CABLE NEWS.

Morbid Curiosity Abundantly Fed by Divorce Court Developments in London Society.

Serious Complications Likely to Arrise out of the Norwegian Elections--Desperate Blackmailers.

European Complications.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The importance of the recent elections to the Norwegian Storthing has just begun to be sufficiently recognized by English politicians, seeing that it is quite possible they may lead up to grave international questions, in which England will be peculiarly interested. Mr. Steen, the Radical leader, has obtained a decided majority, and as he advocates the policy that Norway and Sweden should each have a minister of foreign affairs, instead of one for the two countries, there is some alarm among English politicians, and those interested in the Triple Alliance. The British minister, in a dispatch to the Foreign Office, states this means separation of the two countries, and playing into the hands of Russia, which power is doing its best to obtain a concession of the harbor on the western coast, belonging to Sweden and Norway. The harbor is not named; but it is stated that, should Russia manage to get it, the British shipping might, in certain circumstances, be threatened and imperilled. Of course, the British Foreign Office would have something to say to an alteration of this kind. England has treaties with Sweden, and an alliance exists, of the date of 1855, between Sweden, England and France. The position is one of great moment to England and the powers of the Alliance, and much anxiety is felt as to the turn the affair may take. The enthusiastic reception of Bismarck in the Ratzeburg, this week, attests his still great popularity. The demonstration of popular favor with which he is everywhere received has naturally revived the discussion regarding his retirement from political life.

Morbid Curiosity.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The feast of divorce court scandal, which London has been furnished with during the week, does not seem to have satisfied the appetite of sensation lovers, and the crowds attending the St. Johns' case, to-day, were even greater than those in the Russell suit. The increased interest manifested is due to the greater boldness with which the indecent details were handled. In the Russell case there was some pretence of veiling the unpleasant features. In the St. John trial, reserve is thrown aside, and spades are called spades without hesitation. It is a fact that newspapers which have deprecated most earnestly the "morbid" curiosity shown by the public in such trials, are the ones which have published the details most fully, upon which this "morbid" curiosity feeds. The fact that so much interest is taken in the St. John case is instructive, as showing that the people who attend such trials do so from simple love of indecency, and are not attracted by the social standing of the parties, for the St. Johns, Maxwses and Cohens are people of very little consequence, indeed.

He Preferred Death to Poverty.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The attempted assassination of Russell Sage has been much commented upon in England, and occasioned feelings of horror and dread. There seems to be an impression that the act ushers in an era of new methods of operation, by desperate blackmailers, bent upon achieving wealth in an instant. The belief that the bomb thrower was insane does not seem to be generally entertained here, the impression prevailing is, that he was simply a man who preferred death to poverty, and had made up his mind to commit suicide if his plan of obtaining money had failed.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Grain Stocks in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The following is the estimated stock of grain on hand in the state of California, on December 1st, 1891: Flour, 140,043 barrels; wheat, 9,964,575 centals; Barley, 2,833,602 centals; oats, 168,404 centals; beans, 275,126 sacks; corn, 263,255 centals; rye, 39,545 centals.

Buried Alive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—While workmen were engaged removing a basement partition, at the Hotel Pleasanton, this morning, the wall gave way, burying and killing a Scoteman 35 years of age; name unknown.

A California Traffic Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the San Jose Grange to-day the formation of a local traffic association was discussed, and it was decided to call a public meeting in the interests of that project, the meeting to be held on the 19th inst.

Dom Pedro's Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A Rio Janeiro dispatch says: The news of Dom Pedro's death was received with sincere regret. But, while all unite in regret, there is a deep determination that the Empire should never be revived. Should Princess Isabella and the Count D'Eu make any demand for the Imperial succession, the result will probably be the confiscation of all the property of the Imperial family in Brazil. This would be a severe loss to the princess and her husband, who have little else to depend on. The Count is cordially hated in Brazil, and it would be dangerous for him to attempt to return.

Playing Battle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Company D. of the naval battalion, composed of swell young men, has arranged for the construction of a yawl capable of holding 16 people, in which they propose training and practising naval manœuvres and naval tactics, generally. They will also have built for them a smaller boat, capable of hold nine persons, which will also be used for practice. The idea is to perfect themselves in naval training before making application to the government for ships at the government yard. When in possession of one of these, a supposed attack will be made on Mare Island, a fortified place in the bay, and used as a military post.

The Troubles in China.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A Shanghai despatch says: The French are only restrained from aggressive action by fear that other powers, especially England, might directly aid the Chinese. The Russians are understood to be behind the French in urging them against China. It is said that one reason Li Hung Chang is keeping his well-trained army together, instead of using it to aid in suppressing the outbreak, is that he has secret designs of his own, and does not wish to fritter away the strength that might make him a formidable factor in a crisis. He is feared at Pekin, but the palace cabal does not feel strong enough to attempt any thing against a powerful viceroy, who has the best part of the military and naval force of the empire at his command. His regular soldiers, about 50,000 in number, are trained in European tactics, armed with breech-loading rifles, and are the pick of the Tartars in China, while the best part of the Chinese navy, from which he has been careful to eliminate all foreign influences, is devoted to his service. Li Hung Chang, through shrewdness and energy, has become a greater man than the Emperor, and it is suspected that he has an eye on the Chinese throne. Europeans are confident that he could have readily suppressed the disturbance, and that personal ambition is the only explanation of his course. He has lately made himself very accessible to foreigners, and is willing to explain the situation so far as it suits his purposes. He is not personally hostile to foreigners, and appreciates the strength of Europe. He is apparently anxious to keep Europe from taking a hand in the Chinese difficulties, which might seriously interfere with his plans. He has another advantage over the Pekin Government, as he has plenty of money at his command. Meantime it is certain that England will not consent to any hostile action of France against China, and that should France take such action, she will have to bear the brunt of the struggle alone, and will not be permitted to gain any important advantage.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Accident to the Canadian Mail S. S. "Oregon"—Cape Breton and the "Ancient Regime."

Parliament to Meet in February for the Dispatch of Business—Mail Abuses.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—The steamer Oregon left Portland on Thursday with English mails, and put back to port, yesterday, with a broken shaft.

Mr. Bourinot is engaged in an elaborate history of Cape Breton Island, its memorials, etc., during the French regime.

The Dominion Millers' Association decided to have a stationary representative in England to handle Canadian flour for them.

An intimate friend of the Premier stated to-night that Parliament will meet in February, confirming my previous announcement.

The Government have decided to build another steel cruiser to protect the fisheries.

Complaints are made by the Post office Department that the regulations respecting the carriage of printers' copy through the mails are abused.

The friends of Mayor Clarke, Toronto, are urging him to run for the 5th term.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Fire in a Drill Shed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 5.—The drill shed, here, was destroyed by fire, yesterday. The heaviest loss will be on stores; 470 rifles were damaged, if not ruined. They would cost over $6,000. Two thousand rounds of ammunition, costing $200, and other property was destroyed. The loss will foot up to nearly $20,000, while the loss on the building will be $11,000.

The School Act in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 5.—Before the Chief Justice, to-day, Taylor, Church of England clergyman, made a demand to the court that the city by-law, levying taxes, should be quashed, and claiming that the Church of England had as much right to separate schools as Catholics.

Canadian Finances.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—The financial returns for Nov. 30th, show an expenditure for the five months of $13,989,127, being $530,420 less than the five corresponding months of last year. The revenue for the five months was $15,038,599. The expenditure on the consolidated fund for same period was $12,546,074, or $750,526 more than last year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure to date is $1,046,070. The total debt of the Dominion on Nov. 30th was $236,390,111.

Traffic Increasing.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—The Empire's Montreal correspondent says that not only will the Canadian Pacific Railway be obliged to lay a double track all the way from Lake Superior to the capital of the Prairie Province, but it is likewise contemplated to double track that section of the main line from Carleton to Sudbury Junction, where the extensive and daily increasing traffic of the Sault Ste. Marie section is thrown upon the main line.

All Side Roads Blocked.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 5.—The only train to arrive to-day was the Pacific and Atlantic Express. All the side roads are blocked.

Moving the Grain Crop.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—Traffic Manager Olds, of the C.P.R., declares the company, up to date, have moved 3,000,000 bushels of this season's grain crop to the Lake front. All this grain has been moved Lakeward from Fort William, with the exception of a little over half a million bushels.

Disquiet China.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A special despatch from the Shanghai correspondent of U. P., received to-night, confirms the announcement of the massacre of Christians in the disturbed districts. The correspondent received trustworthy records of the outrages. A carnival of blood and lust prevails; orphanages and churches are being burned, as well as buildings occupied by adults. Helpless children are subjected to the fury of heartless mobs. The roads in some places are littered with fragments of the flesh of the little fugitives, who, having escaped either from violence or starvation have furnished food for roving dogs. The measures taken by the Government to suppress the uprising are wholly inadequate. Martial law has been proclaimed in Manchuri, but the proclamation cannot be made effective, owing to the disaffection of the whole population and the weakness of she army.

E. H. Kawalsky, of San Francisco, is at the Driard.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

An Old Victorian Speaks with Authority on the Subject, and Tells a Clear Story.

He Believes the Present Boundary to be Correct and Accurate.

Mr. J. W. Carey made some statements to a COLONIST reporter Saturday, concerning the boundary survey between the United States and Canada, over which there has lately been so much dispute. He claims that the statements made by Mr. Stevenson are wrong, and that he (Mr. Carey), as one of the party on the American side, totally disagrees with his deductions.

"In the first place," said Mr. Carey, "Mr. Stevenson is wrong in his dates. He is two years late in his statements. In the year 1858, the American Boundary Commission arrived at Point Roberts, in charge of Commander Campbell. He was accompanied by Captain Parke, a graduate of West Point, who was acting as chief astronomer, and Clint Garner, of Washington, D. C. The latter had just returned from the South, where he had been the head of a party who surveyed the Mexican boundary. He was second astronomer to the party. Under these was a corps of excellently qualified surveyors, each man being thoroughly trained in his duties. The body stayed at Point Roberts for a year, and during the whole of that time they worked at getting the central point of the survey. At the end of the year the British party arrived at Point Roberts, accompanied by a body of Royal Engineers. The party was headed by Colonel Hawkins, Captain Haigh, chief astronomer; Captain Darragh, Lieutenant (now General) Pulner, and Lieutenant Wilson, now Sir Charles Wilson, of Soudan fame. I'll tell you how the line was established. The astronomical observations by which the American party, while waiting for the Britishers, had established the initial point were proved by Colonel Hawkins to be correct, and then the two parties started east from Point Roberts. The U.S. surveyors had the finest instruments in the world. They were imported from Austria at great cost, and no expense was spared in picking out the best and most accurate. They were timed to under a half second. The British surveyors had also magnificent sets of instruments, and, in addition to this, the men of both parties were probably the most intelligent and capable in the world for carrying out this class of work. They were the pick of the two nations.

"As the parties moved along on either side, they camped at every eight miles of the course, and each body at once proceeded to define the spot the line would pass through. This operation took from four to six weeks, neither body approaching the other till the calculations of both were completed. Then notes were compared, and a spot fixed on, when the parties moved on another eight miles, where the operation was repeated. The manner in which these observations were carried out shows how particular they were to locate spot exactly. Before any work was done a tree was cut down to within four feet of the ground, and the larger instruments securely fixed to the stump, in order to make them perfectly stationary, and under no earth action whatever. The camps were built in a semi-circle round these instruments, and the night observations were carried on with the greatest care and attention. Then when the point between the two camps was finally decided on, a stone monument was placed over the spot.

"And this procedure was followed out right to the Columbia river, and, I believe, throughout the whole survey. Notwithstanding the life-long experience and the perfect instruments of the two parties, Mr. Stevenson asserts that the sextant of the captain of a vessel "taking the sun," and the evidence of an ensign as to a supposed mistake on the boundary, should have weight against the careful work of such men as formed the survey party. The boundary as defined at present is, I firmly believe, perfectly correct. There has never been any evidence to shake the truth of the survey from the day it was made until now, and, knowing as I do the status of the men who carried it out, and the very great care exercised with unceasing vigilance all through the expedition, it is incredible that a mistake should have been made."

CHILIAN ADVICES.

Matters Settling Down—Robbery of the London and River Platte Bank.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 3.—Several vessels have arrived from Chili within the last few days. Most of the vessels sailed from Chili a few days after the termination of the war. Many stories are told about the brutality of the Balmacedans.

After the close of the war Chili was very unsettled, frequent murders and highway robberies being reported. The indications were when the fleet left for Puget Sound, about 55 days ago, that the country would rapidly settle down to a substantial business, and a large demand for Puget Sound lumber is anticipated. Many vessels are being chartered, and a large lumber shipment to Chili may be expected this winter and next spring.

The Southern Cross says that the London and River Platte Bank was mysteriously robbed of $670,000. The vaults had been opened with keys, and, although all of the officers are far above suspicion, the only possible solution to the mystery is that the cashier of one of his assistants committed the robbery. The people were considerably agitated over the affair. The Government was to have made an official inquiry into the robbery.

A HERO OF TO-DAY.

How Fred Young Lost His Life in the Waters of Courtenay Bay.

The good folks of St. John, New Brunswick, have just inaugurated their first public memorial, and a worthy example they have set in so doing. They have had public spirited and able men of affairs, merchants, professional men and preachers, who have lived, toiled usefully, and died amongst them. It is for none of these, however, but in recognition of the true courage, fortitude, humanity, and self-sacrifice of Fred Young, a lad of nineteen, that they have called in the aid of the sculptor to prepare a monument which shall perpetuate his memory to future generations. The monument, which cost over $3,000, raised by public subscription, was duly inaugurated on the 30th ult., in presence of a very large gathering, when addresses were given by the Mayor, and by the Rev. Mr. Bruce, pastor of St. David's church, which Fred Young attended.

And this, in brief, was the act of true heroism, so touchingly fatal in its consequences, that was sought to be commemorated. On the 30th October, 1890, during a severe storm, one of a number of boys playing on an unprotected embankment fell into the waters of Courtenay Bay. Fred Young, in passing to his work, saw the accident, ran for a life-buoy, and, slipping it over his shoulders, nothing daunted by the fierce hurricane and the huge, stormy waves, plunged into the raging waters, two men keeping hold of a life-line about 50 yards in length attached to the buoy.

The brave youth had almost reached the boy, a lad named Mundee, when the horrified spectators saw the end of the life-line slip over the wharf. How it happened no one knows, but the error was fatal to two lives. Young reached the drowning boy, and, holding him up in his arm, called out, 'Pull me in,' but the slender rope upon which hung his safety was already far out of the reach of those on shore. His life-buoy kept him afloat, and he made a gallant struggle, all the time keeping firm hold of young Mundee. . . . . For over an hour he kept up, and then the terrified crowd saw him throw up his arms and sink through the buoy. The strongest testimony was borne to Young's character at the unveiling of the monument. But what need? Suffice it surely to quote the heading which the St. John Daily Telegraph most legitimately puts to its account of the ceremony—"Greater Love hath no Man than this, that a Man lay down his Life for his Friend."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Mayoralty of Westminster—A Red-hot Contest Looked Forward to.

Launch of the Union S. S. Co.'s Capilano—Jolly Tars Bound for Home.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 5.—The Mayoralty contest waxes hot. Three meetings have been held this week, all of a red-hot nature, and bad blood begins to show itself. The Mayoralty has never before been so warmly contested. The Aldermen have not got in their work yet, but when they do, the fun will be furious.

A slight fall of snow occurred here, last night, but melted immed ately. At Chilliwhack and the upper portion of the district six inches fell. If it remains the farmers will be delighted, as they will be able to get their produce to the landings, which they cannot do on wheels, so bad are the roads.

The C.P.R. are after the Tramway Co. Some weeks ago they withdrew the passenger service between here and Vancouver. Now, it is rumored, the service will be re-established, and the number of trains greatly increased. The fare will be considerably reduced, and the run made in 50 minutes.

The Tramway Co. now take 75 minutes to make the run between the two cities.

The Great Northern service between here and Seattle will commence on Monday. Trains leave South Westminster at 10.45 daily, and, from the South, trains will arrive at 5.15 p.m.

It is rumored that the C.P.R. are about to extend their line from this city to English Bay by way of the North Arm.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, B.C., Nov. 5.—Isaac Sage, an old pioneer of this city, died suddenly this afternoon. He was a native of England. He had been seized with fits.

David Hardy, a miner working at No. 5 shaft, Southfield, received severe and painful injuries to his eye to-day. He had just gone down the mine when someone called out "fire!" He turned to run, when he came in contact with a piece of coal. He may lose the sight of his eye.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 5.—The second of the new steamers built by the Union SS. Co. was launched this morning. It was christened "Capilano" by Miss Flora Oppenheimer, daughter of Mayor Oppenheimer.

The special train containing the crews of H.M.S. Champion and Pheasant left at 8:30 this morning for Halifax. As the train left the depot the men were singing loudly and heartily in anticipation of a holiday. Mr. D. E. Brown, Assistant Superintendent Downie and Capt. Irving, of the C. P. N. Co., went out on the train, which consisted of one sleeper and three colonist cars, one baggage and one kitchen.

LADNER'S

LADNER'S LANDING, Dec. 3.—A meeting of the directors of the Delta Agricultural Society was held, last Saturday, and upon the accounts for 1891 being produced, it was found that, after wiping out the indebtedness for the past year, the funds remaining were sufficient to place the committee in a position to carry out considerable improvements on the land leased by the Society from the Government.

The branch of the Dominion Loan Association at this place have surrendered their charter.

There is some talk of opening a branch of the Orange Lodge here, and, as those who are said to be the promoters are very energetic young men, its success is assured.

Real estate has become so valuable in the townsite that there is liable to be considerable litigation between two of our citizens over ten feet of land.

The B. C. Cattle Co. shipped one hundred head of sheep to Vancouver, from this place, on Monday last.

Shipments of hay to Victoria have been very heavy for the past fortnight, but grain and potatoes are slow.

Mr. Wm. McKee, our popular municipal clerk, has gone to Harrison, to try mineral water for a change.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—At the inaugural dinner of the Shipping Exchange last evening toasts were proposed to the Queen, Prince of Wales and the President of the United States. In proposing the last mentioned toast the chairman said: "We must love our dear cousins across the water, and should stand shoulder to shoulder and whip creation."

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—An accident occurred on the New York and New England railway at East Thompson, Conn., this morning. A passenger train ran into a freight at Fin crossing, five persons being killed outright and another burned to death in the smoker, which took fire and was consumed. A passenger train on the Long Island road was passing on the track alongside at the time of the accident, and it, too, crashed into the wreck, piling up the three trains. The cars at once took fire. The accident is said to be due to an open switch.

Enjoying a Blessing.

DEAR SIRS,—Last summer my younger sisters were taken very badly with croup, indeed we were almost in despair, having little hope of curing them. Finally we applied Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and to our great joy it cured them perfectly, and they are now enjoying the blessing of perfect health.

ANNIE JOHNSTON, Dalhousie, N.B.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

Details of the Scheme Systematically Presented to the Public.

An Undertaking in Which all Public-Spirited Citizens May Join.

A sub-committee of the Council of the Board of Trade will, in a few days, solicit from the citizens subscriptions for stock in an association which is now being promoted, called the British Columbia Board of Trade Building Association. The object of this article is to explain why such an association is necessary, and also to point out to intending subscribers that, as an investment, they are assured a good return on their money. This association is formed to build and equip a Board of Trade building in this city.

The British Columbia Board of Trade is an association composed of 160 members, incorporated under the Dominion Act incorporating similar institutions. This Act does not give the Board sufficient power to enable it to carry out a scheme such as is here proposed, even if all the funds necessary for the same were at its disposal. For years past it has been apparent to all who take any interest in the proceedings at the Board that more suitable quarters should be provided. How to do this, with the small amount of funds at their disposal, is a matter that has engaged the attention of the Council of the Board of Trade for the past few years, and several schemes have been submitted which could not be carried out. Early in September of the current year, the present proposition was submitted and was adopted by the Council, and finally ratified by the last quarterly meeting of the members.

Plans for a building have also been selected and the site approved of. The amount of money necessary to carry out this scheme is $40,000; of this amount the Board of Trade subscribes all its surplus, $5.000, leaving $35,000 to be subscribed by the members and the citizens. Of this amount $20,000 will be subscribed by the members, and for the balance, $15,000, the committee will make an energetic canvass, during the coming week. The following is a copy of the prospectus of the Board of Trade Building Association:

The purpose to purchase land and erect buildings, to be used wholly or partially as a Board of Trade building, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Exchange offices, together with all the adjuncts necessary thereto.

Capital stock $100,000, in 1,000 shares of $100 each.

To be called up, $40,000, of which amount the Board of Trade subscribes $5 000.

Stock subscribed bears the following restriction only: That whenever the officers of the Board of Trade notify the Directors of the Building Association that they desire to purchase more stock in the Building Association, the Trustees of the Building Association shall have power to call up stock, to be delivered by the holder thereof at its par value, and no more.

The object of this is that, eventually, the British Columbia Board of Trade should own the whole property; in the meantime, those who take stock will receive their share of the profits of the Association.

Cost of land opposite the law courts, on Bastion Square	$ 10,200	
Expenses, legal, etc	300	
		$ 10,500
Building as proposed		25,000
Cost of elevators, etc., motive power, heating apparatus etc., and architect, etc		14,500
		$50.000
Subscribed capital		40.000
To be raised by way of a loan		10,000

Which can be secured for the Association for 7 per cent.

Cost of Operation.

Insurance	$ 250	
Taxes	350	
Seven per cent on loan	700	
Janitor and Elevator service and fuel	2,500	
Incidental	500	
		$ 4,300

Receipts.

Board of Trade, 4th story	300	
Grill room in basement	1,200	
Two suites of offices, lower floor	1,200	
Merchants exchange, ground floor	600	
Twenty suites offices on 2nd and 3rd floors	4,800	
		$ 8,100
Operating expenses		4,300
Subscribed capital, $40,000 at 9½ p. c. =		3,800

Applications have already been made for offices and grill room, and the estimated receipts are fully warranted from the fact that they will be the most desirable offices in the city. Every suite of offices is supplied with a commodious vault. An elevator will be in operation continually. The rent in all cases will include heat, light and janitor's services. Being situated in the centre of commercial interests, in close proximity to the Law Courts, and every office commanding a magnificent view of the harbor and Straits, the offices will no doubt rent well. The amounts placed as estimated revenues are below the amounts that the rents will actually realize.

As a good paying investment, the Building Association commands the attention of those who seek a good return for their investment. The building itself will demonstrate to *those who visit us the commercial importance of our city.* From this point of view alone the proposition commends itself to all public spirited citizens.

The question may be asked why is it necessary to provide more suitable accommodation to the Board of Trade? The Board of Trade rooms are invariably selected as the place to discuss all matters pertaining to the commercial interests of the place. It is the place for the meeting of Crown Ministers receiving petitions, at which many of the citizens are present. And as the beauty of the surroundings often tends to form an impression, it is desirable to have a place of meeting commodious and expressive of the wealth and commercial importance of the city. Let us endeavor to erect and equip a building that will be a credit to this fair city of ours, and demonstrate that her citizens fully appreciate her welfare and her worth. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the utility of the Board of Trade. The number of occasions upon which the Board has brought about a speedy redress of wrongs which were brought to its notice, are fresh in the minds of the public. The willingness with which it lends its ear to all petitions, and the keen interest it takes in all matters concerning the commercial affairs of this city, are alone good reasons why the citizens should respond liberally to the appeal that will be made to them.

The gentlemen who are a committee to canvass for subscriptions have already given a great deal of valuable time to this cause, and we would solicit for them the kind consideration of those who truly take a deep interest in the welfare of Victoria, and keep apace with the march of progress that is noticeable wherever we turn.

As soon as the stock is subscribed in the Association, the shareholders will be called together to elect officers, and proceed to business.

THE OWEN

ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO

(HEAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.)

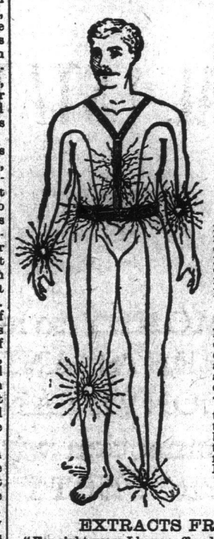
Incorporated June 17, 1887, with Cash Capital of $50,000

Patented in Canada, December,

71 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

C PATTERSON, Manager for Canada.

PAT. AUG. 16. 87.



Electricity as Applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances

Is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity. It has, does and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed. Rheumatism cannot exist where it is properly applied. Its steady, soothing current, that is easily felt, it will cure

Rheumatism	Liver Complaint
Sciatica	Female Complaints
Spinal Diseases	Impotency
General Debility	Constipation
Neuralgia	Kidney Disease
Lumbago	Varicocele
Nervous Complaints	Sexual Complaints
Spermatorrhea	Epilepsy or Fits
Dyspepsia	Lame Back.

RHEUMATISM.

It is not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians recognizing this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of Nature's forces.

TO RESTORE MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.

As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing to equal Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Body Battery. Rest assured, any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drugs is practising a most dangerous form of charlatanism.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD

to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant by simply reducing the number of cells. Other belts have been in the market for five or ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts manufactured and sold than any other makers combined.

CELTIC INSOLES. Dr. Owen's Electric Insoles will prevent rheumatism and cure Chilblains and Cramps in the feet. PRICE, $1.00 SENT BY MAIL.

EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS.

"For eight years I have suffered with rheumatism, and am now out of pain and growing better daily and in my 75th year. Can confidently recommend the Owen Belt when everything else fails." A Menzies, Niagara Falls.

"Having some knowledge of electricity and its power, and having used other belts prior to my use of yours, I can say that it is the best I have ever worn." Jas. Blair, Port Dalhousie.

"Am much pleased with belt. It has done me a great deal of good already." J. Sergerim, Galt, Ont.

"Saved my life when I had muscular rheumatism." Mrs. Caroll, West Market St.

"Your Electric Belt cured a violent attack of sciatic rheumatism of several months' standing in eight days." Jas. Dixon, sen., Grand Valley, Ont.

"Have been a sufferer for years from nervous headaches and neuralgia. After trying one of your belts am more than satisfied with it. Can knock out a headache now in fifteen minutes that used to keep me in bed for days." Thomas Gales, Crawford Street, Toronto.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND CHEAP BELTS.

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Our Trade Mark is the portrait of Dr. A. Owen, embossed in gold upon every Belt and Appliance manufactured by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co. None genuine without it.

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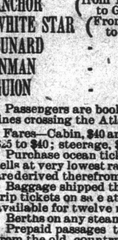

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		Every Tuesday
		Every Wednesday

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THE GRAVE OF A LITT

There's a spot on the hillside far
Where in summer the grass gr
Where, beneath a rustling elm t
A moss covered stone is seen.
'Tis a quiet and unfrequented spo
A solitude long and wild;
Yet somebody's hopes are buried
'Tis the grave of a little child.

In winter, alas! that mossy stone
Is hid 'neath a shroud of snow,
But around it in spring-time, free
The daisies and violets grow.
And o'er it the summer breezes b
With a fragrance soft and wild,
And the autumn's dead leaves thi
That grave of a little child.

And every year there's a redbreas
When the month of May is nig
And builds her nest in this quiet
'Mid the elm tree's branches hi
With her melody sweet by the ho
As if by the scene beguiled;
Perhaps, who knows, 'tis an ange
To the grave of that little child.

Yes, somebody's hopes lie buried
Some mother is weeping in vai
For though years may come and
'Twill never come back again.
Yes, blessed are those who die in
The pure and the undefiled,
Some roads to Heaven perhaps r
That grave of a little child.

—Walter Frees, in N.

TO CATCH THE U

Many Old and New
That Are Interest

Tests for the Wits of Your Fri
Problems That Are Puz
Easy to Solve—An Old
with No Exceptio

After the cigars had been
small dinner party one e
long ago, the subject of pa
introduced. It was a matte
erable comment to those p
a large number of prop
queries, there are floatin
world in one form or an
are intended to puzzle the
unwary. Some of them ar
ancient, having been h
from the works of the Gree
ers, and some are of recent
of them form excellent men
as they sharpen the wits, b
a recreation to the mind.
originality is made to th
given here, most of which w
out at the dinner mention
doubtedly some readers wil
ber of questions which they
before heard. We has n
period of his existence puzz
over this query:

If a goose weighs ten
half its own weight, what
of the goose?

Many persons have undo
tempted to answer fifteen p
the correct answer, of cour
pounds, as they discover
the problem a little thou
ceedingly wise man has son
caught by a very simple
this sort. The following f

How many days would it
up a piece of cloth fifty yar
yard being cut off every da

Or this:

A snail climbing up a pos
high ascends five feet eve
slips down four feet every
long will it take the snail
top of the post?

These are simple q
arithmetic, and yet, how
sons would answer fifty
of forty-nine to the firs
twenty instead of sixteen
one. It is perhaps scarce
to point out that the snail
one foot a day for fifteen
the sixteenth day reach
the pole, and there, of cou

Here is one of a differ
none the less puzzling:

A man walks round a
top of which is a monkey.
moves, the monkey turns
top of the pole, so as still
to face with the man. Wh
has gone round the pole, h
he not, gone round the mo

As either answer to this
be upheld with strong
arguments, the reader is le
the question for himself.

Which, at any given mo
ing forward faster, the top
wheel, or the bottom?

The answer to this que
simple enough, but probab
sons out of ten, asked at ra
give the wrong reply. It w
at first sight that the top
must be moving at the sam
is, the speed of the carriage
little thought it will be dis
the bottom of the wheel is,
the direction of its motio
axis, moving backward, in
direction to that which the
advancing, and is conseque
ary in space, while the p
of the wheel is moving fo
the doubled velocity of its
around the axis and the sp
the carriage moves.

Many persons will recall
paradox of Zeno, by whic
to prove that all motion is

"A body," he argued,
either in a place where it
place where it is not. Now
the place where it is is st
cannot be in motion, nor
can it be in metion in the
it is not. Therefore it cann
all."

Bodies do move, however
a sufficient answer to th
philosopher. Another par
has been inherited from t
that of Achilles and the
familiar.

Achilles (the swift-footed
tortoise a hundred yards
runs ten yards while the t
one. Now, when Achilles
hundred yards the torto
ten yards, and is the
that distance ahead.
les has run these
the tortoise has run one
Achilles has run the one y
toise has run one-tenth of a
when Achilles has run the
a yard the tortoise has r
dredth. It is only necess
tinue the same process of r
prove that Achilles can nev
the tortoise.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court, that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.

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