells, feathers, beads, rock crystal, sacred green stones and other articles, doubtless employed symbolically.

COLONIZING SCHEMES

A Few of Them Have Been Measurably Successful.

On the whole there is nothing in the past history of communistic colonies in this country to discourage those who are organizing the Debs enterprise. In great numbers of cases, especially where the colonists were inspired with devotion to some sentiment or principle, they have been successful. There have been instances, in fact, where success has come even without the aid of fanaticism, religious or otherwise.

Tennessee, says the New York World. has been the home of these colonizing enterprises more than any other state in the union. Besides the Ruskin unionwhich is still an experiment in socialism -there is another thriving group of cooperative workers at Hohenhold. This is a Swiss colony. It owns and operates the town of Hohenhold, together with 6,000 acres of land, in Lewis and Hickman counties. There are 1,200 in the colony, and although they do not carry out the Bellamy idea of socialism, they yet hold together as a compact organized body, and are making money. They have poultry farms where tens of thousands of all sort of fowls are raised and marketed annually.

Besides these there are in Tennessee the Unaka Mountain Welsh colony, the "Harrisites," at Milan—a religious scot -and the large colony of Waldenses in the Tennessee and North Carolina mountains.

One of the most noted of the colonizing schemes, was the one founded by Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown at Rugby" Rugby, as Mr. Hughes called the place, is in the Tennessee mountains, and was originally settled by 400 English people. The company is conducted purely on the co-operative principle, and is only in a moderate

degree successful. The most successful of the western cooperative colonies is that of the True Inspirationists of Iowa. There are 1,800 residents on the tract of land, 25,000 acres, which is their own. "It covers and entire township called Amana and spreads over the neighboring ones. There are eight thrifty and prosperous villages, and everybody in all the great community has an abundance of all the necessaries of life. Each village is a great family by itself. While the family relations are sacredly respected, the material things are shared in common. The supplies are kept in a common cellar under the church or school and doled out to the inhabitants by the chosen commanders or priests. One kitchen, or two or three if the size of the village demands it, cooks for all, and at the clang of the great bell in the principal town, which gives the time and orders to all the community, the people gather to eat in the great common dining-room. Industrial education is made much of, and the woolen mills of Amana are returning to profit every year. The total value of the property owned by the community, is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The Shakers, the Loorites and the Onelda community are, of course, the most conspicuous examples of communistic success, but in all of these groups religious fanaticism has been the powerful bond of unity, as indeed it has in nearly all the efforts at co-operative colonization which have attained any last-

ing and substantial success. But, besides the great communities, co-operative enterprises have been conducted all over the country in small groups of people from time to time. The



EDWARD BELLAMY.

appearance of Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" gave a great impetus to this sa inovement, and the spasmodic outbreaks of Bellamyism became so frequent and extended over such a swide extent of country that it seemed at one time to threaten almost an epidemic form. In several cases swindling was the underlying motive in the enterprises, and in nearly it not quite all of them failure and loss of time and money was the result. This, however, applies more particularly to those tentatively co-operative . efforts which were launched under the influence of the enthusiasm which Bellamy's ingenious book aroused in the minds of dreamers as well as those who were suffering from the grip of poverty and could explain the fact to the asolves on no other basis than that of there being some radical defect in the modern social constitution.

But even where the results of co-operative colonies have been the last they have not been sufficiently brilliant to induce a widespread following of their example. In the past decade a core or more of communistic colonies have disbanded, frankly acknowledging mapicio failure.

Temperance Here Also.

There is likely to be some gossip in London when Colonel and Mrs. John Hay entertain. As has the presidential family, they have their opinions as to the use of wine. It was a matter of some comment the last winter that at a gath ering given by them offer those young friends of their debutents, daughter or wine was official although a large referbor of the guester were foreigners, corbot ff are not particularly devoted to weter as

THE WEEKLY NEWS

Cumberland, B. C. issued Every Tuesday M. Whitney, Editor.

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MONDAY, JAN. 31st, 1898.

Grand Oratorio - final date - Wednesday evening, Feb. 2rd. Fix the date in your mind. Nothing but a fire or death will alter it.

This place attracts like a magnet. Those who leave it, like the cat always come back; "for they can't stay away."

We wish to whisper a word to return ing Klondikers: This is the place to scat ter your gold dust. We have a bracing atmosphere, a beautiful climate, grand scenery, and the majestic surrounding forest is filled with noble game.

We offer to publish the announcements of the various candidates for local Parlia mentary honors, without regard to their political bias or previous condition, and at fair rates, for cash in advance.

If we find our space too limited for this purpose we will add another sheet. We would like a full page of these announcements; it would so add to the gayety of the campaign.

In the campaign now on, we would remind our readers there is no politics. It is purely a business affair. There are strong Conservatives and Liberals on both sides. It is simply the Outs against the Ins. To arrive at a reasonable conclusion we must consider the men. Which side has the strongest men? Which will give us the ablest, wisest government? So far as Comox electoral district is concerned, which candidate will do the most for it? When we can determine these questions, we shall know whom to vote for

THE PREMIER'S VISIT?

Premier Turner writes us with reference to visiting this district: "I may say I intended going up there this [last] week, but was unavoidably detained here. I will make a special effort to go if possible before the House meets, but cannot promise + + definitely. At this particular time I am very much crowded with work, and have a great deal to do before the Session begins"

But why not "definitely" dear Premier? We believe you earnestly desire to forward the interests of all sections of the province. We respect you as an able painstaking, conscientious statesman, but we shall have a far greater regard for you if you take the trouble to pay us a visit. How can you make up your estimates without looking into our condition? The Almighty has done a great deal for this region, and out of a proper respect for Him you should just take a look at it. Be ides we want to buzz in your ear a bit. Won't you say "definitely,?"

MIONDIKE COMMON SENSE

The late news from Klendike is of a character to set us all wild with excitement. Still we should try and not lose our heads -if we set any value upon them. There is doubtless plenty of gold but it is not for all. The path to Klondike will lead many to their grave, we are truly told.; yet in spite of this there will be arush. Warnings are of no use, Therefore we say-go! But before doing so look over the the Klondike ads in the Weekly News, and make the best selection of an out-fit. No such bargains Comox will be well represented.

can be found elsewhere. Seattle and San Francisco are not in it—only the firms in Nanaimo, Victoria and Vancouver whose ads grace our columns. This is plain, for considering the numbers which have gone and are going from this section, no enterprising Klondiker out-fiter would fail to purchase space in the News to set forth the character of the goods he has to offer, if they would properly bear comparison with others. If you want anything from a boat, up or down, look over our pages, and then call on our advertisers; - you can't then go amiss.

Interesting To Ail Guing To The Yukon.

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

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

age 5 feet long and 10 inches in diameter. The No 4 Acme is 14 teet long, weighs about 65 pounds, forms a bundle 50 inches long and ten inches in diameter. It will carry safely 800 to 1,000 pounds.

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

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

The 21 foot boat will will not be maunfact ured. as the general opinion is suming boats will be more serviceable for prosp cting, and can be well taken care of.

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

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

Catalogue containing information and testimonials furnished on application. W. J. CURRY.

AGENT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA. NANAIMO, B. C.

Let us carefully summarise what has been said elsewhere in reference to the financial results to the country of moderate beer-drinking. A workingman who drinks daily two glasses of beer at five cents cash will this way spend annually thirty-six dollars and fifty cents. This represents about 45 galtons of beer. This represents about 32 bushels of barley. For this barley the farmer gets less than one dollar and fifty

The balance of the workingman's \$36.50 stays in the hands of the brewer and liquor seller. The workingman has swallowed his beer and has nothing of value to show for his money. He may have weaker nerves a less clear brain and a dangerous appetite, but we leave these out of our salculation now, and say he has literally nothing.

Suppose that Prohibition became law and the workingman did not spend this \$36 50 for beer; it would be available, and would be spent for needful articles for his home. The bread, the butter, the cheese, the meat, the vegetables, the woollen elothes that it would purchase, are all directly or indirectly the produce of the farm. If we allow the manufacturers and dealers in the articles fourty per cent of the selling price for profit, the farmer will still get \$21.90 and the traders have \$14.90. But it must be no ticed that now the workingman has had something to show for his money. Food in his cupboard, clothing for his family to the full value of \$36.60. And it must not be imagined that the farmer has failed to sell his barley. He has exported either in grain, or changed to beef, or pork, and has reecived the \$1.50 for it all the same, but with this difference that now the money to pay him has come into Canada from abroad, and the country has in it \$1.50 more than it would have if its workingman had drunk that barley in the shape of beer. Let us put these calculations in the form of a comparative table, showing what is the result of the epeuding of the workingman's \$36.50 in these different cases.

(To be continued)

It is predicted there will be one of the Isrgest gatherings to listed to the Orstorio ever assembled to Combetland. It is expected

KLONDIKE OUTFITS

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

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

STEVENSON & CO.

Nn aimo, B C.

KIONDIKB

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

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

OPPENHEIMER Bros, Ld Lby. IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND MINERS' OTTFITTER'S

100 and 102 Powell Street, Vancouver, B. C.

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

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Also the Celebrated YUKON TELESCOPE STOVE - Made of Heavy Sheet Steel-

Thes. Dunn & Co., Istd. Write for Prices. VANCOUVER.

and information.

OFF TO THE GOLD FIELDS

(FROM TACOMA LEDGKE)

"The finest dog tonin that ever started to Alaska left this Utty, this morning on the City of Seattle, and belongs to Measure Me Arthur and Caude Kelly of Pagent.

There are fourteen dogs in this prize team twelve St. Bernards, and two N wfoundlands. Diamond St. Beinard-the leader is as strong as an or, and pailed 300 pound. dead weight across the ocean diek yesterday as if he enjoyed it.

Kelly and Icarthur are provisioned for two years, and are both speasmens of healthy young mankood."

Note. - Mr. Clade Kelly mentioned in the above, graduated with honors from the Tucoma High School a year since, and is the son of Mr. M. F. Kelly, the photographer,

WANTS.

AGENTS Gold Fields" like a whiriwind. Prospectus 25c, worth \$1. Big pay. Capital unnecessary.

BRADLEY-GARRESON, Ltd. TORONTO.

WANTED.

Industrious Men of Character. THE LINSCOTT COMPANY. TORONTO.

WANTED-CANVASSERS.

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

WANTED-A good canvasser. Enquire at "News Office.

If You Are Energetic and Strong, If you are above foolish prejudice against cauvassing for a good book, write and get my proposition. The information will sost

I have put hundreds of men in the way of making money; some of whom are now rich I can do good shings for you, if you are oporable and will work hard

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B. C.

L. P. ECKSTEIN.

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Avenue, B. C. Will be in Union the 3rd Wednesday of each month and remain ten days.

> Cards Society

> > 1. O. O. F.

Union Lodge, No. 11, meets e ery Friday night at 8 o'clock. Visiting breth ren cordially invited to attend.

F. A. ANLEY, R. S.

Cumberland Lodge,

A. F. & A. M. B. C. R. Union, B. C.

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

R. LAWRENCE, Sec.

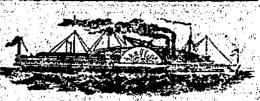
Hiram Logge No 14 A.F. & A.M., B.C.R Courtenay B. C.

Lodge meets on every Saturday on or before the full of the moon Visiting Brothers cordially requested

to attend. R. S. McConnell, Secretary.

> Cumberland Encampment. No. 5, I. O. O. F., Union.

Meets & very liternate. Wednesdays of each month at & o'clock p. m. Visiting Brethren cordially invited to attend. JOHN COMBE, Scribe.



Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry.

Commencing Nov. 1st. 1897, the Steamer "City of Nanaimo," W. D. OWEN, MASTER, will sail as follows, calling at Way Ports as Freight and Passengers may offer:

LEAVE VIOTORIA Monday 7 a. m.

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NANIAMO for VICTORIA Fri-

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

Esquimalt & Nana mo Railway Company. NOTICE.

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

Victoria, B.C.) LAND COMMISSIONED June 1, 1897

Burber & kop ::

: : Bathing Estab istment

O. H. Fechner,

PROFRIETOR

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NOTICE

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

TEETH extracted for Joc, at the

CITY OF CUMBERLAND TRADES LICENSE BY-LAW.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4.) Any person vending wines, spirits, beer, or other fermented or intoxicating liquor by retail in any building in use as an hotel and containing not less than thirty rooms, actually furnished and uesd for hotel purposes, for each house or place where such vending is carried on, one hundred dollars for every six months. (5.) Any person keeping a saloon or building where a billiard table is used for

hire or profit, tive dollars for each table for every six months. (6.) Any person keeping a bowling alley or rifle gallery five dollars for every

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(115.) Any person carrying on, on his on account, the bus ness of a banker, at one place of business, ten dollars tor every year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passed the Municipal Council the 17th day of January A.D. 1898 Reconsidered and finally passed the

21st day of January A.D. 1893 Signed and sealed the 2ist day of Jan uary A.D. 1898.

Lewis A Mounce Mayor,

SUNDAY SERVICES

L. P Eckstein, City Clerk

TRINITY CHURCH.-SERVICES in the evening. Rev. J. X. WILLEMAR,

METHODIST CHURCH.-Services at the usual hours morning and evening. Epworth League meets at the close of evening service. Sunday School at 2:30.

ST. GEORGE'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH -- SERVICES at II a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30. Y. P. S. C. E. meets at the close of evening service. REv. W. C. Donos, pastor.

REV. W. HICKS, pastor.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ROBT. HALL DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order of His Houor, Elt clarrison. Judge of the County Court of Nanainio, administration of the personal estate and credits of Robt. tisti, late of Cape Mudge, Varies Island, in granted unto me. All debts due the escate must be paid forthwith and all claims duly verified must be filed with me not later than February 28, 1898.

SAMUEL CLIFFE, EXECUTOR. Jan. 17, 1898:

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legilarive Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next Session, for a Private Bill to incorporate a Ratiway and Colonization Company to build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway from some point at or Lear the head of steamboat navigation on the Skeens River; thence by the most feasible route to a point at or near the Yellow Head Pass, or in the alternative to some point ou the eastern boundary of the Pr vince of Brit ish Columbia by way of the Pars ip River, with power to extend the said line from the starting point down to the mouth of the said Skeens River; and also to authorize and : m power the company to build from time to time branch lines to farming lands and to groups of mines and concentrators from any of the above mentioned lines of railways such branch lines not to exceed thirty miles in length; with power to build selegraph and telephone lines, and to equip and operate the said railway and its branches, and to erect and maintain all necessary works for the generation and transmission of electricity or power within the area of the build, operations of the said Company, and power to maintain and operate wherves, dock and sceamboats, saw mills, and acquire water privileges; to construct dams, flumes, etc for improving and increasing the water privileges, and tomake traffic or other arrange ments with railways, steamboats or other companies and for all other usual and necessaryp owers, rights or privileges for the purpose of a railway and colonization company. BODWELL, IRVING & DUFF,

Solicitors for Applicants. Victoria, B.C., 24th November, A.D 1897. oc70



WILZINSKI The Optical Specialist No 4 Arcade B'd'g Vancouver, B. C.

Stoves and Tinware

Plumbing and general Sheetiron work PRUMPTLY DONE

Agent for the

Celebrated Gurney Souvenir Stoves and Ranges

Manufacturer of the

New Air-tight heaters

NOTICE

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

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRENCE, Solicitors for the applicants. Dated at Toronto; this 26 day of Novem-

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session for an Act to incorporate a Company with power to construct, equip, opeate and maintain either standard or narcow gings rails aya for the purpose of couveying passongers and freight from a point on one or other of he branches or prolongstions of that Arm of the sea commonly callad Portland Inles on the West Coast of Britteh Columbia to a peint at or near Leiegraph Creek on the Stickeen River, theuse to a point at or near the head of Teelin Lake, thence as near as may be along the side of Teslin Like to the lower end thereof, thence following the course as near as may be of the Hostslingus, Lewes and Yakon rivers to Dawson City in the North-west Territory or to some intermediate point.

And with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, roads, ways, ferries, wharves docks and coal bunkers in connection therewith; and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain steam and other vessels and boats; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railways and branches, and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and pow er; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposer of the Company and to acquire lands, ouuses, privileges or other aids from any government, municipality or other persons or hodies corporate, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other Companies; and with power to build wagon roads to be used in construc tion of such railways and in advance of the same, and to levy any collect tolls from all parties using and on all freight passing over any such roads built by the Company, wheth er built before or after the passage of the Act hereby applied for, and with all other usual necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges as may be necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of thera. Dated at the Civy of Victoria, Province of

British Columbia this 6th day of November, A. D. 1897

Hunter & Oliver, Solicitors for the Applicanta

NOTICE.

Driving through the new cemetery with teams is strictly forbidden. M. Whitney

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

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

C. H. TARBELL POR SALE. GARDEN, PARK, AND RESIDENTAL LOTS.

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

One acre lots on water-front, Trent River flats \$125.

One acre lots on water-front, lot 10 Nelson district, \$100.

One acre lots, on Covernment Road \$85. Four Five " "

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

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

Cumberland, Nov. 12, 1891 ROBERT LAWRENCE

Puntledge Bottling Works

DAVID JONES, Proprietor,

MANUFACTURER OF

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGER ALE. Sarsaparalla, Champagne Cider, Iron Phosphates and Syrups. Bottler of Different Brands of Lager Beer, Steam Beer and Porte.

Agent for the Union Brewery Company.

keg beer sold for cash only COURTENAY, B. C.

DISTRIC DRIECTORY

GOV'T AGENT Assessor and Collector .-- W. B. Anderson, Office, Union, residence, Comox.

STIPENDIARY MAGI and Coroner. JAMES ABRAMS, Union.

JUSTICES of the Peace. - UNION, A. McKinghs, W. B. Walker, and H. P. Collis, Cunox, Geo, F. Drabble, and Thomes Cairns, Courtenay, J. W. McKenzie. - Sandwick, John Mundeli.

COURTENAY, B. C.

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

COURTENAY Directory.

COURTENAY HOUSE, A. H. Mo-Cailum, Proprietor. RIVERSIDE HOTEL, J. J. Grant, Proprietor.

GEORGE B. LEIGHTON, Blacksmith and Carriage Maker.

COMOX.

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

COMOX DIRECTORY.

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

Pianos



()rgans.

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

Subscribe for THE NEWS \$2.00 per

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I am prepared to furnish Stylish Rigs and do Teaming

At reasonable rates. D. Kilpatrick. Union, B. C. × also ×

Horseshoing and GENERAL Blacksmithing

J. A. Carthew

ARCHITECT and BUILDEP. TMION, B. C.

GORDON MURDOCK'S LIVERY. Single and Double Rigs to let

Reasonable, Prices

Near Blacksmith Shop, 3rd St. UNION,



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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$5.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and MAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

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

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

Busho, husho! Winds are wild in the willows: Birds are warm in their downy nests—every bird but you.

Kings' children wake and toss on silken, pillows, You have, but a broken roof to keep you from the dew-husho!

Husho, husho! Rain falls cold in the city; Here rain falls kindly, warm on sleeping

Husho, husho! Even clouds take pity On my vourneen deelish and leave you silver skies-husho!

Husbo, husbo! Silver skies to sail in In a boat of sinber, warm as any nest.

Ah, but can my cushla find no place to wail in But the warmest place on earth, and that her mother's breast? Husho, husho! -Nora Hopper in New York Tribune.

THE YELLOW BALSAM

The Riesengebirge abounds in delicious herbs, from which the most efficacious balms have been at all times made. The inhabitants of the village of Krummhubel still use essences made with these simples, and this will appear less surprising when it is known that those inhabitants are in part descended from the students of Prague of the famous school of Paracelsus, who were expelled during the war of the Hussites, and who, without doubt, were in posses sion of unusual botanical secrets, the knowledge of which is at the present day neglected. But among the herbs which the Riesengebirge produces is one which has become celebrated beyond all the literature of fable. It is called the yellow balsam and grows only in a kitchen garden, of which Rubezahl has reserved for himself the exclusive enjoyment. A marvelous power is attributed to this herb. The most durable and "the most inveterate maladies do not resist it. It serves even to nourish the mind, and Rubezahl permits fonly a small number of his favorites to gather

Once upon a time a lady of distinction who resided at Liegnitz fell dangerously ill. Fearing for her life, she sent for a peasant of the mountains, and promised him a large reward if he would bring her a yellow balsam from Rubezahl's garden. Seduced by the temptation of gain, the peasant ventured to undertake the adventure. When be had reached the wild and desert place in which the garden is situated, he per-... ceived the wonderful plant and, seizing a spade, he prepared to dig it up, but while he was trenching, the earth a furious wind suddenly arose and a voice like thunder sounded in his ears words which he did not comprehend. He rose up quite frightened and advanced toward the place whence the noise proceeded. Scarcely was he able to resist the, wind and keep himself upright. Presently on the ridge of a rock he saw. the movement of a gigantic apparition. The phantom had the human form; his long beard hung down to his breast; a large, hooked nose gave him, a deformed visage; his menacing eyes seemed to dart lightnings, and his locks and his cloak floated in the wind of the tempest. In one of his hands was an enormous club, full of knots.

"What are you about there?" cried this supernatural being to the peasant. The peasant, conquering like a brave man the alarm, which at first seized him, answered: "I seek the yellow balsam, A sick woman has promised to pay me well for it."

That which you hold you may take away," replied the giant, "but take good care not to come a second time." At these words he brandished his clubwith a terrible gesture and disappeared.

The peasant pensively descended the mountain, and the lady thought herself happy when she saw herself in possession of the remedy which was to shorten. her sufferings. Her illness, in fact, diminished at the sight. Nevertheless, she did not obtain a complete cure. She again sent for the peasant.

"Have you again the courage," said she to him, "to go and seek for me the yellow balsam?"

"Madam," answered the peasant, "the lord of the mountain appeared to me the first time in a terrible shape and forbade me with threats to set my feet again in this garden. I have too much ...fear of offending him."

However, the dame conquered his fear by the promise of a still larger sum than the first, and for the second time he determined to penetrate into Rubesahl's domain, but scarcely had he begun to dig up the yellow balsam when a frightful storm again arose, and the figure appeared to him more menacing still than he had seen it on his first -journey. The phantom's locks were more disordered; his cloak floated in the air in larger folds; lightnings flashed from his eyes. He cried, with a voice which made the mountain tremble,

"What are you about there?" The abysses repeated, "What are you

about there?" 10 "I seek the yellow balsam," answered the peasant. "A sick woman has promised to pay me well for it."

The giant could no longer contain his anger. "Madman, did I not caution you, and you dare return? Now you posress it, save yourself if you can."

At the same instant flames appeared to fall on the oriminal and to burn his face. The powerful club flew round in the air and dashed a rock near him into shivers. The ground trembled under his r. feet. A frightful clap of thunder assisted to stun him, and he fell down senseless. He did not come to himself until long afterward. The giant, had disappeared, and the thunder growled less loudly, but he still thought he heard | bill Gazette.

the resounding voice of the spirit, and his limbs were as if they had been broken. However, he grasped the balnm in his hand. At last, soaked with rain, surrounded with thick fogs, shoved here and there by malevolent genii, he crawled from rock to rock all the night and all the following day without knowing where he was. At length a collier, having found him half dead with fatigue, carried him into his cabin. There he took some repose and got rid of his fright, after which he hastened to return to Liegnitz. The lady was delighted to see him again with the se much desired plant and gave him so large a sum of money that he forgot the dangers he had run and went joyfully home. Several weeks elapsed. The dame appeared almost cured. Nevertheless, she was not so entirely.

"If I had a third balsam," said she, "I am well convinced that I should be out of danger."

She then sent for the peasant, who at first was unwilling to come. Instigated, however, by some evil spirit, he at length yielded to the entreaties of the

lady. "Here I am, madam," said he en entering. "What do you want with me? I hope that you do not require me to go a third time for the balsam. Heaven keep me from doing so. I had a great deal of difficulty to get back safe and sound from my last journey. I tremble yet when I think of it."

The lady then conjured him in the most pressing manner again to brave the dangers which hitherto had caused him but a passing terror. She promised him great riches and offered him a magnificent farm. In short, she so completely dazzled the rash peasant that he swore, although it should cost him his life, to go for the last time to pull a balsam in the enchanted garden.

"If I come back from it," thought he to himself, "I shall be rich, and I may pass the rest of my days in joy and abundance.''

He re-entered his house making these reflections. Nevertheless, he did not again dare to undertake the perilous Yoyage alone.

"My dear boy," he said to the eldest of his children, "I must go to the chapel which is at the summit of the mountain. You will accompany me."

They set off together. The more they advanced the more the defiles became narrow and the mountains barren. When they arrived on the banks of a lake which spread calmly and dark ly between two precipitous rocks, the father fell into a profound reverie. There was something in his unquiet looks so strange that his son involuntarily trembled.

What is the matter with you, father?" he asked.

The father remained silent. They continued to climb the sides of the mountain, and when they were near the garden the father said:

"Evil spirits have misled me from my earliest youth, and therefore I have always aspired to the possession of great riches. I have never had the fear of God. I have never had pity for men. I have led a wild and irregular life, not giving myself the trouble to set good examples, which is the duty of a father. I am now called by satan, for I must rob the lord of the mountain of the yellow balsam and the lord of the moun-

tain will destroy me." The son began to weep. "Father," he exclaimed, "renounce your project.

Return to the house. God is merciful." Wild, however, with despair, the father had already seized the spade and set to work. In an instant all the clements appeared to be confounded together, the winds were unchained, the clouds burst, the brooks were changed into impetuous torrents, groans issued from all the plants in the garden. The mountain opened and from its creat descended, in the midst of the hurricane, a giant of prodigious size, holding in his hand an immense club. He took the peasant and hurled him in the air. An enormous rock fell down and covered him with its ruins. The son heard the moans of his father, which gradually became weaker. For a long time he remained astounded in the place. At last, the sky clearing up, he rose and, thoroughly frightened, sought the chapel in order to recommend himself to God.

At the moment at which the peasant became no more, the lady of Liegnitz, who had appeared to be almost entirely recovered, suddenly died .- New York

Daily Duties.

The best part of one's life is the performance of one's daily duties. All higher motives, ideas, conceptions and sentiments in a man's life are of little value if they do not strengthen him for the better discharge of the duties which devolve upon him in the ordinary affairs of life.—New York Ledger.

In the Dime Museum.

Borneo Chief-Say fellers, the baldheaded bearded lady lays over us all: she's a freak.

Circassian Snake Charmer-Freak nothin; jist accidental. Got her face lotion mixed with her hair restorer, and the result was mortal.—Philadelphia

No Theologians From Harvard This Year. Out of the 400 young men about being graduated from Harvard college not a single one intends to take up the study of theology. Are we to infer from this that there is a glut in the market for ministers? It would seem so.—Haver-

TWIN ROSES.

am a distant, verdant valley. By a lazy, limped tide, 'Mid the birds and trees and sunshine, Grew two roses, side by side.

One was kept by a maiden fair, The other she gave to her lover there, As they plighted their troth one day.

One gleamed white on a corselet bright, As a knight rode away in the morning light To join his king in the fray.

The other drooped its snowy head At the fear and grief its mistress knew. She kissed its petals and murmured low, "I fear, I fear—I love him so."

She saw fair summer with heated breath Die in the flush of a hectic death:

She heard the wild geese rise and cry Adown the glaring southern sky.

Yet never home her lover came-Slowly died her hope's bright flame.

In a distant, verdant valley. By a lazy, limped stream, Blooms à rose above a grave, One white rose, in the sunlight's gleam.

A PATRIOT'S WIFE.

One warm morning in the spring 1780 Mrs. Slocumb was sitting on the broad piazza about her home on a large plantation in South Carolina. Her husband and many of his neighbors were with Sumter, fighting for the struggling colonies, but on this beautiful morning there were almost no signs of war to be seen. As yet his plantation had not been molested, and as Mrs. Slocumb glanced at her little child playing near her or spoke to her sister, who was her companion, or addressed a word to the servants there was no alarm manifest. But in a moment the entire scene was changed.

"There come some soldiers," said her sister, pointing toward an officer and 20 troopers who turned out of the highway and entered the yard.

Mrs. Slocumb made no reply, although her face became pale and there was a tightening of the lips as she watched the men. Her fears were not allayed when she became satisfied that the leader was none other than the hated Colonel Tarleton. That short, thickset body, dressed in a gorgeous scarlet uniform, the florid face and cruel expression, proclaimed the approaching officer only too well. But the mistress gave no sign of fear as she arose to listen to the words of the leader, who soon drew his horse to a halt before her.

Raising his cap and bowing to his horse's neck, he said, "Have I the pleasure of addressing the mistress of this plantation?"

"It is my husband's." "And is he here?"

"He is not."
"He is no rebel, is he?"

"No, sir. He is a soldier in the army of his country and fighting her invad-

"He must be a rebel and no friend of his country if he fights against his

"Only slaves have masters here," re-

plied the undaunted woman. Tarleton's face flushed, but he made no reply, and, turning to one of his companions, gave orders for a camp to be made in the orchard near by. Soon the 1,100 men in his command had pitched their tents, and the peaceful

plantation took on the garb of war. Returning to the piazza and again bowing low the British colonel said: "Necessity compels his majesty's troops to occupy your place for a time, and I will have to make my quarters in your house; that is, if it will not be too great an inconvenience to you."

"My family consists at present of only myself, my child and sister, besides" the servants, and we must obey your orders.''

In less than an hour the entire place was transformed. The white tents covered the lawn, horses were tied to the high rail fences, soldiers in bright uniforms were moving here and there. Before entering the house the British colonel called some of his officers and gave sharp orders for scouring the country within the neighborhood of 10 or 15 miles.

This sharp command was not lost upon Mrs. Slocumb, nor was she slow to act upon it herself, as we soon shall see. But for the present, trying to stifle her fears, she determined to make the best of the situation and avertall the danger possible by providing for the comfort of Tarleton and his men, and accordingly she had a dinner soon ready fit for a king, and surely far too good for such a cruel and bloodthirsty man as Tarleton soon was known to be.

When the colonel and his staff were summoned to the dining soom, they sat down to a table which fairly groaned beneath the good things heaped upon it. It was such a dinner as only the South Carolina matrons knew how to prepare, and the men soon became jovial under its influences. "We shall have few sober men by morning," said a captain, "if this is the way we are to be treated. I suppose when this little war is over all this country will be divided among the soldiers. Eb, colonel?"

"Undoubtedly the officers will occupy large portions of the country," replied Tarleton.

"Yes, I know just how much they will each occupy," said Mrs. Slocumb, unable to maintain silence longer.

"And how much will that be, madam?" inquired Tarleton, bowing low. "Six feet two."

The colonel's face again flushed with anger as he replied, "Excuse me, but I shall endeavor to have this very planta-

tion made over to me as a ducal seat." "I have a husband, whom you seem to forget, and I can assure you he is not the man to allow even the king himself. to have a quiet seat on his ground."

But the conversation suddenly was interrupted by the sounds of firing. Some straggling soont running

away, and one of the men, not quite willing to leave the table.

"No, sir. There are rifles there, and a good many of them, too, " said Tarleton, rising quickly and rushing to the piazza, an example which all, including Mrs. Slocumb, at once followed. She was trembling now, for she felt assured that she could explain the cause of the commotion.

"May I ask, madam," said Tarleton. turning to her as seon as he had given his orders for the action of the troops, "whether any of Washington's forces are in this neighborhood or not?"

"You must know that General Green

and the marquis are in South Carolina, and I have no doubt you would be pleased to see Lee once more. He shook your hand very warmly the last time he met you, I am told.'' An oath escaped the angry colonel's

lips, and he glanced for a moment at the scar which the wound Lee had made had left on his hand, but he turned abruptly and ordered the troops to form on the right, and he dashed down the

A shout and the sound of firearms drew the attention of Mrs. Slocumb to the long avenue that led to the house. A cry escaped her at the sight, for there was her husband, followed by two of her neighbors, pursuing on horseback a band of five Tories whom Tarleton had sent to scour the country.

On and on they came, and it was evident that the pursuers were too busy to have noticed the army of Tarleton. Broadswords and various kinds of weapons were flashing in the air, and it was plain that the enraged Slocumb saw nothing but the Tories he was pursuing. Could nothing be done? Would they run into the very heart of the camp? Mrs. Slocumb tried to scream and warn her husband, but not a sound could she make. One of the Tories had just fallen, when she saw her husband's horse suddenly stop and swerve to one side. What was the cause?

Sambo, the slave whom Mrs. Slooumb had dispatched, as soon as Tarleton had come, to warn her husband, had started promptly on his errand, but the bright coats of the British had so charmed him that he had lingered about place, and when the sound of the guns was heard Sambo had gone only as far as the hedgerow that lined the avenue. Discretion became the better part of valor then, and the negro in his fear had crawled beneath it for shelter, but when his frightened face beheld his; master approaching he had mustered courage enough to crawl forth from his hiding place and startle the horses as they passed.

"Hol on, massa! Hol on!" he shout-

Recognizing the voice, Slocumb and his followers for the first time stopped and glanced about them. Off to their left were 1,000 men within pistol shot. As they wheeled their horses they saw a body of horsemen leaping the hedge and already in their rear. Quickly wheeling again they started directly for the house, near which the guard had been stationed. On they swept, and, leaping the fence of lath about the garden patch amid a shower of bullets they started through the open lots. Another shower of bullets fell about them as their horses leaped the broad brook, or canal, as it was called, and then almost before the guard had cleared the fences they had gained the shelter of the woods beyond and were safe.

The chagrin of the British Tarleton was as great as the relief, of Mrs. Slocumb, and when on the following day the troops moved on the cordial adieu of the hostess led the colonel to say: "The British are not robbers, madam. We shall pay you for all we have taken.

'I am so rejoiced at what you have not taken that I shall not complain if I do not hear from you again," she replied.

And she neither heard nor complained. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

Where Prisons Are Untenanted.

The inhabitants of Iceland are commended as the most honest people out. Cases of theft are almost unknown to them, and a murder does not happen in a generation. There is only one policeman on the island, who spends six months of the year in the north and the rest of the time in Reykjavik, where the only jail is located. According to the islanders, this prison is a magnificent building, in that it is built of stone, and they think it is a direct invitation to wrongdoing, as an inmate of the prison lives in a nice room, enjoys the privilege of reposing on a real bed and eating bread at meals, luxuries which an ordinary Icelander scarcely ever has the opportunity of indulging in. In spite of all these temptations the Reykjavik prison is nearly always empty. - Prisons Service Gazette.

Small Farms in Scotland.

According to the government returns there are in Scotland 9,237 agricultural holdings of one acre and under, 20,150 of from 1 to 5 acres, 83,921 of from 5 to 50 acres, 25,568 of above 50 acres and 76 of more than 1,000 acres.

FASHIONS FOR GIRLS.

Summer Frocks For Children From Three to Ten Years of Age.

There is almost as wide a diversity in the styles for little girls as for their mammas. After due consideration of this bewildering assortment, however, the conclusion arrived at is that for children from the age, of 3 to 12 there is nothing more picturesque and at the same time convenient and comfortable than the sailor dress. Fortunately there need be no obtrusive sameness, as these dresses can be varied greatly in color and design

A model of the maritime type, and designed especially with a view to seaside wear, recently seen was carried out



SAILOR DRESS. DRESS WITH GUIMPE. in a particularly pretty combination of color. The skirt of white drill was made in the regulation kilts and trimmed with six rows of scarlet braid a quarter of an inch wide, placed, as the sketch indicates, in sets of two, with an interval of 11/2 inches of material between each set. Over this came a loose white garibaldi or jumper, also in the drill. This must be out loose enough to well overhang the waist, and to fit properly should be finished with an inch wide hem; into which an elastic is run to keep it compactly together at the

waist.

This jumper is finished with a sailor collar, also in white, with two rows of the narrow braid outlining it. This shows a neat little vest of fine scarlet serge, decorated with a gold anchor embroidered upon the center of it in thick purse silk. The knotted scarf coming from under the collar should be in scarauran, and as a inishing wide scarf of the silk might be drawn, round the waist and knotted at the left. side with two long ends hanging nearly to the skirt hem. The sleeves of the garibaldi are of the usual small bishop shape, put in with only a trifling amount of fullness at the top and fastened with a buttoned wristband.

The quantity of material required to make this model would be, in the biggest size, 6% to 7 yards of drill and 23% dozen yards of braid, which can be bought cheapest in the piece of 36 yards. Three yards of the surah would be needed to make the sash and handkerchief, and a quarter of a yard of scarlet serge would form the vest.

For cool mornings and evenings a jacket of some sort is required. To wear over the frock just described perhaps there is nothing more fitting than a fine ribbed serge coat, cut, of course, double breasted and finished with smart little gilt or pearl buttons. This will be found. easy to take on and off and will form a quite warm enough covering.

For small misses up to 10 years frocks with guimpes are also much patronized. In wash dresses the guimpes are often of white washing material. This makes a very serviceable dress, since it permits it of being constantly freshened. For dressy wear are dainty gowns of silk with silk or organdie guimpes. A useful little frock is made with a serge skirt and a detachable guimpe of white 🐃 washing silk. ALICE VARNUM.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

All towels should be thoroughly dried before they are put into the hamper. The dirtiest frying pan will become clean if soaked in ammonia and water.

Spirits of turpentine is the thing with which to cleanse and brighten patent leather. 🕟

Head stains on wall paper may be blotted out by an application of a mixture of the soft parts of molding clay and water applied at night and brushed off with a whisk broom in the morning.

Figs that have become dried may be freshened by laying them upon a plate and placing the place in a steamer until the fruit is softened and full. Foll the figs in confectioner's sugar and let them stand in a warm room awhile.

The Homing Instinct.

"It is so aggravating to go house hunting every spring," said the lady in the city.

"We generally have to hunt ours up two or three times a summer," said the consin from the cyclone belt.-Typographical Journal.

So Ingenious.

"Simplex answered an advertisement in which somebody offered to sell him the secret for preventing trousers from getting fringes around the bottom." "What did they tell him?"

"To wear knickerbockers."-Cleve-

land Plain Dealer.

LITTLE INIQUITIES.

DR TALMAGE ON SINS THAT NIB BLEAT THE HEART.

Cambling is a Vice That Begins With Little Sine and Grows to Fearful Enermities -Severe Arraignment of Gift Enterprises and Stock Gambling.

by which evil habit gains supremacy and shows how splendid men are cheated to ruin. Text, Isalah v, 18, "Woe unto them that sin as it were with a cart rope.

There are some iniquities that only, nibble at the heart. After a lifetime of their work, the man still stands upright, respected and honored. These vermin have not strength enough to gnaw through a man's character. But there are other transgressions than lift themselves up to gigantic proportions and seize hold of a man and bind him with thongs forever. There are some iniquities that have such great emphasis, of evil that he who commits them may be said to sin as with a cart rope. I suppose you know how they make a great rope. The stuff out of which it is fashioned is nothing but tow which you pull apart without any exertion of your fingers. This, is spun into threads, any of which you could easily snap, but a great many of these threads are interwound. Then you have a rope strong enough to hind an ox or hold a ship in a tempest.

I speak to you of the sin of gambling. A cart rope in strength, is that sin, and yet I wish more especially to draw your attention to the small threads of influence out of which that mighty iniquity is twisted. This crime is on the advance. so that it is well not only that fathers and brothers and sons be interested in such a discussion, but that wives and mothers and sisters and daughters look out lest their present home be sacrificed or their intended home be blasted. No man, no woman, can stand aloof from such a subject as this and say, "It has no practical bearing upon my life," for there may be in a short time in your history an experience in which you will find that the discussion involved three worlds -earth, heaven, hell. There are gambling establishments by the thousands. There are about 5,500 professional gainblers. Out of all the gambling establishments how many of them do you suppose profess to be honest? Ten-these ten ing on gaming practices; as when professing to be honest because they are merely the antechamber to those that are acknowledged fraudulent.

. A Gilded Den. There are first class establishments You step a little way out of Broadway, New York. You go up the marble stairs. You ring the belt. The liveried servant infroduces you. The walls are invender tinted. The mantels are of Vermont marble. The pictures are "Jephthali's Daughter, and Dore's "Dante's" and Virgil's Frozen Region of Hell, a most main pipes leading to this sewer of appropriate selection, this last for the iniquity is the excitement of business place here is the roulette table, the finest, life is it not a significant fact that the costliest, most exquisite piece of furniture in the United States. There is the banqueting room where free of charge to the guests, you may find the plate and viands and wines and cigars sumptuous beyond parallel. Then you come to the second class gambling establishment. To le you are introduced by a bard through some "roper in. Having entered, you must either gamble or fight. Sanded, cards, dice loaded with quickstlvar, poor drinks mixed with more poor drinks, will soon help you to get rid of all your money to a tune in short meter with staccato passages. You wanted to see. You saw. The low villains of that place watch you as you come in. Does not the panther squat in the grass know a calf when he sees it? Wrangle not for your rights in that place or your body will be thrown bloody into the street or dead

You go along a little farther and find the policy establishment. In that place you bet on numbers. Betting on two numbers is called a "saddle," betting on three numbers is called a "gig," betting on four numbers is called a "horse." And there are thousands of our young men leaping into that "saddle" and mounting that "gigt and behind that "horse" riding to perdition. There is always one kind of sign on the door. "Exchange," a most appropriate title for the door, for there, in that room, a man exchanges health, peace and heaven for loss of health, loss of home, loss of family, loss of immortal soul. Exchange sure enough and infinite enough. The Inclination to Gamble:

into the river.

Now you acknowledge that is a cart rope of evil, but you want to know what are the small threads out of which it is made. There is in many a disposition to hazard. They feel a delight in walking near a precipice because of the sense of danger. There are people who go upon Jungfrau, not for the largeness of the prospect, but for the feeling that they have of thinking. "What would happen if I should fall off?" There are persons who have their blood fillipped and accelerated by skating very near an air hole. There are men who find a positive delight in driving within two inches of the edge of a bridge. It is this disposition to thazard that finds development in gaming practices. Here are \$500. I may stake them. If I stake them, I may lose them. but I may win \$5,000. Whichever way it turns, I have the excitement. Shuffle the cards. Lost! Heart thumps Head dizzy. At it again just to gratify this

desire for hazard. Then there are others who go into this sin through sheer desire for gain. It is especially so with profession gamblers. They always keep cool. They never drink enough to unbalance their judgment. They do not see the dice so much as they see the dollar beyond the dice, and for that they watch as the spider in the web, looking as if dead until the fly passes. Thousands of young men in the hope of gain go into these practices.

They say: "Well, my salary is not enough to allow this luxury. I don't get enough from my store, roffice or shop. I ought to have finer apertments. I ought tion, some were taken in by the patrons

...

to have better wines. I ought to have more righly flavored cigars. I ought to be able to entertain my friends more expensively. I won't stand this any longer. I can with one brilliant stroke make a fortune. Now, here goes, principle or no principle, heaven or hell. Who cares?" When a young man makes up his mind to live beyond his income, satan has

bought him out and out, and it is only s question of time when the goods are to be delivered. The thing is done. You may plant in the way all the batteries of truth and righteouspess—that man is Washington, Aug. 1.—Dr. Talmage in bound to go on. When a man makes this sermon depicts the insidious mode: \$1,000 a year and spends \$1,200, when a young man makes \$1,500 and spends \$1,700, all the harpies of darkness cry out, "Ha, ha, we have him!" And they have. How to get the extra \$500 or the extra \$2,000 is the question. He says: "Here is my friend who started out the other day with but little money, and in one night, so great was his luck, he rolled up hundreds and thousands of dollars. He got it—why not 19. It is such dull work, this adding up long lines of figures, in the counting house; this pull; ing down of, a hundred yards of goods and selling a remnant; this always waiting upon somebody else, when I could put \$100 on the race and pick up \$1,000.

An Insidious Sin. This sin works very insidiously: Other sins sound the drum and flaunt the tlag and gather their recruits with wild huzze, but this marches its procession of pale vightime in dead of night, in silence, and when they drop into the grave there is not so much sound as the click of the dice. ...Oh, how many have gone down under it! Look at those men who were once highly prospered. Now their forehead is licked by a tongue of flame that will never go out. In their souls are plunged the beaks which will never be igted. Swing open the door of that man's heart and you see a coil of adders wriggling their indescribable horror until you turn away and hide your face and ask God to help you to forget it. The most of this evil is unadvertised. The community does not hear of it. Men defrauded in gaming establishments are not fools enough to tell of it. Once in awhile, however, there is an exposure, a when in Boston the police swooped upon a gaming establishment and found in it the representatives of all classes of citizens from the first merchants on State street to the low Ann street gambler; as when Bullock, the cashier of the Central Railroad of Georgia, was found to have stolen \$108,000 for the purpose of carryyoung man in one of the savings banks of Brooklyn many years ago was found to have stolen \$40,000 to carry on gaming practices; as when a man connected with a Wall street insurance company was found to have stolen \$180,000 to carry on his gaming practices, but that is exceptional.

Stock Gambling. Generally the money leaks sliently The pictures are "lephthalis from the merchant's till into the gam ster's wallet. I believe that one of the iniquity is the excitement of business majority of the day gambling houses in New York are in proximity to Wall street? Men go into the excitement of stock gambling, and from that they plunge into the gambling houses, as, when men are intoxicated, they go into a liquor saloon to get more drink. The agitation that is witnessed in the stock market when the chair announces the word."Northwestern" or "Fort Wayne" or "Rock Island" or "New York Central," and the rat. tat, tat, of the auctioneer's hammer, and the excitement of making "corners," and getting up "pools," and "carrying stock." and a "break" from 80 to 70, and the excitement of rushing around in curbstone brokerage, and the sudden cries of "Buyer three!" "Buyer ten!" "Take 'em!" "How many?" and the making or losing of \$10,000 by one operation, unfits a man to go home, and so he goes up the flight of stairs, amid business offices, to the darkly curtained, wooden shuttered room, gayly furnished inside and takes his place at the roulette or the faro table. But I cannot tell all the process by which men get into this evil. A man went to New York. He was a western merchant. He went into a gaming house on Park place. Before morning he had lost all his money save \$1, and he moved around about with that dollar in his hand, and after awhile, caught still more powerfully under the infernal infatuation, he came up and put down the dollar and cried out until they heard him through the saloon, "One thousand miles from home, and my last dollar on the gaming table!"

Visit to a Gambling Den. Many years ago for sermonic purposes and in company with the chief of police of New York I visited one of the most brilliant gambling houses in that city. In was night, and as we came up in front all seemed dark. The blinds were down, the door was guarded, but after a whispering of the officer with the guard at the door we were admitted into the hall, and thence into the parlors, around one table, finding eight or ten men in midlife, well dressed, all the work going on in silence save, the noise of the rattling "chips" on the gaming table in one parlor and the revolving ball of the roulette table in the other parlor. Some of these men, we were told, had served terms in prison; some were shipwrecked bankers and brokers and money dealers, and some were going their first rounds of vice, but all intent upon the table as large or small fortunes moved up and down before them. Oh, there was something awfully solemn in the silence, the intense gaze, the suppressed emotions of the players. No one looked up. They all had money in the rapids, and I have no doubt some saw as they sat there horses and carriages and houses and lands and home and family rushing down into the votex. A man's life would not have been worth a farthing in that presence, had he not been accompanied by the police, if he had been supposed to be on a Christian errand of observation. Some of these men went by private key, some went in by careful introduc-

law told me, "None gets in here except by police mandate or by some letter of a

patron." While we were there a young man came in, put his money down on the roulette table and lost; put more money down on the roulette table and lost; put more money down on the roulette table and lost. Then feeling in his pockets for more money, finding none, in severe silence he turned his back upon the scene and passed out. While we stood there men lost their property and lost their.

Oh, merciless place! Not once in all the history, of that gaming house has there been one word of sympathy uttered for the losers at the game. Sir Horace Walpole said that a man dropped dead in one of the clubhouses of London. His body was carried into the clubhouse and the members of the club began immedintely to bet as to whether he were dead or alive, and when it was proposed to test the matter by bleeding him it was only hindered by the suggestion that it would be unfair to some of the players. In these gaming houses of our cities men have their property wrung away from them, and then they go out, some of them to drown their grief in strong drink, some to ply the counterfeiter pen, and so restore their fortunes; some resort to the suicide's revolver, but all going down. And that work proceeds day by day and night by night. "That cart rope," says one young man, "has never been wound around my soul." But have not some threads of that cart rope heen twisted?

Gift Enterprises. I arraign before God the gift enterprises of our cities which have a tendency to make this nation of gamblers. What ever you get, young man, in such a place as that, without giving a proper equivalent, is a robbery of your own soul and a robbery of the community. Yet how we are appalled to see men who have failed in other enterprises go into gift concerts, where the chief attraction is not music, but prizes distributed among the audience, or to sell books where the chief attraction is not the book, but the package that goes with the book. Tobacco dealers advertise that on a certain day they will put money into their papers, so that the purchaser of this tobacco in Cincinnati or New York may unexpectedly come upon a magnificent gratuity. Boys hawking through the cars packages containing nobody knows what until you open them and find they con tain nothing. Christian men with pic tures on their wall gotten in a lottery and the brain of community taxed to find out some new way of getting things without paying for them. Oh, young men, these are the threads that make the cart rope, and when a young man consents to these practices he is being bound hand and foot by a habit which has already destroyed "a great multitude that no man can number." Sometimes member at the close of our civil war how many gift enterprises were on foot, the proceeds to go to the orphans and widows of the soldiers and sailors. What did the men who had charge of those gift enterprises care for the orphans and widows? Why, they would have allowed them to freeze to death upon their steps I have no faith in a charity which, for the sake of relieving present suffering, opens a gaping jaw that has swallowed down so much of the virtue and good principle of the community. Young man, have nothing to do with these things. They only sharpen your appetite for games of chance. Do one of two things be honest or die.

I have accomplished my object if I put you on the lookout. It is a great deal easier to fall than it is to get up again. The trouble is that when men begin to go astray from the path of duty they are apt to say: "There's no use of my trying to get back. I've sacrificed my respectability. I can't return." And they go on until they are utterly destroyed I tell you, my friends, that God this moment, by his Holy Spirit, can change your entire nature, so that you will be a different man in a minute.

The Puth of Safety.

Your great want-what is it? More salary? Higher social position? No. no. I will tell you the great want of every man, if he has not already obtained itit is the grace of God. Are there any who have fallen victims to the sin that I have been reprehending? You are in a prison. You rush against the wall of this prison and try to get out, and you fail, and you turn around and dash against the other wall until there is blood on the grates and blood on your soul. You will never get out in this way. There is only one way of getting out. There is a key that can unlock that prison house. It is the key of the house of David. It is the key that Christ wears at his girdle. It you will allow him to put that key to the lock, the bolt will shoot back and the door will swing open and you will be a free man in Christ Jesus. Oh, prodigal, what a business this is for you, feeding swine, when your father stands in the front door, straining his eyesight to catch the first glimpse of your return the harps of heaven are all strung and the feet free: There are converted gamblers in heaven. The light of eternity flashed upon the green baize of their billiard saloon. In the layer of God's forgiveness they washed off all their sins. They quit trying for earthly stakes. They tried for heaven and won it. There stretches a hand from heaven toward the head of the worst offender. It is a hand, not clinched as if to smite, but out spread as if to drop a benediction. Other seas have a shore and may be fathomed but the sea of God's love-eternity has no plummet to strike the bottom and immensity no iron bound shore to confine it. Its tides are lifted by the heart of in finite compassion. Its waves are the hosannas of the redeemed. The argosies that sail on it drop anchor at last amid the thundering salvo of eternal victory, but alas for that man who sits down to the final game of life and puts his immortal soul on the ace while the angels of God keep the tally board, and after

of the establishment. The officer of the is ended, hovering and impending worlds discover that he has lost it, the faro bank of eternal darkness clutching down into its wallet all the blood stained wagers.

Seeking Solace.

It was one of the sultriest days of the season when the unhappy looking man went into the physician's office. It was a heavy, sullen heat, in which every twig and leaf hung absolutely motionless.

"Doctor," he said, "I want you to repeat something that you told me last

"Some advice that you have forgot-

No, I haven't forgotten it. I simply want to hear it over again. You remember early this spring you warned me that I would have to take better care of my general health!

"And you especially pointed out to me that I musn't sit in a draft."

"I recall that." "I can't remember your exact language, but you were very eloquent in. impressing the risks a man ran when he sat by an open window without any coat on and permitting the zephys to

splash against his chest." "I"_I don't believe I used exactly those

words. !! 'No. That is one reason why I want you to say it all over again. I'm willing to pay the regular consultation fee to have you go through with that speech. The only way I can get comfort out of this weather is to be reminded with all the emphasis that rhetoric can command. of how dangerous it would be to sit in a draft if there was any draft to sit in."-Washington Star.

Blaming the Superiors.

The frequent dismal failures of French vessels of war are chiefly due to changes of naval administrations, each new one having its particular hobby to ride. The blame for overweight unseaworthy ships is therefore not to be laid to the constructors, but rather upon the superiors. with the filler of the second them I am

Grape Fruit.

Within five years grape fruit has become firmly established in favor in the larger cities, and the demand it constantly growing, yet there are many persons who scarcely know it when they see it, while to many others the price is prohibitive, says the Providence Journal. Grape fruit is the largest and most handsome citrus fruit grown, many specimens attaining the size of the Japan melon, so well known. It is nearer the color of a lemon than it is that of an orange, but its outer covering is as smooth as satin and its keeping quality is quite remarkable. The meat is solid and the flavor is deliciously tart, but beware of the snowy white inside covering for that is as aloes. For use in kid ney troubles and in fevers physicians these gift enterprises are carried on in highly prize grape fruit, and formerly he name of charity, and some of you re- many patients went to Florida in order to make use of it. Now the trip is unnecessary, for that purpose at least, as the grape fruit comes to the patient and

> others. The grape fruit is one of the greatest luxuries as well as a necessity, that we have," said a Weybosset Street fruit importer. "It is the first course at the breakfast table and people never like to let it pass after once acquiring the taste. The best early fruit comes from Nassau and Jamaica, but some very fine Floridas are just in. It is more plentiful this year than last because the West India growers were unprepared for the Ameriean demand for it last year. Until after the Florida freeze they had not hoped to compete with the Florida growers, but this season they were all ready and sent their choicest fruit here.

> The grape fruit really is an improved sort of shaddock, and the shaddock was named for Captain Shaddock, who introduced this big orange of the Orient into the West Indies. The name grape fruit is given to the improved sort because of the habit of growth on the tree. They hang in bunches of three or four and little circular marks on the skin show the point of contact and do not indicate decay, as many persons think they do.

> "Following the West Indies fruit comes that from Fiorida, and lastly California sends her quota of it, but the latter is not so good as the rule. The season thus extends from October to February or March. Perfect grape fruit retail at 75 cents to \$2 a dozen, according to size, or from 7 to 20 cents each."

The Angel Called Patience.

We see a lovely kind of adaptability with certain invalid women who are able to make their sick rooms as beautiful as palace towers of fairy bowerswhose couch is, as it were, a dainty throne-whose lives, shorn of all bodily energies, are yet full of mental activities and such sweet and tender handlwork as fits in with their disabled conditions. Where their unwise sisters spend their time in self-pity, in self-considerations, in worrying their attendants and in bullying their doctor in that he has not the power of a God in his hands and does not hold the issues of life and death, of health and disease like so many tweezers in his case of instruments, those wiser and more womanly, make the best of a bad thing and adapt themselves to their conditions. In return for which, sweet peace and heart's content come to them. like doves bearing the olive branch snatched from the waste of waters, and they are able to make good the remnant your head. left them by their devastating enemy. Many and many a one of this kind, high and low, in a mansion and in a cottage, have we seen in our way through life, and perhaps no kind of mental beauty strikes with so much force as this sweet and tender patience, this unselfish adaptability to the sorrowful conditions of disablement and ill health.

The railway companies of Great Britain carried 930,000 passengers in 1895, of whom 886 were killed. During the same year in the city of London alone kings and queens and knaves and spades 586 persons were killed by falling from are "shuffled" and "cut" and the game buildings or out of windows.

Bowed Down With Rheumatism and Scintica.

From the Post, Sackville, N.B.

HELPLESS FOR A YEAR.

Records like the following carry conviction with them, and in a practical sense it might be said that this is still the age of miracles. Mr. Edward Downey, of Maccan, N.B., says: I have been a resident of Cumberland Co. some years. I have been a great sufferer for upwards of ten years with sciatio rheumatism. I was tortured with severe pains which at times would become almost unbearable, and I think I suffered almost everything a man can suffer and live. I was so crippled that 1 could not work and part of the time was not able to even move about, I became so weak, and my system so run down that I despaired of every getting better. My case was an almost hopeless one, and as I had abandoned work I was almost helpless. for over a year. I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I was induced to at least give them a trial. In a short time I began to recover, and the agonizing pains left my back and limbs, so that I was enabled to walk out of doors. Before I had used more than half a dozen hores I was almost entirely well and could do a hard day's work. I had a good appetite and began to gain flesh and feel like a new man. I am free from aches and pains and have Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to thank for it all." The resorter could not help feeling that Mr. Downey's case was a striking one, as he now presents a stout, well-built figure, straight limbed and as smart in his movements as young man of twenty.

How to Shine Boots.

Do not blacken, but rub, with a piece of orange. Let the juice dry in and then polish with a soft brush, when they will shine like a mirror.

Lotter From the Rector of the Quebec. High School.

Dear Doctor Ievers-I should like to add another testimonial to the numbers you have, already received in favor of "Quickcure." I have been troubled a good deal lately with Boils, and tried Quickcure. I can only describe its effect as magical: in about half a minute after application, I felt as though I had never been troubled at all, and was completely well in two days. Wishing you every success with your valuable discovery, I remain, yours very truly,
Signed, T. AINSLIE YOUNG,

Rector, High School, Quebea

Couldn't Stand It. Catamount Pete—Say, pard, what d'yer take yer boy Hunky way from school fer?

Lariat Luke-Why, on account ex them boys givin' him er nickname. He hadn't been that two days fore the durned little varmints was callin' him Reginald.

A Life Saved. Mr. Sames Cameron, states: "I was confined to my bed with Inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by the physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on his advice, I procured the media cine, and less than a half bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It. was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

Dead to the World.

"You have ruined my life," he said, bitterly, just after she had broken the engagement. "My ambition is dead." I go to seek everlasting oblivion."

Then he became vice-president, of the United States, and was never heard of

Dr. Geo. H. Parke, Surgeon 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, writes: I have used with much success, "Pheno Banum" (or 'Quickcure'') in dressing wounds, which suppurated even under the dressing of Iodoform; the effect was remarkable, all discharge ceasing, and healthy granulation setting up at once, after first application of "Quickcure." I consider its antiseptic action, as valuable as its marvellous pain relieving properties.

Signed, GEO. H. PARKE, M.D. 10 Palace St., Quebec.

Irish Sway in Crete.

Curiously enough, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Canea, the scene of the Cretan excitement, is an Irish parish priest. Dr. Donnelly, parish priest of Bray, and assistant bishop of Dublin, bears the title, though he has no other connection with Crete

Dyspepsia or Indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts. loss of vitality in the stomach to secret the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of Headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while. never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont. writes: Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

A Difference. A State of the control of

Cholly (handling his friend's revolver gingerly)-I suppose, now, if this should go off while I'm holding it like this it would blow my bwains out.

His Friend-No, it wouldn't do that, but it would bore a hole clear through

A plaster made with "Quakoure" spread on canton flannel, linener edition will give more prompt relief from ordin than camphorated oil, or mustard. In SEVERE cases, doctors tell you to apply hot applications also, OVER the "Quickoure" plaster, covering the chest and neck well.

Working for Nothing.

Mrs. Mann (meeting her former servant)-Ah. Mary, I suppose you are getting better wages at your new place? Mary-No ma'am. I'm working for nothing now; I'm married. - Fliegende Blatter.

47 10 May 11

GOOD NEWS

The wages of the underground men in the Union Colliery Co employ will be raised lo per cent Feb. 1. The pay-roll here and at Wellington will be increased severed thousand dollars each month.

LOCAL.

Mr. Alex. Grant and wife are in Victoria; expected back next week,

Magistrate Abrame feft for Victoria Thursday to be go a two weeks.

Mr. Walter Therburk left jast week for the "other side" for work or business.

Everyhody from Compx should be up on Feb. 2d to attend the Grand Oratorio.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McKim returned last bout from a few months visit to Bourbern California.

Capt Freeman is again in town, he came up leaving the Glory of the Stas behind him 64 departure Bay.

Lawyer Eckstein is in Victoria to attend the McKelvey case-suit for slander brought by Staford Mo Kelvey a sinet Adam Mc Belvey.

Hitch up your teams, farmers, and bring your wives and daughters to the great musisel treet Feb. 2d.

Mr. John Caracza of Napalmo has taken Out his wholesa'e liquor licence and is expected up to-morrow to rent a store and commence business in the City.

Messers C. G Gerrison (formerly of this place) and H. C. Wood, Los Augeles, have a valuable pate at which The North American Mining O . of Les Angeles is using, which invention will supercede other methods of river a ining in Alaska.

The second series of whist parties given by the Union Club closed on Monday night lest. The prize winners were, for first prize Miss Laura Abrams; gentleman's prize, Mr. Gue. Hauck. The consolation prizes were given to Mr. and Mrs. M. Whitney; who were absent a portion of the tournament.

Mrs. T. Lever wishes publicly to thank the W. C. T. U. of Comox, who so kindly collected, and the many friends who so liberally contributed toward the payment of mortgage on her property; and is thankful to be able to say that the full amount of the mortgage and interest, viz: \$240.00 has been paid-

Mr. Frank Smith, C. E. who was a surveyor here for she company for several years has now been appointed supintendent manager of the Cold Creek Co,s mine in Rast Kootnay. It is on the line of the Crow's Nest railway. The out look is said to be bright and it is intended to erect coke ovens. The Company are building for Mr. Smith's use a fine residence

A New York Herald representative direct from Paris where peacock feathers were all the rage for trimming hats and togues is surprised at the almost impossibility of securing them in New York, where a Japanese dealer attributed his failure in business to the fact of having carried a stock o these anlocky plames.

The fair Parisienne attaches a small cemmon bean to her gorgeous feathers, and defee ill luok.

For the Best Patterns in Air-tight Stoves, go to the Un-ION STORE

All trade licences are now due and should be paid. Parties trading without licences will be liable to the penalties prescribed by statute and by-law.

L. P. Ecketein

City Clerk, pro tom

MR. ECKSTEIN BEPLIES

In accordance with our custom to give ev ery one fair play we give space for the fol lowing letter:

To the Editor: In your editorial, "Economy in City Affairs," you unintentionally no doubt, made statements which without explanation may lead to a minunderstanding No one can deny that fair criticism is always right, and I am not one to blame a newspaper for criticising; but sometimes ed-Itors like other human beings commit errors and in your editorial you have failen into error. In comparing the cost of a municipal election regard must be had to the differ. once between a first election and a subsequent one. In the first the Returning Officer has to compile the voters' list and his work in doing so is no little matter. He also has to pay for all printing, the ballot boxes, the olerical assistance, the fixing of the booth and many other things which a Returning Offlicer at a sub equent election is free from In the one case the Officer is responsible for everthing, while in the other his work in practically done by the City Clerk, and he becomes more of a figurehead. Then again the Betarning Officer at a second election is necessity the City Warts a selected affines to 1 whom a small allowance is made for the small extra service performed at an election. If you wish to make a comparison it would be only fair to take a first election and compare it with a first election. As to your remarks about the multiplicity of by-laws I am sure that one by-law cannot de made to do service all round, and as it were, he a consolidation of all. No other municipality has ever been able to put everything into one by law. - I am not the champion of the Cumberland Council, but fustice requires that the parall not be blamed where blamed is not merited. The present Council is new to the work, and I think have done vary well so far. There is such a thing as false economy? but I believe that the gentlemen forming the Council know perfectly well how to safeguard the ratespayers interests and will do so. I am sure, Sir, that you are disirlous of saying nothing but what you think right and that if you feel you have, made a mistake you will be only too glad to rectify

Yours truly, L. P. Eckstein. Jau. 32.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Acr to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway of standard or any other gauge from a point at or near the head of Lynn Canal northward along Dalton's trail, or as near thereto as practicable, to a point at or near Fort Selkirk, in the North West Territories, with power to connect with any railway in American Territory and to construct, operate and maintain branch lines and all uccessary roads ways, bridges and ferries, and to build, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith; and with power to build, equips

own and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and to operate the same on any navigable waters; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the propossed railway and works; and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the Company and to soquire lands bonuses, priviliges and other aid from any government, manicipal, corporation, orother persons, or bodies; and to levy and to collect toils from all parties using, and on all freight pasing over, any of such roads, failway ferties, wharvos and vossels. and with power to make traffic or other arrange ments with railway, ateamboats, or other companies; and for all other necessary or in cidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

Nov. 16th: 1897.

Robert Cassidy, 32 Langley St., Victoria, B. C. Solicitor for applicants.

M. J. HENRY Nurseryma(and FLORIST VANCOUVER, B. C.

Greenhouse. Nursery. Apiary and Post-onice Address, 604 Westminster. Road. Large stock of flowering bulbs for fall planting at eastern prices or less.

Finest stock of transplanted three and four years old fruit trees I ever offered, An extra choice accortment of small fruit plants and bushes, rotes, orna nentals, etc. at lowest cash prices,

NO AGENTS! Send for catalogue before placing your order; it will pay you.

A. W. RENNISUN.

General Merchant, Vendome Building. UNION. B. C.

is the place to go to. Goods sold at rock-battom prices, for each.

BLACK DIAMOND NURSERY.

Comor Road, Planaimo, B. C. Fuit trees of all descriptions. Oramental treesandshrubs. P. O. BOX 190 XXXXXXXXXXX HUTCHERSON & PERRY.

for sale

FOR SALE .- My house and we lete in the village of Courtenay. K. GRANT. Union.

FOR SALE, RANCH-One mile and a half from Union, contains 169 acres and will be disposed of at a low figure. Enquire of JAMES ARRAMS.

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

Polluluialo 🔾 lightanto 1:10

Time Table No. 28. To take effect at 8 s.m. on Monlay Mar 29th 1697. Trains ras on Pacitic GOING NORTH—REAS DOWN.

Dally | Sundy Lv. Victoria for Nanatmo and A. M. P. M. Wellington 8.00 4.00
Ar. Nanatrao 11.48 7.23
Ar. Wellington 12.15 7.45 GOING SOUTH-READ UP.

12.30 | 8.00 8.40 | 4.3 8.15 | 4.15 Ar. Victoria. Ly. Namaims for Victoria. Ly. Wellington for Victoria For rates and information apply at Company's effects. JOSEPH HUNTER. A. DUNAMUIR.

Prosident. Geo? Supt H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt.

MUSIC FOR DANCES.

GRORGE BISH is now prepared to furnish Music for Dances, and Surprise Parties. Terms moderate.

Gordon Murdock. Third St. Union, B.C. Blacksmithing

> in all its branches, and Wagons neatly Repaired____

+MONEY to loan upon improved. real estate. - L. P. ECKSTEIN.

It's no feat to fit feet. It's no feat to fit the purse. It is a feat to fit both the feet and purse But we can do it. Not as an act of charity, but to make room for

2000 Pairs of Slices

WE have coming for our

SPRING STOCK

Come and see our \$1.00 table of Shoes and you will agree that we are right in what we say.

FOR TWO WEEKS