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SUNDAY RECREATION.

It is refreshing to find the mem-
bers of such a body as the Anglican
Synod of this diocese taking so
broad and liberal a view of the
manner in which Sunday may be
spent by the tired worker, as evi-
denced in the debate which took
place upon this subject yesterday
afternoon, and which is fully re-
ported in another column. The
tolerant view taken by those who
spoke to the resolution need be an
offence to none, nor is there any
reason to apprehend a relaxation of
the public conscience on this ac-
count. — Herald.

At Synod meeting in Nanaimo,
Ven. Archdeacon Scriven said the
clergy should not allow the laity to
express all the opinions in this
matter. His definition of proper
Sunday observance was that, first,
was to attend the service provided.
All should attend two services on
Sunday if able to do so. But the
time not occupied by the service
might be disposed of in any man-
ner that would recreate mind and
body, whichever has most need of
the same. Recreation means rest,
and whichever portion of one's
being needed it most should have
it. If anyone came to him and
asked if it were wrong to go out
fishing or shooting on Sunday, he
would answer 'No, it is not wrong,'
and those recreations in their hands
were not wrong. In England it is
the practice in some parishes for
the clergyman to go to the cricket
fields on Sunday afternoon at the
head of the cricket team, and this
helps to keep those sports harmless
and innocent.

This is as it should be. A man,
or a woman either, for that matter,
need not necessarily be sinful or
wicked because they go out shoot-
ing, fishing, playing games, or
playing music of a secular nature
on the Sunday. Indeed, when one
is in the woods, or on the water, one
may feel nearer the heart of God
than elsewhere. Ven. Archdeacon
Scriven has struck the proper note
for the every day toiler.

BASEBALL.

The following explains the fail-
ure of the Nanaimo teams' attend-
ing the 1st celebration:

Nanaimo, B. C., June 27, 1901.

Mr. J. K. Ashman,

Dear Sir,—In answer to yours of
the 23rd, I must state that the boat
Thistle being in the drydock, will
make it almost impossible for us to
get up there on the 1st, for as far
as getting one of the other boats is
concerned, it is out of the question.
The company will want from \$150
to \$200 to run up there that day on
account of running excursions to
Vancouver and other places. So
unless the Thistle runs we won't be
able to get up there before August
at least, on account of games book-
ed ahead. So hoping for a game
in August and wishing you every
success.

I remain yours respectfully,

JOSEPH HARDY,

Sec. N. B. B. C.

SHIPPED A FULL ORLO.

Mr R. Whyte and Mrs Whyte,
last Sunday, took a drive to Co-
mox, using one of Kilpatrick's rub-
ber tired rigs. While at the bay
they left the turnout at one of the
hotel stables, and it was while thus
left that a company of liberty men
from one of His Majesty's ships
happened along, and wanting a
drive, they promptly commandeered
the whole business. Eight of
them then undertook to drive to
Cumberland. Three took the legiti-
mate seat, two more sat on the back
of the buggy, one each, occupied a
shaft, and the last, a la postillon,
rode the horse. Thus the party
merrily rode to Union town, sing-
ing "Her Majesty" and other patri-
otic songs, but alas and alack for
poor Jack! Mr Whyte had meanwhile
discovered his loss, and had sent
a messenger to Cumberland, and a
short time after, a very undignified
procession could have been seen
walking back the weary road to
Comox, where the happy band of
pilgrims were given free quarters
in His Majesty's little square board-
ing house.

An Author as Well as an Artist.

George Gibbs, whose charming
picture on the cover of the Ladies'
Home Journal for July has so suc-
cessfully caught the spirit of sum-
mer days at West Point, is one of
the growing band of American ar-
tists who are also authors. Hith-
erto his special field has been the na-
val side of ocean life. He is a
young man—a comparative new-
comer in the ranks where F. Hop-
kinson Smith, Howard Pyle and
Frederic Remington are veterans.
But his early promise as an illus-
trator, as well as a writer, is al-
ready bearing fruit.

CHICKENS.

Ye editor was getting home to
his nest one morning last week.
Early? You bet it was! Never
mind the hour. As he was passing
up the avenue he saw what to his
astonished and unbelieving eyes,
appeared to be a bevy of an-
gels skipping about in the yards
of certain houses on the avenue.
Petrified and all agape, he drew
a little nearer, and actually saw
what he took to be wings, flapping
about in the early morning light.
Yet a little nearer, and the appa-
rations turned out to be women.
Three women, and mighty good
looking ones too, and the dears
were dressed in flowing white gar-
ments and were shooting chickens
out of the garden. Ye editor todd-
led home, a sadder and a wiser man.

Mrs W.—I didn't know that Mr
B. had a title.

Mr W.—Neither did I. [What is
it?

Mrs W.—Well, his servant says
that everything comes addressed
"James B., C.O.D."—Ex.

Don't kill your dog trying to
make him run with your bicycle.
Dogs were intended for no such
purpose.—Our Dumb Animals.

The New York Law Against Shooting Doves from Traps.

We learn that this law, which
has been so bravely fought for at
Albany and elsewhere by our
brother director of our "American
Humane Education Society," Mr
Ralph Waldo Trine, passed the
New York Senate by a vote of two-
thirds, and failed to pass the As-
sembly by the lack of only four
votes.

At the next session of the New
York Legislature it will probably
be passed by a large majority, and
the shooting of live pigeons from
traps for sport will be prohibited in
the State of New York.—Our Dumb
Animals.

GOSPEL TABERNAACLE.

The Gospel Tent on Main street,
near the English church, is attract-
ing much attention. Quite inter-
esting discourses are being deliver-
ed from evening to evening which
is causing people to become very
much interested in the Scriptures.
The speaker seems to be a man who
is quite familiar with history, pro-
fane and sacred. He makes his
subjects very instructive. Meet-
ings are being held every evening
(except Saturday) at 7:30 p.m., to
which all are welcome.

The Methodist and Presbyterian
Sabbath Schools beg to express
their appreciation and gratitude to
the Union Colliery Co. for their
kindness and generosity in trans-
ferring them from Cumberland to
Union wharf and back, free of
charge. They also desire to ack-
nowledge their indebtedness to the
ladies and gentlemen at Union
wharf for their trouble in getting
the grounds and tables into shape
and readiness for the picnics.

FLEET AT COMOX.

H.M.S. Warspite, flagship, arriv-
ed in Comox harbor Saturday, with
H.M.S. Amphion and Condor, and
a torpedo boat. Their stay was
short, they leaving on Monday.

Mr J. Carthew has rented the
McConnell house, at Nob Hill, Co-
mox, for a few months. The fami-
ly will remove there shortly.

Hay is rotting on the ground
near Comox Bay, through the ex-
cessive wet weather. Some say
that the rain came because the hay
was cut, as it has done for twenty
years.

Fishermen are turning their at-
tention to Oyster river now. Mr J.
Roe brought a splendid basket of
fine fish down from there last
week.

The business man who does not
advertise, hides his light under a
bushel. Customers think that
goods not worth advertising, are
not worth buying.—"Exchange."

To reduce one's weight, cut off
one meal a day, breakfast prefer-
ably. Take a cup of clear coffee,
sipping it slowly. Live largely on
lean meat. Take plenty of exer-
cise. Avoid sugars and starchy
foods.—July Ladies' Home Jour-
nal.

A Goddess of Africa

A Story of the Golden Fleece.

BY ST. GEORGE RATHBORNE

Author of "MISS GARRICE," "DR. JACK'S WIFE,"
"DR. JACK," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER I.

FUGITIVES OF THE ZAMBEZI.

It was in June, 1883, South Africa was in a state of eruption and grave questions presented themselves for solution. Jameson had made his historic ride over the border in response to the appeal of the Uitlanders in Johannesburg, to meet his Waterloo at the hands of bluff Oom Paul and his horde of Boers, while further north the hollow roll of tom-tom or war-drum filled the land of the fierce Matabele. Bulawayo had undergone a siege, and the beleaguered Zulus were only beaten back after a most desperate series of encounters in which the losses had been heavy on both sides.

It was indeed a period fraught with tremendous issues to the daring Anglo-Saxon settlers of South Africa. History was being made every day. As in America thirty, fifty, an hundred years ago, so it is in this new wonderland of to-day—step by step the border has been pushed forward, the country wrested from savage ignorance and superstition and made to bloom like the rose.

Perhaps half a century hence, in South African Chicago with a million of two inhabitants may rear its mercantile palaces, where, to-day, the horde of impis gather in their kraals to plot the destruction of their white enemies. It is fate.

Everywhere the torch of civilization has repelled the darkness of ignorance. Africa waited long and patiently, but the hour of her emancipation has arrived. The love of gold is the loadstone that has drawn tens of thousands to this end of the earth. Yesterday sent the Spaniards under Cortez to Mexico, and Pizarro into Peru, opening up new worlds to be conquered.

How long would California have remained undeveloped had it not been for the wonderful discovery of her golden deposits that created a mad stampede from all quarters of the globe in that direction?

It was in this month of June, never to be forgotten by those pioneers of South African civilization, that the series of remarkable events which it is our pleasure to string together in the form of a romance, took place.

The day was just at its close when two rather sorry-looking individuals staggered under the shelter of a giant tree in the heart of the wilderness far to the north of the Matopopo hills, and with their numerous bundles, dropped to the ground, evidently almost utterly exhausted.

There was that about the taller and more robust to indicate the American, while his companion's voice and manner of speech proclaimed him a son of fair France.

Professor Jules Verdant had, in his ardent desire to discover new wonders that would send his name ringing down the ages, undertaken many Quixotic expeditions, from spending two years on the mighty, fever-haunted Amazon to dangerous pilgrimages to Eze, to old Khartoum, and Ashantee, but when he undertook to pierce the heart of Africa in company with a bold young American, in the hope of meeting the tribes of dwarfs, spoken of by other travelers, and possibly solving Darwin's great theory, he realized that it was destined to be the most serious expedition of his life.

His companion, Rex Hastings, had been influenced by other motives than those connected with science, and what the nature of the mission might be that urged him to undertake such tremendous hazards will in due course of time be made manifest.

They had started in, on the East Coast, just south of the Zanzibar country ruled by the Sultan Hamud, some months before with a retinue of many porters, and a guard of fighting men capable of doing considerable damage when armed with modern appliances for conducting the art of war.

Hence, their present wretched condition would indicate that they must have been engaged in numerous serious battles. Ill fortune seemed to have haunted them; men in whom they trusted deserted from the expedition; others were slain, or fell into the hands of the hostile negro tribes through whose country they were compelled to pass.

Thus their numbers had dwindled, but with undaunted courage they refused to turn back. Finally overwhelming disasters had come upon them, just when Hastings believed the tremendous work he had set himself was about to be carried out, and after a series of hot engagements with the savage enemy, the two forlorn fugitives, believing they had distanced their pursuers, threw themselves upon the ground under the great tree that stretched its giant arms out to shield them from the light of the declining sun. Hastings looked haggard, but there was a gleam in his clear eyes that spoke of

an unquenchable spirit—of a heart that could not be conquered by adversities.

He even smiles to see how carefully the odd genius at his side deposited his packages upon the ground, carressing them as tenderly as though they were dear to his heart, which was the exact truth, since the bundles contained the sole results of his weary months of scientific research during this venturesome pilgrimage through the heart of the Dark Continent.

As the savant would never desert these trophies while he had strength to "tote" them, it finally devolved upon Hastings to carry both guns, the ammunition and what other articles they had let out of the immense stock with which the expedition had begun.

He now proceeded to open one of the packages and, lo! a splendidly spiced amount of food.

Come, we must take a little refreshment, professor. It has been a hard day, and I fear we've lost our last man. My mind would be more at ease if I knew how matters were going on to the south. Those rumors of an uprising of the Matabele disturb me. If they prove to be true I fear we shall never be able to reach Bulawayo.

The Frenchman of science, having ascertained that his thirteen precious packages were all there and in good condition, condescended to share in the humble repast, and his manner was just as charming and the volume of his chatter just as unrestricted as though he stood in his dearly beloved Bois de Boulogne or under the Arc de Triomphe.

The jolly little professor was certainly a boon companion for a lone journey, since he knew how to chase dull care away.

Hastings did not appear fully at ease, for his eyes almost constantly roved over the ground they had covered in arriving at this tree, and more than once he looked serious, while his hand involuntarily reached out in the direction of the repeating rifle that had served him faithfully all through these months of wandering.

The shadows had commenced to issue forth from their hiding-places, and the forest seemed peopled with grotesque goblins that would require but a small stretch of the imagination to transform into skulking blacks, eager to close upon the fugitives.

In reality it was a peaceful scene, and under different conditions Hastings might have experienced an unbounding admiration for the primeval charm that rested upon that African wood, peopled with feathered songsters, and in scents riding with the bloom of countless flowers, though this was the season corresponding to our black November.

"Au Diu," said the Gaul, as he bit into the piece of hard tack which had been given him to "maw upon." "Is it one supper fit for ze gods—at least it is a shame two gentlemen's do not fare better. Still I have ze hope we are comin' near ze great Monsieur Rex, and zat before long we shall only look back upon zis experience with a smile."

"Perhaps," muttered the other, still watching the skulking shadows suspiciously, "and I shall be glad for your sake, professor, when we reach a place of safety. As for myself, you know full well I have only had a taste."

"A taste—parbleu! hear ze man—a taste, when for ze month not one day it have pass without we place our heads in ze fiend's mouth—not one night zat we feel sure we will see ze morrow's sun." Legart! I like your nerve, sir. Pray tell me zeu when you ze full meal will take."

"Just as soon as I am able to get up another expedition. Now that I know my wonderful secret was not the vapor of a crazed brain but founded on actual truth, I am more resolved than ever before to win the game. In my pocket, as you know, I carry positive evidence that the treasure of the dead volcano is, no myth, no Sinbad the Sailor illusion, but an actual bona-fide fact. I have sworn to devote my life to securing it, and I am a man to stick closer than a mustard plaster."

"Ah! zat will I vouch for, and a companion royal. Nevaire will I forget how you stand over me in ze gloom of zat night and beat ze hum-un jackals wit ze butt of ze gun. But, Monsieur Rex, do not think I am quite blind because I have so devoted been to ze interests of science. When you turn ze face to the north once more, I am postif it will not only be to find zat wonderful treasure of ze extinct volcano, zat lies in ze heart of Africa, but because zere is one hope of again looking on a beautiful face zat charm us both."

Hastings appeared a little confused, as though the French savant's shot had indeed struck very close at home, but he laughed it off.

"What's the use of denying the

soft impeachment, professor? To my dying day I shall never forget the startling impression that fair idol made upon me as seen in the midst of a thousand black kneeling worshippers. She was as beautiful as a dream. I have seen her in my sleep since—I shall see her always. Yes, I would turn my face again toward that land of heathen darkness and fetish worshippers if no other influence moved me than a desire to once more feast my eyes on her face. But say no more upon the subject. We are not yet out of the woods, and I fear these unseen perils may be too much for us, for as we have reason to suspect the Matabele god Milimo has sent the blood drinkers out to war."

"Sacrel! if zat be ze case, our only hope is to turn aside, following ze big hills and ze small ones, kopjes zey call em, so zat we go around ze plateau between ze rivers Gwelo and Khaimi, zat mark ze home of Matabele."

"How long is this plateau, professor?" asked Rex, who relied considerably upon the superior knowledge of his companion with relation to the topography of the country.

"More zan one hundred miles across and half of zat north and south."

Hastings shrugged his shoulders at the reply.

"That means more days of hiding, and going hungry, more nights of travel. Well, we can do it, professor, if given half a chance, but it goes against the grain. What wouldn't I give for a regiment of our militia just now. What a swathe we would cut through the land where the beastly tom-tom sounds and incites the black warriors to battle."

"And I would be charmed quite could I but have ze regiment of France-tiers on ze ground. In ze humor of ze mind I can see zem charge upon ze heathen—what care zey whether ze assaigis fly as thick as hail stones, and ze bullets sing like mad hornets past zere ears. For ze lilies of France! Mon Dieu! what can stand before such heroes—ze black impis break and fly—zey throw away zere weapons, and shriek to zere god to save! Nothing can resist ze charge of ze terrible tigers. So new glories are won, and again England goes hand in hand with France in peopling ze desert places of ze earth. Such thoughts inspire ze lonely traveler, who blazes ze trail of civilization through ze wilderness, and whose torch—"

Just there the professor came to a sudden pause in his really eloquent effort, not that his breath had given out or his subject ceased to arouse enthusiasm. It was because Rex suddenly clutched him by the arm and dragged him to the ground with a single muscular effort. And as the savant assumed this involuntary horizontal position there was heard a strange hissing whirr, followed by a dull thud, and turning his head the professor saw quivering in the tree trunk, with its lance head buried three inches deep, a deadly assagai of the warlike Makalaks.

[CONTINUED.]

Smoke and Fire.

"Yes, it certainly is a warm family. The son smokes, and the daughter scorchers."

"How about the father and mother?"

"Well, the old man fumes, and the old woman blazes out at all hours."—Chicago News.

THE WHIRL OF FASHION.

All indications point to a still greater vogue this summer for dainty cotton materials of every tint and weave.

Many of the best dressmakers consider that peau de sole folds, bands, etc., are far better than either taffeta or satin.

French chevrons and the softest of camels' hair fabrics are among the most favored of textiles for handsome tailor costumes for the spring.

Accordion or side plaited frills, flounces and skirts entire again appear, upon very many of the prettiest dress, and demi-dress models of silk, point d'esprit net, grenadine, India mull, etc., from celebrated designing houses of Paris.

Many of the boleros on costumes and toilets for Easter wear are more like fancifully trimmed yokes than jackets. In many cases they are cut down low on the shoulders, with single or double revers encircling the top of the low cut jacket.

Many of the new tailor skirts of cloth, drap royal, camel's hair, zibeline, silk warp eolienne, etc., are trimmed with strappings, milliners' folds or narrow rouleaux of taffeta silk. These decorations are not new, but they are put on in many novel and graceful ways, the bands frequently extending in clusters of three or five up two-thirds of the length of the skirt.

Frosted velvet leaves in shades of green, brown and silvery "dusty miller" color are intermixed with pink and white button roses, azaleas, lilac and jonquill blossoms, etc., on new French plateau hats of milan braid, folded malines net or openwork zephyr straw in lace effects, with soft draperies of tulle or of chiffon on the underside of the brim.

OLD WORLD POWERS.

Italy seems to consider herself the balance of power in Europe.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Russia once more shows the advantage of saying nothing and taking decisive action.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

As matters now stand the combined powers, with possibly two or three exceptions, are wishing that China had never been born.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

PUNISHED AND PARDONED.

Last night my little son was sent Unkissed to bed with angry eyes, And lips that pouted withal woe; This was his mother's punishment: A gentler woman does not live, But yet she tarried to forgive.

The childish fault, the passionate deed, They must be checked; so in the gloom He stumbled to his little room. He was too proud to weep or plead, I saw his mother's eyes grow dim, In tender yearning following him.

But in the silence when he slept Undried the tears lay on his cheek, The little face seemed very meek. How pitiously, perchance he wept! Before he took to slumberland The grief he could not understand!

Then tenderly his mother smoothed The fair, tossed hair back from his brow, And kissed the lips so passive now. But woke him not, since he was soothed, And there beside his little bed Kneel praying for awhile instead.

Ah! so, dear God, when at the last We lie with closed and tear-stained eyes, And lips too dumb for prayers or sighs, Sorry and punished for the past, Surely Thou wilt forgive and bless, Being pitiful for our distress? —C. in The Queen.

EMPIRE JOKERS.

Bright Things the Paragraphers in Britain Find to Say in Their Respective Papers.

More Amalgamation.—Parish Councilors: "Well, I do voate that the two parishes be marmaladed.—Chairman: Our worthy brother councilor means, I understand, that the two parishes should be jammed together!—Punch.

"I think this is an awfully fast play!"—"Well, you see, it's well mounted."—Judy.

"He said I was utterly false!"—"Did he dare to say that to your teeth?"—Pick-Me-Up.

The Impossible.—"So your friend didn't catch his train after all?"—"No, he's a detective."—Illustrated Bits.

Great Matrimonial Trust.—He: I asked your father's consent to our engagement by telephone.—She: What was his answer?—He: Oh, he just said, "I don't know who you are, but it's all right."—Fun.

Youth: Miss Stanhope, you're positively the only person I've met to-day worth stopping to speak to.—Miss Stanhope (thoughtlessly): Indeed! You are more fortunate than I am!—Punch.

Ethel: Did you notice how ravenously your friend ate at dinner last night?—George: Well, my dear, he'd been fishing since lunch.—Ethel: Indeed! But, really, I don't see what that had to do with it.—George: Well, you see, he hadn't had a bite.—Judy.

Missus: Isn't that the postman, Mary? Who's gone to the door?—Mary: Please, ma'am, cook has.—Missus: Well, what's she such a long time for?—Mary: Please, ma'am, I think it must be a postcard.—Pick-Me-Up.

All's Well That Ends Well.—Timid Lady: Are people ever lost in this river?—Boatman: No, ma'am, we always find them in a day or two.—Fun.

Clever Girl.—"When he proposed he lost his head."—"What did you do?"—"Put mine on his shoulder."—Funny Cuts.

A Nice Easy Shave.—Father: Wot the dickens yer been doin' with my razor?—Son: Father, I cannot tell a lie. I've been opening oysters with it.—Father: Go and give it a rub on a brick-bat immediately, or I'll aiver

be able to git a decent shave to-day.—Larks.

Mrs. Henpeck: If you marry Dick, you need never expect me to come to see you.—Daughter: Just say that into the phonograph, won't you, please?—Mrs. Henpeck: What for?—Daughter: I want to give it to Dick as a wedding present.—Comic Cuts.

Natural Mistake.—Beggar: Could you spare a poor feller only ten shillings for a meal?—City Man (aghast): Ten shilling!—Beggar: S'cuse me, sir, I meant tenpence. I've just escaped from Klondyke, an' ain't got used to London ways yet.—World's Comic.

A Soft Answer.—Young Wife: You always seemed to have plenty of money before we were married.—Loving Husband: It was only seeming. I had very little.—Young Wife: And you told me you expected to be rich.—Loving Husband: I am rich, my dear. I've got you. (She subsided.)—Colored Comic.

He was Mistaken.—Shortsighted Old Gentleman: I think you have made a mistake. It is a parlourmaid I want, not a footman.—Applicant (in rational costume): I think you have made the mistake, sir. I have come about the parlourmaid's place, but as I only live about twenty miles from here I just ran over on my machine.—Half-penny Comic.

Charitable Old Lady: Poor woman! And are you a widow?—Beggar: Worse than a widow, ma'am. Me husband's living, an' I have to support him.—Sydney Journal.

He: Let me kneel in the dust at your feet, Maggie, and tell you how much I adore you.—She: I beg your pardon, but there is no dust on our carpets.—Sydney Journal.

Miss Oldgirl: It is not for lack of opportunity that I have remained single.—Miss Pert: No; I darresay you have given the men plenty of chances to propose.—Sydney Journal.

Manical Note.

Those girls who play pianos have one trick that we want to get them started; then they want to quit.

Hopeless.

Jack—Hello, old man! What makes you look so glum?

Jim—Edith—Miss Sheeroff—has refused me. She doesn't care at all for me.

Jack—Who told you?

Jim—She did, of course. Why, what do you mean?

Jack—Oh! she told me some time ago, but she never hoped to make you understand it.

In general diplomacy is deception with pleasing address and a countenance of candor.

Love is not half so blind as is hate.—Los Angeles Herald.

A High-Class Criminal.

Not long ago an exhibition of historical portraits was held in London for the aid of some charity. These portraits were, of course of fabulous value, and the collection was jealously guarded by detectives. Toward the end of the exhibition one of these detectives went to a member of the committee, begged his pardon, but desired to know if he might ask about one of the pictures. He was told, of course, that he might, and so, begging pardon again, he desired to know who was the female in a picture he pointed out.

"Why do you ask?" his listener inquired, interested and amused.

"Because, sir," said the detective, "that female is what we would call in Scotland Yard a high class criminal."

The portrait was of Mary, queen of Scots.

Dr. Chase Makes Friends of Hosts of Women

By Curing Their Peculiar Ills—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food a Surprising Restorative for Pale, Weak, Nervous Women.

As a result of much confinement within doors, and the consequent lack of fresh air and healthful exercise, most women not only lose much in figure and complexion, but also suffer more or less from serious bodily derangements as the result of thin, watery blood and exhausted nervous system.

More than nine-tenths of the cases of diseases peculiar to women are directly due to a weakened condition of the nerves, and can be cured thoroughly and permanently by taking mild outdoor exercise, breathing plenty of pure, fresh air and using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to form new blood and revitalize the depleted nervous system.

It takes time to build up the system anew, to fill the shriveled arteries with new, rich blood, restore the wasted nerve cells, and renew the activities of the bodily organs, but the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will accomplish these results and bring health and happiness to weak, nervous and suffering women.

Mrs. Chas. H. Jones, Pierceton, Que., writes: "For years I have been a great sufferer with my heart and

nerves. I would take shaking spells, and a dizzy, swimming feeling would come over me. Night after night I would never close my eyes, and my head would ache as though it would burst. At last I had to keep to my bed, and though my doctor attended me from fall until spring, his medicine did not help me. I have now taken five boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and it has done me more good than I ever believed a medicine could do. Words fail to express my gratitude for the wonderful cure brought about by this treatment."

Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N. B., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was so weak that I could not walk twice the length of the house. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have been completely restored. I can walk a mile without any inconvenience. Though 76 years old and quite fleshy, I do my own housework, and considerable sewing, knitting and reading besides. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proved of inestimable value to me."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SCOUT AFRICAN LIVE THINGS

The Country is Full of Animal, Bird and Insect Life.

NATURE SEEN AT ITS BEST

A Great Number of the Birds Are Bright-Plumaged—The Living Contents of the Rivers—Insects and Serpents of the Country—A Word About the Big Game.

On the march, in camp or even during a fight one cannot help noticing how full South Africa is of animal, bird and insect life, and, with the breeding season here now, nature is at her best, writes a correspondent of The London Standard.

Birds of South Africa.
The birds, especially, are very pretty with their gay leathers—the red cardinals, bluejays and blue starlings, golden orioles and little finches like Java sparrows with red beaks. All these frequent the few existing lanes and hedges—which, by the way, are only to be found in the towns or villages. The secretary birds are quite tame, as they have never been shot at; hawks and kites are plentiful and the vultures crowd around all our camping grounds, attracted by the dead and dying horses. The game birds are not many—partridges, with a few pheasants, snipe, quail and kooran, and perhaps one might call the plover out here game. There are two kinds, the cappages and the drumages. Along the rivers are four or five varieties of kingfisher—the big black and white-spotted one, the larger and lesser purple kind and the one we have in England. Then come weaver birds, with their hanging nests, and numbers of other pretty birds.

Denizens of the Waters.
In the rivers which we have tried to get a yellow fish about one pound weight, something between a chub and a roach, and an ugly-looking brute, like a devilfish, with long spikes or feelers from his head. Land crabs we have caught and eaten, and iguanas, whose skins make capital tobacco pouches. Of snakes we do not see many. We frightened a very pretty green one about two feet long, out of a bush by a pool in which we were going to bathe, and he swam like an eel across the water, and we have come across two big reptiles, about six to eight feet long, which we were told are harmless. Puff-adders are supposed to be plentiful. Scorpions are both plentiful and obnoxious, and after rain they may be looked for with some success in beds and valises.

Plague of Flies.
Centipedes are seen everywhere, also a large, hairy spider, light brown and red, which has a nasty, poisonous way of biting, as have mosquitoes and flies. The latter, now that the hot weather is here, are almost a plague and wake one up as soon as it gets light. The ants are most interesting, and all over the flat parts of the country their huge hills, some of them six and eight feet high, are studded as thick as they can be. Some build their hills around trees and others make them like a factory chimney, down which you can look. The white ants will eat your tunic or a helmet in a night.

The Big Game.
Of the big game, or rather the want of it, much has been written, and, compared with what the sport used to be, of course there is not much to be had. But in some parts it is quite possible to get six to ten head in a day with luck, and three or four different kinds of buck, and, if you like shooting them, you can bag jackals, hyenas and baboons. The latter we have only come across near Zuerst, and close to an outpost we had there were several, which always left a sentry over our sentry, and he would bark and snarl with all his might if he was approached. The monkeys always throw out flanking guards and advance scouts, as well as rear guards, when they move together.

The Stone of Scorne.

When the coronation of King Edward VII. takes place in Westminster Abbey one will be reminded of an interesting link connecting him with first of England's Edwards.

In 1296, when Scotland fell into the hands of her southern neighbor, Edward carried off to London the large stone called the "Stone of Scorne," upon which the Scottish Kings had been crowned from time beyond memory.

Tradition had it that this was the very stone upon which Jacob had slept at Bethel.

This block was taken to Westminster Abbey, where it was placed as a support to the seat of a stately throne chair, and where it has ever since played an important part in the coronation ceremonies of the English sovereigns, that take place in this splendid and historic Abbey, which stands close to the Houses of Parliament and almost as near and within sound of the Thames as it washes the embankment.

Silver Covered Bronze.

According to the Rome correspondent of The London Morning Post,

the fine Greek statue in bronze recently discovered near Pompeii, has been placed in the Naples Museum, where examination has shown it to be covered with a layer of fine silver. This peculiarity gives the statue unique value, as there is believed to be no other bronze statue in the world so covered, though several of the more valuable Greek masterpieces, like the bust of Berenice and the Dancers of Herculaneum, in the Naples Museum, have their lips or their garments ornamented with silver. The fact is considered a proof that the Pompeians themselves valued the statue highly.

The Federal Parliament.
The Federal Parliament at Ottawa consists of a Senate of 31 life members, and a House of Commons of 213 members elected every five years. The Governor-General chooses his own council, but the real government is by Parliament. It used to be a favorite argument that the four great sections of Canada were less naturally related to each other than to the United States, but by 1870 the big fight against geography had been carried to a successful conclusion, and having secured her constitution and her boundaries, Canada turned her attention to commerce. On the Atlantic and Pacific coasts huge coal and iron fields were exploited; another source of revenue was found in the big fisheries, and ere long the grain and timber-producing resources of the Northwest startled all Europe. But all this tremendous production would have availed little without the means of distribution.

Modern World's Wonder.
In the latter, as in the former, "Our Lady of the Snows" established a record by the construction of that modern world's wonder, the Canadian Pacific railway. This gigantic undertaking, completed in 1885, less than half the time specified in the contract, was built by the colonists themselves, without any outside assistance, and they thus rightly claim the credit for linking together the two shores of the continent, and opening up the new road to Asia, which has revolutionized traveling in our time.

Our Great Waterways.
In water ways of communication no land is more favored by nature than the land of the maple, with its chain of great lakes, and its mighty rivers, its Huron and Superior, its Mackenzie and St. Lawrence. In a population of about 5,000,000 less than 30 per cent. are of French descent. There is no longer any doubt of the loyalty of the French-Canadians. It is worth recalling that they were well represented in the first contingent that sailed for South Africa, and in the 60 per cent. of the war a detachment that, actively distinguished itself, was entirely composed of descendants of the first settlers in Quebec.

He Hallowed.
"All right, then, we'll toss for it," said Tommy. "Here goes! You holler. Heads or tails?"
"Very well," replied little Emerson of Boston, "I prognosticate the falling of the obverse uppermost."—Philadelphia Press.

SPECTACLES FOR ANIMALS.

Horses May Wear Them For Special Purposes, but Not to Aid Vision.

In response to an inquiry an optician said that he had never known himself or any animals wearing spectacles; but he had read of a horse in London that had been provided with a pair of spectacles, which, the account said, "the horse seemed to find delight in wearing." He had no reason to doubt that this was a true story, though certainly the statement that the horse seemed to find delight in wearing the spectacles did seem a little flimsy.

As a general proposition the fitting of any sort of spectacles to the eyes of any wearer would require the exercise of intelligence on the part of the wearer as an aid in the fitting. Intelligent assistance would be given by the human animal, man. But this could not be expected of horses and dogs.

Some defects of vision in their eyes might be determined without the aid of the subject examined, but intelligent co-operation in the fitting could not be had in their case even if it were desirable for them to wear spectacles or practicable for them to do so. At any rate, he had never himself known of an animal that did wear spectacles or of spectacles being made for animals.

A veterinary surgeon said that he had never heard of a horse wearing spectacles, though it would not be impossible to provide them if that were desirable.

Horses sometimes wear over the eyes blinders with colored glasses. These are intended to prevent the horse from discerning shadows. Such blinders are sometimes put on trotting horses in races.

There are trotters that shy or break at the shadow on the track of the wire over it marking the starting and finishing point, or at the shadow of a building or of some projecting point of one, just as they would at a pool of water or some actual object on the track. A skip or a break might mean enough distance lost to lose the race. These blinders are used so that the horse won't see the shadows.

There are also put on trotting horses sometimes for the same purpose leather blinders so made and adjusted that the horse can look out over them and upward, but not downward over them to the earth in front of him. Some thoroughbred horses shy at mud or sand thrown in their eyes by horses ahead of them, and for these there are sometimes provided what are in effect spectacles, blinders covering the eyes for their protection, but having glasses of ordinary glass.

Horses and dogs were sometimes provided with glass eyes to improve their appearance.

Why We Eat Oysters Raw.
Dr. William Roberts in his interesting lectures on the digestive ferments writes: "Our practice in regard to the oyster is quite exceptional and furnishes a striking example of the general correctness of the popular judgment on dietetic questions. The oyster is almost the only animal substance which we eat habitually and by preference in the raw or uncooked state, and it is interesting to know that there is a sound physiological reason at the bottom of this preference."

"The fawn colored mass which constitutes the dainty of the oyster is its liver, and this is little less than a heap of glycogen. Associated with the glycogen, but withheld from actual contact with it during life, is its appropriate digestive ferment, the hepatic diastase. The mere crushing of the dainty between the teeth brings these two bodies together, and the glycogen is at once digested without other help by its own diastase."

Lincoln as a Life Saver.

William A. Newell, who had the rare distinction of being governor of two states—New Jersey and Washington—told in Success of his romantic experiences as a congressman in 1849, when he originated the life saving service by offering a resolution in the house of representatives to appropriate money to save lives imperiled by the sea. Fellow members of congress at that session were John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Newell said:

"Various objections were made to my motion, the strongest of which was that the scheme was impracticable. I laid the matter before a great many senators and members, speaking to them in person. Ex-President John Quincy Adams occupied a seat just behind mine and after the reading of the resolution clerk leaned forward and said to me, 'I would like to see that resolution.' I sent for it and handed it to him. He read it over carefully and handing it to me said, with a smile, 'It is good. I hope it will prevail.' Abraham Lincoln also read it and said, 'Newell, that is a good measure. I will help you. I am something of a life saver myself, for I invented a scow that righted itself on the Mississippi sand bars.'"

Calling the Doctor.

A good story is told of Dr. X, who is the physician in charge of the female wards of one of our best known charitable institutions. One evening about 9 o'clock Mary, a new Irish servant girl, knocked at the door, saying:

"Doctor, the head nurse wants you to come down to supper."
The doctor, swelling in his pride of superiority above the nurses, sent the Irish girl away with a curt message. Half an hour later the head nurse came to his room looking very serious.

"Doctor," she said, "No. 8 is very bad indeed. I think you ought to see her at once."

"Why did you not let me know before?" was the reply.

"Why, doctor," said the nurse, "I sent you word by Mary half an hour ago."

"The fool!" said the doctor. "She told me to come down to supper!"

"Why," said the nurse, "I sent you word to come down to eight!"

A Sensitive Scot.

A sensitive Scot rebukes the London Daily Chronicle for saying that his countrymen pronounce man "mon." "The absurd form 'mon,' he writes, 'is the hall mark of Scots' vernacular as written by a southern pen, and its intrusion has often lent additional sadness to comic journalism, even, alas, to the pages of our chief humorous periodical. In the north of England 'mon' certainly occurs; in Scottish speech never. In Scott and Stevenson one may look for it in vain. The broad, soft vocalization of the word in Lothian dialect lies somewhere between 'maun' and 'maan,' but as it cannot be literally symbolized the word should be spelt in dialect passages simply as in English."

Accordingly.

"She's well educated, isn't she?"

"Well, she's one of those women who can pass as being that way. When she meets any one who can speak French and not German, she can speak German, and when she meets any one who can speak German and not French she can speak French."

Expert Advice.

Willie—I think I could die listening to Miss Triller sing.

Cy Nick—Oh, you may feel like dying, but you'll pull through. I've been through it often.

The Mohammedan year is lunar. The civil months of the Mohammedan are adopted to the lunar months by the cycle of 30 years, in which 10 have 354 days and 11 have 355.

MATCHES AND MONEY

UNROMANTIC COURTSHIPS ARE THE RULE IN GERMANY.

There the Women Are Obligated to Have Some Financial Resources When They Marry—The Cost of Acquiring a Military Husband.

In Bavaria every girl is expected to get married. Ask a Bavarian, and he will tell you that it is impossible for a portionless maiden to find a husband. If a girl has no money for a dowry, therefore, she sets herself at work to save one.

Marriage in Germany is nearly entirely a matter of business. The father of the girl announces the sum which is to go with her, while the papa of the prospective husband holds out for more. That is the first stage of the negotiations. Little by little each yields to the other. Finally, after months of delay, the contract is drawn up with minute specifications by a notary, and then the lovelocking may begin. The courtship is very circumscribed and is probably not altogether satisfactory for the German maiden, a romantic creature, and the opportunities she has for getting acquainted with her husband before marriage are very meager.

The parental supervision is so inbred in the nation that even the government takes a hand in it with its servants. A German army officer is a splendid creature to the eye, but his pay is very small, ranging from a matter of \$5 a week for a lieutenant to \$50 a week for a full fledged general. In order to prevent the possibility of seediness in appearance or style of living the government forbids an officer to marry unless he deposits a certain sum—it is \$20,000 for a lieutenant and becomes gradually less for each higher grade—with the authorities the income of which is doled out to him semiannually. This is in reality putting a price on the man, because the greater number of German officers are very poor and can get the money required only from their brides.

The money which a wife brings to her husband, unless there is an express notarial stipulation to the contrary, becomes absolutely the husband's property. A woman in the eye of the law has practically no rights except such as her husband may allow her. He treats her very often as merely a piece of live stock. If the woman rebels, which she does very rarely, he displays a very short temper and an aptness for wielding a poker or a walking stick in a use for which they were never meant.

In a German newspaper one may always find a column devoted to matrimonial announcements. There is no romance in these advertisements. The man tells how much money he has and how much he wants. The woman names her dowry to the very penny. Very often the man has no money at all and expresses his desire to marry into a business, but the woman knows that it is useless to advertise at all unless she has some money, if it amounts only to \$100 or so, which may be regarded as the lowest sum worthy of consideration as a mitgift.

On the other hand, it is the woman's privilege to name the calling which she prefers the man should follow. She usually chooses an official clerk or porter, a policeman or a car conductor, all of whom have tenure of office and an old age pension. She has more of an eye to stability than to ambition.

It is in the so called higher classes of society that one finds the baldest and most businesslike matrimonial transactions. There are few young men of this class who have either money or any prospect of making any otherwise than by a wealthy marriage. When they inherit fortunes, it is the fashion to dissipate them; and when they don't inherit it is against the prejudices of their education and training to seek employment or to engage in any kind of business.

Therefore most of them enter the army while waiting for a rich bride. Daughters of rich brewers and merchants are acceptable to these gentlemen, but their great and persistent dream is to capture an American heiress. They confess the matter frankly to any one and every one who will listen.

Traveling American heiresses are not so plentiful in Germany as in France and Italy; still, they are to be found. It would seem, however, that notwithstanding the fact that German titles are at least a little more valuable than those of the Latin countries they do not possess the same glamour in feminine eyes, because the German title captures the American bag of gold comparatively rarely. Perhaps it is because the Teutonic wooing is more arrogant and supercilious than insinuating.

Of all countries Germany is perhaps that in which romanticism flourishes most. It is instinct in its traditions, in its history and its literature. Yet in the affairs of daily life and pre-eminently in its matrimonial affairs militarism rises to the plane of worship.

A Blind Sale.

An exchange tells of a novel plan adopted by an English hostess to secure funds for a charity in which she

was interested. She gave a dance, introducing in the cotillon an auction figure. In this the favors were for sale. A table was spread with them, from which selections were made. After the choice the purchaser found the price affixed on the reverse side. This might be a penny or a pound, the limit of cost, and was set without any regard to the apparent value of the article to which it was attached. The most trifling article perhaps had the topmost mark, and vice versa, making choice as far as price was concerned pure chance.

SARAH AND THE "INDIANS."

Bernhardt Played Fedora For Them at 35 Cents a Head.

Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress, once played in Sullivan, Ind., at 35 cents a head.

It was many years ago, and Bernhardt was making a tour of the country. On the way from Louisville to Indianapolis the train was stopped at Sullivan by the news that a serious freight wreck had occurred a few miles up the road, completely blocking the tracks and making progress to Indianapolis impossible until the next day.

"Very well," said the manager in excellent French and with forced calmness, "Since we cannot leave town we will give a performance here."

"Impossible," said Mme. Bernhardt, also in French. "Quite impossible."

"Not a bit," said the manager, and he went about it. The divine Bernhardt, being under contract to play a certain number of nights, was induced to consent. There was no "opera house" in Sullivan, but the Masonic hall was rented, and some of the scenery was crowded into it. The local job office got out a lot of handbills in a hurry, and messengers were dispatched to the adjoining towns to spread the glad news that Bernhardt, the divine Sarah, was to play in Sullivan that night and that admission would be 35 cents.

"No use trying to charge metropolitan prices here," said the manager to the treasurer, and that gentleman sighed and said he supposed not.

In the early evening there began to come into town long lines of green farmer wagons, each holding a family party. When the house was full, the great Bernhardt cautiously took a peep at it from behind the dimly curtain.

"Mon Dieu!" she cried, raising her jeweled hands. "Look at the Indians!"

But she played Fedora for them, and she played until 11 o'clock.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

HE USED THE SALT TEST.

An Old Apache Chief's Knowledge of the Human System.

In the early days of Union Pacific railroading Victoria, Nana and Geronimo, the three chiefs of the Arizona Apaches, with 100 of their best bucks, came through to Green River, Wyo.

They had heard of the "heap wagon and no boss," and had come to stop the train. They made a lasso of rawhide, and 50 men on each side held on to the rope as the freight came down the Wasatch divide. The engineer saw when several miles away what the Indians were up to, so he whistled "off brakes" and, opening his throttle, let her loose. The cowcatcher struck the rope and buried the Indians in all directions, literally tearing them to pieces, headless, armless and legless. The three chiefs went south to their cactus plains, very crestfallen.

Before they selected these men, the old Chief Victoria had them all eat a piece of rock salt about as big as a pecan, run swiftly about 100 yards, sit down on a log or rock and cross their legs. Then he watched the vibration of the feet, which were crossed. The feet which vibrated the longest or had the longest strokes he declined to accept for a severe duty or a dangerous trip or for one that was at all hazardous, but he accepted the feet which vibrated short, distinct and regular strokes.

Now, what did the old chief know about pulsation of the arterial system or of heart action and indeed about salt in the system? I have lived near to Indian reservations and have had occasion often to survey over their lands for railroads and other objects, and I have wondered where old Victoria got his idea. Is not the child of the sagebrush, plus better posted than his paleface brother?

POLITICAL QUIPS.

As planting season draws near the wise congressman is proving his statesmanship by getting the right garden seeds to his rural constituents.—Pittsburg Times.

About 40 legislatures are in session, and just about the same number of constitutional conventions are proposed by the law tinkers instead of letting bad enough alone.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A visit home with friends, neighbors and constituents never does a legislator any harm. Home influences can counteract much of the corporate pressure brought to bear at the state capital.—Omaha Bee.

A New York editor advises that business men and not lawyers be sent to congress. But he fails to offer a substitute to those communities that get rid of their lawyers by sending them to congress.—Washington Post.

HOW MANY HENS?

Size of Flock That Can Be Profitably Kept in One Pen.

It is a matter of importance to determine how many laying hens may be profitably kept in a poultry house. It is especially important in those regions where the climate is such that carefully constructed buildings are required for the proper housing of fowls in winter. The opinion is quite generally held that when kept in yards or allowed to roam at will hens do best in flocks of about 40 or 50 and that when confined in winter quarters each laying hen requires about ten square feet of floor space. The size of the flock which may be profitably kept in a pen of definite size has been recently reported upon by the Maine station. The station poultry building contained 15 pens alike in size and arrangement of window space and gravel, bone and water dishes. The pens were 10 by 16 feet, and the entire floor space of 160 square feet was available, since the walk used by the attendants was elevated above the floor. The tests were made with four lots of 15 pullets each, four lots of 20, four lots of 25 and three lots of 30. The breeds selected were Brahma and Barred Plymouth Rocks, there being eight lots of the former and seven of the latter. With each breed the lots contained from 15 to 30 individuals. The experimental conditions would give the lots containing 15 pullets 10.6 square feet of floor space each, the lots containing 20 pullets 8 square feet each, those containing 25 pullets 6.4 square feet and those containing 30 pullets 5.3 square feet. Care was taken to have the individuals in the lots as uniform as possible in form, size and vigor. All the pullets were hatched early in May, with the exception of one lot of 15 which was hatched about two weeks earlier. The test began in November and continued six months. Careful records of the egg production, etc., were kept. The results with the different lots of the same size were found to be quite uniform.

A summary of the more important results shows that the lots containing 20 hens gave a greater total net profit per lot than did those containing any greater or less number of hens. Lots with 25 hens gave slightly greater net returns than did the 15 hen lots. The lots that had 30 hens each gave very much less net returns than did any of the others. The average net profit per hen, however, steadily decreased as the number of hens per pen increased being 80 cents per hen during six months with the lots of 15 and only 30 cents with the lots of 30.

The tests indicate in general that the best results will be obtained by allowing each hen from eight to ten feet of floor space.

Sheep Like Wild Pasture.

From my experience in sheep raising I have come to the conclusion that the more access flocks have to the woodlands the better they will thrive while the more they are confined to narrow pastures, where the wild growths have been exterminated, the more unprofitable they become. Years ago in this section, when a larger area of the lands was in forests than at the present time, our sheep raisers let their flocks run in the woods the year round and they did much better than they do of later years.

There is something peculiar to wild lands that is necessary to the growth and to a healthy condition of the sheep. They always seek the higher grounds for repose. Confine them in a field and, if you notice, you will invariably see them lying on the highest point at night.

We are led to believe that there is an instinct that prompts them to do this. If they be left to range at will, they find every nook and corner that is classed as "commons" and will have a clean, thrifty appearance, while if they be confined in anything like close quarters they become diseased, take on a bad appearance and a decrease of numbers is the ultimate result, says a Virginian in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Keeping Up Style.

Mr. Minks—That girl was decent enough to black the stoves before going, I see.

Mrs. Minks—No; I blacked them myself, and it's lucky I did.

"Lucky?"

"Yes, indeed. Mrs. De Fashion and Mrs. De Style called right in the midst of it, and so I just put a little more blacking on my face and went to the door and told them I wasn't in. They said they'd call again."—New York Weekly.

Malapropos.

Towne—That was a horrible break you made talking to Wedden yesterday.

Browne—What do you mean?

Towne—You asked him if he wasn't getting tired of the new woman.

Browne—Well?

Towne—Well, he has been divorced twice and has just married his third.—Philadelphia Press.

A More Vital Matter.

"Did you ever think what you would do if you had the Duke of Westminster's income?"

Village Pastor—No, but I have sometimes wondered what the duke would do if he had mine.—London Baptist.

A Stereobane Preparation.



Peasant (at the drug store)—There's the meanest man yet. He actually counts the drops of the different medicines that he puts in!

Open to Improvement.

Miss Anteck—Oh, yes, we're engaged. Some spiteful people have been mean enough to say he is too young for me.

Miss Pepprey—You don't say! What nonsense!

Miss Anteck—Isn't it, though?

Miss Pepprey—I should say. He'll age rapidly enough after he's married to you.—Philadelphia Press.

Psychological.

"Do you believe in the power of mind over matter?" asked the mystical man.

"No," answered the practical friend. "I believe in the power of matter over mind. I have known a dull, insensate tack hammer, by one swift rap on the thumb, make a man say things that he had not thought of for years."—Washington Star.

Wanted to Meet Him.

Suburbanite—I went out to look at that piece of property you advertised as being a stone's throw from the depot.

Real Estate Agent—Well?

Suburbanite—All I've got to say is that I'd like to meet the man who threw the stone.—Chicago News.

As Conveying a Warning.

Employer—I am sorry to note, William, that you are about to leave us.

Startled Salesman—What? I don't understand. I about to leave you?

Employer—Yes; you are acting as if you thought it would be impossible for us ever to fill your place.—Chicago Tribune.

Trepasiano.

"Say, boy," inquired the angler from the city, "do you think I'm likely to catch anything here?"

"I reckon you are," replied the rustic youth, who had been watching the operation. "I jest see Farmer Wanger coming over the hill."—Philadelphia Press.

That Bonnet.

They were standing in front of the shop window. "That bonnet would be very becoming to me," remarked the wife.

"Yes," replied the husband, "but it won't be coming to you today."—Philadelphia Record.

Another Convert.

Smith—I don't believe in hypnotism.

Jones—I was also a disbeliever until recently.

Smith—What converted you?

Jones—The necktie that a clerk in duce my wife to buy for me the other day.—Chicago News.

That Fellow Feeling.

"Did the gentleman give you nothing for rescuing the lady from drowning? Why didn't you ask him?"

"I didn't have the gall to after he told me she was his mother-in-law."—Harlem Life.

Why Factory Milk Is Often Poor.

One reason why factory milk is often delivered in poor condition is that farmers do not take good care of their cans. They sometimes wash them out with dirty water, then put on the covers without thoroughly rinsing and do not let in the air.

TO THE LEAF.

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

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; \$936 salary per year payable weekly; \$3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight bona-fide, definite salary no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD No. 334 Dearborn, St., Chicago.

ASSESSMENT ACT AND PROVINCIAL REVENUE TAX.

Comox District.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all taxes levied under the Assessment Act, are now due for the year 1901. All the above named taxes, collectible within the Comox District are payable at my office, at the Court House Cumberland, B. C. Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz:—

If paid on or before June 30th, 1901—
Three-fifths of one per cent. on real property.
Two and one-half per cent. on assessed value of wild land.
One-half of one per cent. on personal property.

Upon such excess of income—
CLASS A.—On one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one per cent. up to five thousand dollars, and two per cent. on the remainder.

CLASS B.—On ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent. up to ten thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent. on the remainder.

CLASS C.—On twenty thousand dollars, and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. up to twenty thousand dollars, and three per cent. on the remainder.

CLASS D.—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three per cent. up to forty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent. on the remainder.

If paid on or after 1st July, 1901—
Four-fifths of one per cent. on real property.
Three per cent. on the assessed value of wild land.

Three-quarters of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars, in accordance with the following classification; upon such excess the rates shall be, namely:—

CLASS A.—On one thousand dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent. up to five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent. on the remainder.

CLASS B.—On ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two per cent. up to ten thousand dollars, and three per cent. on the remainder.

CLASS C.—On twenty thousand dollars, and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, three per cent. up to twenty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent. on the remainder.

CLASS D.—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three and one-half per cent. up to forty thousand dollars, and four per cent. on the remainder.

Provincial Revenue Tax, \$3 per capita.
JOHN BAIRD,
Assessor and Collector.
Cumberland, B. C., 11th January, 1901.
My 22

WE WANT YOUR
Job Printing
SATISFACTORY WORK
AT SATISFACTORY PRICES

In the County Court of Cumberland,

HOLDEN IN CUMBERLAND.

In the matter of the Estates of—
Davis M. Davis, Mah Bug Wing, Lam Chong, Sue Lam, Gang Arb, Mah Li Yong, Tsen Tsung, Mah Wing Chong.

—AND—

In the matter of the "Official Administration Act."

Notice is hereby given that under given orders granted by His Honor, E. Harrison, dated the 15th day of May 1901, respectively, I have been appointed administrator of the effects of each of the above named.

All claims against any of the said estates duly verified, must be filed with me not later than the 17th day of June, 1901, and all persons indebted to any of said estates, are required to pay such indebtedness forthwith.

HENRY P. COLLIS,

Official Administrator.

Cumberland, May 15th, 1901.

Union Brewery.

Fresh Lager Beer THE BEST IN THE PROVINCE
STEAM Beer, Ale, and Porter.

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

HENRY REIFEL, Manager.

MAHRER & CO.

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Merchants
NANAIMO, B. C.

Direct Import

of Whyte and McKay, Glasgow Special Scotch Whisky,
Jas. Watson & Co., Dundee, Glenlivet,
R. McNish & Co., Glasgow, Dr. Special,
Al. Demerara and Jamaica Rum,
Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,
French Cognacs in the very best qualities,
Port, Sherry, Claret, Etc., Etc.

ALWAYS ON HAND—A Carload of

Hiram Walker & Son's Rye Whiskies

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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Sportsmen!

BEFORE BUYING

A Gun,
Rifle,
Ammunition

Or anything in the
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CALL AND SEE

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He Can Save You Money on all
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Fruit and Ornamental
Trees, Roses,
Shrubs, Vines, Seeds,
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Extra choice stock of Peach, Apricot, Plum, Cherry and Prune Trees. New importation of first-class Rhododendrons, Roses, Clematis, Bay Trees, etc. 80,000 to choose from. No agents or commission to pay. Orders dug in one day, you can get it the next boat. No fumigating nor inspection charges. I carry a complete line of bee supplies.

Greenhouse plants, seeds, agricultural implements, etc. Largest and most complete stock in the Province. Send for catalogue.

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WHITE LABOR ONLY.

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HUTCHERSON & PERRY.

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

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. BOX 190.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that Robt. Grant has made application for an hotel license for the Riverside Hotel, Courtenay, to sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of the statutes in that behalf. The Board of License Commissioners will meet to consider the above application on Wednesday, July 10th, at 10 a.m. at Court House Cumberland.

JOHN THOMSON,

1st Chief License Inspector.
Cumberland, B. C., June 26, 1901.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo, B. C.



VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.

Taking Effect Tuesday, Oct. 16th, 1900.

S. S. "City of Nanaimo."

Sails from Victoria Tuesday, 7 a.m. for Nanaimo and Way ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, Wednesday 7 a.m. for Union Wharf, Comox and Way ports.

Sails from Comox and Union Wharf, Thursday 8 a.m. for Nanaimo and Way ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, Friday 4 a.m. for Comox and Union Wharf direct.

Sails from Comox and Union Wharf, Friday 6 p.m. for Nanaimo direct.

Sails from Nanaimo, Saturday 6 a.m. for Victoria and Way ports.

FOR Freight tickets and Stateroom Apply on board.
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

Tenders for groceries and meat for Union and Comox District Hospital, will be received by the Board of Directors up to the 29th inst. Under head of groceries all canned goods must be tendered for by the case. Quality and brand mentioned. Brands of flour also to be indicated. Tenders to be sealed and directed to the Secretary. The board reserve the right to reject any or all tenders.

o29 L. W. HALL, Sec.

Stevens' Ideal Rifle.

No. 44.

Price Only \$10.00.

Made in all the standard calibers both Rim and Center Fire. Weight about 7 pounds. Standard barrel for rim fire cartridges 24 inches. For center-fire cartridges, 26 inches.

If these rifles are not carried in stock by your dealer, send price and we will send it to you express prepaid.

Send stamp for catalog describing complete line and containing valuable information to shooters.

THE J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.

P. O. Box 2670 CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS
Issued Every Wednesday
W. B. ANDERSON, EDITOR

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

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1901.



RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the Province, for two years from the date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the Land Act, as amended by section 6 of the Land Act Amendment Act, 1901, to enable the Industrial Power Company of B.C. Limited, to select therefrom timber limits for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the sixth day of June, 1901, viz:-

AREA 1—All the surveyed land on both sides of the river at the head of Wakeman Sound.

AREA 2—Commencing at the west boundary line of the Indian Reserve on Nimkish River, thence along both sides of the river to the lake, with a width on each side of the river of 49 chains.

AREA 3—Extending from the head of Queen's Reach, Jervis Inlet, ten miles up the river, with a width of one mile on each side of each branch thereof.

AREA 4—Extending from the head of Rubson Bite, Johnson Strait, three miles up the river, with a width on each side of half a mile.

AREA 5—Extending for five miles up Adam's River, Johnson Strait, from its mouth with a width on each side of one mile.

AREA 6—Extending from the junction of Puchay or White River with Salmon River for a distance of ten miles up said White River, with a width on each side thereof of one mile.

AREA 7—Commencing at a point where the 51st parallel intersects with the Coast Line of British Columbia; thence east on said parallel to a point north of Embley Lagoon; thence south to said Lagoon; thence south and west following the channel between Kinnaird Island and Pandora Head; thence south and west along centre of Wells Passage to the Queen's Charlotte Sound; thence northwest to point of beginning.

AREA 8—Malcolm Island.

AREA 9—Gifford Island.

AREA 10—Commencing at the head of Pitt Lake; thence up the river at the head of said lake for a distance of five miles, having a width of half a mile on each side of said river.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of
Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 6th June, 1901. je21,41

GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTION OF STUMPING POWDER.

Farmers desirous of being supplied with Blasting Powder at cost price for clearing land can obtain blank forms of requisition from the Secretaries of the Farmers Institutes:

Henry Hills, Secretary Farmers' Institute, Albert.

A. Halliday, Comox, Sandwick.

H. De M. Mellin, Cowichan, Somenos.

John Stewart, Nanaimo-Cedar, Starks Crossing, Nanaimo.

J. H. Smart, Metchosin, Metchosin.

C. K. King, Victoria, Cedar Hill.

E. Walter, Islands, Ganges Harbor.

E. A. Brown, Delta, Ladner.

H. Bose, Surrey, Surrey Centre.

A. H. P. Matthew, Langley, Langely.

Alex. Philip, Richmond, Vancouver.

A. M. Verchere, Mission, Mission City.

G. W. Chadsey, Chilliwack, Chilliwack.

Wm. Green, Kent, Agassiz.

J. M. Webster, Maple Ridge, Webster's Corners.

John Ball, Matsqui, Abbotsford.

A. H. Crichton, Oboyoos, Kelowna.

W. P. Horsley, Spallumcheen, Armstrong.

S. M. McGuire, Salmon Arm, Salmon Arm.

J. W. Smith, Kamloops, Kamloops.

H. Percy Hodges, Okanagan, Vernon.

Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C., May 8th, 1901.

J. R. ANDERSON,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Notice.

Riding on locomotives and rail way cars of the Union Colliery Company by any person or persons—except train crew—is strictly prohibited. Employees are subject to dismissal for allowing same.

By order
FRANCIS D. LITTLE
Manager.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to obtain a patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

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Evans Building, - WASHINGTON, D. C.

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KURTZ'S SPANISH BLOSSOM

Kurtz Cigar Co

Vancouver, B. C.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.
TIME TABLE EFFECTIVE
NOV. 19th, 1898.

VICTORIA TO WELLINGTON.

No. 2 Daily	No. 4 Saturday	
A.M.	P.M.	
De. 9:00	Victoria	De. 4:25
9:25	Goldstream	4:50
10:9	Kooulig's	5:31
10:43	Duncan's	6:15
		P.M.
12:14	Nanaimo	7:41
Ar. 12:3	Wellington	Ar. 7:45

WELLINGTON TO VICTORIA.

No. 1 Daily	No. 3 Saturday	
A.M.	A.M.	
De. 8:05	Wellington	De. 4:25
8:20	Nanaimo	4:50
9:02	Duncan's	6:08
10:37	Kooulig's	6:46
11:18	Goldstream	7:32
Ar. 11:45	Victoria	Ar. 8:00 P.M.

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

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PRESIDENT. Traffic Manager

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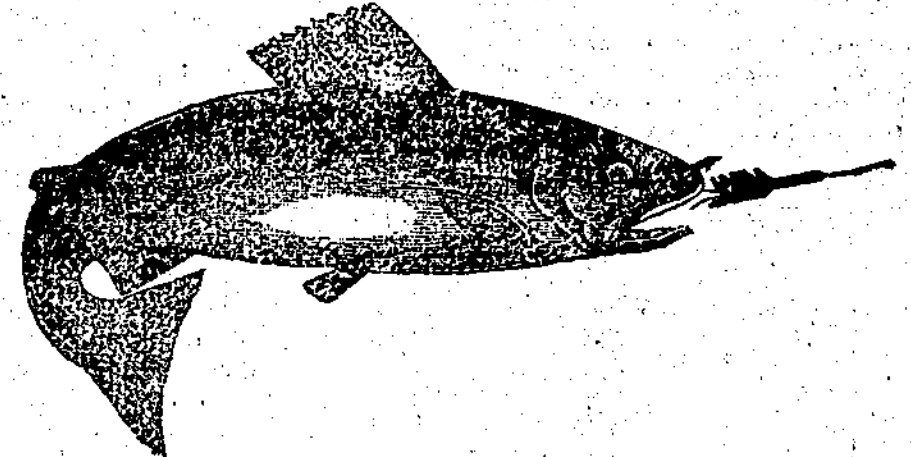
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A good strong, gentle work horse to sell or trade for a mare; will drive or work single or double.

je13,2t S. H. Ford, Sandwick.

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Fancy Inlaying in wood and metal.
French Polishing.
Apply

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SINGLE AND DOUBLE RIGS
FOR HIRE. ALL ORDERS
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

R. SHAW, Manager.
Third St., Cumberland, B.C.

Cumberland Hotel

COR. DUNSMUIR AVENUE
AND SECOND STREET.
CUMBERLAND, B. C.

Mrs. J. H. PIKET, Proprietress.

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Sample Rooms and Public Hall
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beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year, \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and MAN BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address
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Livery AND Teaming

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

D. KILPATRICK,
Cumberland

LONDON'S VAST MILLIONS.

Vindicates Anew Its Title as the World's Metropolis.

HOUSES FOR WORKING POOR

Breathing Lessons the Newest Fad—Sandow, Strong Man, Talks on Physical Culture—Girl Messenger "Boys" Employed by the Metropolitan Company Are Giving Much Satisfaction.

Statistics issued by the County Council show that during the past year London has proportionately grown in area and population. During the year 23 miles of new streets were sanctioned, and the statement is made that the ultimate population coming under the Council's jurisdiction will be 7,096,400. Now it is 4,700,000. In the fire department, which is probably the most behind-hand of the metropolitan works, \$1,000,000 was expended. To drain London necessitated an expenditure of over \$1,000,000. Now the drains are too small and the gigantic scheme to provide new sewers, for old, will involve a cost of close upon \$15,000,000.

London's parks and open spaces, with an average of 3,809, necessitating a staff of 769 persons, cost \$572,575 to maintain. Ten years ago the cost was only \$263,755, but then there were only 41 parks and open spaces.

Houses for the Poor.

With the growth of the city, the problem of finding homes for the poorer dwellers therein becomes monthly, and even daily, more serious, though, in the report of the County Council, a scheme is outlined which should meet the difficulty. This scheme is for the erection of huge blocks of model dwellings on the tenement plan, on available open ground five or six miles without the city bounds. Here a workman will be able to house himself and his family at a cost of \$2 a week. To meet the transportation question electric cars will be run and all tenants of the County Council will have free tickets on these cars. In this way it is hoped the most serious difficulty of the municipal authorities for many years will be finally overcome.

New Breathing Fad.

An enterprising woman in Kensington, the aristocratic suburb of London, with an eye to novelty, as well as business, had inaugurated a new fad, which is fast developing into a fashionable ladies' craze. It is a new form of physical culture. Last year it was fencing, which took all the spare time of ladies devoted to society. This year the "breathing cure" seems to be destined to monopolize their attention.

She says we breathe all wrong! Anyone who has gone through a course of ten lessons will tell you how utterly misguided the most simple action of our daily life is! Of course there are people who must scoff and jeer at every new thing, but when they see their stout friends becoming slim, their thin sisters filling out and becoming plump, delicate people made strong, curved spines and round backs growing straight, and the slouching girl transformed into a graceful and elegant damsel, they are apt to inquire how these changes can possibly have been brought about. It is all very simple after you have mastered the method, which can be learned in a few lessons at prices from \$15 a course upward, private lessons, of course, being more expensive. Here is a description given by a lady who has just emerged successfully from the cure:

The Method.

"Having dispensed with your stays," she said, "you attire yourself in black satin knickerbockers and a loose skirt, and either alone or in company with several other ladies of varying ages and degrees of physical degeneration, place your hands on your hips, throwing your shoulders well back, and draw a great, deep breath which expands your lungs and imparts strength to the muscles of your body."

"Of course, each case has to be treated differently, and the exercises you perform depend on the muscles or organs you wish to develop. There are no weight-liftings, no dumbbells, no gymnastic fittings! All that is necessary is a floor to lie on, and the necessary complement of arms and legs to move and kick. You feel supremely ridiculous and you look it, but the numbers who have been cured of outward physical disfigurement and internal weakness testify to the effect of the treatment."

Sandow Talks.

Sandow, the strong man, and head of the school of physical culture, which he founded some two years ago in London, and which is doing excellent work, has lately been giving his opinions concerning the woman of the present day, her health and her physique. "Experience," he says, "shows that within recent years the physique of woman has been distinctly on the down grade. The health, the beauty, which were so familiar to ancient nations, are with us unknown things. The artificial conditions of civilized life, the frivolities, the irrational hours, the thoughtless diet, the foolish modes of clothing sacrifice their bodily

health and beauty upon the altar of fashion, have all brought about at least a physical decline. There is, unhappily, but little doubt that Englishwomen are following more or less in the footsteps of their French sisters, the results of which will be the ultimate degradation and extinction of the English race. It is true that the various sports of the country are more open to women than they were some years ago, but after all how few women this affects. The round of modern life is only too apt to leave out natural exercise. Where our ancestors walked, we drive, where they climbed, we use elevators. In every way we are encouraged to neglect our bodies."

A Race of Homuncules.

Where our ancestors had their games and contests, the modern dame cultivates indoor amusements only. Indeed, one has a vision of a future race of homuncules, all head and no body, during their passionless mechanical lives by some artificial means. The changes I should like to see are: First, loose, easy clothing; second, freedom to engage in outdoor sports in girlhood; third, systematic exercise, carried on throughout life. Let the modern woman strive to get back to the type of the Saturnian Venus, that ideal of life, purity and beauty. The Venus de Milo is for us the absolute type of feminine beauty. If reduced to the height of 5 feet 4 inches her waist would measure 24 inches.

Girl "Boy" Messengers.

London is suffering from a scarcity of boys. Boys of all descriptions are wanted, from errand, hotel and page to the messenger boys, and the last worst of all. The District Messenger Company, one of the most useful and thriving concerns in the metropolis, for months past now has been unable to get as complete a staff of boys as it requires, and has been forced to try the experiment of employing men. Men were not so trustworthy as boys and so lastly the company has now been obliged to have girl messengers. A uniform in the shape of a plain blue dress is provided, with a neat hat, sailor fashion, with the girl's number in front, and with the necessary badge round the left sleeve.

It is a regular thing now for these girls to do messengers' duty, though, of course, only when this duty is a fit and proper one for a young girl to perform. At present they are employed only in the better districts, where the messengers are usually of a light and easy nature. Moreover, these girls so far have proved a distinct success, contrary to the anticipations of the company. They are more ready and obliging than the boys, and are far quicker on their errands, since they do not linger as the urchins employed by the company frequently do.

A NEW CENTURY TASK

The Great Railway Great Britain Is Planning From Ancient Egypt to Far-Off China.

One of the great tasks of the new century is the railroad Great Britain is planning to build from Egypt to the Yangtse, says The World's Work. It is proposed that the western point of departure shall be either Alexandria or Port Said, and that the route, following roughly the parallel of 30 degrees north latitude, shall cross the Isthmus of Sinal and Northern Arabia, skirts the shores of the Persian gulf and pass through Baluchistan to Kurrachee in India. The length of this section would be a trifle under 2,500 miles, and, except at the head of the Persian gulf, would present no physical obstacles that could not be easily surmounted. Use of the Indian systems, with a link to be supplied here and there, would bridge the distance between Kurrachee and Mandalay, whence the Indian Government is now building a railroad to Kunlong. Careful surveys have developed a practical route from Kunlong to the Yangtse at Su Chow, and from that point a line could be easily extended to Shanghai.

Many sided results will attend the building of this line. Besides revolutionizing the sea route and traffic with Australia, it will provide a rapid and safe means of transit between Europe, India and China, and will enable cheap and speedy exchange of products throughout the vast region lying between the Mediterranean and the Pacific. Finally, and this is the argument most frequently urged in its behalf, it will form England's natural response to the Transsiberian railway, and will conduce enormously to her power and prestige in the east. Construction of this line is part of the declared policy of Great Britain in China, and conservative advocates believe it will be built during the next decade.

Decline of a British Delicacy.

What has recently happened to sheep? asks a writer in the London Daily Mail. Have they become deformed, or are they ill-fed and badly treated? If not, why are we furnished nowadays with such extraordinary chops? Formerly a chop was a chop, and you obtained a good return for your money. All chops were mostly of the same pattern, and you were sure of a good allowance of wholesome meat. Now, when you order a chop, you never know in what form it will present itself. It generally appears as a wrong-headed companion of bone, gristle and fat, from which you are able to extract but the smallest portion of anything edible. Such experience is gen-

eral and not confined exclusively to restaurants. The same falling off has been noticed by a writer in the Graphic in the best clubs and the most well-ordered private houses, and he is led to the conclusion that "the evil is due to the general deterioration of sheep."

English Birth Rate Declining.

Mr. J. Holt Schooling, after investigations covering the whole of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, declares that there has been a steady decrease in the British birth rate, England having fallen to the lowest birth rate of any first rate power, France alone excepted. One result of this loss of "birth force," as Mr. Schooling calls it, is that in every day of the five years 1894-8, 500 to 600 fewer children were born than would have been born had the 1874-8 birth rate remained operative during 1894-8.

Enterprise.

A British paper intended to reach the colonies contains an advertisement of an enterprising tradesman who at the end of it announces, "Ministers supplied with goods at cost price if they agree to mention the fact to their congregation."

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Some Interesting Items From a Lively Western Town.

(Copyright, 1901, by C. B. Lewis.)

Word reached town the other day that John Glimarin, a former resident of the Gulch, had been lynched in Colorado. We knew the deceased fairly well, and we know of no reason why he shouldn't have been.

The Lone Jack Recorder says that we shoot the business men of Glenwood Gulch into the belief that they are not getting any business. Well, we have shot a few and all are advertisers, and so far as we know, each one is getting a good return for his investment. Some merchants can be argued with, and some must be shot, and an editor must be equal to the occasion.

The Sand Hill Blazer in an article three weeks ago spoke of "a funeral procession half a mile long." Last week it corrected itself by using the word "procession," and this week it changes to "possession." The latest report from Sand Hill was that a committee of citizens was making the coffin cut up a spelling book.

We were invited to deliver an address on "The Men of Our Times" at Elk Creek last Saturday evening, and



PURSUED FOR THREE MILES.

We began it in the presence of 500 intelligent and enthusiastic people. When 450 of the crowd began whooping and throwing cuts, we saw our mistake and left by way of the rear window. Although pursued for three miles, we got safely away.

In the last five years we have received at least 250 anonymous letters threatening us with death if we didn't do so and so, and yet we are still living and enjoying life to the utmost. If any one has anything against us, don't waste postage stamps, but call and shoot all around us. No cards are necessary, and no explanations need be entered into. Just call and begin to pop.

Next week, at our personal expense, we shall put a public clock in the post office, and the first blamed critter who pulls a gun on that timepiece wants to dodge at the same instant, for we shall be there to pop him. We are a conservative man and respect the idiom of the people, but in this case we are determined to enforce civilization.

We have no idea who threw the stone through the editorial window of The Kicker Tuesday night and missed our head by an inch, but if he will call around in the daytime we will break a leg to make things pleasant for him. We can be charming company when we feel like it.

M. QUAD.

Work and Nervousness.

A little woman who is in the upholstery business says there never was work of any other kind as good for nervousness. She is a delicate looking woman, slender and not overstrong, and the work is hard, but she is in love with it and says that in the fascination of work she forgets all personal ills, and that this is a world of sin and woe. She hammers away and strikes her nail on the head every time. It is strange that the part of the work which takes her to the sewing machine or gives her other kind of work sewing is the most unpleasant, and she is apt to get, as other women do, to "feeling as if she should fly." But

WHAT THE EXPLORERS FOUND

New Ontario's Resources in Millions and Billions.

THE CROWN LANDS REPORT

A Tract of Arable Land Found North of the Height of Land Comprising an Area of About 24,500 Square Miles or 15,680,000 Acres—A Great Pulpwood Forest.

The report of the Crown Lands Commissioner of Ontario for 1900 was issued the other day. Perhaps the most interesting portion of it refers to the recent exploration of Northern Ontario at a cost of \$24,507.

"The result," says the commissioner, "is that a tract of arable land has been found north of the height of land stretching from the Quebec boundary west across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, comprising an area of about 24,500 square miles or 15,680,000 acres. The soil is a clay or clay loam, nearly all suitable for farming purposes, and the region is watered by the Moose and its tributaries, the Abitibi, Mettagami and Missinable and the Albany, and its tributaries, the Kenogami and Ogoki. Along this latter stream alone about which almost nothing was known, a tract of good land was found extending on both sides of the river for a distance of over forty miles, and in the district of Rainy River, between the surveyed townships around Dryden and Lac Seul, another extensive area of good land was found about 600 square miles or 384,000 acres in extent."

"The climate of this region is reported to have no features which would prevent the ripening of grain or the growing of root crops. It lies for the most part south of the 50th parallel of latitude, which crosses the Province of Manitoba near Winnipeg, and its climate will not differ much from that of the latter province. Crops of grain, potatoes, and other vegetables and even small fruits were found growing as far north as James Bay."

Great Pulpwood Forest.

"A great pulpwood forest has been located north of the height of land extending across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, with a depth in some places of 150 miles. The timber embraces all the common pulp woods, such as spruce, poplar, jackpine, and balsam of gilead, as well as tamarac and cedar along the banks of the streams. It is generally of good quality, usually thick on the ground and ranges in size up to three feet in diameter. In the district of Nipissing south of the height of land an extensive pine forest was explored and estimated to contain about three billions of feet B. M."

"On the whole, the information brought in by these exploration parties has been extremely gratifying and the benefit to the province of conducting the exploration of so extensive a country has been abundantly demonstrated. It is now established that in this section of the province, hitherto but little known, we have illimitable quantities of pulpwoods and millions of acres of good agricultural land, which are capable of sustaining a large population of industrious people."

The report states that the timber cut of last winter was much heavier than in the previous winter. The lumber trade was in a prosperous condition; a number of new mills had been erected and lumbermen had now come to recognize the fact that for the future pine sawlogs would have to be manufactured in this country. A strict watch was kept along the north shore of Lake Huron but there were no attempts to evade the law by rafting logs over to the United States.

Influx of New Settlers.

During the year an increased number of settlers had gone into the newer parts of the province, especially in the Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts. Settlement was also steadily progressing in the Temiscaming, Nipissing and Algoma districts. A large number of people were reported in the section around the head of Lake Nipissing and it might be necessary in a short time to place several townships there upon the market, while along the line of the Algoma Central railway a large number had gone in. The Dryden settlement, too, had received a fair share of settlers during the past summer. The Crown Lands agents all reported the settlers as becoming better off.

Reference is made to the forest reserve of 2,200 square miles near Lake Temagaming as the first area of virgin territory which had been set apart. In the township of Sibley, Thunder Bay district, an area of 45,000 acres of cutover territory, on which a crop of young pine is springing, has also been erected into a forest reserve.

During the year 20,957 acres of land were sold and patented under the Mines Act for \$2,883 and 16,887 acres leased at \$1 per acre for the first year's rental. The report speaks in a congratulatory tone of the progress of the iron industry in the province and the beginning of ore shipments from the Helen mine to the Midland furnaces.

New Nickel Properties.

Of the copper and nickel business the report says: "At the Victoria mines, Dr. Ludwig Mond has acquired valuable nickel lands and is erecting extensive works to produce matte carrying a high percentage of metallic contents, and a plant for re-treating the Canadian Copper Company's matte is being erected by the Ontario Smelting Company at Copper Cliff, which will also smelt ores from the latter company's mine near Massey station now being developed. The Gertrude mine in Creighton township is being brought into producing condition by the Lake Superior Power Company, and will supply the nickel ore to be used in the manufacture of ferro-nickel and nickel steel at Sault Ste. Marie. Much interest attaches to the operations of the Nickel-Copper Company of Hamilton, which proposes to produce refined nickel and copper by the Frasch process. In addition to these the Bruce Copper Mines Limited, an English company, is re-opening the old workings and putting up a concentrating plant at Bruce Mines, which yielded so largely 40 years ago, and at Rock Lake, the Rock Lake Mining Company is pushing developments upon a copper vein of unusual promise, and is likewise erecting works to treat the ore. The total quantity of nickel and copper ores raised in the province during the year was 221,695 tons."

The important expenditures of the year, in addition to that for exploration, were \$12,765 in iron bounties, \$19,200 for mining schools, \$9,209 for operating the diamond drill, \$6,257 on immigration, and \$3,243 on colonization.

THE LAND OF THE MAPLE.

A Recent Appreciative Article About the History and Growth of the Dominion of Canada.

Canada furnishes a splendid example of what the Anglo-Saxon colonist can do for himself, says Lloyd's London Weekly. Before his axe and his energy the primeval forest disappears to make way for the log cabins that presently develop into a town. As soon as there is a Colony a Governor is sent out from London. Then comes the long struggle against red tape, and at last Canada emerges triumphant with a constitution of her own, and thenceforward she is the most loyal daughter of the Motherland. Half a century has wrought a complete transformation in public opinion about our colonies. In Crimea days Lord Brougham and Lord Ellenborough were only two amongst the powerful party that clamored for separation from Canada. Even Mr. Disraeli once spoke of "those wretched Colonies that are a millstone round our neck," but Lord Beaconsfield changed his mind, and now Canada, with its area almost as big as Europe, is the largest of all our possessions, and one of the most prosperous.

Nucleus of Imperial Federation.

The first disturbance of Queen Victoria's reign was in Canada, and when Lord Durham was sent out to quell rebellious spirits and promise a more popular form of government, no one ever dreamt that he was going to lay the foundation of Imperial federation. Yet it is to Lord Durham that that distinction belongs. In his report in 1838 he proposed to unite the provinces of Canada and make them self-governing, proposals which were actually carried out in 1867, when Parliament enacted that Ontario and Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, should be formed into one Dominion of Canada, with a central and local legislatures. British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and Prince Edward's Island were not long in joining the confederation, and so did the Red River colonists, but not without a struggle, for they would not agree to the surrender of the Hudson's Bay territories, which, by the way, were not so barren and desolate as the company had always led inquirers to suppose, and had to be brought to reason by Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1869, after which their province appeared in the map as Manitoba. No doubt Newfoundland will some day follow suit. The Yukon territories were added in 1898 and it was fortunate that before the discovery of the Klondike goldfields an International Boundary commission had surveyed the Canadian and Alaskan line, and consequently there could be no dispute with the United States on the subject.

After the Crisis.

Brown—"I'd like to get my little boy a life insured."
Manager—"Come around after the first and I'll talk with you about it."

He did it in spirit.
He gave it to his boy.
The face was so bright.
Now his finger's the same.

Bright Stars Not the Largest.

The amount of light we receive from any star depends upon its distance, its size and the brilliancy of its surface. A faint star far away may therefore be much larger than one which appears brighter to us because it is nearer, and as a matter of fact it is known that some faint stars have a much larger mass—that is, weigh more—than Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens, although this latter star is three times heavier than our sun.

The Danube flows through countries in which 52 languages and dialects are spoken. It is 2,000 miles in length and bears on its current four-fifths of the commerce of eastern Europe.

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS

CUMBERLAND, B.C.

EXHIBITION ATTRACTIONS.

F. W. Heubach, general manager of the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition, who has been in the east for the last three weeks in connection with attraction features and other business, has returned to Winnipeg. Mr. Heubach is quite enthusiastic over the prospects of this year's exhibition. On being questioned as to his success in securing a desirable list of attractions, he replied: "I found that really good attractions were extremely scarce and hard to secure, owing to the fact that a large number of the performers will be engaged at the Pan-American fair this season, but despite these adverse circumstances, I consider that the nucleus, at any rate, of one of the most excellent programmes of attractions ever seen in this country has been got together."

Among the attractions secured are the following:

The four Lockhart educated elephant from the Crystal Palace, London, England. They give one a powerful revelation as to the extent to which animals can be trained.

Charles March, the bicycling wonder who rides up a chute 150 feet in length, and down 90 feet, when the chute breaks abruptly, and the rider dives 40 feet into a tank of water.

John P. Weitzman, and his sister, Mlle. Weitzman, high wire artists.

The Faust family of acrobats.

Frank La Mondue, an eccentric gymnastic clown, and several other of the best variety artists on the continent will be in attendance.

The pyrotechnics will comprise the Siege of Lien Tsin, and will be one of the most fantastic and brilliant exhibitions of fireworks ever witnessed.

Port Mulgrave, June 5, 1897.
C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Dear Sirs, MINARD'S LINIMENT is my remedy for colds, etc. It is the best liniment I have ever used.

MRS. JOSIAH HART.

Don't despise little things. A quart jug will hold more liquor than the average man.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER 25c

The mill may be unable to grind with the water that is past, but the hand organ grinds the same old air over and over again.

Keep MINARD'S LINIMENT in the Home.

None but the grave deserves the monument.

A woman laughs when she can and weeps when she will.

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

A dollar in the hand is worth two in a will.

Never contradict a woman when she is abusing her husband.

Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Expeller because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual expeller of worms.

Fine feathers may not make fine birds, but they make soft pillows.

There's honor among thieves—especially when they hang together.

Sweet are the uses of adversity, but sour are the uses of asperity.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures coughs and colds at once. We don't mean that it relieves you for a little while—it cures. It has been doing this for half a century. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance.

"I coughed and raised continuously. Could not attend to business. One bottle of Shiloh stopped the cough and restored me to perfect health."

J. J. TAGGART, Toronto.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, 12s, 13s, 14s, 15s, 16s, 17s, 18s, 19s, 20s, 21s, 22s, 23s, 24s, 25s, 26s, 27s, 28s, 29s, 30s, 31s, 32s, 33s, 34s, 35s, 36s, 37s, 38s, 39s, 40s, 41s, 42s, 43s, 44s, 45s, 46s, 47s, 48s, 49s, 50s, 51s, 52s, 53s, 54s, 55s, 56s, 57s, 58s, 59s, 60s, 61s, 62s, 63s, 64s, 65s, 66s, 67s, 68s, 69s, 70s, 71s, 72s, 73s, 74s, 75s, 76s, 77s, 78s, 79s, 80s, 81s, 82s, 83s, 84s, 85s, 86s, 87s, 88s, 89s, 90s, 91s, 92s, 93s, 94s, 95s, 96s, 97s, 98s, 99s, 100s.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent without cost to you. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

MR. GAGNON BETTER.

Prominent Quebec Gentleman is Cured of Kidney Disease.

Followed the Advice of an Advertisement and Secured Results so Satisfactory that he has Given his Own Testimonial for Publication.

Point Du Pic, Quebec, May 6.—(Special)—Henry Gagnon is better. This announcement will be hailed with pleasure by his many friends, who knew of his long illness.

For years, Mr. Gagnon has suffered with Kidney Complaint. What he has endured is beyond description. Everything he tried failed to cure him.

He had read many advertisements of how people were cured of Kidney Complaint by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and at last determined to make one more try. Happily for Mr. Gagnon, he had at last found the sovereign remedy for all Kidney Complaints. Now he is well. He says:

"I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and although at first I had little faith, I am happy to say that now I am completely cured of Kidney Complaint. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a grand medicine, and I shall always recommend them to those who may be suffering as I was."

There have been many kidney medicines offered for sale in this province from time to time. Some have failed to even relieve a few others have given temporary relief, but only one has cured permanently and completely every case of Kidney Trouble, and that one is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

There seems to be no case of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Trouble, that this wonderful medicine will not immediately relieve, and permanently cure. Mr. Gagnon's wonderful restoration amply proves the truth of this statement.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy known to Science that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy.

Ancestors often resemble potatoes—the best of them are underground.

Never judge a man by his coat. He may have borrowed it for the occasion.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Charity covers a multitude of sins, and tailors cover a multitude of sinners.

It is not necessary for a man to be poor to be honest, but sometimes it seems necessary for a man to be poor if he is honest.

There are so many cough medicines in the market that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy, but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

It may be more blessed to give than to receive, but with most people this is only a dress parade theory.

He—'Why do girls spend so much time and money on dress?'
She—(candidly)—'To interest the men and worry other girls.'

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable pills. A few do not taken now and then will keep the liver active, cleanse the stomach from all bilious matter and prevent ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shonls, Martin Co., Ind. writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

She—That was such a funny story you told me yesterday about a donkey, Mr. Griggs.

He—Do you think so?

She—Yes, indeed, after this when ever I see a donkey it will remind me of you.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is used by Physicians.

Man proposes, and the girl sends him around to papa to see if he opposes.

Love's supposed blindness has cost the gas companies many a dollar.

CAN RECOMMEND IT.—Mr. Enos Bornberry, Tuscarora, writes: "I am pleased to say that Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL is all that you claim it to be, as we have been using it for years, both internally and externally, and have always received benefit from its use. It is our family medicine, and I take great pleasure in recommending it."

It is said that the vertical style of writing has been abandoned by the Toronto school authorities as impracticable.

The new British commander-in-chief in India, Sir Power Palmer, is an immense man, 6 feet 4 in. in height, and is familiarly known in Anglo-Indian circles as "Long P."

Emperor William has issued a decree that hereafter in the schools of the province of Saxony a pupil must learn by heart 291 biblical verses and 143 verses of hymns in addition to the catechism.

RICH, RED BLOOD.

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Through the Blood Every Organ, Every Nerve and Every Tissue in the Body is nourished—If the Blood is impure Disease takes Possession of the System.

If you want to be well take care of the blood. The blood is aptly termed the vital fluid, and it is through it that every organ and every tissue of the body is nourished. If the blood becomes impoverished the entire system is in danger of breakdown, and what is termed anaemia, general debility, or even consumption, may be the result. Prudent people occasionally take a tonic for the purpose of keeping the blood pure, but the unwell are those to whom this article is chiefly valuable, as it will point out an easy and speedy means to renewed health. Mrs. Joseph Herbert, who keeps a grocery at the corner of St. Germain and Hermine streets, St. Sauveur, Que., tells the following story of broken health and renewed vigor: "I suffered for many months," said Mrs. Herbert, "from an impoverished condition of the blood, coupled with extreme nervousness. I was very pale and felt languid and indisposed to exertion. A dizzy sensation on arising quickly from a chair or coming downstairs, often troubled me. The least exertion would leave me almost out of breath and my heart would palpitate violently, while at other times I would feel a smothering sensation. Often my face and arms would swell and puff, and the arms become almost useless. I doctored more or less for the trouble, but did not get any real benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had been using the pills only a few weeks when I found myself growing stronger and better in every way. I continued taking the pills for nearly three months—for I was determined the cure would be thorough—but sometime before I discontinued using them I felt in better health than I had enjoyed for years before. My sleep is now healthful and refreshing, my appetite excellent, and I feel equal to almost any exertion. I feel that I owe all this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it will always give me pleasure to recommend them."

It is the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make rich, red, blood, nourish the nerves, tissues and various organs of the body, and thus by reaching the root of the trouble drive disease from the system. Other medicines act only upon the symptoms of the disease, and when such medicines are discontinued the trouble returns—often in an aggravated form. If you want health and strength be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. If your dealer cannot supply you the pills will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bride weeping—You complain about the meals already and I thought you might at least close one eye to the cooking the first month we were married.
The Hungry Husband—My dear, I have closed both eyes, but things don't taste any better.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Lumberman's Friend.

"Superstition would soon die out if it had few nurses to minister to its wants."

He who is unwilling to fill a place he is fitted for will find no place fitted for him.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed for ever, no cure is possible. Deafness is caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Berlin has an association of physicians who pay a sum equal to 5 per cent of their income tax every year into the treasury. This yields about \$12,000 a year, which is given to those members and their families who need help.

COOLIO AND KIDNEY DIFFICULTY.—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J. P., Lafargeville, N.Y., 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 Countess of Warwick devotes one corner of her flower garden to what she calls the Garden of Friendship. In it she plants all the flowers associated in her mind with dear and near friends.

Every working man should remember that Blue Ribbon Tea is packed in this country by white labor only. Are you drinking it?

THE MODERN TYPEWRITER.

Some of the Ingenious Schemes From Which It Has Evolved.

"The history of the typewriter would make a volume full of intense human interest," said an expert who was recently in the city. "There is no other mechanical appliance in the world upon which so much diversified inventive genius has been lavished and so many strange and cranky ideas advanced. When you know that over 300 different kinds of typewriters have been constructed and abandoned since the date of the first experiment, and over 100 are in use now, you can form some conception of the magnitude of the problem and the activity of the inventors."

"Many of those queer early models bear no resemblance to any variety of machine familiar to us today. One of them was half as large as an ordinary piano and weighed 600 pounds. It did pretty fair work, by the way, if the operator wasn't pressed for time, and is now preserved as a curiosity in the office of one of the big firms in the north."

"Another strange specimen was made like a globe, in fact, I think it was called 'The Writing Globe'—and had the type raised on its surface. It swung around on a universal joint, and a very ingenious contrivance stopped and depressed it at exactly the proper place over the paper. It worked perfectly, but it was impossible to write more than two or three words a minute on it, and how the inventor could possibly have imagined it would ever be a practical success is something I am unable to understand."

Nearly all the modern typewriters now on the market are evolutions, rather than inventions. They have been gradually built up and perfected and are the fruit of scores of brains. I call one machine to mind in which fully 200 patents of different kinds are incorporated. One small part, that could be held in the palm of the hand, has been changed and improved a dozen times since the first model came out of the shop."

"Most of these inventions are made by the workmen at the benches, and the company buys and develops them. As a rule, they are small, and the mechanic gets from \$5 to \$50 for his idea, but occasionally some bright fellow stumbles on to something much more valuable. One big hit in that line was a device for cutting typewriter type from a continuous roll of wire. It was designed by a young chap in one of the large manufacturing firms, and his own firm paid him \$40,000 in cash for the exclusive rights. He has quit work since and set up an automobile."

LONG ISLAND SMITHS.

So Numerous That They Sometimes Need Labels to Distinguish Them.

A good story is told at the expense of the Long Island Smiths by a census enumerator. Years ago, before so many new settlers had come in, he fell into the habit of asking at each place he stopped the name of the next householder beyond and invariably met with the response, "Smith."

"Bless me!" said he at length to a long-lank old inhabitant. "Are you all Smiths down here?"

"I'll tell you how 'tis, squire," said the old man. "There is a pretty considerable lot of us Smiths on the island and no mistake. There was Tangier Smith, that the British government thought so well of they gave him a grant of pretty much all the present town of Brookhaven. Then there was Bull Smith, who made a swap with the Indians of a few beads and red coats for all the land his brindle bull Sam could trot round in a day. One family of us is known as the John Rock Smiths, because its ancestor used a big bowlder for the rear wall of his house. Another line is called the Jonathan Black Smiths because its ancestor was as dark complected as an Indian. Still another family is known as the Block Smiths, from the fact that their founder had a big horse block before his door, and another as the Weight Smiths, because their ancestor owned the first set of weights and measures in the settlement."

"But, bless you, we're nothing as bad off as they were in Parnegone a few years ago. There were actually five William Smiths living there at one time, not a mile apart either. But the people got around that too. One of them owned a peacock, the only one of the five that did, and he became 'Peacock Bill' Smith. Another invented an improved kind of wheelbarrow with three wheels, and he was known all his days as 'Wheelbarrow Bill' Smith. The third lived on a point projecting into the bay, and he was called 'Point Bill.' A fourth was a famous diver, and he was called 'Submarine Bill,' and the fifth was called 'Eleven Dollar Bill' for this reason:

"He was clerking in a store, and when one day a woman gave him a two dollar bill to pay for her trading he gave her back \$10.50 in change. The boss got on to it, and he said he mistook the two Roman numerals II in a corner for the figure 11."

None to Imitate.
"Now, Johnny," his mother said, as they started for church, "I want you to behave like a good little boy."
"I can't!" blubbered Johnny. "I don't know any good little boy!"

Women as a rule are willing to shut up when money gets ready to talk.

The new theatre in Paris, France, is said to be the largest in the world—it covers in all about three acres.

FRAGRANT

SOZODONT

a perfect liquid dentifrice for the Teeth and Mouth

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID, 25c.
SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER, 25c.
Large LIQUID and POWDER, 75c. **25c**
At all Stores, or by Mail for the price.
HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

FLOWER AND TREE.

The highest trees in the world belong to a species of eucalypti found in Australia. Single specimens have grown to a height exceeding 400 feet.

A new species of nasturtium, whose distinctive feature is its profuse and continuous flowering, has been developed in the greenhouses of the University of Nebraska, where experiments have long been in progress.

Water in which mignonette has been placed should be changed often, since it quickly becomes foul. Heliotropes should not be mixed with other cut flowers in water. They decay quickly and have a harmful effect upon the other blossoms.

TALES OF CITIES.

London has the poorest water service of any of the large cities of the world.

Boston pays \$100,000 a year for its schoolhouse janitors, and the schoolhouse janitors' opinion is that the city gets off cheap.

The oldest waterworks system in the country is that of South Bethlehem, Pa. The original mains laid were made out of cedar logs, some of which have been recently taken up in a good state of preservation.

ALL-WOOL WICA ROOFING Reputation established. 100% trial. A home industry. Encourage it. BEWARE of American Paper Felt, which cracks in our climate. For samples and testimonials apply to
W. G. FONSECA, (Sole Agent)
664 Main Street, WINNIPEG
Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Brass Band

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.
EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND.
Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue 600 illustrations mailed free. Write us for any thing in Music or Musical Instruments.
Whaley Boyce & Co., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Supplies for all makes of sewing machines
WHEELER & WILSON
133 Portage Ave. SEWING MACHINE CO.

AGENTS WANTED.

We are in need of a few reliable Agents throughout the country to handle our
GASOLINE LAMPS AND SUPPLIES.
Good profit and quick sales. For particulars address
THE INCANDESCENT GAS LAMP CO.,
313 Main St., Winnipeg.



HE RAN A MILE

and so would many a young lady, rather than take a bath without the "Albert"

BABY'S OWN SOAP

It leaves the skin wonderfully soft and free, and its faint fragrance is extremely pleasing.

Beware of Imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MRS.

MONTREAL.

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

W. B. Anderson, Editor.

Advertisers who want their ad changed, should get copy in by 12 a.m. day before issue.

Subscribers failing to receive The News regularly will confer a favor by notifying the office.

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

The attack made upon a patrol of Welsh Fusiliers at Tientsin on the 2nd inst. by French soldiery shows the intense hatred of the French to anything British. Two hundred brutal rioters mobbing a patrol of five men, who, had they not been commanded by a sergeant as brave as he was cool, might easily have killed many before being murdered, and perhaps have set the whole world aflame. As it was, seven rioters were shot when it became necessary to do so to save the patrol, some members of which had been struck by the volleys of bricks and stones thrown by the mob, and there is no doubt that more serious results would have ensued had it not been for the timely arrival of German and British guards.

The steamer last Friday brought up a second mail, the first under the new order of things. How long the good Dominion government will give this, remains to be seen. Some say it will only last a month.

People who are troubled with aphids, and thrips on their rose bushes, or any other trees, will find the following recipe, from the report of the inspector of fruit pests, effectual.

Boil 2lbs. Quassia chips in 2 gallons of water for 1 hour. Dissolve whale oil soap, 1 1/2 lbs. in hot water. Strain, and mix both solutions together, and dilute with enough water to make 25 gallons altogether. Apply with a spray pump.

Hitherto little protest has been entered against the display of the United States colors in the city, and indeed, out of compliment to visitors from the other side, the Stars and Stripes have been generously employed on fête days for decoration purposes. The recent events at Washington, at Buffalo and at Skagway and the contemptible pettiness displayed in connection with the hoisting of the British ensign, has done much to embitter Britons, and to lead them to be less tolerant toward the display of United States bunting in British cities.—Times.

Some papers take such an interest in Hon. Mr. Turner's affairs that they tell us they feel as if on pins and needles at his deferring his intended departure for England to take the office of Agent General, and advise him that it is wise to secure the office, etc., etc. Well, may be so; but Mr. Turner's loss would be our gain. The longer he stays with us, the more the province gains, politically, socially, and financially. Anyway, the office is safe whenever Mr. Turner is ready to pick up the reins.

No Chinese are employed in growing, preparing or packing Blue Ribbon Tea.
Are you drinking it?

PERSONAL

Mr. Auld returned from a flying visit to Ladysmith Wednesday.

Ven Archdeacon Scriven returned from synod meeting Friday.

John Jenkins is back from the hot springs.

Miss Bate is visiting her uncle, Mr. T. E. Bate.

The Misses Wall, of Nanaimo, are visiting Mrs. W. Harrison.

Miss Miller is on a visit at her aunt's, Mrs. H. Miller.

Mr. H. Reifel stayed in town from Wednesday to Friday.

Mrs. G. Planta, of Nanaimo, is up on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. Matthews.

Dave Pottinger thinks there are fewer snakes in Comox than there used to be.

Mr. Martin, of the Windsor, Nanaimo, arrived by bike Saturday. He will stay a few days and return by boat. Wheeling is too hard.

Mr. D. Pottinger who was one of our Comox boys in former days, and Mr. Fred Richardson, the clever violinist, were in town Wednesday to Friday.

Mr. James Watson returned on Wednesday, bringing his wife and family from Nova Scotia. Everybody is glad to see Jimmy again.

Mr. Alex. McNeill returned Wednesday, from a few months' visit to the old country. The fish will tremble, now that Sandy is back.

TO THE DEAF.

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

LOCALS.

Preserve jars cheap, Magnet store. Nanaimo ball nine are said to be due here on August 2nd.

Fresh fruits in their season at Moore's.

The Seventh Day Adventists are holding services in a tent erected on the site of the old Dowell house.

No. 4 engine broke down Wednesday. The new engine will hoist when operations are resumed.

See the ad. for sale of two pleasant cottages.

McLeod says there is no need for a wagon road to the lake, walking is good enough for him.

"Where do you get that nice coffee?" S. Leiser's of course.

Oddfellows will attend service at Trinity church on Sunday.

Several strangers, probably attracted by the improvements made to Simon Leiser's, visited that establishment Saturday, and to the surprise of the staff, took up their quarters in the store—the store cat had kittens.

The engineers, under Mr. McKnight, are hustling to get the new engine in running order. It is hoped to have everything in complete order the latter part of the week.

Mr. M. J. Henry, the well known nurseryman of Vancouver, has this season, 13 acres in nursery stock and his weekly wage-pay roll is over \$100. We had the pleasure of viewing several thousand of Mr. Henry's root scions, and were struck by their healthy appearance and good graftings.

Mr. McDonagh, for three years Light Keeper at Yellow Rock, Comox, arrived on the steamer yesterday, having resigned his position as lightkeeper, and being succeeded by Walter Gordon, of Denman Island. Mr. McDonagh says that three years' banishment is enough for any free man to undergo, and now returns to civilization for a breathing spell.—Free Press.

CARD OF THANKS.

I have been requested in behalf of the Methodist Sunday School to express their sincere thanks to the W. C. Co. for their kindness in the use of their trains at the recent Sunday School picnic.

Miss K. McCARTHER, S.S. Supt.

Notice.

Riding on locomotives and rail way cars of the Union Colliery Company by any person or persons except train crew—is strictly prohibited. Employees are subject to dismissal for allowing same.

By order
FRANCIS D. LITTLE
Manager.



RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the Province, for two years, from the date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable the Industrial Power Company of B.C., Limited, to select therefrom timber limits for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 13th day of June, 1901, viz:—

AREA 1—All the surveyed land on both sides of Kingcome River, and the land surveyed between Kingcome Inlet and Bond Sound.

AREA 2—Commencing at the north-east corner of Lot 1; thence following up the river at the head of Thompson's Sound and its branches, a distance of ten miles, and having a width on each side thereof of one mile.

AREA 3—Commencing at the northern boundary of Lots 45, 55 and 56, on the Kle-na-Klene River; thence north along the said river and its branches five miles, and having a width on each side of one-half mile, including all surveyed lands.

AREA 4—Commencing on Wakeman Sound at the south-west corner of Lot 61; thence west on the 51st parallel of latitude to a point north of Embley Lagoon; thence south to said lagoon; thence south-westerly following the passage between Kinnaird Island and Pandora Head to Mills Passage; thence to Queen Charlotte Sound; thence south-easterly along the shore line of Noel Channel, and easterly along the centre of Fife Sound to Village Point; thence north-westerly to the north of Trivett Island to the mouth of Kingcome Inlet; thence north along the west shore of Wakeman Sound to the point of commencement.

AREA 5—Consisting of Harbledown and Turner Islands.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of
Lands & Works.
Department of Mines,
Victoria, B.C., 22nd June, 1901. jy24,t

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FRESH BREAD, etc., delivered daily by Van.

Poultry Netting

2 Foot, 5c. per yard

3 " 8c. " "

4 " 10c. " "

6 " 15c. " "

Fencing Wire from 5c. to 5 3-4c. per lb.

Bailing " 5 3-4c. " "

3-8 Coil Chain 7 1/4c. " "

Navy Wheelbarrows, \$2.50 each.

Magnet Cash Store



NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTORS OF CROWN LANDS.

THE attention of Pre-emptors of Crown lands is hereby called to an amendment to the "Land Act," passed at the last session of the legislature, which provides as follows, viz:—

"Pre-emptors of Crown lands, whether in arrears in payment of instalments of purchase money or not, who, at the time of coming into force of this Act, have obtained 'Certificates of Improvement' within twelve months thereafter, shall on conforming with the provisions of the 'Land Act,' except as hereby altered, be entitled to obtain Crown grants of their pre-emption claims upon completing payments of purchase money at the rate of seventy-five cents per acre, and Crown grant fees, which payments may be made as follows:—

"Twenty-five cents per acre on or before the 31st day of December, 1901;

"Twenty-five cents per acre on or before the 30th day of June, 1902;

"and the remaining—

"Twenty-five cents per acre on or before the 31st day of December, 1902, and without any further payment of interest or arrears of interest."

W. S. GORE,

Deputy Commissioner of
Lands & Works.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 1st June, 1901. j134,t



RE COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Examination for Certificates of Competency as Managers of Mines will be held on the 1st day of August, 1901, at the Court House, Nanaimo, B.C., and at Fernie, B.C.

Candidates, not under twenty-three years of age, desirous of presenting themselves for examination, must deliver to Mr. Thomas Morgan, Chairman of Board of Examiners, Nanaimo, on or before the 15th day July, 1901, notice of such intention, in writing, together with a certificate of service from their former, or present employers, testifying to at least two years' experience underground.

The examination will be in writing and will include the following subjects viz:—

1. Mining Acts and rules.
2. Mine Gases.
3. General Work;
4. Ventilation.
5. Mining Machinery.
6. Surveying and Levelling.

Any further particulars required may be obtained on application to Mr. Morgan, Chairman of Board of Examiners, Nanaimo, B.C.; Mr. Archibald Dick, Inspector of Mines, Cranbrook; and Mr. J. McGregor, Inspector of Mines, Nelson, B.C.

RICHARD MCBRIDE,
Minister of Mines.

Department of Mines,
18th June, 1901. je24,t

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