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VICTORIA, B. C.

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. CUMBERLAND, B. C. WEDNESDAY OCTOBER, 17 1906

At The Big Store
Hardware Dep't.

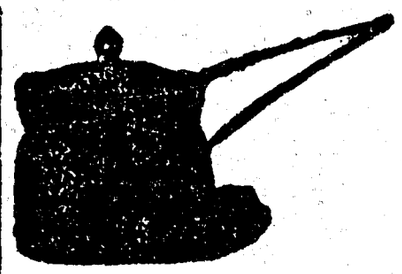
Direct from the manufacturers an assortment of New Kitchen Cooking Utensils

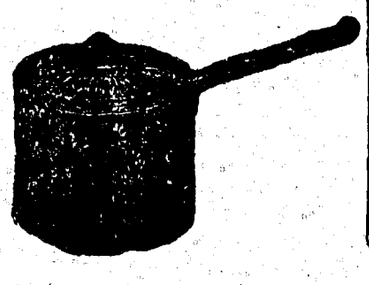
BLUE ONYX ENAMEL WARE

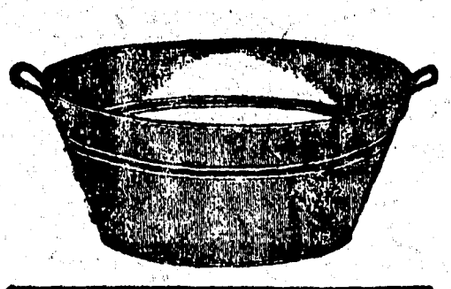
UP TO-DATE CLEAN ATTRACTIVE and Very Serviceable

The prices are reasonable and within the reach of all who believe in paying a fair price for a thoroughly good article.

See These Goods.

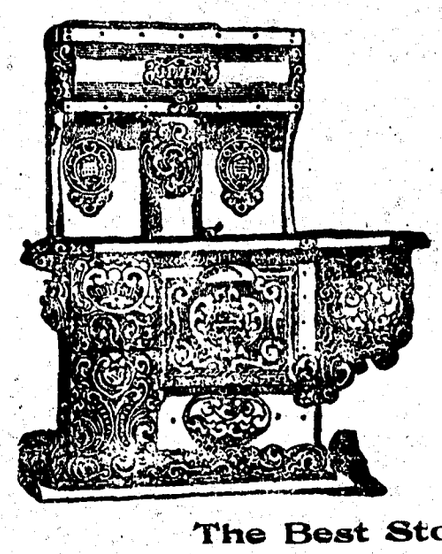






HEATERS

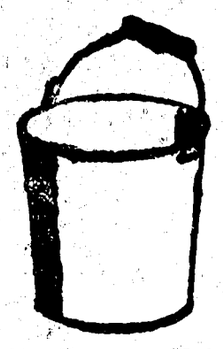
ers in Canada.



We are agents and carry a stock of the famous

Souvenir Stoves, Ranges

and



Made by the GURNEY TILDEN Co. Ld the largest and most reliable stove mak-

The Best Stoves at Right Prices.

SIMON LEISER & Co. Ld.

X

FOR OUR NEXT SUIT

If you want satisfaction in price and material PLACE YOUR NEXT ORDER WITH

T. H. CAREY, Tailor, Cumberland B. C.

X

Mens Suits
Mens Odd Pants
Mens Raincoats
Mens Hats, Caps and Gloves

We are showing as fine goods in the above as can be bought anywhere for the same price.

THEY ARE STYLISH

well made and will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

If you require any of the above

Give us a call

Cumberland Supply Co.

Dunsmuir Avenue Cumberland

NOTICE

House holders wishing to qualify as voters in the Municipality of the City of Cumberland, for the year 1907 are required by statue to conform to the following regulation:-

HOUSE HOLDERS SHALL be required to made declaration on or before the 30th day of October in each year, and be able to produce receipts showing that the applicant has paid all rates and fees due the City for the current year.

ALEX McKINNON, City Clerk
Cumberland BC, October 15th, 1906

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK:-Office Hours, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 7 p-m to 9 p-m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undernoted has made an application for a hotel licence under the provisions of the Statutes in that behalf.

Charles McDougal, Ruby Hotel, Port Kusam B.C.

The Board of Licence Commissioners will meet to consider the above application on Wednesday the 7th of November, 1906, at the hour of 2 p-m, at the Court House, Comox.

JOHN THOMSON,
Chief Licence Inspector
Comox Licence District

Dated at Cumberland BC, October 16, 1906

FOR SALE

A large, well built house in desirable residence part of city. A bargain, for cash.

Apply this office.

Among passengers last night were noticed Mrs H. Grant, Mr L Piket, Mrs L C McDonald, Miss V Collins

Capt Christiansen spent yesterday in town

NEW CROOKSE TUBE

The X Ray apparatus, belonging to the Medical Board, having lately been fitted with a new tube, is now in splendid working order. Dr Gillespie last evening making an examination of the recently set arm of Mr M Mansons daughter. The limb was found to be doing well. For examinations of this sort the X Rays are invaluable.

Correspondents are again reminded that the writers name must accompany the communication. In addition, a fictitious name may, if desired, be appended the published article. We have been obliged to reject an item this week for failure to comply with this simple rule

WIRE NEWS

Vancouver, 15—The Nanaimo Horne Rugby Football team was defeated by Vancouver on Saturday score 12 points to nil.

Hong Kong, 15—The British steamer Honkow from Canton was burned today while lying alongside her wharf. Hundreds of Chinese were burned to death and a valuable cargo destroyed.

Victoria, 15—An emissary from Hooghly district of Bengal named Mazoomda Slea who is here investigating into labor conditions in the interests of the Hindoos says there are at least one thousand Hindoos coming to British Columbia in the near future.

Ottawa, 15th—The deadlock over British Columbia at the provincial conference was broken on Saturday when Premier McBride retired from the conference. This was when the other provincial premiers offered to recommend $10,000 for ten years as a special grant to British Columbia. He refused to accept it and withdrew, The amount might have been increased if he had held out for that but he stuck to his original proposition.

Local and Personal

Mrs Dobson of Courtenay accompanied her husband to Nanaimo last week, where it is said he has undergone a serious operation, with little hope of permanent recovery.

New stock of carpets, floor cloths and linoleums just in At the Big Store.

Mrs Brant Haggart of Everett has been visiting relatives at Union Wharf, and was also the guest of her brother Mr C Parnham last week.

Mr Elijah King of Courtenay was a passenger to Nanaimo last week to meet a lady who had crossed the ocean to become his wife—Miss Irene Knight of Chatingham. England. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr Thorpe, and the ceremony was performed by Rev R B Laidley. The young couple will reside at Courtenay.

Canadian Rubbers are standard throughout Canada for quality and value. You can buy them At the Big Store

Mr K Shibata has some very beautiful chrysanthemums grown by himself, on view in his window.

Messrs Napier & Stinson left for Vancouver Friday, and Mr F Partridge by the mail cart Sunday for the same place, all to attend the case of Partridge vs the creditors of the F Partridge Estate.

Joe Martin is handling the team for Mr Partridge.

For a good 75c umbrella Go to the Big Store.

The English Church concert on the 22nd promises to be a great success. Besides the best local talent which has been secured, a gentleman singer is expected from Victoria to add an attraction.

MAGNET CASH STORE

for

STOVES

&c. &c.

Wood and Coal Heaters

of every description

T.E. BATE

WEDDING GIFTS

As a Gift Store there are no rivals. A Glance in Window or Show Case will convince.

A Suitable Gift as low as $1.00 and up to $500.00

Sterling Silver, Westminster Chiming Clocks, Silver Plate Leather Goods, and New arrivals in Rich Cut Glass Bowls, Nappies, Cream and Sugar, Mustard Pots, Salt Cellars, Decanters wine and sauce, Water Bottles, Finger Bowls, Tumblers, Celery Dishes, Marmalade Jars, Pitchers, Vases, &c. &c. &c.

STODDART
The Jeweller

Never closed. No Holidays (not even on Tuesday afternoon, Night Bell) Prices less than elsewhere. Designs surpassed nowhere.

A few second hand heaters for sale At the Big Store.

Messrs Bryden and Kilpatrick will shortly begin operations at Courtenay. It is expected that the machinery for their new sawmill will arrive from the East in about 10 days, The mill will be first class and up to date in every respect, and will have a capacity of about 40,000 daily

The sale of land for taxes, held last Friday was well attended, and the bidding was brisk, most of the lots fetching good prices Messrs Perez, Bryden, Millard, McFadyen and Martin were the most persistant bidders. The bidding, as compared with that done two years ago shows how keenly land interests are being looked after on the Island Very few lots reverted, and these were either small town lots in undesirable locations, or else were blocks so remote and little known that it was considered hazardous to risk an investment. In most cases it is probable the land will be redeemed before the two years allowed by law.

There will be a social held in the basement of St George- Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening The ladies of the congregation supplying the necessary food refreshables All are invited

Olive's Courtship

BY LAURA JEAN LIBBEY

Author of "A Cruel Revenge," "A Forbidden Marriage," "A Beautiful Coquette," "The Heiress of Cameron Hall."

(Continued.)

CHAPTER III.

When Roger Glendenning had found himself alone, after the constrained departure of his brother, for a moment he felt almost dazed; his heart beat in great strangling throbs, and the busy world outside seemed to stand still.

He aroused himself by the greatest effort to look life in the face once more and bear the double blow that had fallen on him. It had been his own fault, this terrible thing that had happened; he should never have introduced his handsome, fascinating brother to the young girl he loved, but to whom he had not as yet had the courage to declare that love.

He had toiled hard, and had shared his earnings liberally with his brother while Oscar was out of a situation. Thus furnished with spending-money and his expenses paid, handsome Oscar seemed in no hurry to find "something to do." When Roger would remonstrate with him, and remind him that he had to work or starve, Oscar was always ready with his answer, declaring enthusiastically that he was just on the point of a big deal that would mean a fortune. He generally added, graciously, that he would share it with Roger, dollar for dollar.

These schemes always proved visionary; they were sure to fall through, or fail to come to a head, and at last Roger grew tired of listening to them or hoping for good results. In ruminating over the matter, Roger always said to himself that Oscar was certainly extremely anxious to work, but fate was against him, and he could find no congenial situation open to him, but that his ill-fortune must take a turn soon. And this great-hearted, innocent fellow thanked Heaven that he was making sufficient for both, and could help Oscar bridge over the present tide of ill luck.

That Satan always finds mischief for idle hands to do was clearly exemplified in this case. Roger thought of that as he stood alone in the judge's private inner office, battling with the greatest sorrow that had ever come to him.

While he had been busily toiling, Oscar had found plenty of time to visit Olive Kneeland—to walk with her, to drive with her, to accompany her here and there, and make love to her; while he—ah! how blind he had been to it all until the blow fell!

From that moment he meant to tear all thought of beautiful Olive from his breast, even though it cost him his life; yet to give her up to his own brother, handsome, indolent, affable Oscar, was more than he could endure with fortitude.

"May Heaven find pardon for me!" he muttered. "I almost feel toward him as Cain felt toward Abel, but for her sake I will try and save him from the consequences of his crime. Yes, I will do everything in my power for him because she loves him, and to punish him would be to strike a blow at her heart!"

Crushing his hat firmly over his eyes, he was about to pass hurriedly out of the office, wondering, meanwhile, where he should go first to try and raise that thousand dollars which meant so much to his brother, when Judge Kneeland's bell rang sharply. Roger drew back, turning pale to the lips. He prayed to Heaven that the judge was not at leisure, and had sent for him to talk with him upon the subject under discussion when they were interrupted. Great God! what could he say about that now, only to tell him that he had since learned that it was useless for him to aspire to Olive's hand, for he had just discovered that she loved another, and that other his own brother?

Then, too, every moment wasted was fatal to Oscar, for might not that note be presented at any time? He must make some excuse to leave the office. Oscar would be waiting for him.

Little dreaming what was in store for him the private secretary opened the judge's door and entered his presence. One glance, and he did not take the second step forward, but stood as if rooted to the spot.

Judge Kneeland stood in the centre of the room, his face fairly livid with passion and pain in spots, his eyes aflame with rage most terrible to behold, and his lips flecked with froth.

In his hand he held a slip of paper. Roger Glendenning knew almost before he spoke that it was the fatal note. Great God! he was too late to save Oscar, for Olive's dear sake!

"What is the meaning of this!" thundered the judge, facing him, the very incarnation of fury. "Speak! what have you to say to this?"

But Roger could not speak; the words he would have uttered died away in his throat in a gasping groan. In an instant the full consequences of Oscar's folly swept before his mind's eye. He saw him under arrest, then in a prison cell, and Olive's fair form bowed with grief, an outcast from her father's heart and home because she dared plead with her father for mercy for her lover, and to say that she would be true to him and wed him at last, though she had to wait long years for him. Yes, he saw it all mapped out before him as in a rapidly moving panorama.

"What have you to say?" roared Judge Kneeland, fiercely. "How dared you, poltroon and craven that you are, turn and sting the hand that gave you bread! Do not mention my daughter's name, or even refer to her in any way; she can not save you; she is dropped out of the subject altogether. I have difficult work to remember that I am a gentleman, and one who must respect the law, so terribly am I tempted to chastise you on the spot, so greatly am I incensed. This is your writing; I would know it anywhere; it was made payable to yourself, and you collected the money. What have you to say as to why the full penalty of the law should not be imposed upon you, and thus remove one forger from the many criminals about us? Your audacity is wonderful to me; the more my mind dwells upon it, the angrier I get. There is no punishment too severe for the man who steals another's purse or forges his name. A man who could commit either crime would in time murder, if occasion but held open that door by which the guilty man could escape or cover up his tracks."

While Judge Kneeland had been hurling out these words between his set teeth, Roger Glendenning had been thinking with the rapidity of lightning. He could not betray Olive's lover—his own brother. Ah! no! he could not; his whole soul shrunk from it. Then there was but one alternative, only one, and that was to shift the terrible affair upon his own shoulders and bear the brunt of it. What had he to lose. There was no one in the wide world who cared for him; no one would weep for him. His life was a blank; hope, ambition, love, lay in ruins at his feet—the future looked black as night, without one gleam of light to brighten his soul. If the penalty had been death, he would have dropped on his knees and prayed the angels to send it to him then and there.

"What have you to say?" repeated Judge Kneeland, his anger increasing with every breath.

Roger Glendenning stood before him like a figure carved in marble, his arms folded tightly over his heaving chest, his head bent low on his breast, and his face white as it would ever be in death.

"What can I say, sir," he faltered, hoarsely; "do with me—as—you will—if—if—you refuse to give me the—the opportunity to go out and raise the money, which I am sure I could do in an hour's time. I—"

"What! Ask me to compound a felony, I, whose duty it is to punish such dastardly offences to the very extent of my power! You have the temerity to ask this of me?"

As he spoke he jerked the bell-rope violently, and his secretary knew too well what that action meant to expect any mercy from the man before him.

In response to his summons one of the court officers entered, inquiring of the judge, "Did you ring, sir?"

"Take that man into custody," he said, harshly, pointing to Roger Glendenning. "I have just detected him in a most atrocious forgery of my name. He makes no denial of his guilt. Take him below. I will see you very shortly."

It was one of the hardest duties the officer ever performed, placing the young private secretary under arrest, for he had always held Glendenning in such high esteem. Once, and not very long ago, when the officer's little boy lay dying, and he had no money to pay for the luxuries the doctor ordered, it was this same kind-hearted young secretary who came to him, placed a ten-dollar bill in his hand, bidding him not to feel offended with the offer, but to take it for his little one's sake. The mother of the little one had said ever since that her child owed his recovery to Judge Kneeland's noble secretary.

The man's hand trembled as he laid it on Roger's shoulder, then he drew back, and, strong man though he was, there were tears in his honest eyes.

"I—I—would rather resign than—than—arrest him, sir," he said, turning imploringly to the judge.

"Do your sworn duty!" cried Judge Kneeland, his intense wrath at the man's sympathy knowing no bounds.

"Better you than any one else," said Glendenning, hoarsely. "I can attach no blame to you."

Slowly they passed from the room and the door swung to after them.

Left to himself, Judge Kneeland paced hurriedly up and down the room with rapid strides.

"Great God! of all men in the world, Roger Glendenning is the very last man whom I would have suspected of a desire to commit a forgery. I would not have believed the evidence of my own eyes hardly, had he not admitted it by not daring to deny the accusation; and to make the matter worse, I was just about to give my fair young Olive to him, trusting to his steady habits to make her a good husband. I am sure Olive cares for the fellow. Zounds! what could a smart man like myself have been thinking of to allow them to be thrown so constantly into each other's society? It was a great mistake."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A SETTLEMENT LIBRARY.

What Some of the Cards of the Children Contained.

The door of the Settlement library opened and in rushed the children, all ages and sizes, from the kindergarten to the highest grade of three of the large public schools.

The librarian examined the cards which had been filled out at home with the signature of the child and that of the father.

"Alfretta, you have forgotten to put down what your father does," said Miss Jones as she took the card from a little colored girl.

"My name is Miss Alfretta," replied the child, "and my father is a traveling man."

"He's not, Miss Jones," interrupted Tom Brown. "He's just a common porter on the train."

"Well," said Miss Alfretta, "doesn't he travel, and if he travels isn't he a traveling man, I'd like to know?"

"John, you have not told what your father does." Miss Jones turned to the child next in line.

"I don't want to tell, and he said I wasn't to tell, neither," replied John, looking half scared.

"But I must know what your father does before you can take any books."

"Well,"—poor little John caught his breath—"I do so want to take books, but if he knows I told he'll lick me. I'll just whisper it to you, and no one else need hear." So he went close to Miss Jones and, putting his arm around her neck, whispered, "He's the bearded lady at the dime museum."

"Next!" Miss Jones wrote something hurriedly on the card.

"I want to explain about mine." A little girl stepped forward eagerly. "I wrote my own name myself, but my father, being dead, was unable to write his, so I wrote it for him, but my mother wrote hers herself."

"Annie, you haven't told us what your father does."

"Please, he works hard. He says he does," said Annie.

"Well, what does he work hard at?"

"He works at being an invalid."

"My father is a miller," said the next.

"My mother is a housekeeper."

"My father is a carpenter."

"Mine is a peddler, for he peddles."

"I don't know what to do about my card," said Julia Trusky, pushing her way toward the desk. "You see, it's this way. My mother has divorced my father, and I don't know if I ought to send the card to him or wait until next week, for then I am to have a new father."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Chopping Him Off.

Mr. Coopah (passionately)—Miss Smoot, when I am in yo' hilarious vicinity I feels so influential and delusive dat I can't explain de altitude of muh cohesiveness! Miss Smoot—Gladys—I—I—

Miss Smoot (coldly)—Dat's all right, Mistah Coopah! O' cou'se I likes a gen'leman to be cawdial and all dat, but don't jump up in muh lap, sah; dess please don't jump up in muh lap.—Woman's Home Companion.

Horse Racing.

Horse racing originated in England in the reign of King Henry II. Our forefathers were captivated by this pastime, and large wagers were often won and lost on favorite horses. Later, about the time of James I., the betting fell away from horse racing, and the contests were run for prizes of various sorts.

A Hebrew Tradition.

According to Hebrew tradition, the rod of Moses and the table of the Commandments were set in sapphires. The stone symbolizes loyalty, justice, beauty and nobility.

Surnames.

Nearly all surnames originally were descriptive of their owners. The Parkers were keepers of noblemen's parks, the Warners were warreners, or rabbit tenders; the Barkers prepared bark for tanning, Forster meant a forester, Webster a weaver, Wright a carpenter, and so on.

Bandages.

Bandages of prepared gauze are too inexpensive for you to waste much time over making your own, but if your medicine closet has no bandages among its stores make up a few strips of an old sheet into bandages, rolling them as tightly as you can and furnishing each with a small, strong safety pin. Before you've a chance to replenish your medicine closet a bandage may be needed in a hurry.

SCOTCH METHODS.

John Arres Mather, Scotland, Tells How They Handle Manure For Profit In That Land.

About five years ago I got a manure spreader direct from America, through seeing the advertisement in your valuable paper, writes John Arres Mather in American Agriculturist. I believe this was the first ever introduced into Britain. Two years after I got another machine from the same makers, with several improvements over the first one, through agents they had by this time appointed in England. Both these machines have spread a large quantity of stable and other rough manure since I got them, spreading considerably over 100 acres every year with from 16 to 20 loads per acre. They are simply invaluable, and during the last year several farmers in our neighborhood are going in for them. When the fields we wish to manure are near the yard, we haul with spreaders direct from covered cattle yards, and in doing this we save all the expense of hand spreading—about $6 per acre I would say. Then the machine does the work so much better, tearing and pulverizing all sorts of manure, but fine manure it does to perfection.

We are in the habit here of putting most of the manure on oat stubble (which followed grass or meadow, or lea as we call it) in autumn, plowing it under with a furrow 10 inches deep on land to be devoted to green crops the next season. In March we harrow and cultivate and clean several times, as we have opportunity, up to the beginning of May, when we begin to sow turnips. We mix 336 pounds of superphosphate (containing 26 to 28 per cent. of soluble phosphate) with 112 pounds of bone meal containing 4½ per cent. ammonia and 50 to 54 per cent. phosphates costing about $3.25 for each acre. This is sown broadcast (not with the spreader, but another machine) and harrowed, then we ridge up into 27-inch drills and sow the turnips with a double drill sowing machine, and single out with a 7-inch hoe when the turnips are large enough. We could not grow turnips without artificial manure. I have tried it on oats and beets and did not find it profitable, also on grass for hay, but nitrate of soda is good for this purpose.

Our rotation is as follows: Two years in grass (first year possibly hayed), third year oats, fourth turnips and a few potatoes, fifth barley and oats sown along with clover and grass seeds. We pull half of the turnips, take two rows and leave the next two, and so on. Then we turn on sheep to feed on the turnips left unharvested, making a fold with temporary fences or huddles big enough for 300 sheep to feed three or four days. We have dry soil and a dry climate, and of all our farming we find the feeding of sheep most profitable, and no other way can you enrich land more, particularly if you give the sheep, which we invariably do, corn (grain) and care when eating the turnips.

Manure made after Christmas is left in covered cattle yards until midsummer, after the busy hay harvest is over, when we haul it out with an ordinary farm cart, a single horse dump cart on two wheels, and make a large heap that would do ten acres, taking the horse and cart over and then treading it firmly. When thus completed, we cover the pile all over the top with earth or dead weeds and it remains this way till the autumn with very little waste. This heap (or midding as we call it) is oval shaped so that the rain runs off. We arrange these heaps in such a way that the spreader has not far to go without working, and when you have two machines with an assistant to help teamster to fill, we get over a lot of work. When one is being emptied, the other is getting filled. Then by putting studs in the wheels to keep them from skidding, we can spread in frost or snow. It is also very valuable for spreading manure on grass land, it spreads so evenly and pulverizes so thoroughly. Of course on a large farm like this (600 acres) the hauling out is a big job. I would not get along without these machines now on any account.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Jealousy is like some other things—the lid should be kept on it.

When you say no, say it in a manner that will leave no doubt of your meaning.

When giving advice to others here is a small slice to serve yourself: Keep still more.

How little the best doctor knows! And how helpless he is in the presence of serious illness!

It is said that disappointment is hard to bear, but we all stand it pretty well when we look in the glass.

A man just starting into a law suit has more faith in courts than his attorney ever claims to have.

There are too many young men who start out to make their mark in the world and stop at a soda fountain or hammock on the way.

Hiccough at Dinner.

Many persons are debarred from dining out owing to their liability to contract hiccough during a meal. As a rule when caused by food it comes on at once, and equally as a rule the food causing it is hot. Soups are more likely to provoke hiccough than solids are. *It is a good plan to forego soup*, which can be done without causing remark, says Home Notes. Or one may eat a little bread before taking it. A third plan is to drink a little cold water and to take the soup in very small sips.

CHEERFUL GENEROSITY.

The Woman Who Takes Pleasure In the Happiness of Others.

A woman who has taught herself to give up cheerfully, taking pleasure in the happiness of others, becomes generous in mind and heart, giving help to all with whom she associates.

She is able to rise above the mean influence of gossip or scandal, for instance, because, being generous minded, she can give others the benefit of the doubt, and the kindness of spirit that is part of generosity keeps her faith strong in the good and makes her doubt the bad, says the New York Telegram. The spirit will go even farther, for if the bad is proved it gives assistance either by word or act, not bitterly or grudgingly, but sweetly and kindly because of the generous nature that prompted.

Much that passes for generosity is either indifference or a form of self conceit. No desirable reputation is more easy to gain than one for generosity, as a woman may by sending castoff gowns to poor relatives, giving money or other gifts to friends or philanthropies, and in other such ways being quoted as a person who gives. This may not be generosity, though undoubtedly it is giving, and it is pleasant and gratifying to be known as a benefactor, no matter in how limited a way. Indifference that passes for generosity is that form of giving that is done because it is expected and it is easier to give than to refuse.

True generosity lies deeper than either of these, and with it is happiness.

KITCHEN HELPS.

If soda is used in the dishwater no soap will be needed.

Zinc is best cleaned with hot, soapy water, then polished with kerosene and coal ash.

Take care of your copper utensils that the tin does not become worn off. If so have them instantly replaced.

Stand in borax water for a little while dishes that have become brown from baking in the oven and they can be easily cleaned.

All kitchen and pantry shelves should be painted both top and bottom, and if white enamel paint is used paper can be dispensed with.

To clean a fishy frying-pan fill with cold water and place on the fire to boil. When boiling put a redhot cinder in, then wash in the usual way.

A pair of sharp scissors is a kitchen convenience desirable in every household. For trimming bacon and ham rinds, skinning parts of fowls and trimming salads scissors are very serviceable implements.

Character In a Room.

The suggestion that a room should be a reflection of oneself is more than worth giving heed to. It is worth acting upon. Whenever we enter a room we receive certain vibrations, attractive or unattractive, and much as we get from characters we meet. There are two aspects to the individuality of a room arrangement, and these are the general and the personal, and they should pleasantly agree. Every room should portray a personal note. Even a room in a boarding house may be made like the individual occupying it, which is certainly the culmination of art. This does not necessarily mean that the person whose temperament is turbulent should manifest this in room arrangement or that a mild, delicate person should have house furnishings to match, but it does mean that the room should be decisive and characteristic in making them more beautiful and better adapted to the person who dwells therein.

The Vaucaire Tonic.

The Vaucaire tonic for developing the figure can be compounded by any capable druggist who is able to secure the genuine galega. Formula: Four hundred grams of simple sirup, ten grams of lactophosphate of lime, ten grams of true extract of galega and ten grams of tincture of fennel. Take two soupspoonfuls in water before each meal. A cold salt water bath every morning will stimulate circulation and assist the filling out process.

A Sort of No Man's Land.

Australia's least known and least developed section is the northern territory. It is a sort of no man's land. Its capital, Palmerston, contains more Chinese than Caucasians and is the only place in greater Britain where the Mongolian is the master and the white man the servant. The climate is very trying to whites, and the aboriginal blacks are of a fierce and sanguinary disposition. Vast herds of buffalo, the descendants of a few experimentally liberated a century ago, roam over the plains, and the place will some day, it is believed, be a sportsman's paradise.

Then as Now.

"See here," remarked Miss Singleton rather sharply to Miss Pepprey, who had been abroad for some years, "Maud was just telling me what you said to her about my appearance."

"Er—yes," replied Miss Pepprey, "I told her you looked just the same now as you did when I left."

"Why, she told me you said I looked old."

"Well"—Philadelphia Press.

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Piles Make Life Wretched

But There is Quick Relief From Itching and Thorough Cure in

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

It may be truthfully stated that piles produce more excruciating pain, misery and wretchedness of feeling than any known disease. Life becomes a perfect burden during the attacks of itching, burning, stinging pains.

It is a great mistake to imagine that the effects of piles are local, for, as a matter of fact, they sap the vitality of mind and body and slowly but surely lead to the ruination of the health.

This is true of itching and protruding as well as of bleeding piles, which, because of the loss of blood, are more rapid in their disastrous effects.

Dr. Chase's Ointment brings almost instant relief from the itching, burning, stinging sensations of piles and is a positive and thorough cure for every form of this wretched, torturing, and oftentimes stubborn disease. This has been proven in so many thousands of cases that there is no longer any room for doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most satisfactory treatment for piles that was ever discovered.

Mr. John Johnson, Cowley, Alta., writes:—"Three years ago I was cured of blind, itching piles of 27 years standing by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. I used to think that death would be the only relief I would ever get from the terrible misery of piles. Often I was laid up for three days at a time and at other times worked when I should have been in bed.

"Dr. Chase's Ointment is worth sixty dollars a box instead of sixty cents. I am a different man since using it. I am farming all the time and never miss a day. Words fail to express my gratitude for the cure this ointment made for me. I cannot tell half as much about it as it deserves. Anyone doubting this can write direct to me."

Frequently when doctors have failed to cure piles and the surgeon's knife has proven futile Dr. Chase's Ointment has effected thorough cure; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

USE OF THE LEECH.

Said to Be Growing In Toronto—What Druggists Say.

The use of leeches is said to be growing in Toronto. Leeches are mostly bought by people who have had a blaw or fall, causing a blue spot to appear where the blood has congested. They apply leeches to take out the blood from these spots.

The best leeches are known as the Mediterranean leech and come from San Guiguela, Spain. They are about three inches long, with a soft smooth body tapering to each extremity, and are marked with from ninety to one hundred fine annulations; their backs are olive green with six rusty red longitudinal stripes. The ends are terminated by suckers.

A peculiar medical law provides that a druggist must not apply a leech. He may sell them to persons, but only a doctor is allowed to apply it. One well-known druggist says that he once applied a leech to an abrasion on a man's forehead, because a doctor could not be got as the hour was late. "After the leech had gorged itself and rolled off the mark left by the leech bled so profusely that it took me over four hours to stop it; and then the man's face was ten times worse with the acids I had to use."

Some druggists state that the application of leeches is not to be recommended; the cure is almost as bad as the disease. The leech has three small, sharp, semi-circular teeth that radiate from a centre. They cut deep, and always leave a scar of the same shape as themselves. On the common leech the mouth where the cutting teeth are found is at the anterior sucking disc. Just back of this, and on the upper side, are ten small black spots that serve as eyes. The usual quantity of blood drawn by an average leech averages from one drachm to half an ounce. It is digested very slowly, and after being gorged in this manner, the leech lies for several days before it regains its normal size and appearance.

Unexpected Death.

Mrs. Murphy—Oi hear your son Denny died very suddenly, Mrs. Flynn. Was his dith unexpictid?

Mrs. Flynn—It was, Mrs. Murphy. We expictid a pardon from th' guv'nor to th' very lasht minute.—New York Press.

An Old Bible.

One of the oldest Bibles in Connecticut is in possession of Thomas P. Aitkin of Manchester. It has been in the Aitkin family for centuries and according to the title page it "was imprinted by the deputie of Christopher Barker, printer to the queues most excellent majestie, 1590. Englished by L. Tomeon."

My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair; beautiful hair, without a single gray line in it. Have a little pride. Keep young just as long as you can.

"I am fifty-seven years old, and until recently my hair was very gray. But in a few weeks Ayer's Hair Vigor restored the natural color to my hair so fully there is not a gray hair to be seen."—J. W. HANSON, Boulder Creek, Cal.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., Manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

A Test of Symmetry.

A good test of a man's symmetry may be made if he stands with his face to the wall. The chest of a perfectly formed man will touch the wall, his nose will be four inches away, his thighs five and the tips of his toes three.

A Hornet's Sting.

The pain produced by a hornet's sting is caused by a poison injected into the wound and so instantaneous in its effect as to cause the attack of this insect to resemble a violent blow in the face.

SAFETY FOR CHILDREN.

Liquid medicines advertised to cure stomach and bowel disorders and summer complaints contain opiates and are dangerous. When a mother gives Baby's Own Tablets to her little ones she has the guarantee of a Government analyst that this medicine does not contain one particle of opiate or harmful drug. The prudent mother will appreciate that in Baby's Own Tablets there is absolute safety. An occasional dose to the well child will keep it well—and they promptly cure the minor ailments of childhood when they come unexpectedly. Mrs. G. Hamlin, St. Adolphe, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for colic and bowel troubles and find them safe and speedy in their cure." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Keep the tablets in the house.

The chairman of the Bristol Lunatic asylum committee declares that the reason for so many servants being in the asylum is the worry they have to put up with from their mistresses.

Witch Hazel.

The witch hazel in all parts of Great Britain is considered as a magic plant. In many local traditions it is alluded to as playing a part in charms and incantations.

Spiderwort.

The Virginia spiderwort is apparently unable to endure a high temperature. During the day it is wilted and dejected. As the evening comes on it revives, all its leaves assume a lively appearance, and the plant appears to flourish and enjoy its life until the morning light again returns.

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

Cinched.

"Senator, what do you think your prospects are for being re-elected?"

"Fine," replied Senator Badger. "They've got to do it or I'll tell how they elected me the first time."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The total imports of tea into Canada and the United States is about one hundred and ten million pounds per annum. One out of every fourteen pounds, both in Canada and the United States, is "SALADA" and this trade is growing very rapidly, and "SALADA" is as easily obtained in such cities as New York, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Pittsburg, Buffalo, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Cleveland, Rochester, etc., as it is in Toronto, Montreal, and throughout the Dominion.

Cool the Cream Quickly.

When the farmer sets away his cream to cool he should put it in a can that will expose as much of the surface of the cream as possible to the cooling medium. The water that comes from our wells is the best thing to use, or ice water, if you have ice, is better. That water should be pumped fresh and kept fresh, and the cream should be stirred every few minutes, and it will soon be down to the temperature of the water, and the growth of the germs will be checked.—E. W. Webster.

The Result.

"My first husband," she sobbed, "was a kind, gentle man, always considerate of me. He always let me have my own way."

"Yes," growled the second, "and look at the result."

"Result? What result?"

"Why, he's dead!"

Got the Worst of the Bargain.

He (tauntingly)—Your father was in trade when I married you, wasn't he? She (bitterly)—I suppose so. He was sold, in any event.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Shortening the Visit.

"It is a great comfort to have a child about the house," said the man of domestic tastes.

"Yes," answered the unfeeling wretch, "when company comes that you don't care for you can make the child recite."

Her Possessions.

"I have two lovely little puppies," said Mrs. Tawkley.

"I have met your husband," replied the man. "Who is the other one?"—Judge.

"Man is Filled With Misery."—This is not true of all men. The well, sound of lung, clear of eye, alert and buoyant with health, are not miserable, whatever may be their social condition. To be well is to be happy, and we can all be well by getting and keeping our bodies in a healthful state. Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil will help to do all this.

The Kitchen Autocrat.

"Yes, ma'am, an' now that I'm goin' to take hold here I'll settle th' permit business first of all. You see, I carry me own fountain pen. There, take that an' don't lose it."

"What is this?"

"That's a permit, ma'am, for you to visit th' kitchen. It entitles you to one visit a week. If you come oftener th' permit will be taken up, an' don't you forget it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Perfumed Tea.

The perfumed tea is scented with the essential oils of different flowers. The most popular for this use are those of the tea olive, or the Cape jasmine, though others are used. The flowers are generally packed with the tea while the latter is in process of curing and are afterward picked out by hand.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

The Heliotrope.

The heliotrope is an emblem of devotion. This idea was probably suggested by the curious habit presented by this flower of turning its face toward the sun. Moore's poetical lines about the sunflower turning on her god where he sets the same look that she turned when he rose is not founded on fact. The sunflower is not a heliotrope and does not turn to face the sun.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen.—In June, '98, I had my hand and wrist bitten and badly mangled by a vicious horse. I suffered greatly for several days and the tooth cuts refused to heal till your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I began using. The effect was magical; in five hours the pain had ceased and in two weeks the wounds had completely healed and my hand and arm were as well as ever.

Yours truly,
A. E. ROY,
Carriage Maker.

St. Antoine, P. Q.

Very Like It.

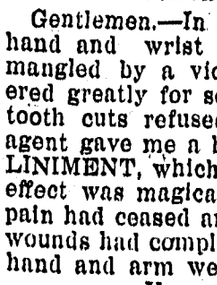
His mother tucked four-year-old Johnny away in the top berth of the sleeping car. Hearing him stir in the middle of the night she called softly:—

"Johnny, do you know where you are?"

"Tourse I do," he returned, sturdily, "I'm in the top drawer."—Youth.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CASE

Here is Something that will be Welcome News to Many a Discouraged One.



"For several years I have been troubled with gas around my heart, shortness of breath, my food did not digest properly. It turned sour in my stomach causing me great distress; often, too, William H. Reed. I had disagreeable attacks of belching gas and heartburn, and severe pains across the small of my back.

"I tried Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill and from the very first found relief. Anti-Pill has indeed cured me."

This is the voluntary statement of Wm. H. Reed, of 165 Queen St., Kingston, Ont.

All dealers or Wilson-Fyfe Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 605

Hot Weather Comfort

Can be obtained by drinking ICED

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Nothing to Equal it

LEAD PACKETS ONLY

40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At All Grocers.

THE BEST INDIA INK.

It Is Redolent of Musk, Bright With Gold and Very Costly.

"This india ink," said the clever Chinese art student, "has no more right to be called Indian than your American redskins have to that name, for india ink all comes from China, and India never produced a stick of it.

"Anhui, my own province, is the one where india ink is made. The best of the ink is kept at home for the use of the royal scribes and the official litterati. It is only the lower grade that is exported. This lower grade sells at wholesale in Anhui for $1,500 a ton.

"The very best grade of india ink, the kind rich with gold, is worth $75,000 a ton.

"The constituents of india ink are colza oil, pork fat, lampblack, glue, musk, gold leaf and the oil of a poisonous tree, the heng, which grows only in the Yangtse valley.

"After the admixture of the oils the lampblack, the fat and the glue, the resultant paste is beaten for many hours with steel hammers upon wooden anvils, and during that long beating certain quantities of musk and of gold leaf are added, the musk to give the ink perfume, the gold to give it luster.

"Afterward the ink is dried for three weeks in molds. The stocks are then decorated, the most artistic scribes gilding them with very beautiful Chinese characters.

"There is no ink worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with ours, an ink redolent of musk and bright with gold."—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Importance of Hobbies.

For the well being and stable balance of every mind it is normally necessary that every man should have some pursuit which shall be unconnected with his business, which he must pursue with absolute seriousness. The hobby may be a game, it may be a collection of some sort (even stamps) or it may be some artistic achievement, and whether a man scarcely attains mediocrity even in it matters not at all, provided he pursues it with the fixed idea that nothing else in the world matters.—London Queen.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a natural and healthy action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Dried Locusts.

In all the cities of Arabia, even at the present day, dried locusts, strung on threads as dried apples used formerly to be treated in this country, are exposed for sale as an article of food.

Nero's Crowns.

When Nero made his artistic tour as a musician and actor through the cities of Greece, more than 400 crowns were bestowed upon him, and when he returned to Rome he decreed himself a triumph and entered the city with these crowns borne in solemn procession.

A slight earthquake shock was recently felt at Colon.

Telling Age and Sex by Pulse.

"The female pulse always beats faster than the male," said a physician, "and from birth to death the pulse speed steadily decreases. I have no doubt that by the pulse alone I could tell readily a healthy person's age and sex. Babes at birth have a pulse that beats 160 times a minute in the case of girls and 150 times a minute in the case of boys. At the age of four or five the pulse beats will have fallen respectively to 110 and 100. Maidens' and youths' pulses average ninety-five and ninety; mature women's and men's average eighty and seventy-five; elderly women's and men's average sixty and fifty. An old woman's pulse rarely if ever sinks below fifty, but among old men a pulse under fifty is fairly common."

First City Directory.

Philadelphia was the first city to issue a directory, its first edition coming out in 1785.

Avoid Appendicitis

It is caused by the clogging of the bowels and intestines. Keep the digestion active, the stomach right, the bowels healthy and open with

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

Wilson's FLY PADS

Three hundred times better than sticky paper.

NO DEAD FLIES LYING ABOUT

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM

ARCHDALE WILSON,
HAMILTON, ONT.

When Remitting by Post, use

Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

The Best and Cheapest System of Sending Money to any Place in the World.

Absolutely Safe

Purchaser is given a receipt, and if order or cheque is LOST or DESTROYED, the amount will be promptly REFUNDED. No red tape. For full information and rates call on Local agents.

FARM LANDS WANTED.

Improved and unimproved. Parties having farms for sale can find ready purchasers by writing immediately, stating full particulars, etc.

FARMERS' LAND CO.,
58 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Getting a Verdict.

A Texas correspondent tells "Law Notes" how an obstinate juryman was circumvented by his fellow judges of the facts. The offence charged was assault with intent to murder. After the jury had been out about two hours they returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of aggravated assault, and assess his punishment at $25 fine, and herewith pay the fine." On inquiry as to the meaning of the last clause of the verdict, it came out that eleven of the jurors had agreed that the defendant was not guilty, but the twelfth doggedly hung out for a conviction for aggravated assault, and would not consent to a punishment less than a fine of $25. Finding it a hopeless task to bring over the obstinate one to their way of thinking, the eleven finally decided to agree with him, and "chipped in" enough to pay the fine.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County,

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

New Clover Dying Out.

A common complaint among farmers is that their new clovers are dying [illegible] soon as the nurse crop of grain is cut, particularly if the season is hot and dry. Hoard's Dairyman thinks the cause of the death of the young clover plant is the excessive exhaustion of moisture in the soil caused by the ripening of the grain. In support of this theory it asserts that the clover plants will not die if the oats or other nurse crop is cut for hay before the grain sets in the head.

THE MACKENZIE VALLEY

ICELANDIC TRAVELER DESCRIBES OUR GREAT NORTHLAND.

Its Fertile and Opulent Basin—A Great Agricultural Country—Strawberries Ripe June 10—The Immense Rivers Which Drain It—Coal, Copper and Precious Metal — Timber, Grazing and Farming Lands.

The classic "American Desert" has faded from the color scheme of our maps, but the Arctic desert of Canada (in the minds of all but the geographical Four Hundred) still stretches white and frost-bitten well south towards the forty-ninth parallel. In 1890 it was believed even by some of the inhabitants of Dakota that the "frost years" would return and wheat raising there would always be precarious. Since then Red River wheat has become as recognized as Iowa corn; later, Manitoba began to take a few medals away from North Dakota at the expositions, and a few plums in the world market; now it seems Manitoba will have to fight stiffly for her laurels with Southern Alberta, and some say the Peace River Valley will make it a three-cornered fight.

It seems the star of agricultural empire has deviated from its course and is headed northwest, and even perhaps a little towards north-northwest. Wheat raising in the Peace country is already demonstrated as not only possible but safer than Dakota was in the eighties. With the development of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which cuts the valley on its way from Edmonton to the Yellowhead Pass and the Pacific, this will become the logical source of wheat supply for Japan and the eastern countries of the Asiatic continent.

The Opulent Mackenzie Basin.

The very fact that the enormous Mackenzie basin produced fur well in proportion to its extent has led to the assumption that it could produce nothing else. The fur bundles have brought with them tar stains and the smell of tar, for the banks of the Athabasca are black and oozing with the stuff for miles; native coal has always been used at the company's posts for blacksmithing purposes, and the Yellow Knife Indians of Slave Lake were so named because they used copper knives—for all these reasons it has long been known there was mineral wealth in the north. But it is only recently people came to realize that the coldest winter days on Lake Athabasca could be duplicated easily in Manitoba and North Dakota, and it was the Catholic Mission that first showed that garden produce could be successfully grown in the north country. In the old days potatoes were not grown even at Fort Garry, where Winnipeg now stands; the missions have pushed their cultivation to Fort Good Hope on the Mackenzie, 14 miles south of the Arctic Circle.

A Great Agricultural Country.

But Good Hope is called 1,070 miles from Edmonton, mostly north, though a little west. Crossing the zone of possible cultivation one has to travel almost as many miles as he covers in going from New York to Chicago and back again—and in none of this strip would the conditions of life be harder than they are in certain long-settled parts of Norway and Russia. There is an abundance of game in the forests and on the prairies, though the game would, of course, not long survive settlement. Along the entire course of the Athabasca and Slave rivers the soil ranges from good to fair; in the Peace Valley and to the west the conditions are said to be better; towards the Rockies from Slave Lake the conditions are not so well known.

Strawberries Ripe June 10.

But granting that the northern half of this belt of land is doubtful and that the country east of the Athabasca and Slave Rivers is of uncertain value there is still left between these rivers and the mountains to the west a tract that would contain Texas several times over, whose qualities of climate and soil make it a country of definite promises. At every post and settlement at which we have touched on the way down the gardens have been in a flourishing condition, and only some three weeks behind gardens of a similar sort in New England. Spring is later here, and fall earlier, than one is accustomed to in the North Atlantic States, but the long days with sunshine for twenty out of the twenty-four hours, forces vegetable growth with a tropical rapidity, so that by the middle of August the stage of growth is as far advanced here as in Massachusetts. Strawberries ripen as early as June 10 at Fort McMurray.

North from Peace River and about parallel with the north flowing rivers, is a strip of prairie land averaging some forty miles in width, and extending all the way to Great Slave Lake, on either side of this are timber lands with logs of commercial value, were there an attainable market. There is some pine and tamarack, while the supply of good sized spruce is practically inexhaustible. The grazing lands of the prairie are said by the stockmen, who are beginning to occupy it, to be as good as any they have ever seen.

The Immense Rivers.

The extent and importance of the rivers of this country are realized by few. The Peace is fairly comparable to the Missouri and the Mackenzie to the Mississippi, while the Land is larger than any other branch of the Father of Waters. The only "bad" river among these is the Athabasca, which has numerous rapids, and still there are two steamers on it already and a third building. The Peace is navigable into the very Rockies, for the fine new steamer Peace River belonging to the Hudson's Bay Co., runs this summer as far up as Hudson's Hope, Lat. 56 degrees N., Lon. 122 degrees W. (approximately). On the lower Peace there is one three-mile series of rapids around which the company has a tramway connecting with their steamer Grahame, which plies thence down the Peace and Slave to Smith's Landing, and then up the Slave-Athabasca to Fort McMurray, ca. 56 degrees 30 minutes N., 11 degrees 30 minutes W. Below Fort Smith (16 miles north from Smith's Landing) the steamer Wrigley plies all the way to the delta of the Mackenzie, a distance of 1,300 miles, not counting several hundred miles of side trips on Great Slave Lake. Traveling from Edmonton to the Arctic by river is now as safe, simple and (almost) as comfortable as a river trip from St. Louis to New Orleans—if one travels under the auspices of the great company which even now "owns" the North almost as completely as they did while they governed it under the charter of 1670.

The Wider Northland.

Even a short and ordinary trip usually impresses the traveler with the general incorrectness of his previous ideas of the place or country he visits; there would be something uncanny about the range of knowledge of a man to whom a trip down the Mackenzie system would not be a revelation of his former colossal ignorance and absurd misconceptions. And if he be a Canadian it is not easy to see how he could forbear such dreams as the early American travelers may have fallen into while crossing the broad stretches of the Louisiana Purchase. There is unlimited fuel in the forests and much besides in the jets of natural gas that burn summer and winter along the Athabasca and the coal mines that have smouldered and smoked since the days of Mackenzie along the river he first explored. The farmers who have been living since 1877 on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg have contended there with a poorer forest yet fully as difficult to clear, and with less soil beneath, with swamps as full of bull frogs, black flies and mosquitos as any here; and with as cold a winter. The prairie country of the north will be settled in a few years, and the entire course of the rivers to Slave Lake before many decades.—From a letter to The Boston Transcript by Villyalmur Stefansson, of Harvard, dated Fort Smith, Slave River, July 6.

The Piper Made a Mistake.

The Scottish folks of London the Less are having a good laugh at an adventure of one of their recently arrived compatriots one night recently. He is an adept with the pipes and although only a few weeks in Ontario has already won considerable reputation for his shrill skirls on the national instrument of Old Gaul. Thus it happened that when a certain Presbyterian church contemplated a concert it was arranged that the piper should bring his pipes after the concert had started, and assuming his most military air, march in state into the schoolroom and fairly electrify the audience. The night of the concert arrived, but the Scotch piper failed to appear. In the meantime the Scotchman had clothed himself with his kilts and started for the church. When he reached a church, he started the pipes to work, and, proud as a peacock, he marched into the church. He was fairly making the pipes scream with "Cock o' the North." When he had finished his lay, there was no tumultuous applause. He was somewhat bewildered. At last the minister informed the Scotchman that as the meeting was a prayer meeting such frivolous tunes and such sounds did not add to the feelings of devotion that should be manifest at a prayer meeting. Then the Scotchman walked out into the night and quietly kicked himself home. As he had not been long in the city he had made a mistake in the church, and instead of going to a Presbyterian concert, he had wandered into a Baptist prayer meeting.

Music is all right at a prayer meeting, but The London Advertiser says that the bagpipes as a piety builder are not much good.

Roman Coins Found.

A workman who was digging flints in Grovely Wood, on Lord Pembroke's estate, near Salisbury, found two ancient earthenware crocks, which were full of coins, a quantity of coins of the Roman period.

Sale of Crown Granted Mineral Claims in Comox Assessment District

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on Monday, the 5th day of November 1906, at the hour of 11 o'clock 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, 1906, and remaining unpaid on the 30th day of June 1906, and for the expenses of advertising this notice if the total amount due is not sooner paid

List Above Mentioned

NAME OF PERSON	DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM	UNPAID TAXES	Expenses Of Advertising	TOTAL
Chick, P.J	Morning Star, Lot 348, G1	$ 6 75	$ 2 00	$ 8.75
Burns, W E.	Sunset, Lot 358	12 00	2 00	14.00
Burns, W E	Molly Gibson, Lot 359	12 50	2 00	14 50

Dated at Cumberland this 3rd day of October 1906

JOHN BAIRD, Deputy Assessor
Comox Assessment District, Cumberland P. O.

Oct31

"STAR"
Livery Stable
RIGG and WHYTE Props.

TEAMSTERS, and DRAYMEN SINGLE and DOUBLE RIGS For HIRE. ALL ORDER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Ed. SWAIN Mgr.
Third Street Cumberland.

When In Courtenay Stay At
The Courtenay Hotel
Every convenience for guests.
The Central Hotel for Sportsmen
None but the Best of Wines and Liquors at the Bar.
RATES REASONABLE
John Johnston, Prop

W. B Anderson,
PHOTOGRAPHER
POPULAR PRICES.
ALL STYLES

CUSTOMS BROKERAGE
executed at short notice.
News Office
Cumberland B.C.

Livery AND Teaming
I am prepared to furnish Stylish Rigs and do Teaming at reasonable rates.
D. KILPATRICK
CUMBERLAND

INTERESTING INSTRUCTIVE
"CORRECT ENGLISH—HOW TO USE IT."
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE USE OF ENGLISH.
JOSEPHINE TURCK BAKER, Editor.
Partial Contents for this Month.
Course in English for the Beginner.
Course in English for the Advanced Pupil
How to Increase One's Vocabulary.
The Art of Conversation.
Should and Would: How to Use them.
Pronunciations (Century Dictionary).
Correct English in the Home.
Correct English in the School.
What to Say and What Not to Say
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Business English for the Business Man
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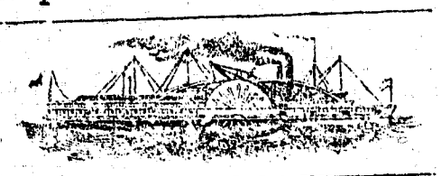
THE CUMBERLAND NEWS
Issued Every Tuesday.
W. B. ANDERSON, - - - MGR

The columns of THE NEWS are open to all who wish to express therein views o 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.

WEDNESDAY, Oct 17 1906

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry



S. S. "City of Nanaimo."

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Sails from Victoria Tuesday, 7 a.m., for Nanaimo, calling at North Saanich Cowichan Bay, Maple Bay, Crofton, Kuper and Thetis Islands when freight or passengers offer.

Leaves Nanaimo Tuesday, 5 p.m., for Union Bay and Comox.

Leaves Comox Wednesday, 8 a.m., for Union Bay and Nanaimo.

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

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

Sails from Nanaimo Friday, 2 p.m., for Victoria, calling at Kuper and Thetis Islands, Crofton, Maple Bay, Cowichan Bay and North Saanich when freight and passengers offer

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Sails from Nanaimo for Vancouver daily, except Sundays, at 7 a.m

TIME TABLE EFFECTIVE
Monday, October 1st, 1906

NORTH BOUND—Read Down

Stations.	Daily No. 1	Sunday Wed. Sat No. 3
Victoria,	De. 9.00	De. 15 00
Russels,	9.04	15.04
Shawnigan,	26.2	10.1.
"	27.8	10.22
Cobble Hill,	10.40	16.3.
Cowichan,	10.48	16.41
Koksilah,	10 53	16.47
Duncan's,	11 00	16.55
Somenos,	11.07	17.10
Westholme,	11.18	17.22
Chemainus,	11 32	17 35
Ladysmith,	11 57	17.55
South Wellington,	12.18	18.19
Nanaimo,	12.35	18.30
Wellington,	Ar 12.53	Ar 18 45

SOUTH BOUND—Read Up

	No. 2	No. 4
Victoria,	Ar. 12.06	Ar. 18 55
Russels,	12 02	18.50
Shawnigan,	51.1	10.51
"	49.5	10.48
Cobble Hill,	10.40	17.0
Cowichan,	10.15	17.0
Koksilah,	10 06	17 0.3
Duncan's,	10.02	16.58
Somenos,	9 47	16 43
Westholme,	9.37	16 32
Chemainus,	9.25	16 22
Ladysmith,	De. 9.00	De. 15 58
"	Ar. 8.50	Ar. 15 48
South Wellington,	8.28	15 27
Nanaimo,	8.15	15 15
Wellington,	De. 8.00	De. 15 00

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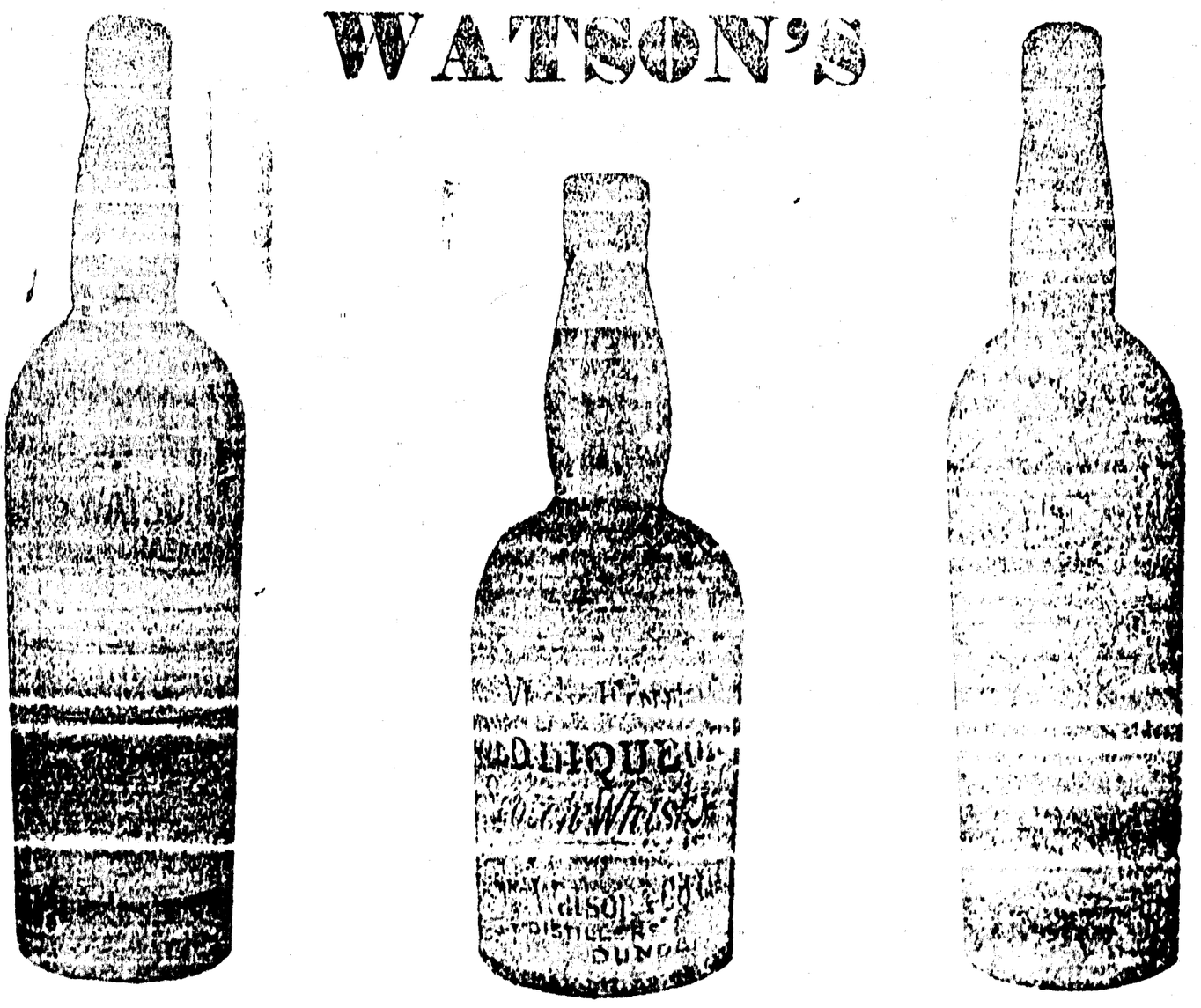

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AN HISTORIC FIGHT.

House of Lords at Last Consents to Bill to Legalize Marriage With a Deceased Wife's Sister.

After an opposition extended through many years to the principle involved, the British House of Lords has consented to the passage of the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister in the British possessions. It is not likely that the House of Commons will throw out the measure, and as a result such marriages where legal in the colonies will be valid in Great Britain. Lord Strathcona has been the chief advocate of the bill, and the arguments used in its favor were those with which he must have been familiar twenty years ago in the Dominion Parliament.

A Law of Henry VIII.

A history of the subject dates back to the reign of Henry VIII., who was peculiarly qualified as an authority on all subjects relating to marriage and who forbade a man to marry the sister of his deceased wife. The law then passed was later construed to mean that such a marriage might be invalidated; but in 1835 such a union was made not only voidable, but void in fact. This was Lord Lyndhurst's Act, under which previous marriages of the kind were declared legal, but later ones illegal. At the time, the understanding was that the prohibition should be removed at the next session of Parliament. Nevertheless expectations in this respect were not realized, and time after time the Commons or Lords refused to interfere.

Introduced by Prince of Wales.

In 1841 Lord Thorncliffe endeavored to have the Lords repeal the act, and the next year the Commons defeated a similar bill by a narrow margin. In 1847 a Royal Commission was appointed to examine the marriage laws, and the result was another bill, introduced in the Commons in 1849 by Mr. Stuart Wortley. This bill passed its second reading, but did not reach its final stages. Next year it was passed. In 1851 Lord St. Germans introduced the bill in the Lords, but it was again defeated. In 1855 the Commons again assented to the bill, but the Lords remained obdurate. Since then the measure has been pressed, in varied form, a score of times, but always the Lords has thrown it out. Sometimes, too, the Commons dissented, but usually approved. There was no change in the Lords, even in 1879, when King Edward, then Prince of Wales, introduced the bill. On that historic occasion the vote was 101 against to 81.

The Law In Canada.

Until 1882 the law in Canada was as the law in England previous to the Act of 1835, but in 1880 Mr. Desire Girouard (now Mr. Justice, and father of Sir Percy Girouard) introduced a measure to make marriage legal with the deceased wife's sister. It was seconded by Mr. Cameron, of North Victoria and, eloquently argued by them both. The opposition to the measure was based primarily on Scriptural grounds, it being held that Leviticus xviii, 18, and xx, 21, forbade the marriage. The very best authority, however, declared the interpretation put upon these passages to be far fetched and unreasonable. The fact that the Church of England prayer book forbade the marriage was held to be due to an imperfect translation from the original Hebrew. It was shown that the Jews never construed the verses to prohibit the marriages. In short, the case was made conclusive on the grounds of Scriptural interpretation.

Objections Raised.

The objections founded on social grounds appear to have been more formidable if less concrete. Nobody was able to arise and plainly state them, but there were many vague and mournful allusions to the deplorable social conditions that would result in families where a man's sister-in-law was domiciled and his wife living. After all, the chief difficulty was found in the fact that the Roman Catholic Church disapproved of the marriages, and that the Church of England forbade them. The House hesitated to take a step that might be construed as an affront to either of these bodies. Difficulty was also encountered in the marriage laws of Nova Scotia which existed by an Imperial Act, and which it was not in the power of the Dominion Government to amend. Finally, after great tribulation, the bill worked its way through the House and into the statutes of the country in 1882. That there has been any harm done as a result there is no evidence to show. With the passage of the law in Great Britain, the principle that marriage with a deceased's wife sister is right will be recognized in England as regards such unions effected in British possessions which have removed the prohibition.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

Startling Figures Supplied by English Doctor on Ticklish Subject.

Some very disconcerting figures were supplied to the meeting of the London Society for the Prevention of Premature Burial at Bloomsbury town hall by [illegible] Jones of Gloucester as arguments in favor of speedy legislation in burial reform. The following cases, he said, had been certified by medical men:

Persons buried alive, 149.

Narrow escapes from burial alive, 219.

Dissected alive, 10.

Narrow escapes from dissection alive, [illegible]

Embalmed alive, 2.

Cremated alive, 1.

He urged that there should be waiting mortuaries, as in Munich and other German towns, where bodies could remain under strict sanitary conditions until the first signs of putrefaction—the only reliable sign of death.

The Ven. Archdeacon Colley, who was nearly buried alive in his infancy, stated that he had prepared plans whereby part of his house at Stockton, near Rugby, was to be turned into a "parish parlor," where poor people, living in one or two rooms with a large family, could bring their dead and pay them loving attention. The rooms would be pleasantly furnished and filled with flowers, and the bodies could remain there until signs of decomposition had set in.

Cost of Coal For Fleets.

Britain spends £1,844,000 annually in coal for the fleets.

UNCONGENIAL FLOWERS.

Mignonette and Roses, For Instance, Will Not Mix.

The florist frowned as he took up an order for a table decoration. "That will never do," he muttered. After calling up the customer and suggesting a change, he told his new clerk a few things.

"You must never take an order that calls for a mixture of mignonette and roses," he said. "A centerpiece of those two flowers wouldn't last half through the luncheon. They simply wilt one another. I don't know why, but they can't get along together.

"It is true of many flowers. Pansies, for instance, last twice as long if they are not combined with any other flower, and the same may be said of violets. Jonquils and daffodils, on the other hand, seem to get a new lease of life if you combine considerable green with them. Carnations will go all to pieces if you combine them with roses, although the roses do not seem to be affected.

"It is more striking in combinations of green with flowers. If you try to use an entirely different type of foliage from what the flower is used to, it won't last so long. So I never put feathery foliage with lilies of the valley, for you know its natural foliage is a thick leaf. I never use thick leaves with carnations, for their foliage is of the feathery type. It isn't as though the flowers fought, but they seem to grieve at being misunderstood."

A Lure For Cock Robin.

Two coins clinked together give so good an imitation of the robin's metallic note that this device has long been employed in England to attract the welcome "harbinger of spring." Formerly male robins were snared by the clinking of two copper pennies near a dummy bird. The dummy was perched on a twig smeared with bird lime, and cock robin, attracted by the sound and suspecting a rival, flew at him with blood in his eye. This is in violation of the bird laws in the United States, and no one who lives where robins make their home in confidence is likely to give the odd trick so unpleasant a finale. The clinking coppers serve a much more agreeable purpose as a means of rendering cock robin sociable.

Janin's Rebuke.

Jules Janin, the celebrated French writer and critic, was not malicious, but occasionally he would say a severe thing, as if it were wrung from him without his being able to hold it back. One day a rich but ill natured man, who made sad havoc of the French language, called upon Janin and began a tirade upon some trivial matter in execrable French.

After listening politely for some time Janin at last replied to his visitor in Latin.

"What do you mean, M. Janin?" demanded the man angrily. "I don't understand you. I can't speak Latin."

"Try, sir, try!" cried the great critic. "You could not speak it worse than you do French."

First Mogul Emperor.

Kublai Khan, the first mogul emperor of China, was called the Murderer, from the tragedies in his own family.

The Fly's Mouth.

The fly's eating apparatus is really a sucker of very large proportions when compared with the size of the animal. If the mouth of a man were of the same proportionate size as that of the fly, his head would have to be enlarged about two feet on each side to accommodate his lips and teeth.

Hearsay Evidence.

"See here, Jokely, I'm surprised to find you writing such bitter, cynical things about married life."

"Well—er—Benedict, you see, the fact is—er"—

"Oh, don't apologize. It isn't that. What surprises me is how, not being married, you know all those things."

Easy.

"Did you sell horses to those two customers yesterday?" we asked of our friend the horse dealer.

"Yes."

"Make anything?"

"Off of Jones—yes."

"Jones? Why, Jones was the one that said he knew all about horses."

"I know. He was easy. The other fellow didn't know a thing about them and brought around three or four experts before he would buy."—New York Life.

IN THE NEXT CENTURY.

Some of the Things That Are Predicted For the Future.

"The bath of the next century," says T. Baron Russell in his book "A Hundred Years Hence," "will lave the body speedily with oxygenated water delivered with a force that will render rubbing unnecessary, and beside it will stand the drying cupboard, lined with some quickly moving arrangement of soft brushes and fed with a highly desiccated air, from which almost in a moment the bather will emerge dried and with a skin gently stimulated and perhaps electrified to clothe himself quickly and pass down the lift to his breakfast, which he will eat to the accompaniment of a summary of the morning's news read out for the benefit of the family or whispered into his ears by a talking machine."

Dishwashing will be easy in that day. Dirty plates and dishes, for example, "will be simply dropped one by one into an automatic receptacle, swilled clean by water delivered with force and charged with nascent oxygen, dried by electric heat and polished by electric force, being finally oxygen bathed as a superfluous act of sanitary cleanliness before being sent to table again. And all that has come off the plates will drop through the scullery floor into the destructor beneath to be oxygenated and made away with."

There will be many other improvements. Trains will gather speed more rapidly; moving platforms will do away with the need of stopping trains at every station. People will have more accidents to avoid, and they will be cleverer in avoiding them. On small flying machines they will visit mountain tops on Saturday afternoons "for (nonalcoholic) picnics." Actors will only play once in one part, for their performances will be reproduced by a perfected kinetoscope and phonograph.

How the Cow Came Home.

"For the information of those who are in the habit of sending a dog for their cows I wish to report a little experience which I have had along this line. I tested the milk from a cow after she was brought to the stable by a dog, the dog in turn being in charge of a small boy. She was considerably excited and quite warm. Her milk tested 2.3. The next morning it was 4.1, and a week later, when she was brought in by a man and perfectly cool, her milk tested 6.2. Now, you can figure out whether or not it pays to use a dog around a dairy herd. I should state that the pasture and feed were exactly the same in each instance," says an Iowa man.

Best Time to Make Cheese.

The best time to make dairy cheese is immediately after milking, says Professor A. L. Haecker. The various changes that take place in milk nearly all develop in the milk drawn in the evening and kept over until the following morning. So if milk is made into cheese immediately after it is drawn no difficulty will be experienced.

Modest Greatness.

One day a letter was received at the postoffice in Paris bearing the following inscription: "To the Greatest French Poet." The letter carrier was instructed to deliver it to Victor Hugo, who refused to receive it and sent it to Lamartine. This genius also declined to accept the letter and passed it on to Alfred De Musset. The latter, equally modest, re-sent it to Victor Hugo, who finally accepted it. The letter had reached its destination.—Lippincott's Magazine.

GLEANINGS.

Korea is taking more to beer drinking than either Japan or China.

There are caught annually on the German coast 10,000,000 pounds of shrimps, most of which are netted at depths of thirty or forty feet.

In order to put a stop to the practice of binding women's feet the Chinese board of education has issued an order prohibiting the sale of small shoes.

Hungry vultures have attacked men and women in the valley of Couchs, canton of Valais. A bull was so seriously injured in a fight with them that it had to be killed.

Exactly a hundred lives were lost in fires which occurred in London last year. Forty-six of the victims were under eight years of age, and fourteen were over sixty. In almost every instance the fire was due to carelessness and the lack of ordinary precautions.

A British trades unionist has sued for an injunction to prevent the labor organization to which he belongs from levying assessments upon him under pain of expulsion from the union to pay the salary voted a labor member of parliament who belongs to a party hostile to that of the injunction seeker.

No Chance to Forget.

Benham—I don't like your actions; you should remember that you are my wife. Mrs. Benham—I am not likely to forget it when everybody tells me how they pity me.

Tender Fowls.

If the skin of fowls peel easily it is a sign of youth. If the spurs of chickens are over a quarter of an inch long it indicates old age.

THE FIRST BALLOON.

Result of the Experiments of the Montgolfier Brothers.

Proceeding on the principle that heated air expands and so becomes lighter, bulk for bulk, than air at the ordinary temperature, the brothers Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier filled a paper bag with heated air, which rose to the ceiling of the room. This preliminary success was rapidly followed up, and they gradually increased the size of the balloons experimented with until they were so satisfied with their progress that in 1783 they gave a public exhibition, sending up a linen balloon 105 feet in circumference, which was inflated over a fire supplied with small bundles of chopped straw. The balloon succeeded beyond their utmost expectation, and after rising to a height of over 6,000 feet it descended ten minutes after in a field a mile and a half away. The next balloon carried a car, in which were a sheep, a cock and a duck.

The success of this further experiment induced M. Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes to risk their lives by making the first ascent in the new and wonderful machine. Their balloon, which was forty-five feet in diameter and seventy-five feet high and was inflated with hot air, passed over Paris to the great astonishment of the people, attaining an altitude of half a mile. Ballast was then for the first time employed in regulating the ascending power of the balloon. The first venture was followed by others, and De Rozier, the first to ascend, was also the first to meet his death in this manner, having been killed, with a companion, by the burning of his balloon near Boulogne.

BACKBONE.

The Self Reliant Man Is the One Who Is In Demand.

Haven't you depended upon clothes, upon appearances, upon introductions, upon recommendations about long enough? Haven't you leaned about long enough on other things? Isn't it about time for you to call a halt, to tear off all masks, to discard everything you have been leaning on outside of yourself, and depend upon your own worth?

Haven't you been in doubt about yourself long enough? Haven't you had enough unfortunate experiences depending upon superficial, artificial, outside things to drive you home to the real power in yourself? Aren't you tired of leaning and borrowing and depending upon this thing and that thing which have failed you?

The man who learns to seek power within himself, who learns to rely upon himself, is never disappointed, but he always will be disappointed when he depends upon any outside help. There is one person in the world that will never fail you if you depend upon him and are honest with him, and that is yourself. It is the self reliant man that is in demand everywhere.—O. S. Marden in Success Magazine.

Relieved.

"You seem to be in a particularly happy frame of mind this morning, Mr. Wadsworth."

"I am. For several months past I have had a suspicion that my private secretary and my stenographer were in love with each other."

"And have you found that you were mistaken?"

"Yes. He came to me last night and asked for my daughter."—Judge.

Philosophers and Traffic.

Many a philosopher in the course of his star gazing has fallen into a ditch—and worse. The fate of Professor Curie, the discoverer of radium, who, intent upon its possibilities, fell under the wheel of a wagon and was crushed to death, might be paralleled by several instances of the kind from lives of philosophers, notably that of Archimedes of Syracuse, who was so concentrated on a mathematical problem when its Roman besiegers at last burst into that city that he fell under their swords in spite of his impatient, "Noli turbare circulos meos!" Stepniak, too, the Russian refugee, was so engrossed with the study of nihilist questions in the course of a walk in a London suburb that he was run over and killed by a train at a level crossing.—London Chronicle.

Spanish Etiquette.

Ladies seldom rise in Spain to receive a male visitor, and they rarely accompany him to the door. For a Spaniard to give a lady, even his wife, his arm when out walking is looked upon as a decided violation of propriety.

House Boats In China.

Travel in the interior of China by means of house boats costs about $5 a day. It is popular with European tourists.

A Wasp's Nest.

One kind of wasp found in Brazil and Guiana makes its nest of a brilliant white pasteboard, suspending it from the highest branches of the trees so as to escape the attention of the monkeys, which in those regions have a troublesome habit of investigating everything, even a hornet's nest.

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144

Heard at School.

Teacher—Johnny, what is a hypocrite?

Johnny—A boy what comes to school wiv a smile on his face.—London Tribune.

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

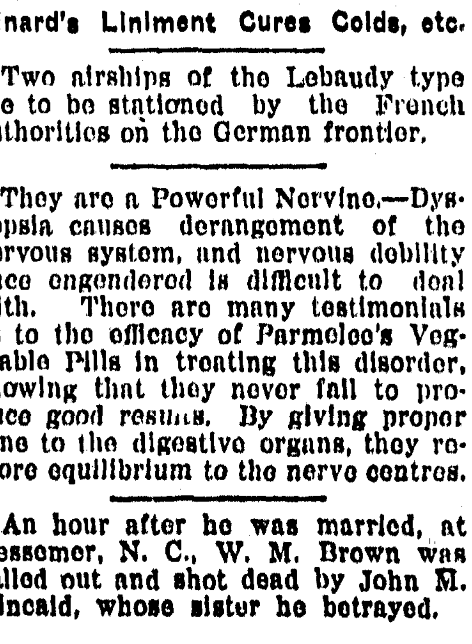
Dreyfus was decorated on the exact spot where his sword was broken.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Two airships of the Lebaudy type are to be stationed by the French authorities on the German frontier.

They are a Powerful Nervine.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centres.

An hour after he was married, at Bessemer, N. C., W. M. Brown was called out and shot dead by John M. Kincaid, whose sister he betrayed.



Hymen In An Auto

By Edith M. Doane

Copyright, 1906, by Beatrix Reade

"A presumptuous young coxcomb! Does he think that his money gives him a right to make love to Charlotte Pearson?"

"But, father"—

"I tell you there's nothing more to be said!" stormed the colonel.

Charlotte's slender figure stiffened. The brown eyes flamed with a defiance very like the colonel's own.

"He has a right to demand justice," she insisted. "There are nothing but the best accounts of him on every side. Yet just because of that old grudge against his father you forbid him the house."

"And I shall see to it that he stays out. Presumptuous young jackanapes!" interrupted the colonel explosively.

"But I love him!"

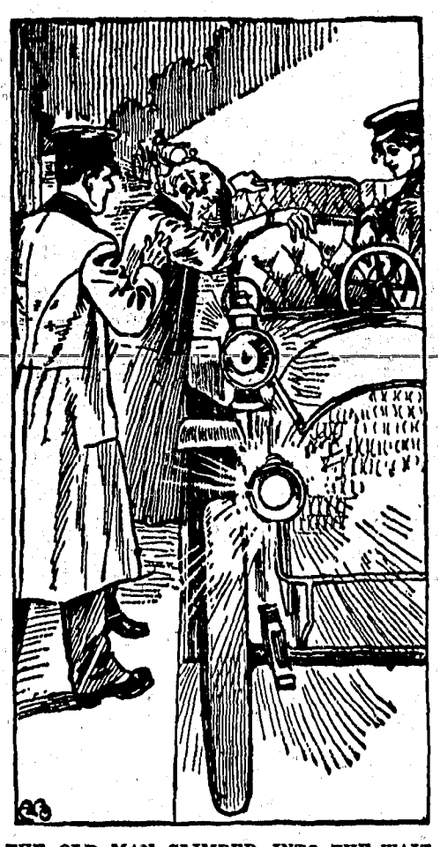
"Love him!" The colonel looked as if he would burst.

Charlotte's cheeks were flushed; her eyes were very bright. "And I intend to marry him," she finished as the heavy portiere fell behind her.

The colonel glared impotently at the unoffending yellow curtain; then, plunging his hands into his pockets, stalked up and down the room, boiling with wrath.

* * * * * * * *

As the deep tones of the town clock struck 12 a motor car tore along the road at high speed. It was a red car,



THE OLD MAN CLIMBED INTO THE WAITING AUTO.

and in the brilliant moonlight that made the night as clear as day its occupants were plainly visible—a girl in a long, loose automobile coat and a man who drove the machine with desperate haste, his eyes steadfastly on the road except when he turned to regard his companion with rapturous delight.

Charlotte had been in earnest. She loved her bluff, choleric father, but he should have known it was impossible to forbid a daughter of two and twenty to marry a man of irreproachable character who was able and anxious to marry her.

"It is so daring!" she had objected.

"Yes, but there is no other way, and I love you so!" Osborne pleaded, and the look in his eyes had melted Charlotte's last lingering scruple.

The machine whirled along at a reckless pace, spinning along the smooth, hard road, taking the hills with dizzy intrepidity.

"What if something should happen?" suggested Charlotte nervously as they breasted a long slope and, turning abruptly, dipped suddenly down a dangerous descent.

Robert Osborne seized the lever of the hand brake and jammed it on. "Something is going to happen," he returned blissfully. His eyes, watchful and alert, were on the road before him, but his voice left nothing to be desired.

"I didn't mean that," said Charlotte, with a radiant smile. "I meant"—

As they swung around a curve at a desperate pace and struck a bit of level road Osborne let out the machine another notch, and Charlotte's voice trailed into silence as the car gave a quick jump and tore along the firm, level surface.

"Whatever you mean, it won't make any difference, dear." The motor beat a continuous accompaniment to Osborne's voice. "You are mine, and I won't give you up. Mine. Do you hear, dear?"

The fresh air rushing past cooled her face—and fears. She looked, with a sense of security, at the tense, watchful figure beside her. Yes; she was glad she had come, but—

"It is daring," she said softly again.

The car dashed on, speeding past wooded slopes, scudding through the bright patches of moonlight. As they whirled around a short curve the scattered houses on the outskirts of a town came into view. They drove quietly through the deserted streets. A low set, yellow light twinkled from the vicarage window—all the other houses were darkened. Osborne drove cautiously up to the little lighted house.

The door was opened by a ruddy, kindly featured old man who, greeting them cheerily, ushered them into a pleasant, homelike room.

"This is very irregular," he said, half smiling, half disapproving. "It is only because I have known you, Robert, ever since you were born and baptized you and confirmed you that I am willing."

Breaking off abruptly, he took Charlotte's hand in his and regarded her searchingly.

"Are you quite sure you will have nothing to regret in this hasty marriage?"

"I am sure." Charlotte blushed crimson, but met his eyes unflinchingly.

Then the minister opened his prayer book and Robert took her hand in his and drew her gently forward.

"I, Robert, take thee, Charlotte"—

Just then there broke on the stillness of the night a sound that froze the words on his lips.

It was the continuous, rapid beat of a motor car, and they knew it at once for what it was—the roar of the colonel's automobile.

Charlotte's face went white with terror and Osborne's mouth settled in one grim straight line as he dashed to the door.

The distant trees loomed specter-like in the white glare of the headlights as the car dashed toward the vicarage.

With one quick swing of his powerful shoulders Osborne grasped Charlotte and lifted her into his car.

"Come with us! Get into the car!" he commanded the minister desperately.

For an instant Osborne thought he would not do it, and then unexpectedly the old man climbed into the waiting automobile.

Osborne bounded on the step, seized the steering wheel and started the car. The throb of the motor deepened and the car was off with a bound.

"Now go on! Finish it!" demanded Osborne.

"This is most irregular," demurred the minister. He stopped—hesitated—and then glanced back at the approaching headlights, and the ministerial shoulders squared in a decidedly unministerial fashion; the ministerial jaw set itself stubbornly; the ministerial eyes regarded the young couple before him sympathetically.

"I am ready," he said.

"I, Robert, take thee, Charlotte," in Osborne's firm voice to the rhythmical accompaniment of the chug, chug of the motor.

"I, Charlotte, take thee, Robert," while the wind blew fresh in their faces and trees and houses raced swiftly by.

"Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder." And Robert Osborne leaned toward his wife and kissed her on the lips.

The pursuing car had been following hard on the retreating red disk of the runaway motor, and when it slowed down the other car was beside it.

"Just in time!" cried the colonel triumphantly. He was breathless and disheveled and still bubbling with wrath.

The minister smiled at him cordially. "Yes, sir," he responded genially, "just in time, sir, to give them your blessing."

Training Hawks.

In training hawks instinctive fear of man is the first obstacle to overcome, and, as usual in taming all wild creatures, hunger is the first and foremost means to bring it into subjection. As soon as it will consent to take food from the hand and submit to be handled, stroked and hooded without much struggling or "baiting," as it is termed, the first step is made in its education. Much tact and gentleness, together with perfect quiet, will work wonders in inducing it to feed. The first form of hood used is called a "rufter hood," being looser in shape and softer and having a larger opening for the beak than the hood proper. This hood, which every hawk has to become accustomed to wear at all times, except when flying, is stiff and blocked to fit the head, care being taken that the prominent eyes are not rubbed or injured by imperfect fit, and is gayly ornamented on top with a tuft of scarlet or other colored wool, surmounted with a small bunch of feathers. It is of the first importance in training hawks, and by means of it they can be handled and carried anywhere, among all sorts of sights and scenes that, were they not blindfolded, would cause the hawks to bate so violently that injury to themselves would result.

Era of the Olympiads.

The "era of the Olympiads," or the "Olympian era," began July 1, B. C. 776. An Olympiad was a period of four years, the games being celebrated every fourth year. When it was first proposed to use the Olympian era the earliest record that could be found was that of the victory of Choroebus, who won the great foot race long before horse racing and chariot racing were introduced. His victory was taken as the starting point of the Olympiads.

RELIC OF 1812.

Copy of a Document Recently Found by Francis Janisse of Windsor In Late Father's Papers.

Francis Janisse, a Windsor undertaker, while looking through the papers left by his father, the late Henry Janisse of Sandwich East, come upon a number of documents bearing upon the stirring times along the border during the war of 1812.

Among these documents was the copy of a petition which was sent to George Murray, K. C. B., Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is written on parchment paper, and the ink, although somewhat faded, is still distinct. The writing is like copper-plate and shows that the person who penned the petition was a splendid penman.

The following is a copy of the memorial:

"The memorial of Billy Caldwell, Matthew Elliott, John Wilson, William Elliott, Alexander McKee and William Caldwell, captains, and Thomas Caldwell and Edward Seyers, late lieutenants of the Indian Department of Upper Canada, on behalf of themselves and the other reduced officers of the said department, humbly sheweth:

"That your memorialists, during the late contest with the United States, having been known to be conversant with the current language spoken by the different Indian tribes attached to the British standard, and also to exercise great interest over them, were appointed to their above specified ranks in the Indian Department, and served throughout the arduous struggle in the upper frontier. They were engaged in the taking of Detroit and Niagara, in the battles of Queenston Heights, River Raisin, Fort Meigs, Sandusky, Beaver Dam, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Fort Erie and various skirmishes, in which some of them were severely wounded.

"That many of your memorialists pursued a lucrative traffic with the Indians in the American territory prior to the war, yet they abandoned all their promising expectations, spurned the alluring offers held out by the republic, and chose rather poverty with a firm adherence to the cause of their King than riches purchased at the expense of honor. The treaty of Ghent obstructing the commerce they formerly carried on with red men, most of them are reduced to hopeless indigence, with their unhappy families.

"There remains to them, however, this cheering consolation, which helps to sustain them in the midst of misfortune, that they sacrificed everything but honor for the sake of their country, and on the generosity of that country, which never yet abandoned a friend in distress, they cast themselves, fondly hoping she will no longer suffer them to lament over the melancholy effects of their patriotism.

"Although no mercenary notives influenced your memorialists to join the sacred ranks of liberty in service of their Sovereign, yet they respectfully assert their exertions were of as great moment to the cause they supported as the officers of the Indian Department in the first American war, who by an order from the Lords of the Treasury, dated Aug. 31, 1786, had half-pay conferred on them. Your memorialists trust that the gracious Sovereign will make the same provision for them, and they urge this request the most earnestly as their number is now reduced to 13, whereas the officers of 1786 amounted to 35.

"Your memorialists beg to be permitted to repeat the saying of the late gallant Gen. Brock, who attributed the salvation of the province to the exertions of the Indians, whose terrible warwhoop the enemy never yet failed to tremble before."

An Eye Opener.

"How does your father seem to regard my coming here?" anxiously asked Adolphus of little Bobby, while Miss Maud was upstairs getting ready to present herself.

"He don't care nothin' about it," replied Bobby carelessly.

"So he has no objections, eh? But what did he say, my little man?"

"He said if Maud had a mind to make a fool of herself, why let her."

A View In Scotland.

Two smart young men from London once came upon a respectable looking shepherd in Argyleshire and accosted him with:

"You have a very fine view here—you can see a great way."

"Yu ay, yu ay, a ferry great way."

"Ah! You can see America here, I suppose?"

"Farrar than that."

"How is that?"

"Yu jist wait tule the mists gang awa' and you'll see the mune."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Only Reason.

"I never was so angry in my life."

"What now, Catherine?"

"Why, George had the audacity to say I used paint on my cheeks. Such a canard wounded my feelings as they have never been wounded before."

"Gracious! It is a wonder you did not burst into tears."

"I would have, Grace, but—but I was afraid the tears would wash off all the red."—Houston Post.

They'd Never Make Up.

"A bride and groom in France are planning to take a honeymoon trip in an airship."

"I hope they haven't quarrelsome dispositions."

"Why?"

"Because I'd hate to hear of their falling out."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PENGUINS FEEDING.

The Change That Takes Place When They Enter the Water.

The appearance of the keeper of the penguins at the zoo, with his pail of live gudgeon, is the signal for sudden and intense excitement in the cages. The penguins wave their little flippers and waddle to the door, whence they peer eagerly down the wooden steps leading to the pool. The cormorant croaks and sways from side to side, and the darters poise their snaky heads and spread their batlike wings. At the water's edge the penguins do not launch themselves upon the surface like other water fowl, but instantly plunge beneath.

Once below water an astounding change takes place. The slow, ungainly bird is transferred into a swift and brilliant creature, beaded with globules of quicksilver, where the air clings to the close feathers, and flying through the clear and waveless depths with arrowy speed and powers of turning far greater than in any known form of aerial flight. The rapid and steady strokes of the wings are exactly similar to those of the air birds, while its feet float straight out level with the body, unused for propulsion or even as rudders and as little needed in its progress as those of a wild duck when on the wing.

The twists and turns necessary to follow the active little fish are made wholly by the strokes of one wing and the cessation of movement in the other, and the fish are chased, caught and swallowed without the slightest relaxation of speed in a submarine flight which is quite as rapid as that of most birds which take their prey in midair. In less than two minutes some thirty gudgeon are caught and swallowed below water, the only appearance of the birds on the surface being made by one or two bounds from the depths, when the head and shoulders leap above the surface for a second and then disappear.

Any attempt to remain on the surface leads to ludicrous splashing and confusion, for the submarine bird cannot float. It can only fly below the surface. Immediately the meal is finished both penguins scramble out of the water and shuffle with round backs and drooping wings back to their cage to dry and digest.—London Spectator.

YOUTHFUL WARRIORS.

Pizarro completed the conquest of Peru at thirty-five and died at forty.

Cortez effected the conquest of Mexico and completed his military career before the age of thirty-six.

The great Conde defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi at twenty-two and won all his military fame before the age of twenty-five.

Peter the Great of Russia was proclaimed czar at ten years of age, organized a large army at twenty, won the victory at Embach at thirty, founded St. Petersburg at thirty-one and died at the age of fifty-five.

Napoleon was a major at twenty-four, general of brigade at twenty-five and commander in chief of the army of Italy at twenty-six. He achieved all his victories and was finally overthrown before the age of forty-one.

Frederick the Great ascended the throne at twenty-eight, terminated the first Silesian war at thirty and the second at thirty-three. Ten years later, with a population of but 5,000,000, he triumphed over a league of more than 100,000,000 people.

British Army Red Tape.

A letter of instruction said to have been sent to a British army officer, who reported that Private Blank had lost his greatcoat, runs as follows: "The calculation of the value of a lost greatcoat should be made by deducting the value when worn out from the value when new, as given in article 75, 1865, clothing warrant, dividing the remainder by the number of months the garment should wear, multiplying the quotant by the number of months the garment has actually been worn and subtracting the sum thus obtained from the total value of the new greatcoat. The balance is the amount that should be charged."

Scratching Poles For Cows.

One of the western experiment stations makes a feature of scratching poles in the barnyard for cows. One end of a long pole can be set in the ground and the other fastened to an upright post. The pole will thus form an incline with the surface of the ground and will present various heights, so that any sized cow can get under and scratch herself. Stock patronize these scratching poles quite extensively. The dairy cow seems to appreciate any attempt that is made to make her comfortable.

Mohammed.

Mohammed was abstemious. A handful of dates and a mouthful of water was all the food he required for a day of hard riding.

There Are No Certain Ones.

"The only objection I have to this story," said the cynical bachelor, "is the frequent use of the phrase 'a certain girl.' The phrase is grossly inaccurate, as everybody well knows that all girls are exceedingly uncertain."

A splendid example of the intensive farming of which one hears so much nowadays is that of Daniel Bros. of Connecticut, as revealed in New England Homestead. One of the brothers, H. O. Daniels, is president of the Connecticut Dairymen's association and one of the most successful dairymen in the Nutmeg State. The farm is run on lines similar to those adopted by Detrick, the famous model dairy farmer of Pennsylvania. The milk from the Daniels' herd is sold in an adjoining town of 20,000 inhabitants four miles distant.

Several years ago Daniels Bros. started a co-operative creamery on their little farm. This has grown until they now have a complete creamery outfit

CO-OPERATIVE FARM CREAMERY.

including aerators, sterilizers, separators, churns, butter workers, etc. Any farmer who wishes can bring milk to this dairy. He can bring as much or as little as he wants to. He is paid according to the butter fat that the milk contains. The average the past season has been about 2½ cents per quart. This is for butter fat and the farmer takes the skim milk home with him.

The milk from each of the patrons' herds is separated individually, and he carries home his own skim milk. Any one who does not wish to use the skim milk can sell it to Mr. Daniels at half a cent per quart. Considerable cream is sold in the retail trade. All of the product that is not sold as milk or cream is made into butter and the same marketed at very remunerative figures.

Septic Tank For Creamery.

To dispose of drainage at a skimming station, Professor Farrington advises, in Hoard's Dairyman, the building of a tank about 10 feet long, 4 feet deep and 6 feet wide, at some convenient place removed from the creamery at least 500 feet, and on a line of drainage from the factory. This tank may be made of plank or brick cemented over. Allow the drainage from the creamery to run in at one end and out through an overflow pipe near the top of the tank at the other end. Place a partition about midway of the tank nearly half the distance from the top down. This will prevent the drainage from passing directly through the tank, and require it to stand some time to ferment before leaving the tank.

The idea of a septic tank is, to hold drainage at least twenty-four hours, so that decomposing processes will go on and liquefy the solid matter in the sewage and partially purify it. This tank may be covered entirely over, excepting a manhole, through which the tank may be cleaned out once or twice a year; considerable sediment will accumulate in this tank. The drainage from the tank will probably be purified so that it can run out over the field.

Salting Butter In the Churn.

Some who would salt their butter in the churn do not see how they are going to tell how much salt will be required without weighing the butter. A very good way by which the number of pounds may be closely estimated is as follows, according to Hoard's Dairyman: Put the cream into the churn as usual. Unhook the churn and allow it to swing free. When at rest in a perpendicular position measure depth of cream with a yard stick thrust to the bottom of the churn. This when withdrawn will show the number of inches of cream. By weighing one churning that has been measured in the manner indicated one can easily tell how much butter is made from each inch of cream. A pint of salt weighs approximately one pound. If one had six inches of cream which churned at the rate of two pounds to the inch and wished to salt it at the rate of an ounce and a half to the pound a pint cup full of salt (sixteen ounces) would be required.

Cleaning the Separator.

The separator should be washed after every time that it is used, and the sooner it is washed the easier will be the operation. In cleaning the machine the frame should not be neglected. Sometimes an operator thinks it is useless to spend time to keep it clean, as it does not come in direct contact with the milk. In most cases where a machine is found to be dirty and grimy it will be found out of repair in other ways. The bearings will usually be gummy, and if examined the machine will be found to be out of level.

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We have the largest stock of New Goods in the District.

See our stock of

Ready-to-wear Goods

for Men, Women and Children, before you buy. We can save you money on these lines.

RIGGS & WHYTE

MASQUERADE BALL

The following is the list of prizes to be awarded at the Orange Young Britons' Masquerade Ball on Thursday night, October 25th, in the Cumberland Hall. The committee in charge are doing all in their power to make the affair a success. The stage will be reserved for ladies and their escorts, however, if they come without one they will receive the best of attention. Gents, en mask, will be charged $1.00, ladies free, while those wishing to look on will be charged 50c, children 25c, and content themselves with dancing after 12 o'clock. Mr W. Hudson will act as floor manager.

Best Dressed Lady, S. Leiser, trimmed hat, value $5 00
2nd do. T Bate, afternoon tea pot, sugar jar and cream jug, value $2 50
Best Dressed Gent, Riggs & Whyte, umbrella, value $2 50 and cash $2.50
2nd do, A.H. Peacey, goods value $2 50
Hobo, J. McLeod, goods value $2 50
Clown, C.J. Moore, goods to the value of $3.50
Comical Character, Gent, F. Dellos, 1 doz beer.
Comical Character, Lady, J. McPhee & Sons, goods $2 00
Best Sustained Character, lady or gent, Cumberland Supply Company, goods to the value of $2 50
National Character, Gent, D. Hunden, cigar case value $2.25
National Character, lady, J.H. Collins, toilet set, val. $2.75
Topsy, K. Shibata, Japanese tray and basket
Cake Walk. Campbell Bros , Cake
Prize Waltz, cash $5 00

Campbells

10c LOAVES

CREAM LOAVES
CURRANT LOAVES
COTTAGE LOAVES
WHOLE WHEAT LOAVES

5c LOAVES

PLAIN BREAD
GRAHAM BREAD

Apple Pies.....20c ea.
Buns, ...10c doz
Currant Scones.....15c doz
Sultana Cakes.....15c each

DUNSMUIR AVENUE.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS
The Laurels, Belcher Street
Victoria B. C.

Patron and Visitor,
THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA.

Head Master
J.W. LAING, ESQ., M. A., OXFORD.
Assisted by three Graduates of the Recognized Universities of Great Britain and Canada.

Moderate terms for boarders.

Property consists of five acres with spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds gymnasium. Cadet corps organized.

APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

Durham, Eng., 16th—As a result of the explosion at the Wingate Colliery near here today 25 miners were killed and 200 entombed temporarily it is feared.

"WESTWARD, HO!"

The tide moves! Slowly yet but none the less surely. The filling up of a country, the investment of capital; prosperity, all travel hand in hand, each one is contingent on the other, and the prosperity of a country will not be assured by sudden explosions like the discoveries of a few gold or silver mines, but by the steady, slow creeping of the lava flow—the coming of the multitude. Years may pass before the stream rises high enough to pass a range of mountains, but when the spill takes place, the country beyond is flooded, and flooded quickly The stream of mankind however, does not flow to barren lands, and were it not for the remoteness of British Columbia, she long ere this would have been overwhelmed by the tide of prosperity, the wave of immigration, for pre eminently among British North American provinces is she suited for a mixed population. The situation is at present thus—The wave of immigration has covered Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, and is rapidly flowing North West and North into the available lands there. Thousands of eager eyed house seekers, disappointed in the new countries, ask where to go next, and but two portions of the North American continent remain. Hudson's Bay, and British Columbia. The first will soon be settled up, rigorous climate and all, and the second, waiting patiently these many years, is now looked at by thousands of eager eyes. The mainland has been partly known for some years but Vancouver Island, the garden of the Province, is as yet a terra incognita and Eastern people cannot quite realize that this Island, divided by the 50th parallel, has a climate as mild as England—a welcome change irom the severity of the North west Ontario, or Quebec. Of natural resources so much has been said that it is like repeating an old story, yet those who are apt to give passing thought to the Island as a wind swept rock of bleak climate and unfertile soil, will be amazed when they know the truth. Fruit, dairying, bees, poultry, cattle raising, are just a few of the profitable pursuits the Island is capable of supporting, and thousands of acres on the Island and adjacent mainland coast are capable of high cultivation, The same land formerly denounced as not worth a dollar a hundred acres, is now being eagerly sought out, and in a short time all available land on the Coast line will have been secured. True, much of the Island land is heavily timbered, but so valuable has this timber grown to be that prices realized are in many cases more than enough to pay for the land. But by no means is the land all heavily timbered. Many large tracts exist which can very easily be rendered fit for cultivation. The present activity on the part of the C P R Co will without doubt result in the railway extension to the Northern end of the Island, and then the rush will be on. And a country with undeveloped agricultural fishing, timber and mining resources, will boom. Meanwhile let every young man of the country secure a piece of land before it is too late. By not doing so he is selling his birthright.

Alderman James Reid, who has in the past been instrumental in imposing a tax on skilled labour, in the way of making all artisans and tradesmen pay an annual licence, evidently does not believe in practising what he preaches. For some years the Reid establishment has been a boarding house, and has never yet paid a licence. If the Council fail to treat all alike under the section of the by-law by virtue of which they make all businesses not particularly specified, pay, it is probable that there will be information laid, and in any case, the collector will meet with refusals to pay renewals in many cases.

Consumptive Sanitorium Building Fund

It is proposed to build a sanitorium in British Columbia. The Provincial Government are prepared to assist, and the people generally, through local societies formed all over the country, are willing to maintain. You are asked to help us to build. Action, immediate action, is imperative, if we wish to stem this awful tide of mortality. To stand idly by any longer is tantamount to being willing participators in something worse than race suicide.

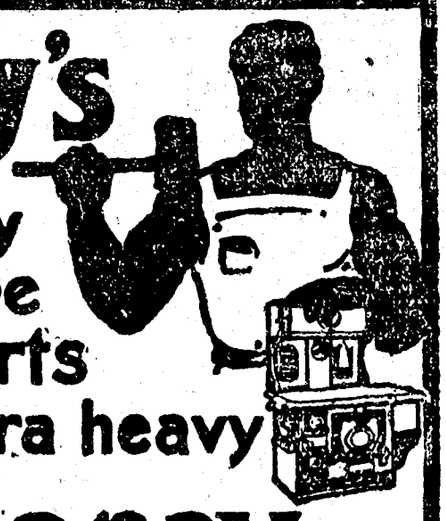
Subscribers

Hon James Dunsmuir,	$10,000 00
C W R Thompson (per Mr Justice Drake)	500 00
Hon Wm Templeman	100 00
Hon Capt Tatlow,	100 00
Hon Senator McDonald	100 00
Major Dupont	100 00
Forbes Vernon	100 00
C Holland	100 00
J A Mara	100 00
B C Electric Railway Co	100 00
A W Bridgeman	50 00
Leo Roscowitz	50 00

In a letter from Dr Fagan, he says much stress on the imperative [illegible] in B C and mentions the fact that any bank will receive subscriptions for the purpose.

BIRTH—In this city on Tuesday October 16th, the wife of Thos H. Carey of a son.

McClary's



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we will be in a position to fill your orders during the coming winter.

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JUST a chance to show you that we always please our customers by supplying them with the BEST MEATS at the lowest market prices. A trial order will convince you.
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