Semi-Weekly Edition.

The News.

SIXTH YEAR. CUMBERLAND, BC SATURDAY NOV. 12th., 1898

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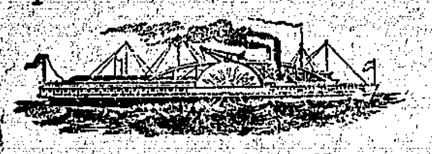

THE STEAMER CITY OF NANAIMO
WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

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

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Keeps a Large Stock of Fire Arms, Amunition and Sporting Goods of all descriptions.
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ARCHITECT and BUILDER,
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JAMES ABRAMS.

NOTICE

All persons whose premises are connected with the water mains are hereby notified that they must box in with saw dust their pipes where exposed to the weather, during the winter, as the Water Works' Co will not be responsible for their bursting.

Nov. 12 1898. L. Nunns
Sec'y C. & U. Water Works' Co.

NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of Alexander Joseph Mellado, deceased, intestate

All persons indebted to or having any claims against this estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness and send particulars of their claims, duly verified on or before the 6th day of December 1898 to the administrator, Mr. Bruno Mellado, of Cumberland, B. C.

LOUIS P. ECKSTEIN.
Solicitor for the Administrator,
Dated November 3rd, 1898.

That Cold
Neglected Now,
may mean illness and perhaps a large Doctor's bill. Act promptly, try
Lambert's Syrup of Douglas Pine.
It cures Coughs, Colds and La Grippe.
Your Druggist has it.
25 cents a bottle.

Piano Lessons.

Mrs. W. B. Anderson is prepared to give pianoforte lessons at her house, or at the houses of pupils. Terms moderate.

Apply at residence, corner of Windermere Ave., and First Street

NOTICE

OF AN APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF A LICENCE TO SELL LIQUOR

Notice is hereby given that an application in writing has been duly deposited with G.F.Drabble and H.P. Collis, Esqrs two of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the transfer of licence to Robert Graham for the sale of liquor by retail at the premises known as "Courtenay House" situate at Courtenay in the District of Comox, and being on Lot 19 of Lewis's subdivision of Section 14 in the said District, unto Archibald H. McCallum, of Courtenay. And that the said application for the said transfer of such license will be made at the next sitting of the Licensing Court in and for the said District, to be holden on the 15th day of December 1898.

Dated the 31st day of October 1898.

ROBERT GRAHAM.
AGNES E. GRAHAM

Society Cards

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

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

R. LAWRENCE. Sec.

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

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

R. S. McConnell,
Secretary.

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

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

JOHN COMBE, Scribe.

I O O. F.

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

F. A. ANLEY, R. S.

LATEST BY WIRE.

ALL UNCERTAINTY.

London, 10—The Duke of Dovenshire president of the council, said in course of an interview "there is no reason to desist from work of strengthening our naval forces and general defences since Fashoda is only an incident in a much larger question."

The Standard says there is a deliberate vagueness in Lord Salisbury's language—a tendency to point rather than indicate unpalatable truths which is not reassuring.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

Cairo, Nov. 10—Major Marchand started for Fashoda on Thursday to carry out the evacuation of that place by the French garrison which retire by way of Abyssinia to Jibutilla annexed last month.

The entire French Mediteranean squadron is ready for sea. It adds that Admiral Fornier as commander received a dispatch yesterday whereupon he signalled to the Forbin, a third-class cruiser, to bank her fires and the fastest torpedo boat conveyed orders to the officer commanding the squadron of French battleships and torpedo boats to assist assembling immediately at Toulon where all the vessels are prepared for action, and where the ship-yards have been worked all night. It later developed that Admiral Fornier had been summoned to Paris. The admirals have reported all the coast defences in readiness. At Algiers there is the greatest activity. All the forts have been fully manned and cleared for action.

BABY FARMER CONVICTED.

Toronto, Nov. 9—Mrs. Beasey, who kept a baby farm, has been convicted of manslaughter, in causing the death of the child of Mary McGarvin. The prisoner practically starved the infant to death.

ANARCHIST SENTENCED.

The Italian who assassinated the Empress of Austria has been tried, and sentenced to solitary imprisonment for life.

PRETTY SEVERE CHARGES.

Toronto, Nov. 10—Particulars in the London election case filed by the Conservatives establish a new record in Ontario trials in so far as they contain 36 charges of bribery and cite instances of offering drink and refreshments in number over 500. In one case money is said to have been given infants to influence fathers.

POOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Winnipeg, Nov. 10—MacLean, chief clerk in the Attorney-Generals Department here, announces that he has decided to accept the Deputy Attorney-Generalship of British Columbia offered him by Hon. Jos. Martin. He leaves for Victoria on Saturday.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

Washington, Nov. 10—A list of Congressmen elected compiled from returns up to 11 o'clock shows that the Republicans have elected 130 members while the Democrats, Silver Republicans and all others have elected 165 members. There are 12 doubtful districts to be heared from The election returns establish with certainty that the U. S. Snate will have a Republican majority after March 4th next. The analysis of the party changes shows that the Republicans gain seven seats from the Democrats in the states of California, Delaware, Indiana, and Wisconsin, and one Populist from Arkansas. The political division of the senate will be Republicans 52, Democrats 27, Populists 5, Silver Republicans 4. California has gone to the Republican column with a large majority.

Salt Lake has gone Democratic.

Massachusetts, with only two small towns to hear from, gave a Democratic vote for governor 103,000; Republican vote 190,238.

In New York, the revised returns show that election of Col Roosevelt by a majority of from 18,000 to 20,000 over Van Wyck, Democrat. The state congressional delegation will probably stand 15 Republicans to 19 Democrats—a Democratic gain of 12.

Pennsylvania has gone Republican by a large majority.

J. D. Phelan, Democrat, has been elected mayor of San Francisco.

State of Washington has gone Republican, beating the fusionists.

Wellington Fire.

Nanaimo, Nov. 11.—At 10 last night fire broke out of the roof of engine room of No. 5 shaft, Wellington, which resulted in a total destruction of engine, boiler electrical and air compressor buildings. At time of fire over 100 men were working in the mines. Sup't Bryden and foreman Wilson at once descended and notified the men of the fire. The men came out through Nos. 1 and 6 shafts A bucket brigade was formed and the pit heap saved. Origin of fire due to over-heated pipe of the air compressor. This morning a locomotive was ran along side the fan and operated it. The mine will have to be closed for 2 or 3 weeks. Several ships are waiting to load and 400 men will be thrown out of employment.

TRY US for the latest mens' hats.
STEVENSON & CO.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate by any kind or kinds of motive power, and maintain a single or double track tramway or either a standard or narrow gauge railway, for the purpose of conveying passengers and goods, including all kinds of merchandise, beginning at a point on Taku Arm, in the District of Cassiar, in the Province of British Columbia, near where the waters of the Atlintoo River join those of the said Taku Arm; thence along the valley of the said Atlintoo River, on the northern side of said river, to a convenient point near where the said Atlintoo River flows from Atlin Lake, in the said district of Cassiar, with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary roads, bridges, ways, ferries, steamboats, wharves, docks and coal bunkers; and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said tramway or railway, or branches of either, and with power to extend, build, own, equip, operate and maintain the said telegraph and telephone lines across Atlin Lake: thence along the valley of Pine Creek to a point at or near the outlet of Surprise Lake, in the said district, with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines in connection with the said telegraph and telephone line: and to build and operate all kinds of plant for the purpose of supplying light, heat, electricity, or any kind of motive power, and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges or other aids from any government, persons or bodies corporate, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway steamboat or other companies or other persons and with power to build wagon roads and trails to be used in the construction of the said works, and in advance of the same, and to levy and collect tolls from the parties using and on all freight or goods passing over any of such lines, roads or trails built by the company, whether built before or after the construction of the tramway, railway, telegraph or telephone lines, and with all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges as may be necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of November, 1898.

J. P. Walls,
Solicitor for Applicants

BOTH WANT THE NILE BASIN.

How the French and the British Plans in Africa Conflict.

Two years ago, when Sir Herbert Kitchener started up the Nile to recapture the mahdi's territory and avenge the death of Gordon, Major Marchand, with a small force not exceeding 500 men, started from the French Congo region in West Africa towards the Nile. It was a two year's race for Khartoum, and the British won, Sir Herbert occupying the mahdi's stronghold early in September. A few days later Major Marchand appeared at Fashoda, 400 miles up the Nile He arrived with only 156 men, having lost the rest through death and desertion.

The object of the French advance was to defeat the British plan of establishing a line of communication from the north to the south of Africa, between Egypt and Cape Colony, by snatching a vast zone across the heart of Africa, from the Atlantic to the Red sea. France already possesses a large sphere of influence in the Congo, in the west, and a territory about as large as New York state, south of Abyssinnia. Abyssinnia itself is largely under Russian influence, and Russia is playing into the hands of France. Abyssinnia recently annexed all the territory from its western boundary to the Nile. This helped France in her scheme of an equatorial zone. France already has a railway started from Obock, on the Red sea towards the Nile basin.

England, practically supreme in Egypt owns a large area in East Central Africa, bounded on the south by German territory. South of the German sphere England owns the whole end of Africa. From the southern boundary of the Egyptian Soudan to the nearest British territory on the south is a stretch of only about 1000 miles. Could England get a line of communication through this 1000 miles she would have uniterrupted sway from the mouth of the Nile to Capetown, a distance of 4000 miles. The trade of all this vast central region would naturally flow through British channels.

The territory directly involved in the Fashoda dispute is the southern province in the Egyptian Soudan, Bahr-el Ghazel. It is about five times as large as England, is covered with forests and mountains and includes the larger portion of the basin of the Upper Nile. Egypt annexed the country fifty years ago, and it is a necessary link in the British chain of African communication.

For several years England has claimed this territory and her claims were recognized in treaties with Germany and Italy and tacitly admitted by France. After Egypt's authority was overthrown in the South, to make sure of this land Lord Kimberley negotiated a treaty with the Congo Free State, leasing the provinces on the Upper Nile to the Congo State under British influence. The treaty was so grasping, however, that Germany and France took offense and at their protest the clauses for the lease of the Soudan were dropped. Then France made a treaty of her own with the Congo State three years ago, giving a western gateway to the Nile to France. In the same year the French chamber voted $400,000 for an expedition to protect French interest to the Nile.

To support her claim to the Soudan province, France shows a letter written in Cairo by one of the khedives officers to Emin Pasha, declaring that the khedive had given up his title to the Upper Nile because of the persistent revolts there. Great Britain contends that the revolts never released the country from the khedive's government, and that the status of the last fifty years yet endures.

—SELECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

MISS JOANNA E. WOOD, the Canadian novelist, seems to be a favorite at present. Her two books have been much talked of, and now "The Canadian Magazine" is running a new serial by her, which is entitled "A Daughter of Witches". It commences in the November number.

A NAVAL DETECTIVE.

We were lying off Durban at the time, and I was second lieutenant of H. M. S. Gadfly, a third class cruiser. I was in one of my soundest sleeps when I was awakened by some one thumping on the door, and in answer to my query as to what they wanted a gruff voice told me that the captain requested my presence in his cabin. Wondering what on earth had happened, I slipped into my clothes, dispensing with the luxury of a bath or wash. Anything to cause a break in the monotony was welcome, and although I was one who enjoyed my bed—I had ever found a difficulty in falling in with the view usually urged in regard to early rising—I took this as a godsend, simply for the excitement of being called out at such an hour by the captain, who was not a man to give his officers needless trouble.

"What is it?" I asked of my senior colleague as I paused to put in a few more buttons.

"Haven't the remotest idea," he replied. "The only thing I know is a chap arrived a few minutes ago in a small boat, which is alongside now, evidently hired from the shore, and without stating his business requested to see the captain. The watch hesitated about it and called me. I saw there was an official air about the man, so I knocked up the skipper, who now has the mysterious visitor with him, but what it is all about you might as well ask the celebrated man in the moon, to whom people are generally referred under such circumstances, but it ought to be something important that gets everybody out of bed at this unearthly hour," and he shrugged his shoulders.

"Well, I suppose I shall soon know something," I answered, and I knocked at the door, which was at that moment opened by the captain.

"Ah, is that you, Mr. Sharer?" and he called to the first lieutenant, who had accompanied me to his door. "Show this gentleman to his boat," and he spoke a few words of goodby hurriedly. I just had time to glance at him and to notice that he was a tall, well made, gentlemanly looking fellow, with an erect, soldierly bearing, and with a certain official air about him which stamped him as one having authority and accustomed to command.

"Come in," said the captain, "there is some little excitement for you this morning. That gentleman who has just gone is—well, I need not waste time over that, as it does not concern you. A large diamond valued at something like £7,000 or £8,000 has been stolen. The two men have been tracked to Durban here, but last night they hired a small sailing boat and have made off. Their luggage has been overhauled at their hotel, and as no trace of the missing stone has been discovered it is understood that they have it with them in the boat, their intention no doubt being to follow the coast until they fall in with some vessel that will get them and their diamond to some country where they can dispose of it. The boat, which they hired for the avowed purpose of a pleasure trip, is about 18 feet long, is painted white, and has one square sail. I wish you to take the steam launch and go after them. They are not experienced in the use of a boat, and they will, in all probability, not stray far from the shore. Keep a strict watch on them that they drop nothing overboard. If they do, take the bearings of the place so that divers can go down, if they do throw the stone into the water," and he made preparations for turning in again.

I gave the necessary orders about the launch, and, with four Jacks, took my place in the boat. The men were in excellent spirits after I briefly explained to them the nature of our work, and we were soon steaming along at a fair speed.

The morning was cold, and now that I had got over the excitement of being turned out before daylight I was feeling chilly. If there is anything that makes one feel miserable and melancholy, it is that cold, unusual gray of dawn. There is an ashy clamminess in the air which pervades everything and seems to gain an entrance to one's vitals.

As the silver light took possession of the expanse of deep I could see the men were narrowly scanning the stretch of waters for any signs of the boat.

We were running along about nine knots. This was considered pretty good then for a launch.

The little wind had gone down, and the sea was now quite smooth. Occasionally a breeze would pass gently over the water with just a perceptible ripple. I was thinking now as to how I would act. I felt pretty confident about getting the men, but I wanted the diamond too. Various plans came into my head. I feared that when the men caught sight of us the stone would be quickly dropped into the sea. I mentioned my fears to King.

"I think, sir," said he, going through various preliminary maneuvers in the way of shifting a large quid of tobacco from one cheek to another and wiping his mouth two or three times with his hand, "I think, sir, if I was you, when we sights this 'ere wessel the best thing will be not to make a signal nor hail them. Just run on as if we was going right past 'em without stopping, and then bout ship suddenly and round upon them. This will allow us to keep an eye on their movements."

I saw there was wisdom in the old man's advice, and that his suggestion was a good one. "If we discharged a gun to signal them to stop, they would know the game was up, and overboard would go the diamond," added King, and his remarks were received with great attention by the rest.

"There she is, sir," shouted one of the men, and all eyes turned in the direction he pointed. "There, just on the starboard bow."

My glass had scarcely been shut up five minutes, but sometimes a slight haze will lift, and in a second you will see what you have been vainly sweeping the sea for for hours.

"That's her, sure enough," I announced as soon as I got my glass on her. She was sailing along slowly, close in to the land. I could distinctly see two individuals, who seemed to be looking toward us. I rather fancy my own men were disappointed that I could not see the diamond, for they glanced at me with an air of expectancy, and the precious stone was the one idea uppermost in their minds, for two of them immediately chimed in with a remark about it.

"Keep steadily to your course," I said to the man who was steering. I told the others to sit down, for I was anxious that we should not appear to be in search of them. Keeping well out of sight myself, I trained my glass on her and watched all their movements. As we got nearer I could see by their gestures that they were regarding us with a certain amount of suspicion. From what I could make out they were about 300 yards from the shore and almost at a standstill, but an occasional puff of wind gave them headway. On our present course we would pass them at about 100 yards distance. My intention was to go on as if we were going to pass them and then hail them. I noticed now that the boat was heading for the beach.

Suddenly there was a puff, followed by the report of a gun. I had my glass on them, but the man was firing in the direction of the shore, and I saw some wild sea fowl rise. Several shots were fired, before we were near enough to hail. I wondered what they were doing.

"Have you seen a similar launch to this pass you?" I shouted as we slowed down.

"What?" came over the water.

I hailed them again with the same question. It gave us time to edge nearer.

"No!" the two men bawled together.

"Easy ahead," I said, and I waved my hand as if I had finished my business, and I sat down in the stern sheets.

Then I gave the order to stop and hailed them again.

"What are you firing at?" I shouted.

"Wild birds."

"What?" I cried in return.

"Wild birds!" was bawled again.

"Any good sport?" I asked in a lower tone of voice.

"Can't hear!" they shouted.

I motioned that I would come nearer, and the launch came round and we ran down to them. As we did so I saw the man who had the gun raise it with careful aim and fire in the direction of a mound on the shore. Again some birds rose at the report.

"Put her alongside, King," and I motioned to King to take the helm. "You three jump into the boat and secure these men as soon as we touch."

Now was the exciting time. They had thrown nothing into the water so far, I was certain. Another minute, and we would have them. "Let her come gently alongside," I said to King, and I gave the order to ease her. The diamond was within reach.

"We are just having a little shooting, and thought of landing here," remarked the man with the gun, but he eyed me suspiciously.

"What kind of birds are there about here?" I asked casually. We were within a couple of yards, and I was preparing for the spring. Before he could finish his reply we were on them, and the two men were pinned to the bottom of their own boat. I felt relieved, for I was fairly confident of success. They admitted that they were from Durban, but denied all knowledge of the diamond. They had heard of its theft, but they were not the men. Of course we did not believe that, and a rigid search at once commenced. The men were stripped and every inch of clothing examined, but no diamond. Having finished for the time being, we transhipped them to the launch and began a strict examination of the sailing boat. We took up the bottom boards and broke up the seats and fittings, but without success. The two men stormed and threatened and swore they were merely a pleasure party and vowed summary vengeance for the outrage, as they termed it.

I was greatly disappointed at the result of the search, but King grinned and whispered in my ear and advised that we should return to the ship. We watched every movement of the men on our way back. I could see my own men were disappointed, but their faces brightened up when King whispered to them what he had told to me. Every now and then one of them would come out with a guffaw, and the rest would smile.

The two prisoners were very indignant at first, but they soon recovered and took matters very coolly. One of them asked permission to smoke and opened a small box of cigars that we had brought from the boat, which was now being towed by us. Smoking led to talking, and I found that they were really very pleasant fellows. The diamond, they said, was called the "South African Prince" and would be worth quite £7,000, and considerably more perhaps if the cutting turned out well. They repudiated the charge of theft, but admitted that they had just come from one of the diamond camps. They seemed quite sure that they would be able to satisfy the captain when they arrived at the cruiser. I was glad that they did take matters so pleasantly and apologized for pulling their boat about.

"Oh, it's not ours," said one of them. "It is a hired one, and the owner will come upon you for the damage." And the two men laughed at this.

"Why, there's the Gadfly," cried one of the Jacks.

I looked and found he was right, so we altered our course a point and steered straight for her. She was coming up quickly, for they had sighted us. In a very short time we were on board and steaming back to Durban. The captain was pleased at the capture, but disappointed when he found that we had not come across the diamond. He said he would retain the two men prisoners, for awhile at least, until he heard from the man who had visited him in the early morning.

But as soon as we were off Durban he came in his boat to us, and he proceeded to search the men again, after which he and the captain had a long consultation in the cabin, while I gave the story to the first lieutenant. He inclined to the opinion that they had succeeded in dropping it overboard, but I differed, and told him that from the moment of sighting them I had carefully watched their movements; but he showed me half a dozen ways as to how it could be done. However, I still adhered to my opinion. The conversation was cut short by a message from the captain.

"I am sorry," he said, as I entered his cabin, "that I am not justified in detaining these men. They have, I fear, outwitted us."

"They have probably got rid of the stone before putting out to sea," remarked the strange military gentleman, who, I found, was one of the inspectors under the illicit diamond act. So the two men were brought in and told they could go ashore when they wished. Then one of them cut up rough and said that they had been seized, taken prisoners and searched while on a holiday, but eventually it was agreed that their boat should be repaired, and the carpenters were put on to work all night, and the next day they would proceed on their journey for the purpose of shooting wild fowl. They elected to stay on board the cruiser for the night. I fancy the captain was glad to get off on such easy terms.

I was just having a final whiff and thinking over the events of the day before turning in when suddenly the solution of the whole matter flashed upon me, and I wondered why I had been so stupid.

I think I took one spring into the captain's cabin. Fortunately he had not retired. He was smoking, and a glass of whisky was near his elbow. He listened as I explained the absence of the diamond.

"That is the explanation of the mystery, I haven't a doubt," he replied when I had finished. "You have my authority to act as you suggest," he added, as I left him to rouse King. With as little fuss as possible we were rowed ashore and landed on the south point, taking care to carry with us a revolver each.

"Now, King," I said as the boat left us, "you're in for a 'long walk.'"

"Right you are, sir."

He was too good a seaman to ask questions, and off we set, keeping the line of the coast.

"You know whereabouts the boat was stopped yesterday?" I asked.

"I think I does, sir," he replied.

"Well, we have got to walk there," I said.

King lighted his pipe and we trudged on. He was a good companion, and during that long night he told me a good bit of his history. I made out that we were averaging four miles an hour. At daybreak we stopped and made our breakfast off biscuit and a small tin of meat which King had provided himself with. I had a flask of brandy.

While we sat I unfolded to him my plan and the explanation of the missing diamond.

"Why, yes, sir," he replied after a moment's consideration, "that is where the diamond is, you can be sure; but what shall we do if the wind changes?"

"The wind holds good at present," I replied, but there was something to be feared if it died.

About 9 o'clock we reached what I considered was near the place where we had stopped the boat on the previous day, but one could not be certain. However, we lay down among the long grass, and King had me to himself for a good spell of shark stories. I had my glass with me, and from time to time kept a sharp lookout seaward. Although King talked the whole time I don't think he once relaxed his scrutiny of the expanse of water to his left. Even when he lighted his pipe he kept one eye seaward. Ten, 11 and 12 o'clock came; no signs of what I expected.

About 2 o'clock we were rewarded by seeing our friends whose acquaintance we had made the day before. They were coming along close into the shore, and about half a mile from us they took down the sail and rowed the boat straight in for the beach. We carefully watched their movements. For a moment or two they seemed undecided; then they walked up to one of the large grassy hillocks and began to examine it. We now shifted our pose of observation and moved to a position which cut them off from their boat, still keeping behind the hillocks and crawling through the long grass. For perhaps a quarter of an hour or more they examined the green mound; then one whistled to the other, and they walked off in the direction of the boat, examining something very closely, carried by the taller of the two, and evidently very satisfied with themselves.

A minute later and we had them and the diamond. The firing the day before had not, as I guessed, been for the purpose of shooting the wild fowl. One of the shots into the hillock had carried the diamond, which they had first imbedded in lead and fired with a weaker charge of powder. We allowed them to find it, and when they had dug it out of the mound we arrested them. For a moment they were inclined to show fight, but a loaded revolver has great moral force, and we marched them back to Durban.

They got five years' imprisonment, and we got £1,000, which was equally distributed among the hands. We want another similar case.

The crew out of their money subscribed and bought me a diamond ring, which is quite worth £50, and I have a great reputation in the ship as a detective.

King thinks that he and I could do better in that line than serving her majesty afloat.—Boston Traveler.

Differentiated Again.

"What is the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?"

"An optimist believes in mascots and a pessimist in hoodoos."—Indianapolis Journal.

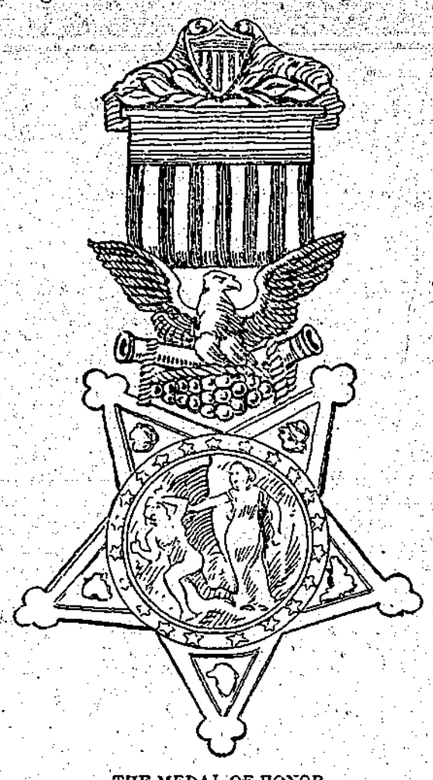
OUR VICTORIA CROSS.

The Medal of Honor Which Those Who Fought at Manilla May Wear.

The medals of honor which congress voted the other day to give to the officers and men who fought under Dewey at Manilla are not especially artistic. The medal itself is not a thing of beauty, but it means a lot to the man who has the right to wear it.

The medal is a five pointed star, each point ending in a trefoil. On the star is a circle of 34 stars (there were only 34 states when, in 1862, the medal was designed) within which is a representation of America "habited as Minerva," her left hand on the fasces, her right hand holding a shield and repelling discord. A trophy of two cannons, one sword, several cannon balls and an eagle fastens the star to a ribbon resembling the flag, which joins it to the clasp.

This medal of honor corresponds to the English Victoria cross and the Iron Cross



THE MEDAL OF HONOR.

of Germany and Prussia, but it is a fact that either of the latter is better known to Americans than the emblem with which our own country recognizes valor. Perhaps one reason for this is that we are not in the habit of paying much attention to medals and decorations in this country. Another may be that we have sometimes questioned the manner in which these medals have been awarded in times past. Occasionally there has been a suspicion of the presence of a political pull in these awards.

Yet in spite of the drawbacks to its reputation which the delay in awarding it and the way in which some of its wearers have acquired it cause the medal of honor is an honorable decoration and has been won honorably by most of those who have it. Most of them won it for such feats as capturing battleflags, though one soldier got it because he was on the guard of honor over Lincoln's coffin. The Twenty-seventh Maine regiment received the medal as a whole. Its time was up, and it volunteered to remain and take part in the battle of Gettysburg. For this and its bravery at the fight every survivor received the medal.

A PLUCKY OFFICER.

The Daring Lieutenant Who Carried a Message Into the Heart of Cuba.

Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan, the man who at the bidding of the war department landed on the Cuban shore, made his way for miles through a hostile country and penetrated to the camp of the insurgents, where he arranged with the Cuban leaders for the co-operation of the patriot forces with the army of invasion, is a modest, unassuming officer who has acquitted himself well in his first war assignment. His mission demanded pluck, courage, sagacity and sand. These are the qualities an American soldier usually possesses, and Lieutenant Rowan has shown himself well equipped with all of them.

Rowan was born in Virginia in 1860 and was appointed from West Virginia as a cadet in 1877. His present residence is near Charleston, W. Va. He was graduated from the Military academy in 1881 and was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Fifteenth infantry. He was made first lieutenant of the Ninth infantry in 1890 and was transferred to the Nine-

LIEUTENANT ANDREW S. ROWAN.

teenth infantry in the following year. Since then he has been nominally attached to the latter regiment, though during the last five years he has been on duty in the bureau of military information.

For some years he served on the western frontier, and he has been in Cuba and knows the country. Friends know him as a frank and cordial companion. Though jolly with his intimates, he is somewhat reserved among strangers. Six years ago he was employed in the intercontinental railway survey in Central America, under Captain Macomb, where he learned to speak Spanish perfectly.

When the news came to the war department the other day that Lieutenant Rowan had after a hazardous voyage in an open boat reached Nassau, N. P., there was a general but quiet rejoicing, for the men who sent him were glad to find they had made such a judicious selection.

LITTLE POLITE POINTS.

What Etiquette Requires on a Variety of Everyday Occasions.

Gentlemen do not take off their hats to each other. This is a courtesy reserved for the ladies.

If one gentleman meets another, the latter being with a lady, the former does not merely nod, but will take off his hat, so that the salute may seem to include both the gentleman and the lady.

Ladies do not rise to shake hands with a gentleman, nor do they shake hands at all with a new acquaintance, even when an introduction takes place. An inclination of the head and a few pleasant words are all that are necessary. A gentleman never extends his hand to a lady first. This would be regarded by a woman of good society as presumption and might warrant her snubbing the unfortunate transgressor. A lady may shake hands with another lady when an introduction takes place, but it is not a necessary act and is often omitted.

A host's name never appears on any invitation except to a wedding or dinner.

A bachelor who gives a dance or reception always receives his own guests.

A married lady may chaperon young ladies to an entertainment given by a bachelor friend.

Ladies are not entitled to use crests; therefore after the death of a husband or father the crest would be discontinued. This rule, however, is often disregarded by ladies who are otherwise exceptionally strict in matters of etiquette.

Never raise or move the eyebrows perceptibly. It always appears like a bid for attention, and therefore is a rudeness.

A late guest spoils a dinner. To be late at any engagement is not only irritating to the other party, but an intolerable rudeness on the part of the dilatory one. Five minutes may not seem much to the person whose time is practically of no value, but to those whose business instincts have taught them that promptness is the controlling power of their lives it means a great deal. Be an hour too early rather than a minute too late. Cultivate the habit of exactitude in all your engagements, of whatever character, and once you have made a promise keep it, if you have to break your neck to do so, says The Standard Designer, authority for these little points of etiquette.

First Steps as a Young Christian.

The first steps in the Christian life are like those which come later. They are included in the cultivation of penitence, humility, simple trust in God and the habits of Bible study and prayer and of behavior in harmony with these. This is indeed the first thing to be done, and it will be found a new experience, but it is only that which the Christian must go on doing as long as he lives. The expression, "looking to Jesus," embodies the kernel of the whole matter. A true child of Christ strives earnestly every day and every hour to be and do what conscience tells him his Lord would be and would do in the same circumstances.

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS

CUMBERLAND, B.C.

ANAEMIA, OR BLOODLESSNESS.

Its Victims Are Pale in Color, Subject to Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart and Other Distressing Symptoms.

From the Echo, Plattsville, Ont.

Anaemia, which literally means bloodlessness, is prevalent to an alarming extent among young girls and young women of the present day, and is a fruitful source of "decline" and consumption." The symptoms of this trouble are many, but among the most noticeable are pallor of the face, lips and gums, shortness of breath on slight exertion, dizziness, severe headaches, weakness of the vital organs, palpitation of the heart, and dropsical swelling of the limbs. The more of these symptoms shown, the greater the necessity for prompt treatment. Among those who have suffered from anaemia and found a cure is Miss Emily Webb, a young lady residing near Wolverton, Ont. Miss Webb says:—My illness first came on when I was about sixteen years of age. My complexion was a pale waxy color; I was troubled with general weakness, dizziness and palpitation of the heart. I was placed under medical treatment, but the medicine prescribed by the doctor did not appear to do me the slightest good. As time went by I was slowly but surely growing worse. I was unable to do any work about the house, and my limbs would tremble to such an extent at the slightest exertion that I could scarcely stand upon my feet. Then my stomach became so weak that I vomited almost everything I ate; I grew despondent and feared I would not recover. While in this condition a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I followed the advice. After I had used two boxes I noticed an improvement and my heart was gladened with the hope of renewed health. At the end of six boxes my appetite had fully returned, and with it strength, color to my cheeks, and brightness to the eyes. I still continued taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until I had taken in all twelve boxes, and I can truthfully assert that I am healthier and stronger than I ever was before. I owe this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would urge all girls who suffer as I did to give them a fair trial.

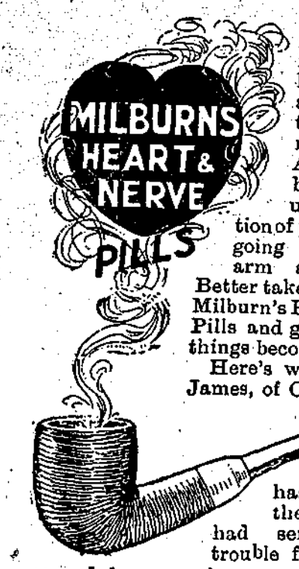
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done more to make strong, healthy, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed girls than any other medicine ever discovered, and mothers should insist upon their daughters taking an occasional course of this medicine. Sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Offered in any other form the pills are substitutes intended to deceive.

Patagonia Mosses.

Herr Dusen, a German traveler who has explored the west coast of Patagonia, says that mosses of all species are developed there to an extraordinary degree. They grow in immense heaps, the explorer sinking to his armpits in some of them.

The printing machine was invented in 1814.

TOBACCO HEART.



HAVE you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart Are you short of breath, nerves unhinged, sensation of pins and needles going through your arm and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious.

Here's what Mr. John James, of Caledonia, Ont., has to say about them: "I have had serious heart trouble for four years, caused by excessive use of tobacco. At times my heart would beat very rapidly and then seemed to stop beating only to commence again with unnatural rapidity.

"This unhealthy action of my heart caused shortness of breath, weakness and debility. I tried many medicines and spent a great deal of money but could not get any help.

Last November, however, I read of a man, afflicted like myself, being cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I went to Roper's drug store and bought a box. When I had finished taking it I was so much better I bought another box and this completed the cure. My heart has not bothered me since, and I strongly recommend all sufferers from heart and nerve trouble, caused by excessive use of tobacco, to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a fair and faithful trial."

Price 50c. a box or 3 boxes for $1.25, all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Dyspepsia. Price 25c.

First electric telegraph constructed in 1838.

Gave Him Pause.

"Fader," said Moses junior, to his parent, who was about to chastise him, "I vould haf you remember dot vhen you hits me so hard wit dot stick you vears out mine trousers shameful! I shall soon vants anoder pair; dis—vill be de fifth floggin' you half gived me dis veek. Fader, for de sake of de monish, pause!" Mr. Moses paused.

Foolish Sheep.

Some sheep were frightened by dogs at Grenoble, France, and 242 blindly "followed their leader" over a precipice 150 feet high.

IT MAKES PEOPLE WELL.

Paine's Celery Compound is the one true specific recognized and prescribed today by the most able practitioners for all diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system.

That eminent medical professor Dr. Phelps gave it to his profession as a positive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles, rheumatism and neuralgia, and in every case it has triumphed over sickness and disease when all other medicines failed.

Paine's Celery Compound works wonders in the season of oppressive heat. It gives vim, energy and strength to the weak, languid, irritable and morose; it banishes all tired feelings, and enables men and women to go through the routine of daily toil with heart, soul and energy.

Let us urge you to try this marvellous medicine that millions are talking about. The use of Paine's Celery Compound means vigorous appetite, good digestion, happy disposition and continued good health. Paine's Celery Compound makes people well.

The work of some artists who claim to be wedded to art doesn't indicate that there is even an engagement.

"Blue Ribbon" Tea Baking Powder Coffee and Spices

You will find these goods reliable

G. E. Galt

BUTTER

If you are a master of good butter, and don't wish to part with it at existing low prices, ship to us for Cold Storage and Sale late in the fall, when values usually increase. We will make liberal advances in cash and endeavor to satisfy you in every way. Entire warehouse under a Perfect System of Refrigeration.

PARSONS PRODUCE CO

General Commission Merchants, and Cold Storage Warerooms, Winnepeg

Watches for Boys Boys can earn a stem wind Watch and Chain during the summer holidays by selling $2.50 worth of 5c and 10c goods—goods not sold exchanged—no money required. State your father's occupation, and we will mail the goods. Dep't M, Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

W. N. U. 176

The Usual Reward.

Trump—Why do you treat the doctor so? You seem to have a grudge against him.

Grump—I have. If it hadn't been for him I wouldn't have been miserable these last ten years.

Trump—What did he do?

Grump—He saved my life in '88.

Noble Minds.

There are some persons whom to meet always afterwards gives one a greater courage and hope, as if there were more nobleness and high purpose in the world than one thinks.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Kidney Trouble FOR YEARS.

Nothing did Mr. R. E. Pitt any good until he got **Doan's Kidney Pills.**

Throughout the County of Leeds and the Town of Brockville there is no medicine spoken so highly of for all kinds of Kidney Diseases as Doan's Kidney Pills. As Canada's pioneer kidney pill, introduced by Mr. James Doan, of Kingsville, Ont., in 1885, they stand to-day far superior to all the imitations and substitutes that have been offered the public in their stead.

Mr. R. E. Pitt, the well-known contractor and builder, voices these sentiments when he says, "I have had kidney trouble for years. I had tried numerous remedies without much relief, and had given up my back as gone for good, but since using Doan's Kidney Pills the result has been marvellous! The pain is all gone. I feel like a new man, and can highly testify to the virtues of Doan's Kidney Pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or 3 boxes for $1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

A Kansas recluse who died recently at Olathe bequeathed a dollar to each of his fifteen brothers and sisters and $40,000 to a church in Sparta, Ill.

EXPERT LADY DYERS.

Mrs. William Warder, Spry, Ont., says: "Your Diamond Dyes are excellent, and nothing could now tempt me to use any other make of dyes. Diamond Dyes always give me entire satisfaction."

Mrs. McNeill, Stanley Bridge, P.E.I., says: "I have used the Diamond Dyes with great success. I recommend them to all ladies who wish to do their own dyeing. For coloring dress goods they are just perfect."

Mrs. L. Reid, Newcastle, Ont., says: "We have used your Diamond Dyes for the last ten years and find them to be the best dyes made."

A healthy baby trebles its own weight at birth in the course of the first three months.

Sun Insurance Office,
Eastern Assurance Co.
Quebec Fire Insurance Company.
London and Lancashire Life Ins. Co.
British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
Lloyd's Glass Insurance Company.
W. R. ALLAN,
General Agent,
Winnipeg.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
BOECKH'S
BRUSHES and BROOMS.
For Sale by all Leading Houses.
CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, Manufacturers
TORONTO, ONT.

A man is seldom interested in the weight of another man's burden.

DEAR SIRS.—Within the past year I know of three fatty tumors on the head having been removed by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT without any surgical operation, and there is no indication of a return.

CAPT. W. A. PITT,
Clifton, N. B. Gondola Ferry.

Some people owe their goodness to the fact that they have never been tempted.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Rumor is gossip's strong fort and truth is the dynamite gun that reduces it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

A bicycle puts the person who is learning to ride it in touch with the whole earth.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

Some people are disagreeable because they can't attract attention any other way.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

F. C. BARTLETTE:

"Quickcure" is well named, as its promptness in action and safety in general, dental and household use, make it highly commendable.

It's a wise man who can appear stupid at times, but some men carry it to excess.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

It is computed that a hundredweight of lead is fired for every man killed in battle.

Ours is the Most Satisfying

Teas in the world. Selected with the greatest care. Packed in sealed lead packages and are guaranteed. All grocers.

25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per pound.

BOVRIL

Is a condensed food, capable of preserving physical strength

Through Any Physical Strain

And is equally valuable to those requiring to use

GREAT MENTAL STRAIN.

It has no equal for giving

Strength to the Invalid

And it will agree with the weakest stomachs. Get it from your druggist or grocer and test its value.

It has been said that hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue. Such is the case with the host of imitations of

Richards' Pure Soap

IT'S THE BEST.

Be sure you get RICHARDS'. Sold by all grocers, or write D. Richards, Woodstock, Ontario, giving your full address and I will return you FREE an ILLUSTRATED BOOK.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

I Must have the genuine, The imitations look very nice, but they hurt my delicate SKIN.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO'Y.

ANTISEPTIC SPRUCE . . . FIBREWARE

The perishable made imperishable.

The expense of packing transformed from an obstacle to a trifle.

These small pails of from 3 to 12 lbs. capacity, keep Butter, Lard, Mince Meat, etc., sweet and pure an indefinite length of time.

They resist corrosion and decay, and guard their contents from all contamination.

No danger of evil effects attending tinned goods.

Get samples and prices.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED, HULL.
TEES & PERSSE, Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

A FEW THINGS

that should be found in every well regulated household

DREWRY'S

Choice Stock Ale — Extra Porter
Canadian Pilsner Lager (A Fine Light Beer)
Golden Key Brand Aerated Water
Imperial Table Sauce, India Chutney — Choice Table Relishes

E. L. DREWRY
Manufacturer and Importer
WINNIPEG

Seven Years Trial of the Celebrated All-Wool Mica Roofing

Has established its value for durability above all other kinds of roofing in any climate. A home industry, encourage it. Beware of American paper felting, which the frost cracks. For samples and testimonials apply to

W. G. FONSECA, Sole Agent,
705 Main St., Winnipeg.

Strong Healthy Boys

should never be put into

WEAK, ILL-FITTING CLOTHES

Bad for the boys
Bad for the clothes
Bad for the pocket-book

Shorey's READY TO WEAR CLOTHING FOR BOYS, is made in almost as many sizes and proportions as boys are—and though they are stylish, smart and up-to-date they are made for **Boyish Boys,** for good hard wear and will last until the boy grows out of them.

Shorey's do not ask people to buy at one particular shop. That system makes the garments cost more. Every good dealer sells Shorey's "Ready to wear Clothing" and guarantees it to give satisfaction.

You will find the Guarantee Card in the pocket.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS.

Cumberland, B. C.

Issued Every Tuesday and Saturday.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12th, 1898

The Legislature will meet Jan. 5. Then there will be fun.

The November elections in the states have been generally favorable to McKinley's administration and the imperial policy.

The question of war between England and France trembles in the balance. England will not recede, and France must recede or submit to the arbitrament of the sword.

A glance at our advertising columns shows that there is to be an attempt made to reach the new gold fields around Atlin City by a railway. And this is in Cassiar, British Columbia.

The Sultan no longer rules in Crete. With the disarmament of the Mussulmen and the removal of the Turkish troops—thanks to John Bull—the once ill-fated island is made rosy with the flush of freedom and a happier fortune.

FRENCH PREPARING.

Paris, Nov. 10—At a council of admirals held yesterday, it was decided to fit out all available French war vessels, and 30 reserve ships.

PLEASE WAIT.

I will be in Cumberland, Wednesday, Nov. 23rd, with a full assortment of Millinery, Mantles, Furs, etc.

MRS. C. E. MASTERS.

Nanaimo, Nov. 12th.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY-

Among the new arrivals is Mr. T. S. Smith, who is looking up the interest of the B. C. Loan and Savings Co. Anyone desiring to save money at a good rate of interest would do well to consult him. The company is a Vancouver company, one in which many of its most solid men are interested, and therefore can be relied upon. Mr. Smith will remain with us for some time, and call upon the people and explain the working of the company.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, members of the firm carrying on business as druggists in the City of Cumberland, B. C. under the style of A. H. Peacey & Co. do hereby certify that the said partnership was on the 11th day of November 1898, dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness to the late firm will be paid to A. H. Peacey, who will pay all accounts against it. He will carry on the business of druggist in the old stand.

A. H. PEACEY
ROBT. LAWRENCE

NOTICE

I, Janet Gleason, of City of Cumberland in province of BritishColumbia, here by give notice that I intend to apply at the next regular sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners in and for the City of Cumberland to be held on the 15th day of December 1898 for a license to sell by retail wines, spirits, beer, and other fermented or intoxicating liquors on the premises known as the "New Englan Restaurant" situated on Dunsmuir Avenue, upon Lot 3 block 111, City of Cumberland aforesaid.

Dated at City of Cumberland, Nov. 12 1898.

Janet Gleason.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Mrs. Sam Davis returned on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. L. Roe has returned from a visit to Victoria.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hospital this evening.

Come to Stevenson & Co's opening on November 15th

Mrs. C. H. Tarbell returned from a three week's visit in Victoria, on Wednesday's boat.

Every boat brings us numbers of new people until now, there is not a residence to be had.

Boots and shoes that wear well, at STEVENSON & CO'S.

Mrs. G. G. McDonald of Comox returned Wednesday from a visit to McMillan's on Denman Island.

The teachers of Cumberland and Union schools are practicing the children for a concert to be given soon.

New Club Bows at Stevenson & Co's

Mr. Kesley who was badly burned with powder on Monday last, is improving. Mr Kesley is fire boss in the mine where the accident occurred.

See our new Flowing End Ties at Stevenson & Co's

We are here again. Dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes. STEVENSON & CO., next to Cumberland Hotel.

Mr. Swan, postmaster, and Mr. Thos. Piercy, of Denman Island, were over Thursday; also Wm. Ford, of Hornby Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Westwood celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage on Tuesday the 8th. A merry party assembled to congratulate them and extend wishes for a long and happy wedded life.

FOR SALE.—A thoroughbred Holstein bull. Enquire of BYRON CRAWFORD, Comox.

On Thursday the remains of Lina, the 10 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. White, were interred. The little girl had been ill about a week, and died Wednesday forenoon. We sympathize deeply with the stricken family.

STEVENSON & CO., will open in the old stand. Special value in dry goods and clothing, boots and shoes.

Mr. F. C. Purdy and J. F. Doyle, of Stevenson's dry goods house, Nanaimo, are up to open a branch of their large establishment. They have taken Sam Davis' store, a little west of the NEWS' building, and will start with a fine large stock. Mr. Doyle returned to Nanaimo, leaving Mr. Purdy in charge.

☞ SEE STEVENSON & CO'S., up to date dress goods.

WILL HAVE TO STAND A TRIAL.

Victoria, Nov. 10—Captain Owens, formerly of the steamer City of Nanaimo, was last night committed for trial on the charge of assault, brought against him by W. W. Thomas. Bail was placed at the sum of $100.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, John Wilson, intend to petition the Licensing Court of the District of Nelson at its next sitting to be holden on the 15th day of December 1898, for a license for the sale of liquors by retail at the premises known as the Wilson House, situated on part 1-2 acre S. W. fractional 1-2 of N. W. 1-4 of section 32 township 1 Nelson District, being in that part known as Union Bay.

Nov. 12, 1898. John Wilson.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TRAMWAY INCORPORATION ACT AND AMENDING ACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the undersigned, desire to form a Company under the name of "The Hardy Bay Tramway Company, Limited," for the purpose of building, equipping, maintaining and operating a single or double track tramway, beginning at a point on Hardy Bay, in Rupert District, Vancouver's Island, in the Province of British Columbia, thence in a southwesterly direction by the most practical and feasible route to the most convenient point on Coal Harbor, Quatsino Sound, in the said Rupert District. and with power to build, equip, construct, operate and maintain branch lines in connection therewith; and also for the purpose of building, constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a telephone or telegraph line or lines in connection with the said Tramway and branch lines.

Dated at the City of Victoria, this 17th day of October, 1898.

WM. JENSEN,
L. GOODACRE.

m10-22d

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CUMBERLAND.

Scavenger By-Law 1898.

SECTION I. The City Council may grant a license to, or employ any person, company or corporation, for cleaning and removing the contents of any privy vaults, sinks, or private drains, and every person, company, or corporation engaged in such business shall be deemed a night scavenger within the meaning of this by-law.

SEC. II. No person, company, or corporation shall, within the city, empty clean, or remove the contents of any privy vault, sink, or private drain or cesspool, or reservoir into which a privy vault, wate closet, stable, or sink drain is drained, without first having obtained a license or being employed by the city so to do.

SEC. III. Every person, company, or corporation applying for a license as night scavenger, shall, if his application be accepted, pay a license fee of five dollars for every six months and execute a bond in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, ($200) with two sureties to be approved by the City Council, conditioned that the said scavenger will comply with the provisions of this by-law and every by-law which may be hereafter passed by the City council touching their said employment, and will also comply with and obey orders, directions and regulations of the Health Officer. Provided that such license be not granted until the Health Officer is satisfied that the applicant is provided with the necessary appliances for carrying on scavenging in accordance with this by-law.

SEC. IV. Nothing in this by-law shall be considered to mean or be held to make it obligatory on the city to grant any license to night or day scavengers; but the City Council may at its discretion employ all its night or day scavengers.

SEC. V. The cleaning, emptying or removing of the contents of any privy vault, sink, or private drain shall be done in an inoffensive manner, and any scavenger, having begun any such scavenger work shall, without any interruption or delay, finish the same, and shall in every instance leave the privy vaults, sinks, or private drains in as good condition upon the outside as when the work was undertaken.

SEC. VI. The Health Officer shall have power to enter upon any premises and examine any vault, sink, privy, or private drain.

SEC. VII. The contents of private drains, privy vaults, or sinks so removed by any scavenger shall be conveyed in water-tight tanks or vessels, of such pattern and description as may from time to time be approved by the Health Officer, and shall be disposed of in such a manner, under the direction of the Health Officer, as to cause no offence; and tanks or vessels shall be kept clean and inoffensive when not in actual use.

SEC. VIII. When requested, a licensed scavenger shall cleanse or empty any vault, sink, or private drain, or privy, and remove any and all nuisances.

SEC. IX. No privy vault, sink, or private drain shall be opened, nor the contents thereof disturbed or removed between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 11 oclock p. m. of any day, nor shall the contents thereof be deposited or buried within the city limits: Any person violating any provisions of this section shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter prescribed.

SEC X. Licensed night scavengers shall receive for each cubic foot of the contents removed from any privy vault, sink, private drain or cesspool by them cleaned out or removed a sum not to exceed 25 cents per cubic foot.

SEC. XI. Whenever it shall become necessary to empty any privy or privies or remove any night soil from any premises within the city or on cleaning yards, cellars, back kitchens or other premises whatsoever if any impure or offensive odor should exist, chloride of lime, unslacked lime, nitrate of lead, potash or common salt should be used by the person or persons emptying such privy or privies or removing such night soil from such premises as shall render the effluvia as inoffensive as possible.

SEC. XII. The City Council shall have power to license or employ from time to time as many persons, upon such terms and with such conveyance and appliances as they may deem necessary for the removal of garbage, offal, swill, and ashes.

SEC. XIII. Every person so licensed shall be deemed a day scavenger, and shall at all times be subject to the rules and regulations of the Health Officer and the by-laws of the city and shall pay a similar fee and provide like bonds as provided in clause three of this by-law, provided however that one scavenger license shall permit any permit any person to carry on the work of both night and day scavenger without extra fee.

SEC. XIV. Any cart, waggon, or other vehicle, used or intended to be used for the purpose of conveying swill, offal or garbage shall be perfectly tight and covered so as to prevent the contents thereof from leaking and spilling, and shall be of such pattern and description as may from time to time be approved by the Health Officer; and such cart, waggon, or other vehicle, when not in use, shall not be allowed to stand in any highway or street, lane, alley, public place, or square.

SEC. XV. That the fees to be charged by day scavengers for any matter or thing allowed to be dumped or deposited by the scavenger or scavengers licensed by the city within the limits of the city, shall be a sum not to exceed one dollar ($1.00) for a full load, and 75 cents for a half load or less than a half load, for a double team and half such rates for one horse load; and any charges in excess of those so made shall be considered abreach of this by-law.

SEC. XVI. Licenses of day and night scavengers shall be held by them subject to their observing and faithfully performing the conditions contained in this by-law and the regulations that may from time to time be imposed by the Health Officer, and in case of non obervance of any of the said conditions and regulations, the said license may at any time be summarily revoked and cancelled by the City Council.

SEC. XVII. For any and every violation of the provisions of this by-law, a penalty of not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100) may be imposed by the Police Magistrate, or any two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction over offences against the by-laws of the City of Cumberland, convicting, and in default of payment of said penalty and costs, the offender may be committed to the common gaol or lock up, there to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding 30 days.

SEC. XVIII. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as scavenger by-law of 1898.

Read the 1st time, July 12, 1898.
" 2nd " Sept. 23, 1898.
" 3rd " " " 1898.

Reconsidered, and finally passed October 28, 1898. Signed

LEWIS MOUNCE, MAYOR.
LAWRENCE W. NUNNS,
CITY CLERK.

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W. E. Norris, Sec'y.

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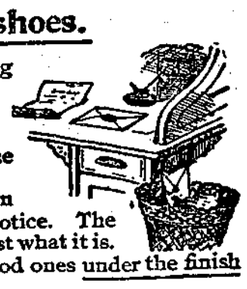

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