BLY LOSING FLESH TAKE ITS FOOD DEBILITATED

EWAL210N3

ng youth, but one who is not a le addition to the citizenship. Mission City News. W. Henry, president of the Mission

uit growing and canning associa. left last Tuesday for Spokane to atthe fruit growers' convention of the northwest. Roper, of Victoria, the provincial

tor of animal diseases, passed

gh here yesterday on his way to Mr. Roper is a genial genwack. and understands his business and is always on hand when his ace is required. He makes a capi

(Kootenay Star.) bridge over the Illecillewaet river constructed by the Revelstoke lumnuany, was expected to be finished aturday. We have got all we asked

'Rah for Kellie! 'Rah for Davie he government! What's the matrith celebrating our victory to-night a torchlight procession, headed h mnant of the Revelstoke brass om reports the boys at the Silver

have struck it richer than ever was in the claim before. She is a veri-'Silver King," and if the owners en a chance by a wagon road Lake she will be one of the est ore shippers in the district. or five prospectors in search w metal have gone up to the Fork of Lardeau creek.

(Vernon News.) weather has been much colder dure last week than it has been for time-six degrees below zero. have six inches of snow, and the mers say they never saw it lie so on the bottoms as at present. unitain sheep are down very low in bands. Some very fine heads are e seen amongst them, and the two nen's guides are busy locating for ming season. It would be well for who intend to make a hunt in the et to make arrangements with them

Gantrell, Trout creek, lately trappfine specimen of a wild cat, which be seen at the Penticton hotel. It third cat caught in this district. city council have forwarded to sor Saunders, public analyst at Otsamples of water from Long Lake the B.X. creek for examination. are in receipt of authentic informs to the effect that the Deep creek will be pushed forward this sumand that large gangs will start work he Boundary creek road at the earlisible date.

timers predict an early spring di Gras was celebrated in Lumby lance at the Ram's Horn. Honor Judge Spinks, president of Vernon Gun club, has received from G. B. Martin, M. P. P., a reply to etter re the proposed amend me laws. Mr. Martin's letter is satisfactory, and gives assurance the suggested changes will be faly considered.

mean of several measurements of depth in an open field here is 21

FROM THE ORIENT.

ship Victoria Arrived in Last Evening From Yohohama. steamship Victoria arrived here at o'clock last night, a little over 15 from Yokohama. She left that port our before the Empress of China rought no news not covered by the es received by the latter. ght 1800 tons of cargo of which Vicgot 450 tons, and 65 steerage pass-Purser Galt furnished the fol-

statement of the trip: t Hong Kong 23rd January at noon; ing, 27th January at 2:30 a.m. 29th January at 6:30 p.m.; Kobe January at 6:30 p.m. and arrived at hama Feb. 1st at midnight, having fresh northerly and north-easterly s and thick rainy weather while on

China coast. Yokohama Feb. 2nd at 11:15 a After leaving Yokohama northerly northwesterly winds prevailed unhe 7th instant when a heavy gale the north was experienced sea, which continued until the 9th Crossed the meridian in 49 denorth latitude on the 9th. Thence ort fresh westerly winds and high wing sea was experienced. Passed Carmanah 6 p.m., Feb. 16th, arriv-Victoria 11:15 p.m. Time of voy.

15 days 5 1-2 hours. steamer left for Tacoma at 3 this

Lost in Alaskan Wilds. steamship City of Topeka, which reached the Sound, brings news of loss and probable death from exposof M. Gross, a Canadian surveyor. , with four companions, left Fort ngel on the 20th of last month, the intending to hunt, fish and perdo some prospecting. When they to Portage bay they made permanent It was early in the morning, and told his companions that he ined to dive a little into the interior would be back before night. He cautioned against going out alone, was known that he was not familwith the surrounding country and it feared that he might get lost in the He disregarded the advice of his anions, however, and at six o'clock same evening the other members of party heard a shot in the brush miles distant. They hailed and by signs tried to giude Gross back camp, but were unsuccessful. of the next day was spent in a ch, which had finally to be given up. s is said to have been from Victoria, also that he was last year a member he Canadian survey party sent up claska to officially determine the tery's boundary.

Thamesville, May 28th, 1892. CK & CO., Montreal. entlemen:-I have been using several kages of your Blood Purifier, and find best condition powder I ever used. Yours truly, GEO. M. CRAWFORD,

glish Spavin Liniment removes all, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints bone, sweeney, stifies, sprains, sore swoolen throat, coughs, etc. Save so of one bottle, Sold by Langley

STALWART LIBERALS.

Last Night.

PROTECTION ON DISSECTING TABLE

Stirring Speeches by Men of Thought-The Utter Folly of Protective Tariff. The Curse of Canada's Working people. Nanaimo, Feb. 16 .- The, smoking con-

cert given by the Liberals in Co-Opera-Hall last night was a brilliant suc-Cas. The cattendance far exceeded the nost sanguine expectations. Letters of rier brought the meeting to a close. regret and inabilinty to be present were had from Dr. Milne, M.P.P., W. Tem-T. Keith, M.P.P., Ex-Mayor Jehn Hilbert.

W. Marchant, being called upon, said was glad the Liberal association in Victoria was flourishing satisfactorily. He eulogised Senator McInnes for his for the new association. He paid F. R. McInnes a compliment and trusted would carry on the good work of his father. He then dealt with the free trade policy he spoke of at the last meeting. Already good had resulted in Winnipeg from such a policy. He told his and I hope you will all take it") published a very good report from the Winnipeg board of trade, which he urged paid in British Columbia were higher than in any other part of the Dominion. He asked how it was that England paid higher wages than any other European ountry, even those side by side with her. Free trade made trade, thereapplauded. He dwelt humorously on the iff. Protection, he claimed, was an immoral policy and caused much smuggling among the different nations. In conclusion he urged them to use every effort to take a stand in the coming general electien, against keeping on the fetters, which now bound them.

delivering a lengthy address, as it was only after sending a letter of regret at inability to be present that he received two urgent letters and strained a point. Another reason for not speaking on politics was because the audience had already listened to Mr. Marchant, and he was pleased to say Mr. Marchant was the political orator of British Columbia. (Applause). Senator McInnes referred to the efforts he had made in the past with regard to free trade, and he was to see they were at last bearing fruit. If any city ought to fight against ask in endeavoring to obtain his rights. He succeeded in pledging Hon. Mr. Laurier, the coming premier, to give by legislation the squatter a right to all minerals up to a certain date. The political battle would shortly take place and "in time of peace prepare for war." He believed when the Dominion Government next met they would do something to revise the tariff, and then they would spring the election on them. He spoke of New Westminster and Vancouver and believed they would return Liberal members at the next elction. He believed Tory Victoria will give a good account of itself at the next election. They were gaining ground steadily, as could be seen by the votes obtained by Mr. Marchant and W. Templeman at the last general election, and he believed they would return one if not two Lib eral members at the coming election. The list they went to the country on at the last election was three years old, and he was afraid it would occur again (cries of shame). He urged the club to select a candidate at an early date and notify him at once. He went on to tell of the manner in which many of the Conservatives were kept in the traces by promises of lucrative positions, but in spite of that many revolted. These organizations must result in good and he advised them strongly to go in for that party which had taken free trade as its cardinal policy. (Applause). Those who claimed Canada could not exist if allowed free trade with the United States most gressly insult every Canadian. (Hear, near). He pointed to the progress made by the great manufacturing centres in England and Scotland when they threw off the fetters, and the same would result to Canada if she swept away the wall between her and the big republic. Nanaimo with her 5,000 population would increase to about 50,000 in ten

ator was loudly applauded. The election of an executive committee then took place. R. Smith hoped the Miners' Associaion would join hands with the Liberals and together work to accomplish their ends. Practically they were joined in their common demands, and he selt confident the meeting to-night had drawn them closer together. He mentioned the Labor Bureau bill and while he thought t a good bill he feared it would be withrawn. He referred to the condition of he working men and the only solution the workers was for them to band selves together and demand what most earnestly needed. The cause all the difficulties was protective tar-(Applause). He admitted he had the knowledge of Canadian politics me had, but as far as he could see, the

years under a free trade policy. (Ap-

plause). He showed where the cotton

manufactures were deliberately stealing

under the 35 per cent. duties. The sen-

seemed to him that the Conservatives of Canada were political tricksters, and his TREATMENT OF BLUEBOOKS. observations of the Provincial Government confirmed in this belief and they

W. Hunter, B. A., spoke on the tariff question, and said he could not see how any intelligent Conservative could claim that a coutry exporting goods into another country which put a tariff on the goods imported, paid the duty. He said | Heavy Debating and a Long Session the reasen why so many Canadians went to the United States was because they had less competition there than they had at home and in consequence they got on better. He commended the previous speakers for their eloquent addresses. He was a staunch opponent of a protect tive tariff. A few remarks by the chairman and three cheers for Hon. W. Lau-

LIFE IN A LUMBER CAMP.

The Hardships and Dangers Which Beset These Sturdy Toilers-Au Accident That Caused Years of Pain and Suffering.

respectable merchant of Victoria Road, a pretty little village in Victoria county, has for some years suffered from the effects of a peculiar accident which happened him while in a lumber camp. To a reporter of the Lindsay Post, Mr. Fitzgerald said that when a boy in his teens hearers that the Times ("a good paper he had a strong desire to spend a season in a lumber camp, and prevailed upon his parents to let him join a party of young nipeg board of trade, which are the who were leaving for the woods of the two cabthem to read. The visit of the two cabinct ministers and their decisions he
inct ministers and their decisions he
ridiculed unmercifully. He criticized
binding on a load of logs, the binding

lated under any circumstances, an apologist of the offender says that such was
done at Ottawa. There are a good many
things done at Ottawa which ought not the last session there were found to the last session the last session the last session there were found to the last session the l e tariff policy as explained by the two pole broke and he received a heavy blow isitors, quoted the statements made by on the elbow of the right arm. As there desirable for provincial governments to ard, in Ontario, Stevens, in Quebec, Ar-Mr. Angers and showed their absurdity, and referred to the statement made by and referred to the statement made by camp he was attended to by the best committeed are for instance, politic chibald in Nova Scotia and Odell in New and referred to the statement made by camp he was attended to by the best camp he was attended to be camp he was attended to b A. Haslam, M. P., that protection keeps means his fellow workmen could provide. A grainst the state, and if the minister of Quebec, Senator (afterwards lieutenantwages. If protection keeps up wages After a few days, thinking he was all why has it not done so in Nanaimo? He right he went to work again. The exerthe country with the public accounts in Senator Montgomery, P. E. I., passed why has it not done so in the contents for political admitted that neither protection nor free admitted that neither protection nor free tion proved too much, for in a short time his pocket, using the contents for political away. This made seven vacancies in trade kept up the wages. The wages the pain returned, and continued to zet cal purposes before they were placed in all. There was but one appointment, fore more labor, consequently better and partially the right side of his body. wages. He denied that free trade took He thus suffered for years, unable to get never happened, to my knowledge, in conmoney out of the country. His remarks any relief, his arm becoming withered nection with any government at Ottathe tariff on imports were repeatedly and paralyzed and he was forced to give up his farm and try various light com exchange of commodities and division of mercial pursuits, and abandoned all hope exchange of commodities and division of of ever having the arm restored to use United States under a protection tar- fulness. In the fall of 1892 he was in-Senator McInnes excused himself from covered the use of his arm, but is enjoying as good bodily health as he did pefore the accident, 17 years ago. Mr. Fitzgerald feels that the cure is therconsequence is very warm in his raise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have been the means of benefitting many others in his neighborhood, who had seen what they had done in Mr. Fitzgerald's case. fruit. If any city ought to ught against the protective tariff that city was Nanamino. (Applause). He spoke of the action of the Tory government in regard to the land question and the preemptors to the land question and the preemptors, and the result of Patterson's hard region and the result of Patterson's hard region and the result of Patterson's hard to the land question and the result of Patterson's hard to the land question and the preemptors of sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six to the land question and the preemptors of sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six to the leading newspapers, or their correspondents at Office were allowed to see it. Since the first postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six to the leading newspapers, or their correspondents at Office was necessary to the first postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six to the leading newspapers, or their correspondents at Office was necessary to the first postpaid at 50 cents and chochim (paper organs first, before the opposition newspapers were allowed to see it. Since the trouble, and restoring the system to the four provincial jails, in Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and is now an Inkiyo—a retired gentleman. The younger man was educated at Tokio the land question and the preemptors or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six to the leading newspapers, or their correspondents at Office was necessary to the four provincial jails, in Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and the trouble, and restoring the system to the four provincial jails, in Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and the trouble and restoring the system to the four provincial jails, in Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and the four provincial jails, in Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and the four provincial jails, in Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and the four provincial jails, in Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and the four provincial jails, in Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and the four provincial jails, in Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and the four provincial jails, i Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Refuse all imitations which some unscrupulous dealers may offer because of the larger profit

> THERE'S NOTHING TOO RICH FOR BABY.

from their sale.

Though the world all its beautiful treasures may bring,
There's nothing too rich for the baby,
He sits at the table and rules like a king,
There's nothing too rich for the baby,
When the turkey is carved till its frame is

a wreck You'd better believe that the child is on He gets all the white meat while you get the neck; There's nothing too rich for the baby!

And at night they give "Tootsie" your side of the bed,
There's nothing too rich for the baby,
He stakes out his claim from the foot to
the head, There's nothing too rich for the baby, And at midnight you waltz on the carpet a

spell,
Either dangling a rattle or jingling a bell,
He clings to your hair with a wild-wes
show yell,
There's nothing too rich for the baby. buy costly playthings and toys by the

score,
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
He pulls out their works and keeps crying
for more
There's nothing too rich for the baby.

He chokes the life out of a ten dollar public the bites out the side of a beautiful cup. And my diamond set shirt stud, he gobbles that up.

There's nothing too rich for the baby. When the minister's calling they bring the

kid in,
There's nothing too rich for the baby,
Of course he shows off his orignal sin
There's nothing too rich for the baby,
He sticks his dear foot through the clergy-

man's hat,
He climbs on his collar and mashes it flat,
He spies a bald head and he sneezes at that, There's nothing too rich for the baby.

—Latest Popular Song.

Great Demand for Spurgeon's Sermons.

The publishers of the late Mr. Spurgeon's sermons have not been able to keep pace with the demand. A thirty-ninth volume of them has been issued—and there are still a good round dozen volumes of them to come. The weekly reporting of his sermons began. The weekly reporting of his sermons began as years ago, and went uniterruptedly until his death. He was in the habit of revising them very carefully before publication. The sale of each sermon averages about 30,000 copies. The number of copies which have been sold from first to last is said to exceed 70,000,000. How many of the copies were bought by persons outside the pale of his own denomination would be impossible to estimate, but it may safely assumed that bulk of the sale was to members of the Baptist body. But into whatever class of society they went, the enormous sale shows the wide influence of the man upon the religious side of the age. Week after week the voice from the Metropolitan Tabernacle went forth to all lands, meeting the spiritual wants of myriads of people. Progressists in religious speculation and Biblical criticism may perhaps wonder and contemn, but the fact that there was a world outside hanging upon his life testifies that the age needed him. Great Demand for Spurgeon's Sermons.

loyal subjects of Canada did not belong to the protective class, as he had been led to believe before he came to this country. He dealt with the disastrous effects of the protective tariff on the working classes and urged all present to do their utmost to throw off the yoke they were now burdened with and it

Grand Rally of Reformers at Nanaimo were continually engaged in trickery to Ottawa Affords no Precedent for Premier Davie's Action.

PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING SESSION

Likely-Opposition Gains in the Bye-Elections -Some Chance for New

devoted to a synopsis of the insolvency bill, which Mr. Foster has had drafted in his department with a view to submitting to parliament next session. It is needless to say that the minister of finance did not give me the document, which was intended to have been kept secret until given to the house, but for all that no apology is necessary for giv-

Mr. James Fitzgerald, a prosperous and ance to all parts of the Dominion. bia is somewhat agitated over Premier | was elected to represent Vaudreuil at the Davie using the public accounts of the last general election. He was unseated province to his own political advantage and Mr. McMillan, his political opponent on the stump before they were presented in 1891, was returned at the bye-election to the assembly. When driven into a which followed. Mr. McMillan was in corner for this gross abuse of the public turn unseated and Mr. Harwood is trust, which ought not to have been vio- again elected and will come to Ottawa to to be done, and which it would not be They were as follows: Senator Leonfinance was found going up and down governor) Boyd, New Brunswick, and worse every day, until at last Mr. Fitz- the possession of the opposition and in that of the Hon. Mr. Ferguson of P. E. gerald was forced to return home, where the hands of the public generally, he he got the best of care and medical at would deserve to be sent to keep company that to-day there are six vacancies in the tendance. This, however, did not re- with those who have had to suffer for red chamber. It would not matter lieve him, as the pain had become chronic misdemeanors in office. It would be a much if the institution were abolished. and by this time affected the whole arm, gross breach of public trust which ought not to be tolerated. Such a thing has

Some years ago the late Hon. Thomas White pressed upon the attention of parliament the idea of distributing all the blue books as soon as they were printed, duced to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so that the matter therein contained a trial. Mr. Fitzgerald's first order was might be given to the public at once for half-a-dozen boxes, and before these He pointed out that the custom which were gone he began to experience the had been rigidly observed since confederabeneficial results. The pain from which tion, namely, keeping them back until he had suffered so many years began the house met, prevented them from beto lessen. He procured another supply ing thoroughly reviewed by the press, as and from that out the improvement was | the autention which was required to be constant and rapid, and he not only 1e-covered the use of his arm, but is en-would allow neither the time nor the space to do justice to the annual reports of the different departments. The matter was afterwards taken up by the leadough and permanent, and as a natural ing newspapers of the Dominion and other members of parliament, so that the government, during the session of 1889, if I remember rightly, agreed to adopt the new system as advocated by Mr. White.

Readers of the Times may remember it, so that in this way the contents might reach the public generally. But before this was done a copy of the report was sent to His Excellency the Governor-General. That is always the first rule to be observed. In addition a copy follows to all the newspapers

Canada and for a very small sum, cents, I think, for the public accounts, any of the blue blooks can be purchased from the leading blooksellers. Prior to the change in the mode of distribution, price was put upon any blue book. The financial critic of the opposition is also furnished with a copy, so that not only are His Excellency, the opposition and the press given copies of the blue book before any use is made of it by the government, but any one who desires a copy can have the same upon payment of very small sum from any bookseller. large number, however, are given away

This, then, is how the blue books are distributed at Ottawa. No minister of from any document which had not been made public.

Alt to-day's meeting of the cabinet an order in council was passed summoning parliament for the dispatch of business on the fifteenth of March next. With the of that parliament, the time between prosion has been the longest on record in the present instance. The full year which was prorogued on the first day of April, and the law demands that the next shall be called within the year. In 1872 parliment met on April 11th, and it was prorogued on the 14th of April the year previous. In that case it had only more days to run. That was the last session of that parliament, as this is likely to be the last one of this parlia-

If the first sessions of three of the different parliaments are excepted, then the calling of parliament this year has been later than any other year since 1872. The exceptions were caused by general elections which preceded them. for instance, parliament did not meet until the 29th of April, but there was a general election in March. We have a peculiar government just now and therefore it is not surprising that its conduct should be somewhat exceptional.

As to the length of the session, it will

probably run for four months, probably five. The great issue will be the tariff. The sub-committee of the cabinet, which has been sitting for weeks looking into the whole question, will no doubt recommend many changes, and a number of more or less important revisions. Nobody believes that the revision which they propose will meet with the approval of those who are earnestly demanding lower taxation as a relief from the oppression of high protection. The government are too solidly united to the combines of the country to permit them to meet the views of the farmers and the working classes

of the community. be a strongly protective measure. On ing the jail.

the other hand, the Liberals will fight for a tariff for revenue only, with free trade as the ultimate goal. Thus the issue will be clearly drawn between both poli tical parties. The debate will be the most important that has ever taken place within the walls of the Canadian parliament. It will commence there, but it will not be ended until the people decide

the issue by their votes at the polls. The public has also been promised some startling revelations before prorogation takes places. Some of those high in authority will have to answer for their alleged wrongdoing, and if committees of the house are granted for the purpose of ventilating these scandals, then the Outawa, Feb. 10.-My last letter was will be such a session as will totally eclipse that of 1891.

been a number of changes in both houses In the popular chamber the Reform leader will have increased his following by the addition of two stalwart Liberals, out of the four elections which have taken place. In the first place Mr. Haslam will take his seat for Vancouver Island, vice ing to the public a little earlier than Mr. Gordon, deceased. Hon. Joseph would otherwise be the case the details | Martin will sit for Winnipeg instead of of a measure which is of great import- Hugh John Macdonald, retired. Coming eastward to Ontario, Sir James Grant Speaking, if the term can be applied will replace C. H. Mackintosh for Ottawhat one writes, of public documents, wa city. The only other change is in motice that the press of British Colum- the province of Quebec. Mr./Harwood I., to the place of Mr. Montgomery, so

PROVINCIAL JAILS.

Supt. Hussey's Fourth Annual Report

SLABTOWN.

L'esembeu. The annual report of b. S. Hussey, aperintendent or police, has just been ready for occupation about the end of bed and-went to bed.

attempted burglary, 1; arson, 1; abduction and rape 4; burglary, 8; embezzle ment, 2; forgery, 6; horse and cattle stealing, 5; housebreaking, 10; larceny, robbery, 2; threatening and seditious language, 10.

The prisoners in the Victoria jail were received as follows: From the city police, 146; from the provincial police, 60; from the sheriff, 9; and from H. M.'s ships, 34. There is a long report from Warden John in which he says: "The eash receipts from the sale of

which is the largest sum realized direct from prison labor for any year since the establishment of a jail in Victoria. The he requires ten every day. Think then ably less than for the keep of prisoners | year, 255,500 in a life-time! last year. This is mostly accounted for of a fine, and for whom a charge of fifty cents per diem is made for the maintenance of such prisoners. The total year ending October, 1892, although the exception of the session of 1872, the last number of prisoners received from the rogation and the calling of the next ses- previous year by seven, a majority of the constitution allows, except about two the provincial government against city weeks, has now expired. List session municipalities for the keep of this class municipalities for the keep of this class of prisoners.

"I suggested the necessity in a previous report of amending the rules and regulations for the better government of prisoners. With an increased experience and constant study of prison character in general, I have become convinced that it would be in the interest of the prisoners and of the officers if the jail disclipine was more strict than it is at present. The daily association of prisoners, both old and young, in the corridors of the jail is not, in my opinion, conducive to the correction of those addicted to vice, and should not be permitted when possible to prevent. The to write a little. principal provincial jails in the province should be such in fact as well as in name, and with efficient regulations administered by intelligent officers should serve to correct and assist in the reformation of many a prisoner sent up for pulishment, who othewise, through the surface. It is laid on the ground or prisoners who have more than one conviction registered against them, and it frequently happens that there are pris- and the music begins. In rapid monot oners in this jail who have served sen- onous succession, the women will pound tences in Nanaimo and New Westminster jails, as well as in our prisons."

The jail receipts for the year from all sources were \$6,769.47, and the expenditure (inclusive of salaries, \$6,870.00), \$11,330.95. The average cost of maintaining prisoners in food and clothing alone is found to be, per diem 13 7-8 In short, the tariff bill which the gov- cents; or 73 1-4 cents when an average ernment will submit to parliament will is struck upon the total cost of maintain

Severe Pain in Shoulder 2 Years Cured by "The D.&L." Menthol Plaster.

My wife was afflicted for two years with a severe pain under the left shoulder and through to the beart; after using many remedies without relief, she tried a "D. & L." Menthol Plaster, it did its work, and owing to this cure hundreds of these plasters have been sold by me here, giving equal satisfaction.

J. B. SUTHERLAND Druggist, River John, N.S.

Sold Everywhere, 25c.each.

LIFE IN JAPAN

What the Foreigner May Make Up His Mind to Expect.

L'LENTY OF SNOW AND ICE THERE Since Parliament prorogued there has

> The Joys of Typhoid Fever Among the Japs-Some of the Things that Make Enjoyable Burial Customs.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Hirosaki, Japan, Jan. 25 .- If the reader has a map of Japan and will look away in the extreme northern region he will see where Hirosaki is situated. It is an inland city of 35,000 inhabitants, lying in the centre of a large rice-piain, bounded on all sides by undulating mountain ranges exceedingly picturesque. We are 450 miles from Tokio and a two days' journey from any other "foreigner"-I mean Angle-Saxon, for that is what we are called in the East. Hirosaki is a lonely place at But more distressing still for the patient is any time but more so in the winter season. There are some who think it never grows cold in Japan and that its the interior especially. For while they natives have never seen the snow-the have their crude fire companies with beautiful snow. This is a mistake, their little pumps and hooks and ladders, Here in the north and away up through the great Hokkaido (the islands to the way he is usually master of the situanorth of this) the mercury will fall al- tion. The typhoid patient hears the most as low as it will in Eastern Canada at times and snow will fall to the away in the distance followed by other depth of 10 feet in places while the cold winds from the great mountains will pierce and penetrate your body and freeze your blood to the very heart.

Just as the snows of the present cold season were beginning to fall I fell an unwilling victim to typhoid fever which was then prevailing as a pestilence in the city. The enemy had been on my track for several weeks and it was difficults to parry his miserable blows. He Everybody goes to a fire. Hurrying, was determined to put my mettle to its shuffling along over the rocky pavements utmost test. Sickness is a much more on their noisy wooden clogs, pushing, serious matter in Japan than at home. jostling, shouting, and the typhoid pa-One falls to lower depths of prostration | tient groans with anguish. The firemen and before the legislature. He says: and the process of recovery is much are usually the last to arrive for they well kept state and the samtary con- absence of "electric-snap" in the atmosdition of each has recently received the phere. Realizing what a prolonged siege most careful attention, and I am pleast of illness would mean to my little ed to report that the general health of family in such an isolated region and in the prisonerse is excellent. A mouern the depth of winter, it is not to be wonjan as now in course or construction at dered at if it cost my enemy a desperate vanamo, and will be completed and struggle before his prey finally succum-

reordary, metant. Better jan accom- A physician, who is a native, was mouation is badiy needed at Kamioops, summoned and pronounced my condition the present building being far too small rather serious as well as that of one of so do the police and the citizens generfor the number of prisoners contined my children. It matters not if his skin ally and if there is no wind the blaze is therein. To avoid overcrowding of is not as quite as "pale" as mine and prisoners in this jail it has been neces- that he sits upon his heels and eats his sary on several occasions during the past | food with chop-sticks, Dr. Ito is a gentleyear to remove convicts to New West- man, to the manor born. He speaks barred gate and demands hasty admitminister prison to complete their term of English fairly well, dresses in American For cases of partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and all rerve troubles, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the only certain girls. They act directly upon the blood cure. They act directly upon the blood correspond to the property of the corresponding to the take and open the portal. Who is the take and open the portal to wake and open the p clothes frequently, and has the appear-German methods of medicine. Never a is groundless for it is only a friend askman had a kinder heart than Ito San ing "How are the patients now?" The (San, Mr.). He loves the poor. The door of his busy hospital is always open 140; perjury, 1; robbery, 6; highway and no man is unwelcome because his the patient "do try and sleep mypocket is empty while his body is sick. He tries, but alas, his restless dozing is His practice, amounting to over 4,000 once more disturbed. The sounds patients a year, does not even pay his are now so dismal and distressing. It running expenses, and yet because he is the ringing of the temple bells, anloves his native city, he refuses too many solicitations of his friends to go to Tokio where by reason of his renown he could easily accumulate a fortune. Dr. The bells toll slowly, solemnly, harmon-Ito requires a large amount of physical broken stone and from the sale of sure strength to perform his daily work and The music is impressive. The patient is plus produce amounted to \$2,768.95, since the Japanese can not yet afford to eat meat in great abundance, the doctor eats eggs insteal. He told me that

amount paid in for the keep of prisoners of the mark this physician is making! amounted to \$3,170.72, being consider- | Ten eggs a day, 300 a month, 3,650 a Our fever ran its course for 89 days. by the falling off in the number of pris- I felt perfectly safe in committing myoners received from the city police court | self into the care of Dr. Ito, who promthe crown would be found here quoting of Victoria, who have by law the option | ised to do his level best for us, and what more can any physician do for his patient. There is a good deal of the Florence Nightingale in every true woman, of the local authorities to bury their amount for keep of city prisoners was It only requires the necessary environ-\$1,578.14, or \$662.26 less than for the ment to call it forth. The missionary may have many devoted friends and followers among the natives, but being city police court exceeded that of the wholly ignorant of our method and mode of living, they are almost powerless whom were committed for indictable of- to keep beyond their love and sympathy. fences, there being no charge made by The whole burden therefore of our nur sing and care by day and night fell necessarily upon one pair of little shoulders, but the heart beneath them knew naught of fear while the spirit within cried out

"It's mine to do or die." The son of David knew what he was saying when he wrote:

"Whose findeth a wife, findeth a good Among some of the disadvantages,

with which a typhoid patient in the interior of Japan is obliged to contend, are the noises and sounds which distress his ears, disturbing his sleep and causing the feverish fired of his blood to burn the more purely. Of these I wish There is first what might be termed the

Japanese piano. This musical instrument consists of a piece of hard plank 8 feet long 12 inches wide and 6 inches thick. It is flat on the bottom side and perfectly round and smooth on the upper laxity of the present regulations, has no floor, flat side down, while two women great fear of the provincial jail. More will seat themselves at its sides facing especially is this true as regards those each other, holding in their hands two small wooden mallets. A piece of damp cloth is now stretched over this board this cloth hour after hour until as the duet frequently extends away into the night, the sounds thereof become as dismal as midnight cat-screeching and dog-howling and worse. True, your neighbor is simply pressing cloth but the typhoid patient suffers agony neverthe-

drum begins operations by way of a little change. High above the roof of the wretched looking building in which "the play" is to take place, is erected an open tower large enough to contain a huge iron-hooped drum and on the head of this noisy barrel two or three muscular fellows will pound with their very might, calling the simple folk from their shops and homes to a place in "the pit" when the actors take their places behind the smoking footlights. For three long hours, which seem to the suffering Life Interesting-A Japanese Fire- Patient like so many weeks or months, will these fellows pound, until one wonders how their biceps muscles can endure so long. No sooner do the sounds of the drum die away, then the cry of the street merchant is heard penetrating the evening air. Scores of these nimble-footed fellows will issue forth about dark into the highways and among the hedges carrying large deep pails of hot soup and vegetables suspended from either end of a springy pole which the vendor holds on t-ne of his shoulders as he skips along, calling lustily as he goes:-

"Hot food-who'll buy? Hot food, who'll buy?"

the jingle of the fire bells. The fear of fire with the Japanese is the greatest-in yet as soon as the fiend gets well under mournful clinging of an old cracked bell cracked bells groaning and clanging. Then one cries aloud beneath your window as he flies along, "Kaji, Kaji." The sleeping folk awake, push open their paper sliding walls, rush forth to the gate, clamber to the roof and seeing the blaze, will linger to yell until the sufferer imagines that the fire is near at hand and that his own dwelling will soon go down in ashes and cremate his wasted body. with the blazes and so long after the crowd assembles, the hook and ladder company arrives with tremendous ceremony and dignity, preceded by a big fellow carrying a large/wooden standard, emblem of the craft, whose duty it is to mount a roof adjacent to the conflagration and-order the crowd. Once at work these firemen work bravely and usually confined to one or two houses. After the fire is out and the city sleeps, some one suddenly knocks at the tance. It takes a long time for "the boy" boy hurries away with the receipt and answer and the nurse soothly whispers to nouncing that some one has died and the funeral is now under way in the cold early dawn. This is a Buddhist custom. iously-perhaps half-dozen in unison. soothed for the moment and almost slumbers, whereupon a thought startles him with distress. He remembers that should the feverish fires burn his life away, the same temple bells will toll for his funeral and the Buddhist priests in colored robes will burn their blue incense over his corpse and consign it to a corner of their temple cemetery and their meaningless chants and prayers-though he dies a christian; for as yet the follow rs of Christ in Japan in this and many other places cannot secure the consent dead under their own vine and fig tree. The patient is wide awake now and the feverish fires burn hot and long. the state of the Way of J. W. W.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by ford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Langley & Co.

See that horse?



"DERBY"

glossy coat and feels in

good enough condition to

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

It renews the system, enriches the blood nd gives nature a fair chance, is also an nfailing eradicator of bots and worms. It is just as good for cattle as for horses. Try a 50c. package if your horses or cattle are not thriving. For a spavin, curb, ringbone, or splint, use Dick's Blister, 50c.—Dick's Liniment for sprains, swellings, bruises, etc., 25c.—Dick's Ointment for scratches, old sores; saddle galls, etc., 25c., mailed on receipt of price.

receipt of price. DICK & CO. P.O. Box 482 Montreal

