THE SONGHEES RESERVE.

It is rather a pity the morning paper was not as anxious to see the settlement of the Indian reserve question when the Turner government was in office, as it now professes to be. When the Turner ministry for no reason that has ever been given to the public, broke off the negotiations with the Dominion government representative, Mr. McKenna, who was sent out here specially to conduct these negotiations, the Colonist applauded and defended the course of that ministry. To be sure, at that time, the Colonist did little else, but it is decidedly tiresome to see that paper now wheel directly round to the opposite opinion and claim credit for originality and good faith.

For some unknown reason the Turner administration were opposed to the settlement of the Indian reserve question although the terms offered by the Dominion government were all that any reasonable man could ask. It is entirely due to the unexplained action of the Turner government that the matter was not settled in 1897; the members of the cabinet were afraid to attend the public meeting held in the City Hall after the failure of the negotiations—at least they did not attend, although they were specially invited to do so.

The morning paper never grows weary of telling the people what wonderful things would have happened had Mr. Turner been retained in power; perhaps a few words on the foregoing subject would win for it a little more of the public's confidence in the sincerity of these pleadings for Mr. Turner.

But neither the failure of Mr. Turner to secure the removal of the Indians nor the inconsistencies of the Colonist should be permitted to stand in the way of a settlement of this question. The whole matter is now in the hands of the Semlin government and the Ottawa government. Mr. Turner is not responsible for the present policy. If Mr. Semlin is desirous of seeing this nuisance removed, if he is anxious to meet the wishes of the people of this city, and we believe he is, terms can be agreed upon with the Dominion government in half an hour. That is, an arrangement can be made for the removal of the Indians to another reserve and the sale of the present reserve, and that is what the people of Victoria have been asking for all these years. The proposition to acquire a portion of the reserve for a park, or of the whole reserve for the benefit of the city, will of course meet with favor everywhere, but they are minor considerations. The abatement of a great public nuisance is of more importance than the possession of a few acres of land.

We hope this matter will soon be settled in a way that will do justice all round to all parties concerned—the Indians, the Dominion government, the provincial government, the city of Victoria and the railway company.

The Times believes that there will not be very much opposition to the proposal to make Chief Sheppard, on his retirement, interpreter and prosecutor at the police court at a small salary. The chief is no longer young and he is a poor man. He certainly ought to be given an opportunity to make a living, especially as it is claimed the proposed office is necessary and the salary will not be much more than the fees now paid for the services which will appertain to the new office.

THE FIGHTING BOER.

One of the officers now engaged in the campaign in South Africa has written home a very interesting account of the Boers, and the part of it describing their military qualities is one of the best and most instructive contributions we have yet seen to the great mass of information already gathered concerning this peculiar people. This is the portion of the article referred to:

"As to the war itself, it is a most peculiar one. The Boers use neither cavalry nor infantry, and have no regular soldiers. Their forces are all militia, and consist of mounted riflemen and artillery, the latter an addition since the last Boer war. Their forces are exceedingly mobile, and the Boer is like the proverbial flea: When you put your finger on him he isn't there. They fight from under cover mostly, and occupy entrenched positions, which are capable of being taken in reverse. For this reason, when one of their positions is taken it is not worth holding. They have no use for military lectures with a blackboard and chalk; and parade-ground drill, and pipeclay are equally out of their line of practice. They have no need to organize regiments, or to enlist men; every man goes to fight, and the township or district forms the regiment. Their ox-wagons form a transport service to hand, and their daily farm life is that of a mounted scout. British settlers call them lazy, but the fact that they do not rush or worry themselves, no doubt gives them good nerves, and a reserve of energy. They are also acclimatized, and can rough it better than European or American troops. It is very odd that in the time of Caesar, their Batavian ancestors, in the swamps of Holland, were excellent horsemen. Caesar attached a legion of them to the Roman army, and they were his favorite cavalry. The Batavian legion existed down to the time of Vespasian. On the more congenial practice ground of the veldt, the Boer seems to use his pony with something of the old-time skill of the Batavian; and his pony, like a Western broncho, seems to be acclimated and used to the country that he has to travel."

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

ISLANDS' MAIL SERVICE.

To the Editor: It was with considerable amusement that I saw a letter in your issue of the 5th inst. on the above service, signed by Mr. Alex. Hamilton, who, by the way, seems to have forgotten to add "of New Westminster." Your correspondent writes a very plausible letter, but when anyone who is at all conversant with matters pertaining to these islands reads it through, he is at once struck by the utter absurdity of the whole affair, as represented by the gentleman from the Royal City. It has now come to light that this disgruntled candidate for provincial honors at the last general elections decided to make an attempt to place himself before the voters of this district before another election should take place, and pose as their champion, thus hoping to gain their good will. But really, sir, he will find that he has singed his fingers in his attempt, as the majority of the settlers on the islands lying on the route to New Westminster are very much opposed to the new mail service, notwithstanding what he (Mr. Hamilton) says to the contrary.

A few remarks anent this petition which is so proudly referred to by Mr. Hamilton in his letter to your paper might not come amiss from one who is a farmer, residing in the district, and perhaps prove more to the point than the peregrinations of a stonemason from Westminster. The petition, which I append below for your benefit and which may prove instructing to you, is really a very strange piece of composition. Full of ambiguous vaporings and generalities, goes on to state that "the present mail service is very unsatisfactory." Now, sir this statement must be taken with a very large grain of salt, as the service, as at present rendered by the C.P.N. Co., is, I consider, fully adequate to our needs, for we are, on the whole, a very small community, and it would be too absurd for us to expect metropolitan advantages, which is apparently what Mr. Hamilton wishes us to believe he is getting for us. I should like to ask Mr. Hamilton what he, a non-resident, knows about our mail matters, unless he sees through another man's glasses?

And, sir, how are we to know that the future service is to be any better than the present? If we are to take the present train service as rendered by the V. & S. R.R. between Victoria and Sidney as a criterion I should say that in the future the mail will be very seldom on time, either summer or winter, as the steamer may follow the example set by the railway and take a scowload of cordwood in tow.

There is another thing I might point out in this petition which says: "We believe that by including all these islands in one service giving us handy access to Victoria (which is really only a couple of hours' journey from us) via Saanich, our idle land would be quickly utilized in the growing of small fruits, etc." Now, sir, does it not strike you as being too absurd this small fruit question? Why is not all the vacant land along the V. & S R. R. utilized for such a purpose, when the railway is so convenient? Because, sir, the demand for such fruit is very limited, and the market is fully supplied by the present growers. This fact, and not the lack of communication, is the reason we do not all raise strawberries, etc.

One can take the whole nigmarole of a petition, clause by clause, and show the utter inconsistency of the thing, but really, sir, I have no wish to trespass on your space more than possible. A great number signed this petition on the strength of having daily steamboat connection with Victoria, but anyone considering the geographical conditions, which is one of Mr. Hamilton's main arguments in favor of the new service, will see at a glance that we shall be no better off than hitherto, as the new steamer cannot possibly make connections with all these islands and still hope to make good time. This fact, and that they shall to a great extent lose their present direct Mainland connections, caused a number of the signatories of the petition to publicly withdraw their names, which was done at the meeting on Mayne Island.

The meeting on Mayne Island was attended by representatives from nearly every family there, as well as by a considerable number of settlers from Galiano, Pender and Moresby. Accustomed as Mr. Hamilton is to the large numbers of a city like New Westminster, 38 (as counted by myself as chairman) may seem a very small gathering, hence, no doubt, his reference to the "Tooley Street tailors." But I question whether a larger meeting on a purely business matter has ever been held on Mayne island. Note well, too, that the only dissentients to the present service were Mr. Hamilton's brother and his obsequious lieutenant, Mr. A. H. Menzies. Another thing I might mention, it was free from axe-swinging, pugilism and other athletic exercises. No reference is made by Mr. Hamilton to the meeting held in his stronghold, Pender island, at which people from other islands were present, but religiously abstained from voting, not wishing to swamp the meeting, but simply to obtain an expression of opinion from that island. It was found that NINE was the total of the supporters of the V. & S. R. R., including two gentlemen who were the sole props of that company at the meeting on Mayne island. Now, sir, if anyone ever felt like a "Tooley Street tailor" it must have been Mr. Hamilton and his two supporters from Pender island, when, at a convention on Salt Spring, previous to the last general elections, he and his two friends found themselves in a hopeless minority, whereupon the latter, with amazing effrontery, wanted to represent Mayne and Galiano, together with everything else in sight, although delegates had been properly nominated by the other islands. Needless to say their pretentions were ridiculed.

I wonder what Mr. Hamilton refers to in the last paragraph of his letter when he mentions ulterior motives and threatens exposure to certain individuals. Why does he not say at once what he means instead of hinting in a most mysterious manner, and thus trying to lead you to believe that there is some shady work in connection with this matter? The reason is plain as he knows that he has no ground to go on, but hopes to achieve by blustering insuendos what he cannot do by sound arguments.

When Mr. Hamilton was in his stone yard at Westminster I was chairman of the meeting reported by "Islander," and I most emphatically declare that his report as published by you was as nearly correct as a non-professional could make it. You will notice, sir, that in these remarks of mine, no mention is being made of Salt Spring island. The reason is that they are not on the same route, being served by the City of Nanaimo, whereas we have had the C.P.N. Co's steamers, and, unlike Mr. Hamilton, I consider the settlers there quite capable of looking after their own interests without any interference from me. Thanking you, sir, in anticipation for your kindness.

H. L. ROBERTSON.

Moresby Island, 9th Dec., 1899.

The following is the petition referred to:

A PETITION

Of Settlers Resident On the Islands of Salt Spring, Galiano, Pender, Mayne, and Saturna.

To the Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General, Dominion of Canada:

"Sir:—Your petitioners, the undersigned voters, respectfully represent that the present mail service to the following islands, viz.: Salt Spring, Galiano, Pender, Mayne, and Saturna is very unsatisfactory; and that while an improvement in this respect is urgently needed, the same could be brought about in such a way as to save money to the department, and at the same time vastly benefit this district in improved transportation facilities. We desire to have daily steamboat connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway at Sanich, in order to do away with an isolated condition, and give us a better chance to compete in the market of the capital with the American islands, which, notwithstanding our position, area, and great natural resources, have better freight facilities to Victoria than we have, and do a large business there. At present we do a considerable business in the raising of sheep, cattle, pigs, fruit, and farm produce generally, the production of building stone, mine props, piles, charcoal, fish, fish oil, etc., all of which would be enormously increased by the inauguration of better transportation facilities.

"Salt Spring Island was originally on the mail steamboat route between Victoria and Nanaimo, but on completion of the E. & N. Railway (which was subsidized by the Dominion government) the service was withdrawn, and we suffered from the change. The smaller islands have no resident physician, and no delivery and unreliable mail and freight service, especially when there is ice on the Fraser river (being off the Victoria-Westminster route), and, as practically all the mail between Victoria and the Mainland is carried daily via Vancouver, the subsidy which the Victoria-Westminster route now gets is really only for the supply of four islands, and is exceedingly costly when the results are considered.

"We believe that by including all these islands in one service, giving us handy access to Victoria, which is really only a couple of hours' journey from us, via Saanich, our idle land would be quickly utilized in the growing of small fruits, etc., for which it is so admirably adapted; the population, which is now over a thousand, would soon double, and the department, in addition to saving money, would earn the gratitude of all concerned.

"For these, and other reasons equally cogent, your petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will grant a yearly mail subsidy for this route."

VICTORIA-ISLANDS-WESTMINSTER MAIL SERVICE.

To the Editor:—I noticed in one of your late issues a letter from Mr. A. Hamilton (of Westminster) in references to recent changes in our mail service, by which the conveyance of our mails has been handed over to the V. & S. R. Co., in lieu of the C. P. N. Co., which has had the contract for many years past. The ostensible reason for this change was a very vaguely-worded petition to the Postmaster-General, drawn up by a few inhabitants of Pender Island, of whom, I understand, Mr. Hamilton (of Westminster) was ringleader. This production was widely circulated and largely signed, and was indeed so vague and indefinite in its terms that anyone might sign it; but amidst the whole farrago of generalities, of which it is composed, I gather, after some difficulty, that the only specific requests to the Postmaster-General were two in number:

1. That the mail contract be given to the V. & S. R. Co.

2. With a view to our enjoying a daily mail.

This question of a daily mail has been used as a trump card by Mr. Hamilton and Co. throughout the whole campaign. Now, sir, to my intense surprise, I find that your correspondent from Westminster has completely changed his ground on this point—the crux of the whole matter—and now expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with a decent semi-weekly service, which it seems is all we are going to get, and which is precisely what we have been having from the C. P. N. Co. for years.

Mr. Hamilton, in a letter to one of your Mainland contemporaries, alludes with withering scorn to the fact that most of the opponents of the new service signed the petition on its appearance. In this I consider they are amply justified, for whilst by signing it they asked for bread, nothing has been vouchsafed them but a stone!

Your correspondent omits to tell you that whereas under the C. P. N. Co.'s contract we had regular and direct communication for mails, freight and passengers with the Mainland, no provision whatever has been made for such service in the new contract; and probably it is to this that Mr. Hamilton refers when he admits that the new service is not ideal. You will thus readily see, sir, that even admitting that the new service be carried out as well and faithfully as the old one has been, we are still losers to the extent of the Mainland connection, which to many of our settlers is of more importance than the connection with Victoria.

Mr. Hamilton, now that he has waived the daily mail, and thrown the Mainland connection to the winds in order to give some sort of color to the change which has been made largely by his efforts, seeks to do so by throwing mud at the C. P. N. Co. He tries to make your readers believe that this company has afforded a poor and unsatisfactory service and has barely carried out its contract, and in a vein of prophecy (which is easier than proof) wishes us to believe that the V. & S. Co. will do far better. As a matter of fact, the C. P. N. Co. has given us during the past ten years as good a service as our comparatively insignificant traffic justifies, and on the few occasions when there has been delay or failure in delivering the mail, snow, ice, fog or heavy weather has been the cause, and from these I presume the new boat will have no exemption, unless, indeed, Mr. Hamilton will attend to this matter also.

To farmers in general, it is a matter of small moment who carries the mail, but the fact remains that the only regular means of shipment is by the mail steamer, and that to farmers is of vital importance. By the C. P. N. Co.'s boats our stock is taken straight to Victoria or Westminster in comfortable pens—walks on board at our wharves and walks off again at Victoria alongside the city scales. By the new service it would have to be landed at Sidney, then transhipped on to the train, to pull up finally at Hillside avenue, a most undesirable terminus—far from the busy haunts of men.

Another reason given by Mr. Hamilton and his friends for the change is the alleged exorbitant freight rate charged by the C. P. N. Co. Considering, sir, that their rate is $2 per ton, even for small fractions of a ton, and that they willingly carry small parcels, such as bread and meat, to all their customers free of all charge, I fail to see any cause for grumbling, except amongst the most confirmed "soreheads." Supposing, however, this charge be considered high, what earthly security has Mr. Hamilton, or have I, that the V. & S. Co. will be any cheaper, knowing as we do that their rate from Victoria to Sidney is $1.50 per ton?

To show the utter insincerity and disingenuousness of the framers of the petition, I would call your attention to their remarks about the alleged progress the American islands are making owing to their superior steamer service. Why, sir, for a short period a steamer did run from the American islands to Sidney, but after a fair trial found it had attempted such a hopeless proposition, or in the vernacular, had run against such a snag, that the service was discontinued. If the American islands are beating us in the Victoria market, which I doubt, it is due entirely to their own energy and enterprise, as such service as they have, or ever had, was unaided by any government. I think the framers of the petition would far better have left out this reference to the American islands, as which analyzed it forms an instructive commentary on the rest of the unctious document.

Well done! Mr. Hamilton and you other village Hampdens, who, with dauntless breasts, have boarded the roaring lions of monopoly. You have lost us the Mainland connection; you set out to get us a daily mail, and have failed; now, you seek to feed us on prophecies of the splendid service the V. & S. R. Co. will give us; but alas, prophets are never without honor save in their own country; you have stirred up strife in the district, and have had the decency to refer to those who do not see eye to eye with you in this matter as "kickers," "heelers," "paid agents," etc., etc., and, most glorious triumph of all, you, Mr. Hamilton, from the same old stand in Westminster, have taught us bucolic islanders a lesson that we are not likely to forget in a hurry, to mind our own business strictly by ourselves, and not allow an outsider to even smell our pie, much less have a finger in its concoction. Sir, I am aware that Mr. Hamilton has land on Pender Island, and occasionally resides there, but his business, his livelihood, are in Westminster, and "where the treasure is there will the heart be also."

J. C. TAIT.

Moresby Island, 9th December, 1899.

SAD INDEED.

It is indeed sad to think of the number who suffer from cancers and tumors. Addresses of those cured without knife or plaster will be sent to those interested. STOTT & JURY, box 9, Bowmanville, Ont.

A JAPANESE DISASTER.

It is Reported That Five Thousand Persons Lost Their Lives.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—The Bulletin says: The disaster that overtook the island of Ceramont on the 2nd of last month caused immense loss of life. Five thousand people were destroyed on that island alone by the upheaval that shook the Japanese coast, and agitated the islands.

THE CARBONADO DISASTER.

Carbonado, Wash., Dec. 13.—Funeral services over 23 victims of the mine accident were held yesterday.

Test the Urine . . . .

It tells the state of the Kidneys—To make the Kidneys healthy use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. . . . .

The up-to-date physician ascertains the health of the kidneys by an examination of the urine. It is not necessary, however, to be an expert in order to tell if the kidneys are deranged. You can conduct an examination yourself.

Allow the urine to stand for twenty-four hours in a glass bottle or vessel. If at the end of that time it contains a sediment resembling brickdust you may be certain that the kidneys are sluggish and inactive, and that they are leaving deadly poisons in the system which will in time produce terribly fatal complications.

As an invigorator of the kidneys Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver pills are of inestimable value. They act directly and naturally, and make the kidneys, liver and bowels regular, active and healthy.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively, permanently and promptly cure Bright's disease, kidney and liver disorders, backache, lumbago, rheumatism and all the painful and fatal complications of the filtering organs of the body. The sale of this great kidney remedy is enormous throughout this continent and Europe. The merit is proclaimed by scores of thousands of grateful cured ones. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sensible Table Knives.

Birks' catalogue is not only a compendium of current art in jewellery, it contains much of interest to the practical house-wife. For instance it tells of hand forged Sheffield steel blade Table knives and Carvers with Xylonite handles. The common-sense of these knives is that they are made to cut, an appreciable distinction between them and the average "silver" article which is often anything but a practical cutting utensil. The Xylonite handle is better than ivory because neither hot water nor the Canadian climate will cause it to crack, yet it so accurately resembles mellowed ivory that none but an expert can say it is not ivory.

These knives are good enough to be put into sterling silver company. They cost from $4.00 to $9.00 per dozen, according to shape, the quality being the same in all.

Birks' catalogue illustrates and fully describes these ware.

It is mailed free on request.

If you need assistance in selecting holiday gifts you will find it valuable.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,

Jewellers to His Excellency the Governor General. BIRKS' BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Right Here...

Are the new fruits that you are looking for. Low prices cause rapid changes, and careful buying makes sure that the goods are the best.

Finest Re-cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for 25c
Finest Seeded Raisins, 10c lb.
Finest Valencia Raisins, 10c. lb.
Finest Chopped Peel, 20c lb.
Finest Metz Fruits, Figs and Nuts.

Morgan's Eastern Oysters

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

The Union Explosion

Further Particulars Regarding the Fatal Accident in Mine No. 4

Two of the Injured Men Are Still in a Precarious Condition.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, B. C. Dec. 13.—The following additional particulars regarding the explosion which occurred at Union on Monday evening reached this city last evening:

The fireman had gone his rounds an hour before the accident, and there was no sign of gas in that part of the mine where the explosion occurred.

About 10 o'clock on Monday evening, when the men working on the afternoon shift in the diagonal slope of Union mine No. 4 were laying aside their tools preparatory to going out, the roof of the slope, about 30 feet from where the men were, settled down some 18 inches, letting in a large quantity of gas which the current of air carried towards the face where the men were working with naked lights.

When the gas came in contact with the lights the explosion occurred which cost T. B. Jones and Bernardo Zucci their lives, and badly injured eight other employees of the mine, two of them being in a precarious condition.

The exploring party which entered the mine immediately after the accident found Zucci at the face where he was working. He had apparently been knocked down by the force of the explosion and suffocated by the afterdamp. His face was burned to a crisp. Jones had apparently travelled a hundred yards after the explosion occurred, and was finally suffocated by the afterdamp. The body was not at all disfigured.

The injured men are H. Fairburn, H. Thompson, J. Guthrie, sr., J. Guthrie, jr., Fred Lawson and Ah Koy. Two Japs were also injured by the accident, but not seriously. The six men who were burned were taken to the hospital, where they are being cared for.

Fairburn and the Chinaman have not yet recovered from the shock, and it is feared that they may die. Both are badly burned about the head and hands.

T. B. Jones was married and leaves a widow and a 7 year old son.

Bernardo Zucci leaves a widow and several children in Italy.

The funerals of the deceased miners will take place to-day, and the mines will remain closed down until after the interment.

A coroner's jury was empanelled yesterday morning and viewed the place where the accident occurred. A verdict will not be rendered until Mine Inspector Morgan reaches Union. Mr. Morgan left here for the scene of the accident on the City of Nanaimo this morning.

General Manager Little, of the Union Colliery Company, reached here on a and left for Union on the boat this morning.

SALMON FRY FOR NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—One million five hundred thousand salmon fry will be shipped by the Warrimoo for New Zealand on the 15th inst.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

American Successes

Otis Reports That the Filipinos Are Disappearing Before Advancing Troops.

Aguinaldo Abandons His Soldiers and is Now Hiding in Benguet.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 13.—General Otis reports from Manila that the insurgents are at the end of their resources from a military point of view, and are wilting away before the rapid advance of the American troops at all points and says:

"General Young reports his extreme northern forces have captured rifles and property with all the insurgents' transportation, and released all the Spanish prisoners in that section, to the number of about 2,000. Our casualties were two wounded.

"Our troops are still pursuing the remnant of Tino's command.

"March reports from Cayan on the 7th instant that he has destroyed Aguinaldo's body guard, killed General Gregorio Pilar, received the surrender of General Corcepcion and staff, killed and wounded 52 insurgents, released five hundred and seventy-five Spanish prisoners, including one hundred and seventy-five friars, and considerable property. His loss was two killed and nine wounded.

"My information is that Aguinaldo has disguised his individual identity, abandoned his troops, and is hiding in the province of Benguet."

General Otis's second dispatch is as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 13.—Admiral Watson informs me that the province of Caguayan surrendered unconditionally to Captain McCall, of the Newark, on the 11th inst. all arms being surrendered. This surrender doubtless includes the province of Isabella.

"General Bates at Zamboanga reports affairs there satisfactory. Nearly all rifles have been surrendered.

"MacArthur at Bayambang reports that he holds as prisoners of war Mabina, the ablest insurgents, and the founder of the late government."

BABIES HAVE CROUP.

No disease comes so suddenly and treacherously upon its victim as Croup. Happy is the mother who has at hand Dr. Chase's Syrup of Turpentine when the dear one awakes in the night coughing and struggling for breath. This famous remedy is the standby in the homes of this continent as a prompt and certain cure for croup, bronchitis, coughs, colds, asthma and throat irritation. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

SUPPLIES FOR DOUKHOBORS.

(Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13.—A committee of Philadelphia Friends have begun the shipment of 35,000 pounds of supplies for the Doukhobors, or Russian quakers, in Canada. The consignment includes cornmeal, clothing, cotton, seed oil, washed wool for clothing, barley, malted milk and tea. Spinning wheels will be sent later.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

(Associated Press.)

Quebec, Dec. 13.—The Canadian Underwriters' Association have refused to reduce the fire insurance rates in this city, owing to the alleged inefficiency of the fire brigade.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!