THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

TENTH YEAR. CUMBERLAND, B. C. TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903.

THE BIG STORE

WHAT YOU PAY AND WHAT YOU GET.

THESE ARE IMPORTANT POINTS for you to consider. We provide Good Things in return for your money. We give you Value for Value every time. When you pay the Cash you get a fair equivalent. That's the honest way to do business—that's the way we do business.

S. Leiser & Co., Ld.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ld.

61 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Just received large shipment of

IRON AGE

CULTIVATORS, SEED DRILLS, WHEEL HOES, ETC

VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

Call and see them or write for catalogues and prices.

Telephone 82. Sole Agents for B.C. P.O. Drawer 563

Prices from $4.50 to $35

Whitney Go-Carts and Baby Carriages

The Famous Make. Leaders for 40 years

Patents not obtainable on other makes

Anti Friction Wheel Fasteners—no nuts required—instantly taken off for oiling.

Whitney Patent Foot-brake—acts on both rear wheels by slight pressure of foot on lever.

Rubber Tire Wheels, Enamel Finish—Green, Maroon or Oak.

30 New Patterns for 1903 — a full carload just in

Illustrations and Prices, with full Descriptions, on application.

WEILER BROS., Victoria, B.C.

THE COMPLETE FURNISHERS.

New Stock —OF— LATEST PATTERNS

Suitings for Gents, —and— Costumes for Ladies.

T. H. CAREY,

LADIES & GENTS TAILOR

Dunsmuir Ave., Cumberland

We are Agents for the Campbell Manufacturing Company, Montreal Their Clothing is the best manufactured in Canada. Call and see the samples. The Corner Store, Stanley H. Rigge.

FOR SALE.

Black Minorca Eggs, $1.50 per 13, from first prize Cock, with score card of 92 points.—Apply, to GEO. HEATHERBELL, Hornby Island.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

52t 14 1 03

Leave your measure for your Spring Suit at the Corner Store—hundreds of samples to choose from Fit, finish and Material guaranteed—Stanley H. Riggs.

Telegraphic News.

Nanaimo, May 6.—Cumberland football team played a draw with Victoria today—score 3 to 3. Extra time was played but neither team scored.

Nanaimo, May 6—The following is a sum of substance of advice given to the miners of Ladysmith by Justice Hunter at commission last night:—"Go to work, abandon your organization, and provide a livelihood for yourself and families. Your employer may be able to wait a year for the Federal Government to decide upon the merits of this controversy, but the stomachs of your wives and little ones cannot wait empty so long. Go back to work until the Government approves or disapproves of the finding of this Commission, decide whether or not you have a right to join the Western Federation of Miners, if so protected in that right."

In view of this a mass meeting was called at Ladysmith last night, and was well attended. After a long discussion a secret ballot was taken on the question, resulting as follows—against abandoning the Federation, 216; for abandoning W.F.M. and forming local Union, 49.

Nanaimo, May 8—Members Labor Commission, and Executive Ladysmith Union, met last night and discussed trouble. It is known that Mr Dunsmuir has made a proposition for settlement through the Commissioners. The result of the meeting is not yet made public at this hour, but up to adjournment last night no decision was reached. Another conference is to be held today. Just possible a solution to difficulty will be the outcome.

Ladysmith, May 9.—The Commissioners held Court at Extension yesterday. The evidence was largely on the removal from Extension to Ladysmith. The witnesses told the Court how they had built at Extension and how they had been forced to move to Ladysmith on penalty of losing their work. The main points that were brought out were that Mr Dunsmuir had distinctly informed a committee which waited upon him that it made no difference to him where they lived, and in consequence of this money was spent on property which would otherwise not have been spent. That the men had been told by the bosses, before Ladysmith existed, to build both at the Tunnel and at Extension No 1. That land had been purchased from Mr Dunsmuir for that purpose and that the men had not gone to Ladysmith of their own free will, a population of 3000 having been forced down there, the bosses telling the men that they would lose their places if they did not move. So conclusive was the evidence on this point that the Chief Justice made the note worthy remark that a heavy onus lay upon the Company to prove that the men had not been treated unjustly in this matter. It was a strong action on the part of the Company to say to the men, "your property must become worthless." Respecting the strike the important point was brought that Mr Dunsmuir had told the deputation that went to Victoria to him that the men must hold another mass meeting and purge themselves of the W.F.M. before he would deal with them, and that he had refused to have anything to do with a Union, local or otherwise, and to employ men who belonged to one. Organizer Baker was recalled and spoke strongly against strikes except as a last resort. The Commission then adjourned till next Thursday, and left for Victoria

There is much speculation here over the possible outcome of negotiations for a settlement of the miners strike, which are now under way. It is known that proposition looking towards a resumption of work, was made to the miners through the members of the Commission, which was submitted to the local executive at conference between them and the Commissioners last night. It is evident that the proposition was not acceptable to the Executive as it was not placed before the Union, and it is believed a counter proposition was made which the Commissioners would submit to Mr Dunsmuir today. It is reported that Mr Dunsmuir's proposition was for the men to abandon the W.F.M. temporarily, the charter to be suspended until a decision was reached by the Commission, then, if favorable to the men, the charter should be restored, if not, to be taken up by the parent organization. The men not to be discriminated against by the Company and not to make any demand on Company meantime, conditions remaining exactly as they were prior to the strike. In this proposal it said Mr Dunsmuir does not agree to abide by the decision of the Commissioners and for this reason it was turned down and referred back to him with request that it be made as binding upon him as the men. The long adjournment to Victoria of the Commission is said to have been taken with the object of giving the parties to the dispute an opportunity of arriving at terms of settlement.

Vancouver, 9th—Reported on the streets today that the price of coal in the city will be raised 50cts. a ton on Monday. The lack of coal from Dunsmuir Collieries being the cause.

Ottawa, May 9—Hon David Mills died suddenly to night at his home

Ladysmith, May 11—A suggestion it is said, has been made to the Commission that the new contract to work for a fixed time be agreed upon—one, two or three years—and if this be accepted by the mine owners, the fact of the miners be-belonging to any organization will not effect the owners prejudicially or create any danger of a strike during the term contracted for.

Victoria, May 11th.—Session of Labor Commissioners convened today. The Chief said Commission would like to hear any person who had any evidence to give especially non Union men who had a repugnance to come forward. The Commission intended to get every honest opinion. Mr Bodwell said he would have witnesses to-morrow representing the E. & N. Ry, and the Wellington Colliery Coy. Chief Justice wished it understood that statement would be taken in private if witnesses were unwilling to give evidence in public.

THE STRIKE.

There is little difference in the situation here since last week. Some of the mechanics and other top men have quit work The Company have got others in from below to take their places Things are quiet and a few men have left town. Interest seems to be centered in what action will be taken at Ladysmith, where the Commission has been sitting. Mr Hussey, Superintendent of Provincial Police, has been here since last week observing the state of affairs. He will probably return to Victoria this week.

A Fine One for You

The Men who are careful of their appearance are anxious to have Hats that fit the head and the whole expression. That's what we provide.

STIFF OR SOFT

BLACK OR IN SHADES.

All you have to do is to tell us your preference and we will get the hat to suit you.

MOORE : BROS.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Present—Mayor Grant, Alds. McFadyen, Bate, Daniels and Kilpatrick.

Minutes read and adopted.

Communications — Letter read from S. Leiser & Co., Victoria, in which they stated it was their intention to keep open store in Cumberland until 7.30 p.m.

From F. M. Young, solicitor, rendering opinion on the Early Closing By-Law, in which he informed the Council that he considered the By-law valid.

Accounts—Electric Lighting Co., for months of January to April 30 days inclusive, $110 50; J. L. Roe, lumber, $11.45.

Reports— Messrs Banks and Hornal's reports for April read and filed

Post Office sidewalk question laid over.

Amendment to Pound By-law read 3rd time.

Clerk read financial statement for April.

Clerk was instructed to inform Messrs S. Leiser & Co., that it was the intention of the City to enforce the Early Closing By law.

Council adjourned.

Supt. of Police, F. S. Hussey, is a guest at the Cumberland Hotel.

Messrs R. Bryden and R. Dunsmuir are spending a few weeks in this city.

Mrs F. Parks has recovered from her long illness and arrived here on Tuesday.

Messrs Malcolm Williams and R Strang, have gone on a visit to Nova Scotia.

Miss T. Strang came up from Victoria to attend the marriage of Miss McDonald. She remains for a week to visit her parents.

Mrs J. Denton's friends will be pleased to learn that she passed successfully through a severe operation in Victoria last week. Mr Denton and family are with her.

A social dance was held in Cumberland Hall on Thursday evening, to celebrate the return of the football team.

Mr T. White, an old and esteemed resident of Union, severed his connection with No. 8, where he was employed, and left for Nanaimo on Wednesday last. Mrs White and family will follow by this steamer. They leave numerous friends who regret to hear of their departure.

MY HEART'S DARLING

BY W. HEIMBURG.

Tante Dettchen shook her head as she saw Lucie read the note again, roll it up and put it like a flower between two buttons in the waist of her dress, press her face into the roses, put them carefully in water, sprinkle them, and quickly disappear with her treasures.

After a few minutes she came back and continued her ironing.

Tante Dettchen was astonished. After a little while Alfred came in heated and in haste.

"How industrious!" he said, as he passed the kitchen door. "Would you like to go with me to-day to see the house, Lucie?"

"When?" she asked.

"Toward evening; we might perhaps meet there at six o'clock."

"I will come, Alfred."

"Adieu, my love. I must go."

He went.

Lucie had finished her work, and now sat in the sitting-room; her head ached violently. The Frau Counselor was counting change at the writing-table, and scolding the little servant-girl, who had just returned from market. A fifty-pfennig piece was missing.

"Go right back and ask around where you could have got too little change! Can't you be more careful, you little goose!"

The little girl disappeared, and the old lady, glad to have an outlet for her secret annoyance, went on scolding. "There is no dependence to be placed on any one nowadays; all the good, sensible people seem to have disappeared out of the world. Foolishness in the head, and no sense of duty in the heart. And so it is in all classes. When I think how it used to be in my youth, so straightforward and plain and simple! One could trust one's servants then, and the young girls who were fortunate enough to be engaged to be married did not have their heads turned with the silly ideas of the present day. They felt their highest happiness was to marry a good man, and to become a good housewife!"

Lucie felt every word was a stab. Was she then so bad? Was she alone to blame? Ah, she had come here with her heart full of love and happy hopes, she did not know herself how they had all withered so soon. She laid down her work and stood up.

"Excuse me," she said, "I have such a bad headache."

"Well, then, lie down," said the old lady, in a vexed tone. And as she saw her pale face, she asked: "Do you often suffer from it?"

"Sometimes."

"Oh, yes; the nerves of the present day!" and with that she was excused.

She eat nothing at noon, and did not appear until about three o'clock and then came down dressed to go out. The Frau Counselor was just taking her black silk dress out of the wardrobe in the hall; she had been invited to a coffee party.

"Well," she asked, "is the headache better?"

"Not yet; but I think it will do me good to go out in the fresh air."

"That, of course, is only to be found at Frau von Lowen's," was the cutting reply.

Lucie did not notice it; she forced herself to say, pleasantly: "Adieu, mother," and went out.

CHAPTER X.

She found Hortense in the stable, and in her riding-habit; she had just returned from a ride. The young baroness had a basket of pieces of bread and carrots on her arm, and was feeding her horse, while the groom was carefully rubbing down her favorite with a woolen cloth. She was so absorbed in what she was doing that she did not notice Lucie until she came close up to her.

"How badly you look!" she cried, gazing with a shocked expression into her friend's pale face. She put down the basket on the manger, and drew the girl out of the stable and up into her own cool room. "Now lie down on the chaise-longue, and my maid shall make you a cup of coffee."

She gave the necessary directions, darkened the room, changed her riding-habit, and sat down by Lucie.

"Now tell me what has happened, my darling?"

"Nothing, Hortense, nothing," returned Lucie, in a tired voice.

"Say that to other people, not to me; something has troubled you. Listen, my dearest," she continued, after a pause, "you remind me so much of a palm that grandpapa took out of the damp, warm greenhouse and put in his smoking-room; it could not stand that air; it became ill."

"I don't know," returned the girl, and burst into tears.

Hortense took her hand. "I will tell you something," she said, slowly, but quite audibly, "you do not love him!"

The sobbing ceased.

"Hortense!" stammered Lucie, and sat upright, while her little hands pressed her temples as if she wanted to grasp what she had heard.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"Lalla Rookh."

Thomas Moore often wrote a short poem almost impromptu. He consumed over two years in reading and preparing material for "Lalla Rookh" and two years more in writing that inimitable poem.

How much the world calls selfishness is only generosity within narrow walls—a too exclusive solicitude to maintain a wife in luxury, or make one's children rich.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Remembrance is the twilight of the heart.

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

Folly always deserves its misfortunes.

A book is a written letter to all unknown friends that one has in the world.

The active part of man consists of powerful instincts, some of which are gentle and continuous; others violent and short; some baser, some nobler, and all necessary.

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

Gray's Syrup cures to stay cured.

At all Druggists 25cts.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES
Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Feetache
All Bodily Aches
AND

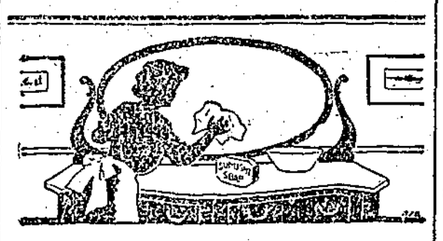
CONQUERS PAIN.

Fortune does not change men; it unmasks them.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects. 16

We grant more willingly our pity than our esteem.

Silence is the surest part for him who distrusts himself.



There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean. 1B

SCHUBENACADIE'S FAMOUS CURE; STORY OF ALICE M. PARKER.

How Bright's Disease was Vanquished by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mother of the Girl Tells the Story in Full.

Terrible Struggle With Most Deadly of Kidney Disease.

Step by Step the Monster was Driven Back Till Medical Science Triumphed

From the Mail and Empire.

Shubenacadie, Hants Co., N. S., Feb. 6.—(Special)—This little town, which has been brought out of obscurity and thrust into the broad glare of public notice by the almost miraculous cure of a young girl of Bright's Disease, takes its new-found fame with a sort of surprise. All the village knows Alice Maud Parker, all thought that a few months ago she was sick beyond the hope of recovery, that Bright's Disease had her in its clutches, and once that monster had fastened on a victim the only release was death, and all know that to-day she is a comely maiden of fifteen with health beaming from every feature and speaking in her every movement. And all have heard time and again that this remarkable change was brought about by that old reliable Canadian remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills. Yet it is with something like surprise that they hear the noise the cure has made in the outside world. The thing that has come as a revelation to the world has come on them day by day, so gradually that they fail to grasp its magnitude.

Beyond All Doubt.

But as to the cure itself. Of that there is no possible doubt. The facts are all easily obtained and can be sworn to, not only by the Parker family, but by a hundred other people who watched the girl gradually sinking into the grave, and saw her snatched from its very mouth.

It was Mrs. T. G. Parker that your correspondent found at home when he called. Mrs. Parker is a bright, intelligent woman, one whose brave and honest face tells that she could act quickly in an emergency, and whose every word and action show her honesty of purpose. Her face brightened when spoken to of her daughter's remarkable case.

"Yes," she said, emphatically, "my daughter had Bright's Disease in its worst stage. Two of the best doctors in the vicinity gave her up to die. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her." Asked to begin at the beginning, and tell the complete story of the case, she complied willingly, for she felt she said, that all the world should know how her daughter escaped from the supposedly fatal Bright's Disease, and that she owed her escape to Dodd's Kidney Pills, and to no other agency.

The Mother's Story.

"Alice," Mrs. Parker began, "was always a delicate child from her birth. When she was twelve years old she was not any larger than an ordinary child would be at eight years old. But like many other delicate children, Alice pulled along as delicate children will, till June, 1900. She was then thirteen years old. On July 7th she was taken seriously ill. Her eyelids swelled till she could hardly see, her legs swelled from her ankles to her knees. I took her to a doctor, and he said she had Bright's Disease, and could not live long. The doctor tended her for about six weeks, but as she grew worse, I stopped the doctor and tried different kinds of patent medicines. But all the time she got worse and worse. Her sufferings had by this time become so great that I again turned to the doctors. This time I tried another one. He had no hesitation in pronouncing her disease Bright's Disease of the worst kind.

Belt Measured 48 Inches.

"By this time Alice was in a terrible state. Her belt in health measured twenty inches. When she was at her worst it was forty-eight inches. Her flesh was hard and looked ready to burst. The doctor who was a very nice man, said he could not do anything. It looked as if all that was left for my daughter was to go on suffering till death came to her relief.

"She was in this terrible state when she chanced to read some testimonials as to what Dodd's Kidney Pills had done for others. She showed them to me, and I grasped at this last chance to help her, as a drowning man grasps at a straw.

How the Cure Began.

"She began taking Dodd's Kidney Pills on November 25th, and before she had finished the first box I could see a change for the better. By December 19th there was a marked improvement in her condition, but there was a large gathering across the small of her back and ready to lance. When it was opened it emitted a quart of matter, besides blood and water. Again we feared for her life, and again the doctor warned me that she might die at any moment. But my faith in Dodd's Kidney Pills had grown, and all through that long winter she took them regularly, and under the treatment continued to gain in strength till by April her back was well, and the swelling had all left her, though her urine when tested was milky and at times it would curdle.

"Still she was vastly improved, and I was greatly encouraged, and continued to give her the pills till November, when she appeared to be perfectly well and was growing faster than she had done for years."

A Nearly Fatal Mistake.

At this point Mrs. Parker nearly made a fatal mistake. She stopped the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills before the disease had been thoroughly cleared out of the system. There could only be one result. The Bright's Disease gradually regained its hold on the victim. "And," said Mrs. Parker, continuing, "to our great surprise, in January, 1902, the swelling came back.

"This time, though, I knew what to do. I sent at once for six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. She began at once to take them, and gradually the dread monster fell back before the great remedy. By the time she had taken four boxes the swelling began to leave. This time I made no mistake. I kept right on with the treatment till every vestige of the disease had disappeared, till my daughter was given back to me, not as the puny, delicate child she was before her sickness, but as you see her now, a big, strong, healthy girl of fifteen, full of vim and go, ready to hold her own in the struggle of life.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Did It.

"And all this I charge to Dodd's Kidney Pills, and to nothing else. The doctors told me my daughter could not live. When they knew I was giving her Dodd's Kidney Pills, they said that if they cured her it would be one of the greatest miracles in the world, for the like had never been in this province or anywhere else. And Dodd's Kidney Pills did cure her. I gave her 70 boxes of them altogether, but they gave her life in return, and I feel that I cannot say enough for Dodd's Kidney Pills."

The Summing Up.

This is the story of the famous Bright's Disease cure, as told by the mother of the sufferer herself. There can be no doubt as to the truth of the story. Scores of people corroborated it. The case was thoroughly diagnosed by skilled physicians, who unhesitatingly pronounced it Bright's Disease.

Neither can there be any doubt as to what caused the cure. It was Dodd's Kidney Pills. For, after the doctors had given the patient up for lost, Dodd's Kidney Pills were the only medicine used. The fact remains that Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured Bright's Disease. And if Dodd's Kidney Pills can and do cure Bright's Disease, which is the worst stage of Kidney Disease, how sure must it be that they are a sovereign remedy for those earlier stages of Kidney Disease from which thousands of the Canadian people are suffering.

ALICE MAUD PARKER,
Whose remarkable recovery from Bright's Disease has set all Canada talking.

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy; and the two can not be separated with impunity.

Nothing is more certain than that the blood can be purified by the use of Dr. Koenig's Hamburg Drops. They strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, cure liver complaints, dyspepsia and constipation.

It is more heroic to work in one's grief than to die of it.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

An indiscrete man is an unsealed letter that everyone can read.

In literature, the surest way to be right is to be dead.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

Sorrow has not been given to us for sorrow's sake, but as a lesson which we are to learn somewhat, which once learned it ceases to be sorrow.

Avarice is a weed that will grow only in a barren soil.

In our judgment of human transactions the law of optics is reversed; we see the most indistinctly the objects which are close around us.

Friends should not be chosen to flatter. The quality we prize is that rectitude which will shrink from no truth. Intimacies which increase vanities destroy friendship.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

Believe nothing against another but on good authority; and never report what may hurt another, unless it be a greater hurt to some other to conceal it.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

To him that has no employment, life in a little while will have no novelty; and when novelty is laid in the grave, the funeral of comfort will soon follow.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

All brave men love; for he is brave who has affections to fight for, whether in the daily battle of life or in physical contests.

The earliest and oldest and longest has still the mastery of us.

The greatest joy in women after being in love is to obey.

$90 IN GOLD

Are You Going to Compete?

There will also be offered:—

Three Prizes at Brandon Fair in 1903.

as follows:

FIRST PRIZE.

For the two best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food ... ...$50 IN GOLD.

SECOND PRIZE.

For the second two best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food ... ...$25 IN GOLD.

THIRD PRIZE.

For the third two best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food ... ... $15 IN GOLD

Only one entry will be allowed from each Farmer or Stockman, and the stock must be exhibited at the Brandon exhibition.

Evidence must be produced at time of exhibition to show that the animals were fed on Carnefac Stock Food.

Try Carnefac for your Stock

W. G. Douglas, Manufacturer,
Princess St., Winnipeg.

A society without prejudices makes a world without scruples.

THE GRAND PROMOTER

He Pays a Debt, but Can't Make Out How He Came To

[Copyright, 1902, by Charles Austin.]

MAJOR CROFOOT had been talking to a caller for half an hour on the profit of raising long tailed oxen and establishing soup factories all over the world when he opened the door to let the man out and found another ready to step in. It was a man with a bill for $2.50 for a hat.

"I have come to see if you intend to pay this bill," said the collector as he stepped inside the room and set his jaw.

"A bill, and against me?" queried the major in a surprised voice. "My dear man, but there must be some mistake—there surely must."

"It is for a hat, and the account has been running for two years."

"A hat? Ah, is it possible that I bought a hat two years ago and didn't pay for it?"

"It is not only possible, but it's a cold fact," replied the collector. "I have worn out a pair of shoes hunting you, and now I want to know what you are going to do about it. Understand right off the reel that you can't bamboozle me. I'm on to all your little tricks."

"You seem to be laboring under considerable mental excitement," calmly answered the major as he walked about, "and therefore I shall overlook your somewhat insulting remarks. My friend, I can pay $1,000 for $1 as fast as any old debts come in."

"Then pay the face value of this one. You have shirked it long enough."

"Exactly. It shall be paid. Will you have cash or a check?"

"The cash. Your check wouldn't be worth the ink it was written with. Two and a half, please."

"You shall have it, and I trust you will later on render me full and ample apology for your words. Meanwhile let me ask you if you know anything about explosives?"

"I know when I'm blown up or when I blow some one else up. What's explosives got to do with this old debt?"

"A good deal, indirectly, perhaps. You haven't heard of the Crofoot warship exterminator because its existence has not yet been made public and won't be for ten days yet. It is an explosive shell of my own invention and will be tested by the government inside of a fortnight. We will say the situation is this: An enemy's fleet is"—

"PRODUCE THAT MONEY OR I WON'T LEAVE A WHOLE BONE IN YOUR BODY."

"To Texas with an enemy's fleet!" interrupted the man as he flung his arms around. "I want the cash for this bill—two and a half—and your hocus pocus don't go."

"An enemy's fleet is approaching our shores with hostile intent," mused the major as he looked up at the ceiling. "It has arrived within a distance of twenty-eight miles and is slowly creeping in—six vessels in line—when the Crofoot cannon is fired, and the Crofoot shell goes whizzing through the air. Five seconds later it falls among the fleet. There is a terrific explosion, followed by shrieks and groans of despair, and six shattered men-of-war, each manned with 350 men, slowly disappear in the depths of the Atlantic, to be heard of never again. Not a ship—not a man—escapes. My friend, my conscience almost upbraids me for having invented such a thing."

"And you want me to go into it, of course?" sarcastically queried the collector.

"The position of secretary of the Crofoot warship exterminator has not been filled yet, and as the salary is $20,000 per year and you are a trusty man"—

"Look here, old man," said the collector as the major paused. "I have come for cash. I'll either have it or give you such a lambasting that you'll be in bed for a week. Don't hold me here five minutes longer, or I'll break loose."

"There was a time, and not so very long ago, when I was hard up. I found it hard work to even pay my laundry bills. Certain people, and you are one of them, stood by me and had faith in my promises."

"Never! I always took you for a deadbeat! Don't spring any guff of that sort on me!"

"And it is such men I would like to reward now that my sun of prosperity has risen," continued the major in even tones. "You may not know anything about explosives, but you can learn, and under the circumstances"—

"Do you pay, or don't you?" shouted the collector as he seized the major's coat collar.

"My dear boy, it was settled long ago that I would pay. I will at once write you out a check for twice the amount, and I hope"—

"I want no checks."

"Then you shall have the ready cash. If you took the position of secretary, I should expect you to report within a week. Can you do so?"

"I'm right here this minute. Cough up that two and a half."

"If the position and salary of secretary are not to your liking, then I would suggest"—began the major, but he never finished the sentence. The collector grabbed him and backed him up against the wall and "chugged" him three or four times and said:

"Now, by the beard of Joshua's goat, you produce that money, or I won't leave a whole bone in your body! Out with it!"

"I owe you two and a half," said the major as his right hand went down to his pocket.

"You do!"

"And—and here it is. That is to say"—

That was to say that he pulled out only a dollar, but the collector "chugged" him again, and a dollar and a half was added. The bill was receipted and left on the desk, and as the man went out he said:

"That's all today, and I hope you'll enjoy the novel sensation."

But the major didn't. He sat down and got up, and he walked to and fro and stood still, but he seemed to be in the midst of wheels going round. "I owed two and a half," he mused. "It was an old debt for an old hat. I have been ass enough to pay it, and the man has departed with the money. How did I come to? What has happened? What's wrong with me?"

And two other creditors at the door, who had found it locked, heard the major pacing to and fro and talking to himself, and they wondered whether it would be a case of suicide or one for a lunatic asylum. M. QUAD.

No Monkey Ranch There.

"During the last campaign," said Senator Heitfeld, "I spoke all over Idaho. One day, up in the northern part of the state, a wheel came off the buggy in which I was riding. I walked along the road a piece until I came to a rancher's house. The only person I could find was a big, shock headed Swede.

"'My friend,' I said, 'can you tell me where I can find a monkey wrench?'

"He looked at me blankly for a minute and then said:

"'No; this har ben a sheep ranch an' over thar ben a cattle ranch. I don't know where thar's a monkey ranch!'"—New York World.

How It May Be Done.

"Do you think that it is really possible to support a family on $10 a week?" said the woman with a worried look in her eye.

"Certainly," answered the business-like friend. "The experiment may be made quite remunerative if one only has the knack of writing magazine articles about it."—Washington Star.

It Annoyed Her.

"Yes, the widow is perplexed."

"How is that?"

"She doesn't know whether it means that her husband was a good man or she is a vixen."

"I don't understand."

"When he died, the papers said that he had gone to a happier home."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Slow Boy.

Ascum—And what profession is your son to follow?

Pater—I don't know yet, but that's about all he'll do, I guess.

Ascum—What? How do you mean?

Pater—He'll follow some profession. He never seems able to catch up to anything.—Philadelphia Press.

Easy For Him.

"I don't see," she said, "how you can pursue a train of thought here in all this noise."

"Oh, I am an old commuter," he replied, "and pursuing trains has become second nature to me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Her Cruel Mother.

Ella—Mother doesn't want me to marry.

Stella—Does she say so?

Ella—No, but she tells everybody that at my age she looked just as I do now.—Town Topics.

German Postal Rule.

In German postoffices notices are posted calling attention to the fact that rings, gloves, handkerchiefs, coins, etc., are often carelessly dropped into letter boxes and must be called for within a certain time or they will be sold.

CONSOLIDATED RURAL SCHOOLS

RESULTS OF PROF. ROBERTSON'S TOUR OF INVESTIGATION.

An Improved Attendance by the New System—A Lessening in the Cost Per Pupil, But a Slightly Larger Expenditure in Township Aggregates—Comfortable Vans Convey Pupils to School.

Prof. Robertson, Canadian Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, has just returned from a visit of investigation and observation to a portion of the State of Ohio, where remarkable progress has been made in the improvement of rural schools by the plan known as that of consolidation or centralization. He had invited Mr. R. H. Cowley, Inspector of Schools for the County of Carleton, and Prof. Lochhead, head of the department of biology at the Ontario Agricultural College, to accompany him. Their destination was Trumbull County, Ohio, which lies about twenty miles south of Lake Erie, and adjoins the western border of the State of Pennsylvania. This district was chosen because the conditions of climate, roads, distribution of population and character of school system are not materially different from those of the settled parts of Ontario.

The country in that part of Ohio is comparatively level. Dairy farming is the main occupation of the people. The chief crops are Indian corn, other cereals, hay and grass. A little fall wheat is grown, but scarcely enough for the home use of the farmers. The orchards and fences were for the most part frail souvenirs of the past. The farm houses, barns and fields were evidence that the people were fairly prosperous and well-to-do, but not so much as in the more advanced rural districts in many counties in Canada. The townships are five miles square, intersected in both directions by central roads. Other roads run parallel to those every mile and a quarter in both directions. That marks the country into blocks each one and a quarter miles square.

Six years ago Gustavus Township became the pioneer in that part of the United States in the consolidation of rural schools. There were nine school districts in the township and as many small schools. Then the districts were united into one, and a central school was erected at a cost of $3,000.

Instead of nine teachers in little isolated schools, there are now a principal at a salary of $65 per month, and four assistant teachers at $32 or $30 per month in the united school. Nine nice-looking vans are used to convey the children from and to their homes. These wagons or school vans have comfortable seats running lengthwise of the vehicles, waterproof canvas covers and spring gearings. Before consolidation the average attendance at the schools in that township was 125. On the day of the visit by the three Canadians it was 143 out of an enrollment of 162. The year before consolidation the cost of maintenance of the nine schools of the township was $2,900. Four years afterwards the cost of the centralized schools, including the conveying of the children, was $3,156, being an increase in expenditure by the township on its school system of $256. However, the average attendance at the central school was so much greater than at the single district schools that the cost of education was decreased $1.59 per pupil on the average attendance. Moreover, three years of high school work is carried on in the consolidated school, and the total cost of that is included in the $3,156.

Professor Robertson sums up some of the advantages afforded in his opinion by the consolidation of rural schools and the free transportation of pupils.

(1) It results in the attendance of a larger number of the children in the locality, particularly of those under the age of eight years and of those over fifteen years.

(2) It brings about a more regular attendance of pupils of all grades of advancement.

(3) It ensures the engagement and retention of some teachers of higher qualifications and longer experience in rural schools.

(4) It creates conditions for a proper classification of pupils and for such a grading of the schools as permits the pupils to be placed where they can work to the best advantage for their own improvement.

(5) It permits the time table to be so arranged that teachers can give each class and every pupil in the class more direct help and supervision.

(6) It provides the beneficial influence of fairly large classes of pupils of about equal advancement (a) by more companionship; (b) by friendly rivalries to excel; (c) by children learning from each other, and (d) co-operating under careful discipline, and (e) by class enthusiasms.

(7) It makes it convenient for boys and girls in rural districts to obtain a high school education without leaving home.

(8) It leads to the erection of better school buildings and more satisfactory equipment in all the requisites of a good school.

(9) It makes it practicable for rural schools to enrich their courses for all pupils by nature study, manual training and household science, as well as by better music, and for advanced pupils by instruction in agriculture, horticulture and allied subjects.

(10) It stimulates public interest in the schools and brings to the pupils of a township an institution in which all can have an equal interest and a worthy pride.

(11) It may lead to an improvement of the public roads in the country parts.

(12) It would facilitate the rural free delivery of the mail.

Game fowl seldom lay over 130 eggs yearly to each hen.

Some Points About Menier.

M. Menier, the proprietor of Anticosti, is a genuine politician. He was a candidate in the last French elections for Meanx. After he had made a speech at one of the meetings an angry-looking workingman rose in the audience and propounded a series of questions to which he replied in a most satisfactory manner and received great applause. Someone had the curiosity to follow the workingman elector, and noticed that after he had gone a little way he got into M. Menier's carriage and drove off to another part of the town, where a little later the candidate for political distinction appeared and made another speech. After he had finished the formidable-looking workingman got up, pulled out a bit of crumpled paper, and read the same three questions as before, to which M. Menier gave the same grateful and comforting answers. This was rather a curious coincidence, and someone, looking over the inquisitor's shoulder, recognized the handwriting on the paper as M. Menier's own, and the inquisitor as M. Menier's gardener! Possibly M. Menier has learned this expedient during his experiences in the neighborhood of his Canadian resort.

A Plunger In Candy.

"Oh, Henry, did youse ever love?"

"I did once, an' it cost me nearly 35 cents."—New York Journal.

Thomas a Becket.

In 1538, when Henry VIII. rooted up Thomas a Becket's grave and erased his name from the scroll of saints, he also ordered that all pictures, stained glass windows and frescoes bearing upon the life of this saint should be destroyed. In some churches where St. Thomas was held in special honor the law was evaded by superimposing another picture over the forbidden one. On the north wall of the church at South Newington, near Banbury, England, there is a crudely executed fresco of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem. From the effects of age and damp this fresco is gradually disappearing, and now through the colossal donkey on which our Lord is represented riding can be seen the figure of the murdered archbishop prone on the chancel steps. Gradually, possibly, the whole underlying fresco of the murder of St. Thomas at Canterbury will come into view, and it is evidently of far higher artistic merit than the hastily executed covering one.

Typhoid Germs.

Typhoid germs die after a few days' exposure in sea water.

Smallest Flowering Plant.

The smallest flowering plant is a kind of Indian duckweed, known as Wolffia microscopia. Each plant has two flowers.

Italians and Meat.

Italians of the poorer class are noted for their general good health. This is to some extent attributed to the fact that the working people of Italy eat less meat than those of any other European nation.

Writing on Wood.

Some persons are of the opinion that the first writing was upon thin pieces of wood. From their convenience this seems probable. Such boards were used at an early period by the Greeks and Romans, and were frequently covered with wax, which was of course more easily written upon than the bare wood. Where wax was used errors were readily erased by rubbing with the blunt end of the piece of metal which served for a pen. To make the writing more visible it appears that some black substance was smeared over the surface of the white wax and remained in the scratched marks.

Very conservative in all matters are the Turks, and especially slow to adopt modern improvements of any kind.

When a man quits smoking and goes to chewing he is not much of a hero.—Atchison Globe.

THE PINES.

By Charles Mair.

"O, heard ye the pines in their solitude sigh,
When the winds were awakened and night was nigh?
When the elms breathed out a sorrowful tale,
Which was wafted away on the wings of the gale;

"When the aspen leaf whispered a legend dread,
And the willows waved darkly over the dead;
And the poplar shone with a silvery gleam,
And trembled like one in a troublesome dream;

"And the cypresses murmured of grief and woe,
And the linden waved solemly to and fro,
And the sumach seemed wrapt in a golden mist,
And the soft maple blushed where the frost had kissed;

"And the spectral birch stood alone in the gloom,
Like an unquiet spirit uprist from the tomb;
And the cedar outstretched its lone arms to the earth,
To feed with sweet moisture the place of its birth;

"And the hemlock, uplifted above the crowd,
Drunk deeply of mist at the brink of a cloud;
And the balsams, with curtains of shaggy green,
Like tents in the distance were dimly seen.

"I heard the pines in their solitude crying,
When the winds were awakened, and day was dying;
And fiercer the storm grew, and darker its pall,
But the voice of the pines was louder than all—

Song of the Pines.

"We stand all aloof, for the giant strength
Craveth naught from lesser powers;
'Tis the shrub that loveth the fertile ground,
But the sturdy rock is ours!
We tower aloft where the hunters lag
By the weary mountain side,
By the jagged cliff, by the grimmest crag,
And the chasms yawning wide.

"We commune with the stars through the paley night,
For we love to talk with them;
The wind is our harp, and the marvelous light
Of the moon our diadem.
And when lovers are breathing their thousand vows,
With their hearts and cheeks aglow,
We chant a love strain amid our boughs,
Of a thousand years ago!

* * * * * *

"Sublime in our solitude, changeless, vast,
While men build, work and save,
We mock—for their years glide away to the past,
And we calmly look on their grave.
Our voice is eternal, our song sublime,
For its theme is the days of yore—
Back thousands of years of misty time,
When we first grew old and hoar."

Sketch of Mr. Charles Mair.

Mr. Mair is best known to Canadian readers as the author of "Tecumseh," a dramatic poem of great interest, well conceived, and containing many fine passages. Recall the lines in act IV., scene 4, in which the American General, Hull, is asked to give reasons for his proposed withdrawal from Canada (1812), and explains that his proclamation to the Canadian people had not met with the response he anticipated. One of his officers remarks:

Why, yes; there's something lacking in this people,
If we must conquer them to set them free."

Mr. Mair's verse is robust in quality and breathes the broadest patriotism, writes Pharos in The Globe. A characteristic specimen, ringing in measure, is his "Open the Bay," an appeal for the short route to the Canadian Northwest by Hudson Bay. The most reflective and finished of his poems is "Dreamland," which entitled his first volume, published in 1868. Mr. Mair is a Canadian by birth, and was educated at Perth Grammar School and Queen's University, Kingston. He was early a contributor to the press, and while living at Fort Garry acted as correspondent for The Montreal Gazette. He was one of the founders of the "Canada First" party in 1870, and his recent volume containing his complete poems, under the title of "Tecumseh; A Drama, and Canadian Poems," is dedicated to the "survivors" of that association. Mr. Mair is now resident in Winnipeg.

Col. Sam Steele's Ways.

"Did you hear that when Col. Sam Steele was in Cape Town he was invited by Lord Milner to Government House, but would not go? Yes, that's what they say. Of course that wasn't Milner's fault. Col. Sam sent word that things of that kind weren't in his line.

"The Canadians out there have to tell stories about Sam Steele. They say General Buller was annoyed at him, but soon got over it. Steele in his shirt sleeves, and smoking his famous short clay pipe, would sit at the door of his tent when Buller and his staff came riding past. The first time this happened everybody was petrified except Col. Sam, who was quite at his ease. 'Well, General,' he said, 'anything doing to-day?' General Buller politely stated that nothing special was being done. 'Well,' said Col. Steele, 'I think you should send a bunch of the boys off to the right there. The blankety blank Boers are fiddling round over there all right anough.'"—London Correspondence.

A Lenient Judge.

A Melbourne juror refused to serve on the ground that he had just got work after three months' idleness and would lose it again if he failed to put in an appearance. The judge frowned, fined the offending juryman a penny and paid the coin himself.

C. H. TARBELL.

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Visiting Brethren invited.

17m 12t

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.

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If this Ticket is not claimed within Two Weeks another drawing will take place.

SAVE YOUR TICKET.

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STANLEY CRAIG, Prop.
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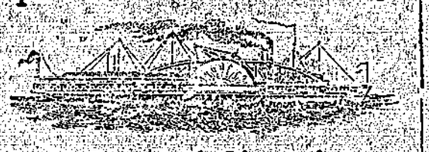

s. s. "City of Nanaimo."

WINTER SCHEDULE

Leaves Victoria Tuesday 6 a.m., for Nanaimo, calling at Musgraves, Vesuvius, Crofton, Kuper, and Thetis Islands (one week) Fulford, Ganges, and Fernwood (following week).

Leaves Nanaimo Tuesday, 5 p.m., for Comox, connecting with s.s. Joan at Nanaimo.

Leaves Comox Wednesday, 8 a.m., for Nanaimo direct, connecting with train for Victoria

Leaves Nanaimo Thursday, 7 a.m., for Comox and way ports.

Leaves Comox Friday, 7 a.m., for Nanaimo and way ports.

Leaves Nanaimo Friday, 2 p.m., one week for Ganges, next week for Crofton.

Leaves Ganges or Crofton Saturday, 7 a.m., for Victoria and way ports.

VANCOUVER-NANAIMO ROUTE
S. S. "JOAN."

Sails from Nanaimo 7 a.m. daily except Sundays.

Sails from Vancouver after arrival of C. P.R. Train No. 1. daily except Sundays, at 1 p.m.

TIME TABLE EFFECTIVE
OCTOBER 25th, 1902.

VICTORIA TO WELLINGTON.

No. 2—Daily. A.M.		No. 4—Sunday P.M.
De 9 00	Victoria	De 3.00
" 9.28	Coldstream	" 3 28
" 10.24	Koenig's	" 4.24
" 11.00	Duncan's	" 5.00
P M		P M.
" 12 40	Nanaimo	" 6.41
Ar 12 53	Wellington	Ar. 7.03

WELLINGTON TO VICTORIA.

No. 1—Dail A M.		No. 3—Sunday A.M.
De. 8 00	Wellington	De. 3 00
" 8 20	Nanaimo	" 3 15
" 10 02	Duncan's	" 5.00
" 10.42	Koenig's	" 5 36
" 11 38	Coldstream	" 6 32
Ar 12 00	Victoria	Ar 7.00

Thousand Mile and Commutation Tickets on sale, good over rail and steamer lines, at two and one-half cents per mile.

Special trains and steamers for Excursions, and reduced rates for parties may be arranged for on application to the Traffic Manager.

The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice, steamers sailing dates and hours of sailing.

Excursion Tickets on Sale from and to all Stations, good Saturday and Sunday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

MUNICIPALITY OF
THE CITY OF CUMBERLAND.

THE POUND BY-LAW.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE CUMBERLAND NEWS
Issued Every Tuesday.
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 personal.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Read for the first time 20th day of October, 1902.

Read for the second time the 6th day of November, 1902.

Read the third time the 8th day of December, 1902.

Reconsidered and finally passed the 30th day of December, 1902.

WESLEY WILLARD,
MAYOR.

L. W. NUNNS,
CITY CLERK.

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M. J. HENRY
VANCOUVER, B.C.

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

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

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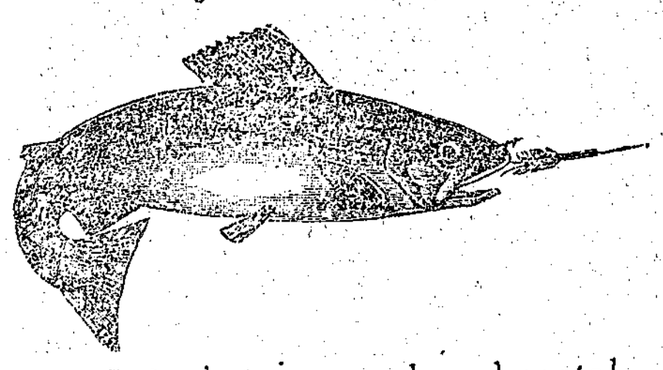

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DEACON HARDY'S PARROT

By Cyrus Slocum

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Deacon Hardy had no more thought of keeping a pet parrot than of installing a pig in the parlor, but he wasn't proof against circumstance. His sister out in Ohio "went and got on her dying bed," as he explained it, and he was sent for to bid her a last farewell. There was only one thing on her mind, and she proceeded to state it. She had owned a parrot for many years, and she wanted to be assured of its future before she closed her eyes. The cat, which would also be left behind, could get along some way, nor did she care what became of her quilt frames and flatirons, but that parrot must find a home with a Christian family.

The brother cheerfully offered his refuge and promised to bring Polly up in the way she should go. When the funeral was over, he started for his home in the east with the big tin cage in tow. The parrot had been silent for a week, and the deacon's heart had warmed toward her. He figured it out that she realized the situation and was doing a proper amount of mourning. The deacon's wife welcomed Polly as a relic of the dear departed and was solicitous that she should feel perfectly at home when something happened. The bird suddenly found her tongue and cried out:

"What in blank ails this blank crowd anyhow?"

The deacon was hoeing potatoes in his back yard, and when Aunt Mary staggered out to him and told him the awful news he couldn't believe his senses.

"You are a little deaf in your right ear, you know," he finally replied, "and must have got things mixed up. I know that my dear sister Ellen never taught that bird anything but words out of the good book. Let us go in and see."

They entered the kitchen, where Polly was roosting on the back of a chair. As they stood before her she cocked her head and saluted them with:

"Now I lay me down to sleep."

"Didn't I tell you so?" said the deacon as his troubled look was replaced by a smile of relief.

"I thought it was swearing, but I must have been mistaken," reluctantly admitted Aunt Mary. "Well, I'm glad on't. It would be jest awful to have a swearing parrot around."

Three days later, as Polly sat on a perch near the gate, Mrs. Simpkins came along on her way to the store and stopped to look at her. She had scarcely come to a halt when she was saluted with:

"Who in blank are you?"

It was a stunning blow, and Mrs. Simpkins felt her head swimming round and round. Before she could recover the bird yelled out:

"Let's have another beer!"

Then Mrs. Simpkins screamed, and Deacon Hardy and his wife rushed out to the gate to see what was the matter. When she repeated Polly's language, or as much of it as she dared, the deacon smiled and replied:

"It's another mistake. You never heard a parrot talk before, and you got his words twisted up. My dear deceased sister told me over and over again that he was a religious bird and that he never said anything but"—

"Honor thy father and thy mother," interrupted Polly.

"Didn't I say so!" exclaimed the deacon as he rubbed his hands together.

"Amen! Amen! Amen!" screamed the bird.

Mrs. Simpkins had to give it up, though as she continued on her way she couldn't help but wonder whether she was growing deaf or absentminded.

Polly had no more surprises that day, but on the next, as the staid and dignified village justice of the peace was passing along on the opposite side of the street, a voice cried out to him:

"Hello, you old villain! What in blank ails you?"

The justice paused and looked around. He was alone on the street. The words could have been addressed to no one else. He crossed over the road and saw Polly on her perch. Just then Deacon Hardy came around the corner of the house with a hoe in his hand.

"There's such a thing as contempt of court!" solemnly observed the justice.

"What's the matter?" asked the deacon.

"Your parrot has called me names and used profane language."

"But she couldn't have. She knows nothing but good words. My dear deceased sister spent nearly all her time for five years in teaching this poor bird to"—

"Brethren and sisters, let us all join in the singing," solemnly announced Polly.

"Any profane language about that?" asked the deacon over the fence.

"If it wasn't her, it was some boy hidden around here," replied the justice. "I guess it was a boy, and I'm sorry I laid it to the parrot. I never thought much of parrots, but I ain't saying that a religious parrot ain't all right."

Polly realized that she had had a narrow escape, and for the next three days she chattered of nothing worse than Moses in the bulrushes and Daniel in the lions' den. She was establishing her reputation on a foundation of rock when Uncle Absalom Flint came along driving a pig. He was closely followed by Aunt Sally Warner and the minister of her church. Just opposite Deacon Hardy's gate the pig tried to bolt, and it took the united efforts of Absalom, the minister and Aunt Sally to prevent it. The three shouted, and the pig squealed, and Deacon Hardy and his wife got out just in time to hear Polly lead off with:

"What in blank is the matter now?"

Five human beings and a hog held their breath.

"Chuck him out! He's a blank loafer!"

The hog passed on, and the five humans gathered closer together.

"It's profanity!" solemnly whispered the minister.

"It's reg'lar swearin'!" added Aunt Sally.

"He's a-cussin' of us!" groaned Absalom.

"It seems so, it seems so, but how can it be?" replied Deacon Hardy. "My dear deceased sister had the bringing up of this bird and"—

"Little children, love one another!" interrupted Polly.

"There—you hear that? That isn't swearing. Sister Ellen wouldn't have had no swearing parrot around her. She labored with this bird day in and day out to"—

"Oh, you go to blank!" said Polly.

The minister and Aunt Sally walked away together, shaking their heads, and Absalom went after his pig with grief in his heart. Deacon Hardy and wife looked at each other for a long minute, and then he said:

"It must be profanity."

"Yes, it must be," admitted Aunt Mary.

"Then I must wring his neck and bury him in the back garden. Poor sister Ellen! Ah-um! She must have meant the cat instead of the parrot!"

A Flight of Birds.

A flight of birds changed the history of America under the following circumstances: When Columbus sailed westward over the unknown Atlantic, he expected to reach Zipangu (Japan). After several days' sail from Gomera, one of the Canary islands, he became uneasy at not discovering Zipangu, which, according to his reckoning, should have been 216 nautical miles more to the east. After a long discussion he yielded to the opinion of Martin Alonzo Pinzon, the commander of the Pinta, and steered to the southwest. Pinzon was guided in his opinion by a flight of parrots toward the southwest. The effect of this change in his course curiously exemplifies the influence of apparently trivial events in the world's affairs. Had Columbus kept his original route he would have entered the gulf stream, reached the coast of Florida and then probably been carried to Cape Hatteras and Virginia. The result would probably have been to give the present United States a Roman Catholic Spanish population instead of a Protestant English one, a circumstance of immeasurable importance. "Never," wrote Humboldt, "had the flight of birds more important consequences." It may be said to have determined the first settlements on the new continent and its distribution between the Latin and Germanic races.—Exchange.

What's In a Name?

One summer a distinguished member of the French academy rented a cottage in Savoy, and when the time came for his return to Paris he went to say farewell to the owner of the cottage, a prosperous farmer's wife.

"I hope you will write your name in my album before you go," she said.

"With pleasure," he replied, and, taking a pen, he wrote his name in the book.

"Thanks," she said, "but won't you please tell me your profession, so that I can write it after your name?"

"Oh, put down 'landowner,'" he answered.

"But that isn't a profession," she said.

"Well, then, put down 'academician,'" was his answer.

These words seemed to puzzle her, and therefore he asked with a smile, "Don't you know what an academician is?"

"No, not quite," she answered, "but it's such a long word that the profession must be a splendid one."

Not According to Shakespeare.

A negro amateur dramatic society was attempting to give a performance of "Othello." In the scene where Othello demands a handkerchief from Desdemona there was a startling interruption from one of the audience. When the time came for the scene, the negro who was playing the part of Othello bawled out, "Desdemonie, gib me dat han'kerchif!"

No reply.

"Desdemonie, I say gib me dat han'kerchif!"

Still silence.

"Desdemonie, foh de third time, gib me dat han'kerchif!"

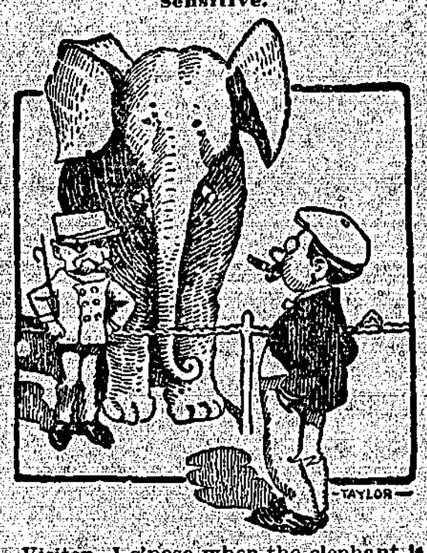
But she wouldn't do it.

Thereupon an old negro among the spectators, tired of the apparent slowness, spoke up and said, "Ah, wipe yo' nose on yo' cote sleeve, niggah, an' let de show go on!"—New York Tribune.

Phenomena Allied to Lightning.

Subterranean thunders have occasionally been heard preparatory to an aerial eruption. The sea has cast up volumes of water, as if volcanoes were exploding below. The ground has burst open, and floods of water have gushed forth from the sides of hills or from fissures in the rocks. Taking another class of effects, cures have been performed by lightning—gouty men have been enabled to walk freely, epileptic persons have been healed, amaurosis has been removed and rheumatism dispelled by a flash. But one dare not look too closely into the subject of medical electricity nor venture to recommend any one to tempt lightning in the hope of experiencing its curative effects.—Chambers' Journal.

Sensitive.



Visitor—I s'pose when the elephant is disobedient you stick that hook into him?

Keeper—Oh, no. We just put up the sign, "Don't feed the elephant peanuts."—Chicago News.

Something, but Not Snow.

Oh, you who will not shovel off
The snow that's on your walk,
'Tis you to whom, a little while,
I'd hand a line of talk.

The place where, after their demise,
Such lazy men all go
There'll be some shoveling to do,
But not, alas, of snow.

—Baltimore American

Chivalry.

"Kin I offer you my umbrell, lady?"

"But it isn't raining."

"I'm awfully sorry, but can't yer gim me a quarter fer me good intentions?"—San Francisco Exam.

Woman and Plow.

An Iowa traveler back from the new northwest frontier, relates some of the hardships of life there. He says: "I saw a colony of Galicians in Saskatchewan, and they gave me the most extraordinary exhibition of human patience and fortitude I ever beheld. I saw from a dozen to fifteen women hitched two and two on an 18-inch breaking plow, and they marched straight ahead through the tough ground with that plow, tearing up five acres a day on an average. There was a man holding the plow. The work these people did was as effective as could have been done by horses or oxen. The women seemed to take to their hard labor as a matter of course. They are very cheerful over it. I am told that scores of these women who draw plows all day have vitality enough left to dance through the greater part of the night."—Pearson's Weekly.

Ike's Correction.

Ike is a veritable pickaninny who flings the King's English around in true negro style, much to his mistress' amusement. One day she observed that his two very prominent front teeth had disappeared, and quizzically asked: "Ike, what has become of your teeth?" "Dey dropped out," promptly replied Ike, "What?" exclaimed his mistress, as if horrified. Ike was baffled, but only for a moment, when he announced with an air of triumph at having corrected himself, "Dey dripped out!"

A Vision of Bliss.

Rastus—Ah dreamed ob heaben las' night.

Zeke—Am dat so? An' whut did it look like?

"A monst'us big chicken roost in de middle ob a watermillion patch!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

UNCLE ELI'S FABLES.

[Copyright, 1902, by C. B. Lewis.]

The Sage was sitting under a blue gum tree one day, reflecting on the benefits to be derived from adversity, when a young man appeared before him and said:

"O man of wisdom, I have come many miles to speak with thee and crave advice. My name is Jones, and I am Cashier of the Seventy-second National bank."

"And what's your trouble, Jones?" asked the Sage.

"It is this: I handle large sums of money and fear that the temptation will some day prove too great for me."

"But you must withstand it."

"I have tried, O Sage—I have tried my best."

"But you must keep on trying."

"Alas, but it is useless. I have already succumbed."

"What? Thou art a thief?" exclaimed the Sage.

"I don't exactly know, and that's why I have come to you. If I stole $5,000, I'd be a thief, wouldn't I?"

"You surely would, and despised by all men."

"But if the sum was $100,000, O man of profundity?"

"You don't mean that you got away with any such boodle as that?"

"It is here. Am I a thief or not?"

"Of course not—not by a long shot. You are simply a Cashier who has gone wrong, and your tip is to settle with the bank for half the amount of the stolen funds. You can leave a package of $5,000 for me on this shelf while I wander forth and reason on man's inhumanity to man, and anything I can do for you after you get to Canada will be cheerfully done without extra charge."

Moral.—The difference between tweedledee and tweedledum has kept many a man out of jail. M. QUAD.

Those Who Read Novels.

"But," we object, speaking to the author who has written a historical novel, "these historical data are absolutely wrong. Why, it's ridiculous to have George Washington fighting three duels, fighting battles he was never in, etc."

"I know I took some liberties with George and history," the author says naively, "but what's the difference? He'll never know, and it won't hurt his feelings."

"But the people who read your book?" we again object.

"Surely you know that people who read historical novels know nothing of history!" he exclaims in just scorn.—Baltimore Herald.

Royal Fads.

"The papers say that Queen Alexandra's hobby is clocks."

"Yes, and I noticed the other day that one of her royal sisters is very fond of fine poultry."

"Well, I fancy it requires a much higher degree of intelligence to set a hen than to set a clock."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

'Ere Is What Queered Him.

Wantanno—What queered De Wruyter and Miss Rocks?

Duzno—In writing an ode to her he used the expression "dainty, shell-like ears," and the printers became mystified over De Wruyter's horrible chirography and made it "dirty, shawl-like ears."—Baltimore American.

On the Way.

"How does you like de new preacher?" asked Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

"Very much," answered Miss Miami Brown. "He's got a good staht. He knows a heap o' words, an' jes' as soon as he gits 'em arranged in de proper order he'll hab a mighty fine sermon."—Washington Star.

John and the Old Man.

"I never see John these days. Where is he now?"

"He's off somewheres a-learnin' of Latin and Greek."

"And what's the old man doing?"

"Splittin' rails in dialect for to pay John's bills."—Atlanta Constitution.

Now Advanced.

Nell—Mrs. Rittenhouse Squeer says her husband was a perfect nobody when she married him.

Belle—And now?

Nell—Oh, now he is Mrs. Rittenhouse Squeer's husband.—Philadelphia Record.

The Ointment of the Elect.

"People in polite society do not use hair oil," remarked the eastern man to his guest.

"I know that," answered the Texan. "The out and out proper thing nowadays is petroleum."—Brooklyn Life.

Literary Alchemy.

"Ruyter is not an author. He's a born chemist."

"Why so?"

"Every novel he writes becomes a drug on the market."—Knoxville Sentinel.

Excusing the Dog.

"Madam, your fierce dog here bit me just a moment ago."

"My dog? Impossible! That dog wouldn't harm a flea."

"Perhaps he didn't know I had any, ma'am."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE GLADSTONE OF CANADA.

Mr. Blake's Return to the Platform—Opinions From Ireland.

"The appearance of the Honorable Edward Blake," says The Belfast Times and News, "upon Canadian platforms, has attracted considerable notice in the Dominion, as the contents of the last mail show clearly enough. There is nothing surprising in that. The temporary return of the Gladstone of Canada to the public life of the country in which his political fame was won was an event in Canadian politics, and of particular interest to the Canadian Liberal party, which he led through the wilderness for six years. It is almost ten years since he gave up his seat in the Parliament of Canada to devote his great abilities to the cause of Irish self-government, the cause to which he has devoted the remainder of his life. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has alluded to Mr. Blake as 'the greatest of all Canadians.' Ever since the general election of 1892 he has represented South Longford in the House of Commons.

"Few men can be better qualified," says The Daily News, "to point the ever-recurring moral of the extension of self-government to Canada than Mr. Blake. There are, of course, differences at all points between the cases of Ireland and Canada, as no doubt there are between those of South Africa and Canada, but striking illustrations of the benefits of self-government have come about in Mr. Blake's colonial experience. The contrast between the rebellious Canada of 1837 and the contented Canada of the present day is one to which Mr. Gladstone pointed often enough. Again, the separation of Upper and Lower Canada was a measure based upon the same principle of gaining peace and unity by the grant of self-government. To go further still, it may be said that the rights which were at last won by the advocates of provincial management of the affairs of each province have immeasurably strengthened and not weakened the Federal union of the Dominion. 'I know of no way,' said Fox, more than one hundred years ago, 'of governing mankind but by letting them have their own way.' Mr. Blake has probably seen more of the application of that sound principle than any statesman in Parliament."

TORONTO'S NEW MAYOR.

How Mr. Urquhart Was Courteous Under Difficulties Election Night.

Two ladies who take an interest in municipal affairs went down town Monday evening about ten o'clock to hear the latest election returns, says a Toronto journalistic Man About Town. They took a Belt Line car going west on King. As they passed The Mail building one of them caught sight of a bulletin saying that Mr. Urquhart headed the poll.

"Why, Urquhart is ahead!" she said.

"Oh, no, it must be Howland," the other replied. They were both supporters of Howland.

"No; I am sure it was Urquhart."

While these remarks were being exchanged the ladies noticed a gentleman enter the car and take a seat opposite them. They noticed him especially on account of his nervous manner. They, however, continued to express their surprise at Urquhart's election and their disappointment at Howland's defeat.

"I am so sorry Mr. Howland was defeated. He was so different from our former Mayors."

"Yes. He was a gentleman."

"And this Urquhart is nobody."

"Oh, that is the way in Toronto; the nobody always gets ahead."

"Perhaps all the returns are not in."

"Perhaps not."

All this time the gentleman opposite seemed very much amused. When the car reached Spadina and Queen, he got up and crossed over to the ladies.

"Mr. Urquhart is ahead now, but there are still some places to be heard from."

"Oh, that accounts for it," one of Mr. Howland's supporters replied, "Howland will get in all right."

The gentleman bowed and smiled pleasantly, as he left the car. The ladies went home. Each of them, as she picked up Tuesday's paper with the picture of the Mayor-elect, exclaimed:

"Why, that's the man we were talking to in the car."

It seems that it was.

RELIGIONS OF TORONTONIANS.

Anglicans Lead, With Methodists Next, and Presbyterians Third.

A man of studious disposition could spend many a profitable hour conning over the census volume issued at the close of 1902. Ten years ago there was only one Pagan found in the whole of Canada. That one has evidently increased, as there are 13 in Toronto and one in Ottawa, besides others scattered all over the Dominion. There are 173 Mormons in the Queen City, 221 Quakers, 95 Mennonites, 80 Adventists, 13 adherents of the Greek Church, 682 Brethren, 524 Disciples, 625 Salvation Army. The Anglicans in Toronto are the largest religious community, numbering 62,406. Next comes the Methodists with 48,278; Presbyterians, 41,629; Roman Catholics, 28,994; Baptists, 11,698; Congregationalists, 3,658, and Hebrews, 3,083.

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

CUMBERLAND, B. C.

Good breeding is the result of much good sense, some good nature and a little self-denial for the sake of others, and with a view to obtain the same indulgence from them.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gents,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours Truly,

ALFRED ROCHAV,

Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

Roxton Pond, July 4, '01.

The man whose desired are sanctified will be sure to get what he wants.

SKEPTICISM.—This is unhappily an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

Talk about popularity—the prettiest girl in the world isn't in it with the man who has favors to bestow.

WILSON'S FLY PADS

WILL RID YOUR HOUSE OF FLIES IN A FEW HOURS.

THE HALCYON HOT SPRINGS

Arrow Lake, B.C.

These miraculous springs,
Minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with sweet oblivious antidotes
Cleanse the stuffed bosom of those perilous stuffs
Which weigh heavily upon Kidney, Liver and Stomach.

Therefore, all ye who suffer—Give physic to the dogs; have none of it, but come and be cured at

The Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium, B.C

TERMS—$15 to $18 per week.

Nobody can be made rich with money who wouldn't be just as rich without it.

Out of Sorts:—Symptoms. Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention to this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

There are people who never accomplish anything, because they try to do too much.

When a man marries, he halves his rights and doubles his duties.

Page Woven Wire Fence

with its continuous coil (not crimped) is the best stock-holding fence made. Page No. 7 wire stands a 3,000 pounds' strain—common No. 7 wire only 1,700 pounds. Common wire will not coil—it straightens out again—it hasn't a spring temper—Page wire has.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 11

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ARE YOU BUILDING?

IF SO USE EDDY'S

IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING

THE BEST BUILDING PAPER MADE.

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

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

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

DRESSED DOLL FREE!

GIRLS, would you like to have this beautiful dressed doll? If so, send us your name and address on a **post card** and we will send you **one doz.** large, beautifully colored packages of **Sweet Pea Seeds** postpaid. Sell them at **10c.** each, return us $1.20 and we will immediately send you **the most beautiful Doll you have ever seen.** Dolly is fully and fashionably dressed, including a stylish hat, underwear trimmed with lace, stockings and cute little slippers ornamented with silver buckles. She has lovely golden curly hair, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes and jointed body.

Eva Gilley, New Westminster, B.C., said: "I received your pretty Doll and am very much pleased with it. It is a perfect beauty and far exceeded my expectations."

Lizzie Sproute, Newdale, Man., said: "I received the Doll and think it is a fine Premium. It is the loveliest Doll I have ever had."

Gertie McDonald, Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, said: "Thanks very much for my beautiful Doll. I am more than pleased with it."

GIRLS, just stop and think what a truly wonderful bargain we are offering you. **You can get this lovely big Doll completely dressed for selling only ONE DOZEN packages of Sweet Pea Seeds.** Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. **They are wonderful sellers. Everybody buys.**

Maggie Sinclair, Shelburne, Ont., said: "I sold all the seeds in a few minutes. It is a pleasure to sell them."

Mary Speelea, Mono Mills, Ont., said: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the seed sold. They went like wildfire."

A 50c. certificate free with each package. Girls, write us at once and this beautiful Dolly will be your very own in a short time.

Prize Seed Co., Dept. 21 Toronto

Behave yourself, and you will keep somebody else out of mischief.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

The more popular a man is the more apt he is to go to the devil. Some men are so mean they couldn't go to the devil if they wanted to.

In politics, to forsee is well; to warn is better; to succeed is everything.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Timidity consists in the desire to please and the fear of not succeeding.

We make **Granby Rubbers and Overshoes** out of pure *new* rubber. Can as much be said of any other make?

Granby Rubbers

cost the maker more, but they cost the wearer less, for one pair does the work of two pairs of ordinary rubbers.

"Granby Rubbers wear like iron."

A LESSON IN ETIQUETTE.

To Bow or Not to Bow—An Important Kind of Small Change in Modern Social Daily Life.

Indecision with regard to "when to bow" and "when not to bow" is painfully common.

It may perhaps be considered a matter of little moment whether a bow is given or withheld, or whether a shake of the hand is given in lieu of a bow, but in reality it carries a distinct significance whether the right or the wrong thing is done on the spur of the moment. Also it is a two-sided question, and affects equally the one who receives a bow and the one who gives it, the one who is not bowed to and the one who does not bow.

It should be understood that a bow is a ceremonious recognition between those but slightly acquainted, and who do not know each other intimately enough to speak to or to shake hands when they meet. These conventional bows are quite outside of those constantly exchanged between friends who are unable at the moment to offer any other kind of greeting.

Out of doors is naturally the field for bowing, and where it comes most prominently forward. When, for instance, two women meet who have been recently introduced, if bows are not exchanged when passing each other it would be next to impossible to do so on a subsequent occasion, and thus the acquaintance comes virtually to an end. Again, it is equally required that bows should be exchanged between friends unable to speak to each other on the occasion of meeting, more especially between men and women than between women themselves. If a woman does not bow to a man she knows when he looks expectantly at her, he considers himself cut by her, although she has no such intention, and was really postponing her greeting until—say, she had shaken hands with her host and hostess. This phase of bowing often repeats itself, and goes to prove that the right thing should be done at the right moment—a bow given when due.

The same equally holds good between men and women as between women. An introduction at a ball or dinner, indeed, if made at any function or at any time, almost obliges a woman to recognize the acquaintance by a bow at any future meeting. If she does not take advantage of her privilege to acknowledge it in this manner, it is taken to mean that she does not desire to continue it, and once relinquished, it cannot be readily resumed. Oftener then not this is not the reason why a woman does not bow to a ballroom acquaintance; the actual one is, in most instances, the doubt whether he will recollect her or not and whether she is expected to bow to him. Thus the bow should be forthcoming without hesitation.

A merely bowing acquaintance is somewhat monotonous when people meet frequently during each day out of doors, more particularly at seaside places. To bow at each meeting would be out of the question, and the received social law is to bow once only. A smile does duty on the second occasion, and during the remainder of the day no further notice is vouchsafed or expected.

Under ordinary circumstances a bow is the received way of acknowledging an introduction. At after meetings within doors the bow is often a prelude to a slight conversation, and also concludes it when the two separate. Again when long and pleasant conversation follows upon an introduction, although a bow acknowledges the same, yet in this case shaking hands takes the place of bowing on departure, but this is exceptional, aad a bow is the usual mode of taking leave between newly met acquaintances.

All Feet.

The sight of a full-grown centipede is said by travelers in tropical lands to be enough to affect that strongest nerves. Ten to eleven inches is the average length, although larger ones have been seen. Lafcadio Hearn, in "Two Years in the French West Indies," says that the vitality of the centipede is amazing.

Mr. Hearn kept one in a bottle, without food or water, for thirteen weeks, at the end of which time it remained active and dangerous as ever. The centipede has one natural enemy able to cope with him, the hen.

The hen attacks him with delight, and often swallows him, head first, without taking the trouble to kill him, but she is careful never to put her head near him. She has a trick of whirling him round and round upon the floor so quickly as to stupefy him; then when she sees a good chance she strikes him dead with her claws.

There are superstitions concerning the creature which have a good effect in diminishing his tribe. If you kill a centipede you are sure to receive money soon; and if you dream of killing one it is good luck.

Love Superstitions.

In parts of Massachusetts it is thought that if a girl puts a piece of southern wood down her back the first boy she meets will be her husband. In Boston, if a marriageable woman puts a bit of southern wood under her pillow on retiring, the first man she sees in the morning will, so says the superstition, be the one whom she is to marry.

The Coming Thing

"Pinto Shell" Cordovan leather for H.B.K. mitts and gloves is bound to displace all other leathers for hard-wear mitts and gloves,

—because it is the toughest, most flexible and lightest leather made.

—because it is a pure vegetable tan without a vestige of oil to chill the hands or stiffen the glove in cold weather or crack it when dried out.

"Pinto Shell" Cordovan can be boiled without injury, in fact it is boil and scorch proof.

Sold by all dealers. See this brand

If your dealer has not got them write us and send his name.

Every pair stamped **"Pinto Shell" Cordovan** by

Hudson Bay Knitting Co.

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

Makers of Warm Clothing, Mitts, Gloves, Underwear, Sox, Moccasins, etc. 104

AS WHITE AS SNOW,

but far more nutritive—that's what they say about

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR.

Why not? It's "flake white," it contains the best elements of the wheat kernel; it "raises" beautifully and browns to perfection on the top of the loaf. Ogilvie's Flour is the housekeeper's delight.

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Advise your friends to use

GOLD STANDARD TEA.

They will owe you a debt of gratitude ever after.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU DO NOT LIKE

IMPERIAL MAPLE SYRUP

ROSE & LAFLAMME, SELLING AGENTS, MONTREAL.

Blue Ribbon Tea

is worth more than it costs.

Are you drinking it?

A Chain is no Stronger than its Weakest Link and a Wire Fence is no Stronger than its Uprights.

No one should expect a fence to hold up of itself between the posts.

The Frost upright wires are large and strong. The **Frost Lock** holds them in place and each support its own share of the weight. Light tie wires give no support. Bending to tie weakens them and they are apt to break when the strain is severe. Frost Fence never breaks.

The Frost Lock Strongest Made.

Write for Catalogue. 8

FROST WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man. Welland, Ont.

R. ALSTON FLORIST

SEEDSMAN

NURSERYMAN ETC

CATALOGUE FREE

ALWAYS ON HAND A FINE STOCK OF CUT FLOWERS

PLANTS BULBS SEEDS BIRDS

WINNIPEG MAN

T. H. METCALFE & CO.

Grain and Commission Merchants.

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

P. O. Box, 550, Winnipeg, Man.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.
Subscription.....$2.00 a year,

W. B. Anderson, Editor.

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

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

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

MONSOON

TEA QUICKLY ENDEARS ITSELF TO THE DRINKER.

THE PLACER MINING ACT.

The Executive Committee of the Provincial Mining Association have approved of a number of amendments to the "Placer Mining Act," which they have placed before the Government for consideration. The proposed amendments are too lengthy for our columns, and we must briefly summarize them. A free miner is to be entitled to locate, record and hold only one claim on each separate creek, ravine, hill or bar diggings. On the discovery of new creek diggings, a survey to be made by a Provincial land surveyor with monumental posts every 500 feet, numbered consecutively 1, 2, 3, etc. above, and 1, 2, 3, etc., below discovery. Miners to be entitled to hold placer claims for one year from date of record, and thence from year to year without re-recording. Work to the value of $100 to be done each year; if not done claim to be forfeited. After $300 in development work, owner to be entitled to a Crown grant upon paying to the Government $5 per acre; and the holders of a consolidation of placer claims, after expending at least $500 for each claim shall be entitled to a Crown grant upon payment to the Government of five dollars per acre. It is understood the Government intend introducing some amendments to the Mining Act this season, and no doubt the amendments approved by the Executive of the Mining Association will receive due consideration.

The marriage of Miss McDonald, lately of S. Leiser's, and Mr D. Stuart, took place at the Manse, Sandwick, May 7th, Rev. Mr Menzies officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss C. Strang, while the groom was ably supported by Mr Bert McPhee. Owing to a recent bereavement in the bride's family the wedding was a quiet one. The gifts received by the happy couple were numerous and beautiful a few of which we mention:—Mr C. McDonald, handsome rug; Miss B. McDonald, cushion; Messrs McPhee and Chalmers, silver tea set; Leiser & Co., silver tea set; Mrs T. Whyte, China tea set; Miss Willemar, fruit dish; Mrs Piket, oak rocking chair; Mrs Furbow, table linen; Mr and Mrs W. Roy, silver tea spoons; Mr and Mrs Banks, silver knives; Miss L. Abrams, cushion; Big Store Staff, upholstered chair; Mrs G. Smith, fruit dish; Mrs Duncan Stewart, 1 doz. silver knives and forks; Mrs Montez, handkerchiefs. The young couple will settle to housekeeping in Cumberland The "News" extends best wishes for a long and prosperous married life.

HOSPITAL MEETING.

Present—President Abrams, and Messrs Roe, Stevens, Hall and Anderson.

Minutes read and adopted.

Reports from the Matron read. Patients for April—White 6, Chinese 5. Fees collected, $23

Accounts—Waller & Partridge, groceries, $34.35; D. McKay, meat, $17.08; Comox Creamery, $5.70; S. Leiser & Co., sundries, $17.20; J. A. Carthew, teaming, $15.75; Mrs M. Woods, produce, $3.60; S J. Piercy, milk, $3.63; Electric Light, $5; Laundry, $3; Salaries—Matron $40, Nurse $15, Cook $25, Orderly $15.

Secretary was instructed to write Mr J. B. McLean, re collections made by Chinese merchants.

The sum of $20 was handed in as proceeds of benefit concert in aid of Hospital. Mr Hall moved, seconded by Mr Roe, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered Mrs Anderson, and all who took part in getting up the entertainment. Carried.

Mr Stevens called attention to the bad state of an overflow drain pipe near Hospital. Left over until the responsibility could be placed. Mr Stevens also mentioned the fact of the case of a little boy who was in the Hospital, and who was reported to have been starved.

It was thought probable that the police had the case in hand.

Meeting adjourned.

EFFECTIVE RUST PREVENTION.—Two coats of hot oil, carefully applied after thorough cleaning of the metal, are recommended by a Canadian artisan as an improvement over any process now in use for preventing rust of structural iron and steel. The oil would fill crevices, cracks and holes where paint cannot enter. It would cover rough places often imperfectly coated in ordinary painting, and it would be a fine preparation for subsequent painting or covering with cement coating

THE TOPER'S SNAKES—The snakes seen by victims of delirium tremens have been made visible to French oculists in some recent experiments. The ophthalmoscope was used to examine the eyes of sixteen alcoholic patients, when it was found that the minute blood vessels in the retina were congested, and in this condition these gently moving objects would be projected into the field of vision as something very much like black squirming serpents.

Small-pox is found by a British health officer to be much influenced by the weather and the conditions that tend to increase its prevalence are absence of sunshine, short days, temperature below 50 deg. F., and excessive humidity.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that from date all Debts and Rents owing to me shall be made payable to Miss Janet Gleason, City.

WM. GLEASON.

Cumberland, May 8, 1903.

CARD OF THANKS

The Board of Directors of the Union and Comox Hospital, by resolution, tendered to Mrs W. B. Anderson a hearty vote of thanks for the entertainment in aid of Hospital, gotten up under her auspices, and also to all who kindly assisted her in the programme.

L. W. HALL, Secy.

TENDERS.

Re Mortgage SALE OF PROPERTY hereinafter mentioned.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until 6 o'clock p.m., Friday, May 29th, 1903, for purchase of LOT 97, Comox District.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any tender.

F. McB. YOUNG,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,
Nanaimo, B.C.

May 1st, 1903. 4t

ALL ACCOUNTS against the late PATRICK McGRAHN must be paid to Union Lodge, No 11, I.O.O.F, before the 30th of this month, and any person owing the late Brother will please settle the same before the same date.

Cumberland, B.C., May 6th, 1903.

FISHING TACKLE

A Large and complete Stock at the BIG STORE

10 per cent Discount for Cash

Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

FOR Hardware, Tools of all kinds, Paints, etc., Crockery and Glassware, Wall Paper, Window Shades, etc., etc. and everything you have been in the habit of getting at the "Magnet"

GO TO THE BIG STORE

and by Paying Cash get what you want 10 per cent. cheaper than you could at the Magnet.

☞ WE HAVE CLOSED OUT THE MAGNET.

SIMON LEISER & CO., Cumberland

Cold Storage: Air Dry System.

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

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

UNION BREWING CO., LTD.

Phone 27. DUNSMUIR STREET P. O. Drawer 45

Fertilizers Fertilizers

For Orchard, Field and Farm.

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

ANALYSIS AVAILABILITY & SOLUBILITY strictly guaranteed.

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

STANDARD FORMULAE

BRAND "A"—For Grass, Hay, Grain, Truck and General Farming

BRAND "B"—For Orchards, Berries, Potatoes, Roots, Hops or any crop where Potash is largely needed.

BRAND "C"—For Crops on Peaty Soils, Clovers, Pease, Beans or wherever Nitrogen is not wanting.

We also carry a complete stock of Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash, Kainite, Superphosphate, Thomas Phosphate and Nitrate of Soda.

For Prices, Pamphlet and Testimonials address

Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd.,

31 12 02 VICTORIA, B.C.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on MONDAY, the 15th day of JUNE, A.D., 1903, at the hour of 10 a.m., at the COURT-HOUSE, CUMBERLAND, I shall offer for Sale by Public Auction the Mineral Claims in the list hereinafter set out, of which Crown Grants have been issued, for all Unpaid Taxes accrued, due and payable on the 30th day of June, 1902, or accrued, due and payable at any 30th day of June, subsequent to the date of the issue of the Crown Grants, and remaining unpaid at the 31st day of December, 1902, and for the expenses of advertising this notice.

If the Taxes and Expenses of advertising, as set out in said list, are not paid to me on or before the day of sale, the Claims may be sold to the highest bidder, and a conveyance executed to the purchaser of all right and interest in said Claims legally alienated by the Crown by the Crown Grants thereof.

In the event of there being no purchaser, or if the price offered shall not be sufficient to pay the taxes and expenses of advertising, the land shall absolutely revert to the Province and the Crown Grants thereof shall be deemed void.

LIST ABOVE MENTIONED.

NAME OF PERSON.	DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	Unpaid Taxes	Expenses Advertising	TOTAL
Channe Mining Co,	White Pine, Lot 234, Thurlow Island, 46·93 acres	$58 75	$0 75	$59 50
Douglas Pine Mining Co., Ltd.	Douglas Pine " 271, " " 31·02 "	24 00	0 75	24 75
" " "	Gold Exchange, " 272, " " 14·76 "	11 25	0 75	12 00
" " "	Cone Fracn, " 273, " " ·52 "	75	0 75	1 50
Nash, Martin	Champion, " 276, Fanny Bay, 22 05 "	5 75	0 75	6 50
Whalen, William	Commonwealth, " 277, " " 26·85 "	21 00	0 75	21 75
De Beck, Bauer & McKinnon	Jennie B, " 278, Phillips Arm, 42·53 "	32 25	0 75	33 00
" "	Julie, " 233, " " 38·84 "	29 25	0 75	30 00
Bauer, W. A.	Enid, " 280, " " 46·25 "	35 25	0 75	36 00
" "	Stella, " 281, " " 25·60 "	19 50	0 76	20 25
" "	Blucher, " 288, Frederick Arm, 49·22 "	37 50	0 75	38 25
" "	Wellington, " 289, " " 48·73 "	36 75	0 75	37 50
" "	Waterloo, " 290, " " 37·99 "	28 50	0 75	29 25
" "	Contact fracn, " 326, " " ·75 "	75	0 75	1 50
Cullen, James	Copper King, " 1835, Malaspina Inlet, 45·14 "	25 00	0 75	25 75
De Beck, George W.	Copper Chief, " 1834, " " 45·55 "	25 00	0 75	25 75
MacKinnon, John M.	Blue Jacket, " 1833, " " 39·03 "	20 00	0 75	20 75
" "	Silver King, " 1832, " " 44·21 "	22 50	0 75	23 25
" "	Theodosia, " 1831, " " 44· "	22 00	0 75	22 75
Ferguson, Robert Chas.	Annie Laurie, " 386, Phillips Arm, 51·65 "	13 00	0 75	13 75
" "	Isis, " 385, " " 45·23 "	11 50	0 75	12 25
" "	Riverside, " 387, " " 45·71 "	11 50	0 75	12 25
Cuba Silver Mining Co.	Shamrock, " 416, Loughboro' Inlet 34·11 "	8 75	0 75	9 50

JOHN BAIRD, Assessor,
Comox Assessment District,
Cumberland Post Office.

Dated at Cumberland this 13th day of April, 1903.

FURNITURE

A Complete ock in all Lines.

Iron Beds, Springs, Top Mattresses, Box Mattresses, Washing Machines, Bedroom Sets, Bed Lounges, Couches, Tables (all kinds). Kitchen Cupboards, Kitchen Treasures.

Do not buy without getting our prices. We can save you money on anything you may want in these lines.

STANLEY H. RIGGS, Corner Store