TIME FOR A CHANGE.

The thoughtful letter of a New Zealander which we publish to-day is worthy of the attention of those who are concerned for the welfare of our community. No doubt many others have pondered over the anomaly of people suffering from hardship and it is something like a crime to say that distress in this young and rich coun- there are defects in the legislation govtry, though all the while they are able erning municipalities. It is a pity the and anxious to work for the means of Attorney-General had not consulted the living. "Something is rotten in the Colonist before he wrote that letter to State of Denmark," and the people not the Kamloops city clerk, in which he only of Victoria but of the whole prov- admitted that "there seems to be some ince are interested in securing the removal of the source of trouble. It is quite certain that if New Zealand's that supplementary legislation might be present policy of devoting the public property to the public's benefit were to be copied in British Columbia, it would do much towards remedying the evils now complained of. The people could easily accomplish this change if they were to unite in the effort.

THE MUNICIPAL LAW.

Attorney-General Eberts has sponded to the application of the Kamloops council for enlightenment on the perplexities of the Municipal Clauses Act. In the last number of the Sentinel is published the following letter sent by the Hon. Mr. Eberts to Mr Mc-Iver, the city clerk:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th November ult., in which you

"It has been submitted that the Mumicipal Clauses Act, 1896, which repeals the municipalities by means of apthe Municipalities Act, 1892, and amending acts, makes no provision as to the constitution of city municipalities incorporated previous to the passage of the act of 1896, or as to the qualifications of mayor and aldermen.'

You then summarize the effects of section 13 and 14 of the act under discussion, refer briefly to the incorporation of the municipalities of Kamloops Vernon and Kaslo, and state what you have been advised is the effect of section 3 of the act.

Your attention has not apparently been drawn to sections 6 and 7 of the says: act which apply to the municipalities mentioned by you, and which, in regard to the matter dealt with in your communication, incorporate and continue the provisions of the Letters Patent: and subject to these provisions of the Letters Patent, your procedure will be affairs under the Municipal Clauses Act, the effect of section 3 of which you have apparently stated.

However, as there seems to be some ambiguity in the Act relative to the ing been driven from Montreal, have municipalities mentioned, and in respect of the matter dealt with in your communication, think it would be advisable to amend the act next session to make the matter perfectly clear, and, if thought necessary, to validate all acts requisite for the effectual conduct of those municipalities in the interim. It may shock a number of the cham-I have the honor to be, sir, your obedi-

Attorney-General. It is worthy of note that the Hon. Attorney-General's letter is a shade less confident in tone than were the articles of our learned contemporaries, the Colonist and the News-Advertiser. He adthe most singular fact of all is that even acts. nowthe Kamloops people are in a state of uneasiness, as the following letter, written in reply to that of the Hon. Mr. Eberts by the city clerk, shows:

Sir:-I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 11th instant. The particular points to which I intended to draw your attention in my communication of the 16th ultimo were perhaps not clearly stated therein, as they are not dealt with in your reply. They 1. The muncipality of the corporation

of the city of Kamloops was incorporated under the "Municipal Act, 1892," which is repealed by the "Municipal Clauses Act, 1896." 2. The "Municipal Clauses Act, 1896."

does not provide for the constitution of councils of municipalities incorporated under any previous act. 3. The "Municipal Clauses Act. 1896." does not state the qualifications neces-

sary for persons to be nominated for and elected as members of councils of municipalities incorporated under any previous act. We cannot obtain from the "Municipal Clauses Act, 1896," or the "Municipal Election Act, 1896," the informa-

tion we desire as to the number of members which should constitute the council for 1897, and the qualifications necessary for the members, before preparing for and proceeding with the elections for 1897, and would be obliged if you would kindly point out the sections of these acts which may be taken to apply to this municipality in these matters, and also favor us with answers to the following questions: 1. What are the minimum number and

the maximum number of members which the council of this municipality for the year 1897 should consist of? 2. What qualifications are necessary for a person to be nominated for and

elected as mayor of this municipality? 3. What qualifications are necessary for a person to be nominated for and elected as an alderman for this municipality? I am anxious to obtain this informa-

tion for the members of the present council and for the ratepayers generally, and trust you will favor me with a reply by return mail. I would also point out that the inter-

Section 1 of "the "Municipal Elections is such that the term throughout the act does not apply to this elty. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. M. J. McIVER, C.M.C.

they might have been satisfied as to the province where they reside?" perfect state of the law.

AUTHORITIES CONFLICT.

In the eyes of the government organ ambiguity in the act relative to the municipalities mentioned" and hinted passed next session. A few moments' consultation with the Colonist's legal sage might have spared the Hon. Mr. Eberts this painful admission. Mr. McIver might also have saved himself the trouble of writing his last letter if he had but known the Colonist's opinion on the matter. Then, of course, the government is in no way to blame if the act is defective. What has the government to do with legislation, anyway? Everybody ought to know that, its functions are confined to the collection of taxes and their subsequent distribution in such ways as will bring most votes to its side. Why should ministers trouble themselves about a small matter like the municipal law? There are some people who profess to believe that it would be wise to give the government complete control over pointive commissioners, but such people must needs abandon their belief in presence of this newer doctrine that no matter what goes wrong with the municipal law the government cannot be held in any degree responsible.

CHINESE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, according to the Star, published in that city, is having a slight taste of the Chinese trouble. The Star

The alarm which has been aroused among civilized laundrymen and their employes in Toronto, as related on the first page of to-day's Star, is not groundless

The laundrymen have seen their business slipping away. The employes start he describes himself as "a doubter under the Municipal Elections Act and have found work growing very scarce, in the gold camp," and a good word the general conduct of your municipal The Star knows of one case where scores of employes have been dismissed from lack of work.

The cause of this has been the quick and quiet influx of Chinese, who, havgathered in Toronto, opened little handlaundries, are living more cheaply than one small house.

The evil, which has been so nounced in British Columbia, has been brought right home to Toronto people. hitherto denounced the exclusion or ers, but this city cannot afford to allow any more people to be thrown out of work, and must devise some means of keeping the Chinamen out.

We wish no ill to Toronto, but we would like to see not only her laundry. men but many others of her population mits the existence of "some ambiguity." get such a squeeze from Chinese cheap while the two able editors would not labor as would enable them to realize acknowledge that the Kamloops uncer- the condition to which affairs have been tainty had the slightest foundation, the brought on this coast. There would be Municipal Clauses Act being altogether a sudden decrease of the blatant bablovely and free from grave defects. But bling about the harmfulness of exclusion

A FOOLISH AGITATION.

The result of the Cornwall election ought to satisfy Archbishop Langevin and his fellow agitators as to what the people of Canada would say on the Manitoba school settlement. If they have any idea now that they can convert the majority of the people to their way of thinking, they must have a great capacity for self-deception. Thereis only one verdict to be looked forthat the settlement is a fair one to all. parties, that it wil satisfactorily close the dispute if there is no artificial agi- towns on earth. This estimate is favtation against it, and that the country cannot afford to have the question kept open any longer. The Archbishop and his political friends cannot depend for support even on Quebec province, which num above expenses has a bearing on is very likely to side with Mr. Laurier and Mr. Tarte. The latter, at all pay dividends. This moderate estimate events, seems to have no fear of the issue. In a recent number of Le Cultivateur he published an article over his be smelted into dividends as soon as own signature in reply to the utterance of La Semaine Religieuse. He points out that as Archbishop Fabre is on his facilities, and if this improvement is death-bed the articles in that paper all that is needed to turn partially demust have been written by some other veloped claims into dividend paying hand, and is inclined to attribute them to properties, the middle of next year some Tory pen. Mr. Tarte continues: mines paying dividends." "We do not deny them the right to be The correspondent finds that there heard. We invite them to public dis- has been a great deal of questionable cussion before the country. Do not deny work done in connection with the floatthem the right to speak ex cathedra, ing of Rossland mines, and a great Take a trip through Manitoba and you many of those who rushed to buy all will see that the proportion of our com- sorts of mine stocks will probably bepatriots and co-religionists, who are il-, fore long realize the truth of his obliterate is terribly alarming. We do not servations. Such abuses always occur want the re-establishment of the order in connection with new camps. The of things prior to 1890, and declare story is repeated time and again; the without fear that all our intelligent compatriots in Manitoba are of the same opinion. The policy in Manitoba up to to work upon. Even amongst the the present time has been disastrous to the French-Canadian race. What is called the cathedral of St. Boniface is I would also point out to the interpretation of "City Municipality" under smaller than most of the smallest way of stock in mines. It could not churches in Quebec. Around this are have been expected that Rossland would grouped some 1,200 people of French give back profits to all who have rushorigin. They have isolated St. Boniface of to invest Tecklessiv and blindly in and the result has been that our broth- everything offered. It bids fair, howers have been abandoned by the rest ever, to make a solid mining camp, Of course this was written before the of the people. Is it not painful to see even according to the testimony of Kamloops people had an opportunity people attempt to prevent the Catholic coubters.

of reading the articles published by our people of Manitoba from taking part in two learned contemporaries. Otherwise the government and development of the Mr. Cuthbert Tells People of the East

DONE IN THE REVISION.

The following letter, which appeared in the Vancouver World, affords some explanation of the trouble that has arisen over the municipal act: Editor World My attention has been called to an editorial note in your semias follows: "Much indignation is ex- time while away in the mountain pressed in some municipalities over the mining districts of the West. He wis ingle that was made in the amendments to the municipalities act when passing through the house of assembly at its last session, etc." I think it is of the Salmon country, in nearly all of only fair to say that neither the muni- which the company has interests. cipal committee nor the assembly made the so-called bungle. The change was made by the Chief Justice as reviser, and the fact that he had changed the law was overlooked by the committee and the house. Such a change would hot, I feel sure, have been allowed to stand had it been noticed. THOS. E. KITCHEN.

The change to which Mr. Kitchen particularly refers is that which threatens to deprive some rural municipalities of their councils, but the "ambiguity" which nonplussed the authorities of the inland cities no doubt originated in the same quarter. These little troubles in connection with the municipal law will hardly tend to build up public confidence in the revision of the statutes. If changes like these can be made by the reviser and afterwards escape the notice of the government, the house and the special committees, what sort of a statute book are we likely to have?

A DOUBTER IN ROSSLAND. The Toronto Telegram sent a man to take a view of the Rossland mining camp and give to the public what he considered to be the truth regarding it. It is quite likely that what he has written in the Telegram will offend a good mary people in Rossland and elsewhere who seem possessed with the idea that nothing but loudest praise should be spoken of the district, but it is a very mistaken view to hold. If a mining district cannot stand criticism it has no claim to the confidence of the public. The Telegram's critic does not appear to be unfairly severe. At the from a doubter is always praise of extra strength. The Telegram's representative finds that there is plenty of gold ore in the Rossland district, but as tothe production of gold from the ore there is still an element of doubt. He deent white people can live, dozens in points to the fact that only two mines in the district are actually turning out bullion, while giving due weight to the circumstance that freighting and smelting facilities have hitherto been pions of the Chinese race, who have extremely restricted. There can be no reasonable doubt that with improved facilities in these lines the number of at Waterloo. We have heard of great bullion-producing mines at 10 Rossland will rapidly increase. It would be nonsense to suppose that only two mines like the Le Roi and the War Eagle could be found in any mineral district: they must almost to a certainty be accompanied by some others. On the other hand, the Telegram's critic is doubtless right in pointing out that since the whole district around Rossland has been staked out there must be a large number of claims that never will turn out to be paying mines, and clammy, and I was so pale that I seemed their money in the stock issued on those claims will be likely to lose it. The following quotation on this point is of

"According to the English mining captains, the only world widely experienced men on the ground, the history of Rissland so far repeats the history of every great gold field. There is not more than the usual number of companies being stocked, and the Englishmen say that if only one mine in twenty-five turns out well. Rossland will be one of the greatest mining orable to Rossland, but it is unfavorable to the stockholders in claims that are not expected to turn out well. estimate that one mine in twenty-five will ultimately earn \$100,000 per anthe question when Rossland's mines will is scouted by the enthusiasts who insist that there are now thirty mines with cre on the dump, and that this ore wi'l the railway and smelting facilities are increased. There will be an early-and continuous improvement in the smelting

ought to see a number of Rossland's glib-tongued "promoter" and the astute broker never fail to find good material cautious Englishmen there can be found plenty of those who are in so much of a hurry to get rich that they

FULL OF CONFIDENCE. What to Expect of B. C.

Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, western of the British-Canadian Gold Fields Company, has been busy ever return from the West on Thursday furnishing the directors of the enterprise with particulars concerning their properties.

Talking to The World, Mr. Cuthbert stated that he had spent most of his ited the Colville Reservation in Washington, the Trail, Slocan and Boundary Creek regions, and also the North Fork So far the company has arranged to

carry on development work on about twelve full-sized claims. Contracts have been let for several hundred feet of tunnels and shafts, cabins have been built and trails constructed, and Mr. Cu-hbert expects that, twenty or thirty miners will be shortly at work under the different contractors. "In addition to this," said Mr. Cuth-

bert, "we have several very good proposals from the different districts under which we can acquire properties or the controlling interest in them for merely oing development work. "The properties so far bought have not been taken up solely on my judgment, but on that of a thoroughly practical mining man, who makes his own

We own an assay plant, which I purchased a few weeks ago. "We have gradually got into a position to do some good mining business, not on a speculative basis, but by using the moneys for legitimate purposes

assays and presents unbiassed reports.

"Two things that pleased me greatly were the way in which our business was managed at this end of the concern while I was away, and the number of prominent men that have become

connected with us. "Sales have been made sufficient to pay for the mines we already own and allow, besides, of the expenditure of three times that amount in develop-

ment work. "In all the mining districts I found the prospectors in good spirits, business satisfactory and capital coming in. Nobody who has not been there has any idea of the wealth of Boundary Creek and the Slocan. British Columbia's beautiful climate, her picturesque scenry and her enormous mineral wealth all go to impress the visitor with the idea that for the next ten years the province will witness a steady march of progress.

"I believe that in ten years the popu lation of British Columbia will be 600, 600 instead of 60,000, especially if the government pursues a liberal policy in reference to affording means of transportation, etc."-Toronto World.

AFRAID OF HER DINNER.

"Only a coward," said General Sir Thomas Picton, "will boast that he was never afraid." These are remarkable words to come from a man like him. Whatever Sir Thomas' faults may have been, timidity was not among them, as d down to the moment he fell generals afraid to cross a narrow bridge. Some folks are afraid of ghosts, ed. Scotland, some of new ideas. Here is a lady who one, but it some of new ideas. Here is a lady time of which she writes.

"In the spring of 1888," she says.

petite was poor, and after all I ate I had a great pain at the chest and left side. My hands and feet were cold and I got so weak I could scarcely get about. also went to Nantwich for change of year my father persuaded me to try a medicine that had cured him, called to allow a tunnel to be made between ian herself, knows, perhaps, almost as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. taking one bottle of it I felt relief, and by continuing its use a short time all strength. My husband, who had suffer- would weaken the power of Great Bri ed from indigestion for years, has been | tain to resist an invasion from the corbenefited by the same medicine. When tinent. sets us right. You may make what use you like of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Lucy Booth, 6 Union Street, Run-

corn, Feb. 9th, 1894." After reading this story, nobody, we are sure, will criticise Mrs. Booth be- of the tunnel would be the great accause she was afraid to eat. One is not celeration of the passenger and mail a coward because he refuses to swallow poison, and that's what food soon be-

night thief. Now lay to heart the simple thing I heart beats without any supervision or her soft hand upon your face, and whispers, "Sleep, my child, sleep, and forget the world" When you need food she stirs up within you what we (lacking a better word) call an appetite, and eating

become a supreme satisfaction. Well, then what are we to think of ourselves when we turn from food as a Holyhead, which though much longer, woman turns from her dead baby? Why, might within the next half century be this, to be sure; that something has outraged and thwarted nature. What has done it? The disease called indigestion or dyspepsia. "Oh," you say, "we know. all about it, it never kills anybody, Doesn't it? Does famine never kill anybody? What filled the air of Ireland with wailing and keening away back in 1848? What-but, pshaw!-the point sharp enough to prick your fingers. Whether a man is hungry and has no state irrespective of any estimate of

food, or has plenty of food, but is pre- prefit or loss on the undertaking. rented by disease from eating and digesting it—he starves just the same.

I developing the tourist tracks and the possibilities says an eminent medical writer, "the final cause of death is starvation. The digestion fails, and death ensues sooner or later. The human body must succumb unless constantly sustained by

True, and dyspepsia is low starvation -the source of most of the other dis-cases that fill us with pain and misery. As a cure I point to the record of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

THE OMINECA COUNTRY: There is Gold, but the Prospector has

no Picnie.

On Manson creek, Omineca, a man named Matthews has mined now for the

past tea years. Last year a paity of needy prospectors came along and Matthews gave them a chance to work for They spent a few days getting ready to work a piece of ground and after working four weeks they found they had taken out about \$700. Considering the crude way they worked it was considered good and the party intend going in in the spring again and resuming work. Mr. Matthews takes his daughter with him every spring, spends the season mining and returning to Victoria to win-It is said that he has for many years averaged about \$1,000 per season. From a prospector who left that section we are informed that the ground ov red by the company represented by Col. White, the 43rd Mining & Milling Company, of Ottawa, is considered by prospectors in general good ground, and a choice water right; water, as a rule, being hard to get on the ground. The reports of all disinterested parties from that section seem to be that the mining company shove referred to will make a marked success. Findlay river is again heard from by us and the report is not sufficiently favorable to encourage work or prospecting on that river so long as it is so far from a base of supplies. There is no doubt of the death of the unfortunate Ben Wrede. The report of the French prospector, Vital, to the Hudsons Bay Company in that section, has been confirmed by other circumstances. Mr. Wrede was not a woodsman nor a hunter, and in that section no man should trust himself alone except he is able to shift for himself under any circumstances. In crossing swollen waters supplies and rifles are often lost, and a man a hundred miles from a settlement and not even being sure of the points of the compass stands very little chance of ever seeing home and friends. Indians of that section are not to be trusted and would at any time make away with a man if they thought they could safely do so. Omineca should next season be a favorite section with the prospectors. There is gold there and in many places in sufficient quantities to pay well for mining, but no man should go there unprepared, nor expecting to ment was not conducted on fair and just find a haven of rest from labor. There are flies, gnats and mesquitoes enough in some sections to keep a man from taking life too easy at least. Via Ashcroft is pronounced by all to be the only feasible route to the Omineca.-B. C.

UNDER THE IRISH SEA

Mining Journal,

The Belfast News Letter publishes The famous Duke of Marlborough was two articles on the advantage of a afraid of his wife, and with good reason. | channel tunnel between Ireland and The subject is not a new one, but the writer thinks the present was afraid to eat. Most of us will face, seems, for a number of reasons, to be a good dinner with a fair amount of an appropriate time for recalling pubcourage; but we, luckily, are not in the ic attention to it. At a public meeting condition of Mrs. Bucy Booth at the held in Belfast city some years ago a proposal was made for the construction of a tunnel between the Antrim const. began to feel weak and ailing. My ap- and the Mull of Gallway, the intention coffee, and above all, never got married being to connect the railway at Stran- and I have always been hearty and raer with lines which have their ter- healthy, too." at the age of 91 she travmini in Belfast. A committee was ap- elled alone to her native place in Verpointed but little progress has been mont. She has always been a hard workthat the people who have invested to have no blood left in me. As time made. There is a feeling that it is the er, never had occasion to use glasses went on I got worse and worse, and be- duty of the government to undertake and her teeth are of original growth. Her came afraid to eat owing to the pain. a work of this kind, and the author of brother lived, she stated, to be 101, and the article suggests that this would be she thought he would have lived much I saw a doctor from time to time who one way in which Ireland could be ne- longer if he had never married. He gave me medicine, but I got no better. paid the amount, which according to the drank tea and coffee too. People who report of the majority of members of drink such things. Miss Work thought, air, but nothing did me any good. Af- the Financial Relations Commission has and then aggravate the case by getting married, ought not to expect to live long. ter suffering in this way for nearly a been unfairly taken in overtaxation. The government has hitherto refused And yet, Miss Work, being a centenar

After England and France a project with much about the case as physicians,which the name of Sir Edward Watkin is associated but that is for popain left me, and I gained back my old littical reasons. It is feared that it Whatever force there is in ever we ail anything a few doses of this objection it does not apply to the Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup soon scheme for establishing railway com munication between Great Britain and Ireland. The more closely the two countries can be drawn together, the na and Japan. It is produced entirely better it will be for both.

One of the most obvious advantages

from the bark of Broussonetia papyrif service which it would make possible. era, which is collected in the spring and It takes at present thirteen or thirteer beaten in water containing a large adcomes when it lies in the stomach with- and a-half hours by the most rapid of mixture of wood ashes until reduced to out being digested. Cautious people fret the existing services to go from Belfast thick pulp. This is taken in large la quently keep firearms in their rooms as to London. According to the calculadles and spread upon frames o a defence against intruders. Mrs. Booth tions made by the writer of the articles bamboo so as to form thin sheets. An is armed with Mother Seigel's Syrup this time could be reduced to ten and other paper is made from the old scrap against indigestion and dyspepsia, an en- a-half hours. Glasgow could be reachtrodden into pulp much in the same way emy more to be dreaded than any mid- ed from Belfast in four hours, Edin that grape juice is expressed in some burgh in five, York in seven, and so countries, and though this process of with other cities and towns. All will pulping is slow, it has the advantage am going to tell you: Nature, the wise admit the value of an acceleration of of not breaking the fibre so much as mother of us all, never makes it hard to two or three hours. It would be of the when machinery is used. After do what is necessary to be done. Not a greatest service to the commercial pulp has been made into paper bit. On the contrary she makes necessary classes. Many persons would consider sheets are piled up to a height of six things easy and pleasant to do. You the abelition of the sea passage a boon. feet, and then cut into pieces, to breathe without thinking of it; your Engineers of the highest eminence have again subjected to the stamping wit declared that the scheme is practicable the feet. At the same time the root care on your part; when you are thirsty and able men of business are convinced and seeds of the plant called "tack she makes it a pure delight to drink; that it would pay. It remains to keep poul" are added; the soluble parts when you are tired and weary she lays it before the government, and public un til it be undertaken and completed and toughness to the paper. At first Dublin might be inclined to be jealous of supposed advantages for Belfast in the commercial race by such a tunnel, but if this route was opened

it would not improbably be the pioneer of a connection between Dublin and Montreal Star and endorsed by capable of accomplishment, for a sum Laurier, Tupper, Mowat, Chapleau and of money not much larger than that a hundred other politicians, in company now needed for the proposed tunnel, as the cost of such work is diminished by experienced in a rapid ratio.

Mr. Robert Giffen, of the Board of ers of Canada out, the sale of which is Trade, who gave evidence before the

Scotland) should be taken up by the cording to binding.

of developing the tourist traffic and extending the residence in Ireland of peo-ple now living in Great Britain, I think that the effect of making a tunnel would result in enormous commercial advant ages, apart from the political advant ages that might follow

Secretary Olney

Hope Expressed by

Olney Suggests that

New York, Dec. 23

Herald from Washin

"As a result of the

into the fur seal ques

American experts, it

ficials of the state an

ments that Great Br

filing to agree to che igulations having it

protection of the seal

tions are now in pr

two governments.

the report of the Br

has reached the stat

also the final report

Starr Jordan, who

condition of the fur

government. Prof. J

said, that more stri

must be adopted if th

preserved. He states

is due to pelagic sea

several governments i

dustry to agree to reg

give them the right for

not agreed upon Prof

that the patrol mainta

States be limited to H

of covering those wat

Pacific. The state d

have not given up ho

tain will consent to t

mitted by Secretary O

ago, which she rejecte

viding for the appoints

tional commission to

presentatives of Russ

Britain and the Unite

the seals. In case n

ped Until an It

Has Beer

respondent that

Hamper the V

ing F

Will Agr

YOUNG AGAIN

Do You Wish to Avoid the Infirmities of Old Age?

Paine's Celery Compound An Invigorator and Life-Giver for the Old.

Old people seem to grow weaker as the months go by. They are troubled with flatulence, drowsines constipation, rheumatism, indigestion and neuralgit. They have had one or more of these troubles for years. Their diseases are ruly all of nervous crigin.

Paine's Celery Compound is the world's great specific for all the difficulties that beset old people. Its regulating influence on the liver, bowels and kidneys removes the disorders that old people suffer from. Paine's Celery Compound is recommended by the best medical practitioners as a grand stimulant to the vital powers, productive of appetite, and a wonderful promoter of

When you are old, use Paine's Celery Compound; it will strengthen and build you up, and add years of comfort and peace to your life. In the past, multitudes of people, reduced in vitality and strength, and on

the road to becoming life-long invalids. have been made hale, hearty and strong by using nature's great life-giving medi-See that you get "Paine's," the kind that makes old people feel young, and that always makes the sick well.

THE PROBLEM OF LONGEVITY

As to the question of marriage, the

William Kinnear in North American Re-

PAPER MAKING IN COREA.

It is not generally known that the

best kinds of paper met with in China

and Japan are the produce of Corea.

Varat says that "the Corean paper ex

cels the very best that is made in Chi-

by manual labor, and without the use

of any machinery. The raw material

used for the better kinds is obtained

which are supposed to give tenacity

registrar-general for Scotland published tables of statistics in 1867 to prove that er the whole question married men live longer than the unalso proposed that dur married. Scientific critics in England tion of the subject Beh and other countries, however, have questo fishing. tioned the accuracy of these tables, not holding that they were deliberately and of intention false, but that the experi-AMERICAN DI C.P.R. Make a Comp principles. These contestants may have been bachelors of centenarian proclivision Paid by Ot ties, and having a reputation to sustain Chicago, Dec. 23.-T they would naturally examine a married made a complaint to the Joint Traffic Asse man's tables with close and scrutinizing suspicion. For, say the opponents of the commissions on this theory, if a man lives longer by Paul lines having bu reason of marrying one wife, could not

Northwest to Eastern he then double his age or chances of object of the longevity by marrying two? Perhaps making the complaint wives are to be taken, however, like mission to meet the those of Henry VIII., of England, only by western roads. one at a time, though he had six, and Boston, Mass., Dec. then he did not live to be a centenarian. The reasons given by old people for their long length of years are often seemingdays consumed in put against Mate Bram. Herbert Fuller, trying absurd. The Scientific American of guilty of the murder Dec. 16, 1893, had an account of Miss the government late Eliza Work, of Henrietta, N.Y., who noon rested their case was within six weeks of being 100 years defence began the wo old. "The reason that I have lived so prove that Bram did long is that I have never drunk tea nor West Superior, Wis bank of West Superior

morning. It is a sma capital and surplus bein TORY POLI How Mr. Guillet, a (cured Offices for I

> Cobourg, Dec. 23.-7 into the charges that West Northumberland Allister, landing waiter Maher had conspired resignation of Mr. Th the collectorship of cust cluded. Commissioner that Living was willing deficiency in the super ance was made up to was promised in explici resignation made out Mr. Guillet was the on ed the negotiations a cut. The whole ma commercial transaction

> > Maher. The commiss charges proven. DAVIES IS PLI

consideration had bee

for his office, the price

the goods delivered.

beer implicated in the

Mr. Guillet, Mr. McA

With His Trip West News. Ottawa, Dec. 22.-Col Stirke and another con ve been appointed a to look into the affairs Own and the resigna Hamilton.

Mr. Maxwell, M.P., ar

Mr. Davies last night.

enthusiastic over his vis Mr. Maxwell will stay Hon. Mr. Borden, mi General Gascoigne, Adj Aylmer, Quartermaster and others inspected the for the new rifle range ion matches in Nepean

THE GREATEST CHRISTMAS the city yesterday afte "The Wild Flowers of Canada" is the reported in favor of this title of a beautiful volume issued by the government but it neve leading men all over the countryle government has now sites to look into. is below Dockliffe. If with judges afriists, university profes is to be ready for next no time can be lost. It sors and thousands of others. There is idean range will have t a Christmas Edition of the Wild Flow-Mr. Maxwell had a long limited to December at a ridiculously Fir.ancial Relations Commission, said. low price, after which the figures will re-"I think it (the tunnel from Ireland to main unalterably at \$12 and \$10, ac-

Mulock on mail mat John Lambert Payne, afterwards Tupper's pr as been transferred