

Gowichan Election.

Dear Sir:—A vacancy having occurred in the representation of Cowichan in the legislative assembly by the resignation of W. R. Robertson, Esq., we, the undersigned electors of above constituency, having known and approved your conduct in the house with entire approbation, would respectfully request you to allow your name to be placed in nomination as our representative, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to return you as our member.

(Signed) Thos. A. Wood, and seventy others.

Duncan, Dec. 13, 1895.

To Thos. A. Wood, Esq., and Others:

Gentlemen:—I have received with deep gratification your expression of approval of my course as a member of the last two legislatures, and have much pleasure in acceding to your request to contest Cowichan at the forthcoming election as a supporter of Mr. Semlin's government.

I do not think it necessary to go in detail into the various questions that will come up for solution, I, with other members of the opposition, assisting Mr. Semlin in drafting the statement issued by him in July, 1897, of the principles for which we were contending, and cordially submit each one of the planks of that platform.

I venture to hope that the electors of Cowichan will by their votes on the 1st inst. place me in a position to assist the present government in carrying out the policy for which I struggled with them when in opposition.

Independent of any other reasons, the electors of Cowichan can, by their votes on that day show that the attempt made to prejudice them against my candidature was unjustified, and that a mainland constituency, has wholly and deservedly failed.

(Signed) B. SWORD.

MR. DILLI, M. P. P.

Albani has done exactly what we thought it would do in regard to Mr. Neill; recognised his sterling worth and gladly accepted him as the worthy representative of the constituency.

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Duncan, Dec. 16th.

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To the Editor:—Cowichan is again called upon to elect a representative for its large and influential constituency, and matters of great importance to its future depend on the wisdom of its choice.

The candidates for election are Mr. Neill, who is a supporter of the present ministry, which enjoys the confidence of a large majority of the people; and Mr. Semlin, who is a supporter of the opposition.

Mr. Neill is a man of high standing in the community, and has been a member of the legislature for many years. He is a man of high standing in the community, and has been a member of the legislature for many years.

Mr. Semlin is a man of high standing in the community, and has been a member of the legislature for many years. He is a man of high standing in the community, and has been a member of the legislature for many years.

It is the duty of the electors of Cowichan to choose a representative who will best represent their interests and the interests of the province.

We believe that Mr. Neill is the best man for the job, and we urge the electors to vote for him.

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to the enemies of Turnerism to "come one come all" and spill his blood and let him like a soldier fall, with his feet to the sky and his feet to the foe. This latter will be spectacularly very fine and fully worth the trouble of a struggle for front seats in the gallery; let us trust Mr. McPhillips will not disappoint the drama-loving public. We hope Mr. Neill will succeed in getting an independent committee of investigation appointed, and also that those Kootenay scandals, the proper appointment of the blame for them, and the further letting of wholesome daylight into the dark doings of Turnerism.

Duncan, Dec. 13, 1895.

MR. SWORD'S VIEWS.

To the Editor:—Your correspondent at Duncan has misunderstood what I said at the meeting here on Tuesday night in regard to the questions of redistribution and the liability of railway companies to fence their lines.

What I said in regard to the fence was that the cities of Vancouver and Victoria might well be contented with their present fences, and that the cities of Victoria, the rural constituency of Cowichan was under-represented. I also said that inequality in representation was not confined to Vancouver Island, but that Cassiar and some cases on the mainland were over-represented in comparison with other districts.

The liability of railway companies to fence their lines, the measure which was introduced, and which was taken up by the late Mr. Davis and passed, assumed an importance which was not intended, and which was taken up by the late Mr. Davis and passed, assumed an importance which was not intended.

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CHAPMAN—MARTIN DIVORCE

Evidence in the Proceedings Instituted by a Victorian for a Judicial Separation From His Wife.

The Co-Respondent Denies any Criminal Intimacy, and Denies the Statement Made by Tacoma Witnesses.

The trial of the divorce suit brought by Mr. Hedley Chapman against Mrs. Chapman, with Andrew Christian Martin as co-respondent, was continued this morning. That great interest is being taken in the case is shown from the packed condition of the court room.

The evidence is now all in for the petitioner, and the co-respondent has been watched and routed pretty well for the day for the defence. After the 11th day was passed yesterday, Mrs. Howard Chapman, sister-in-law of the respondent, and her husband had given up housekeeping, intending to visit England, from April to May 5 she had lived with Mrs. Martin's husband.

Witness said that she had given the respondent presents of slippers and gloves and a diamond ring valued at \$100. The respondent had told her that she had been married to Martin when she did for her husband. While witness was at the house a letter came to Mrs. Chapman from the respondent, which she showed to her.

The letter, which is herewith appended, it being put in as an exhibit, turned out to have emanated from Mr. Howard Chapman, who was at the time in England. The letter read:

December 2, 1897.

Dear Madam:—When Mrs. Chapman left for England I was instructed by her to keep an eye upon your movements and those of Mr. J. A. Martin. Acting upon his orders I have been watching you and your movements for the past few weeks. Your movements with Mrs. Martin are well known to me and also your movements with Mrs. Martin's husband, and I have been watching you and your movements with Mrs. Martin's husband, and I have been watching you and your movements with Mrs. Martin's husband.

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no suggestion that good evidence would be paid for.

This closed the case for the petitioner. The respondent, A. C. Martin, was the first to speak, referring to an incident which had taken place at the house of Mrs. Chapman at the corner of Belleville and McPherson streets, on the 11th day of the evidence, witness said he was going home to lunch with a party of friends in the spring of 1895, when Chapman stopped him and asked if he could have a few words with him.

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"Did you not squeeze her?"

"I don't know," replied the witness.

"On the question," explained Martin, "I don't know," replied the witness.

"As a friend, I suppose?"

"Only?"

"On?"

"If you no other feeling for her than as a friend?"

"I was fond of her."

"Did you not love her?"

"Probably."

"And she was in love with you?"

"Probably."

"Did you ever tell Chapman you had loved her?"

"No."

"Did you consider it wrong to kiss her? If you loved her, would you not have regard for her reputation?"

"Yes."

"Did you not think you were compromising her?"

"I saw her with no other friend and she wanted to confide in me."

"You never knew that Chapman objected to your relations with Mrs. Chapman?"

"Not until the incident of the tar and feathers."

"Strong hint, was it not?"

"Rather," said witness, and he went on to tell of how he had subsequently told Chapman in a letter that if he continued to come to him in a proper way he would have gone away. The letter to Chapman, which was read, said: "If you had personally asked me to discontinue my friendly connections with you and your family I should have been a stranger to you and yours from that time forward."

This letter, witness said, was written after the tar and feathers episode.

"Why did you not keep your promise and stay away?" asked the counsel.

"Oh, she spoke to me and I spoke to her."

"You did more; you kissed her after the tar and feathers?"

"Yes."

"Did you not know that it was breaking up her home ties?"

"They were pretty well broken up then."

"You knew they had difficulties over you. Why did you not go away, if you had a love for her? You were alone with her, were you not?"

"And you were just there as a friend, hugging and kissing her as a friend?"

by the water and carried off by it. In some cases the cooling agent is always being carried off by the water, and the heat and carrying it away from the object and place to be cooled. In many cases the heat is transferred to the water, which is then transferred to some other place, and the presence of additional heat is of no consequence.

When a body in a solid condition comes solid, it absorbs heat. And on comes solid, it gives out heat. The heat equal to that which is absorbed. The principle may be illustrated by the following simple experiment. A pound of water at a temperature of 142 deg. Fahrenheit is mixed with another pound of water at a temperature of 142 deg. Fahrenheit. The temperature of the mixture will be the average, namely, 142 deg. Fahrenheit.

But if a pound of ice at a temperature of 32 deg. Fahrenheit is mixed with a pound of water at a temperature of 142 deg. Fahrenheit, and in melting absorbs the heat above 32 deg. Fahrenheit, which it causes the temperature of the mixture to be brought even as low as 72 deg. Fahrenheit, below the freezing point of water.

When a liquid becomes a vapor it absorbs heat. If one pours a small quantity of water into a glass, the liquid evaporates so rapidly that it disappears, and in evaporating it has absorbed heat so quickly from the hand as well as from the atmosphere that the part of the hand where the ether was is left in a cold condition. This can be carried to a point of almost, if not wholly, freezing the skin.

Feeding Sows.

The notion is held by many farmers that a breeding sow should be kept thin, and practically half-starved. This is a mistake. There is no time in the life of a sow when she requires suitable food and good quarters more than when she is carrying and nourishing her young. She should be kept in a fair condition of health, and should be well-bred, well-cared for, and should be well-bred, well-cared for, and should be well-bred, well-cared for.

Some sows are so excessively fat that their young pigs when farrowed are too weak to live. Sometimes sows are deprived of food, especially during the winter season, and access to mineral matter. It is a good plan to slack a quantity of soda in the autumn and to throw a sod six or eight inches square into the sow's trough, and to keep it there every day. A treatment like that helps to keep sows in good health, and therefore well-bred, well-cared for, and should be well-bred, well-cared for.

Ten days or a fortnight before the sow is due to farrow, she should be put into the pen and kept there for several days. During the day she may be allowed out to take exercise with the rest of the herd. For three days before the sow is due to farrow, she should be kept in the pen and kept there for several days. During the day she may be allowed out to take exercise with the rest of the herd. For three days before the sow is due to farrow, she should be kept in the pen and kept there for several days.

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