A FISHERY GRIEVANCE.

It would seem that the grievances of the cannerymen on the Fraser are perennial. They come as regularly as the spring run of sockeyes. No sooner is one removed than another appears to vex the soul of the fishery department—assuming that a department has a soul—harass the cannery interest, and create general discontent and bad feeling all round. Under the late government the regulations for the disposal of offal were for a long time a bone of contention, while the number of licenses, the open and close seasons, the size of nets, etc., have periodically come to the front as subjects upon which the views of the cannerymen, the fishermen and the authorities have been very much at variance. At present the difficulty is in respect to trap fishing. Three years ago permission was granted to use traps on the Canadian side of Boundary Bay. On the south of the boundary line at Boundary Bay the Americans have a net work of traps, through which the fish on the way to the Fraser have to pass, and in granting the privilege to use traps on the north side of the boundary line the opportunity was given to take fish in Canadian waters which would be absolutely certain to be taken in American traps, since the salmon at that point could not pass north to the Fraser without again crossing the boundary and running the gauntlet of American traps. Several companies are reported to have gone to considerable expense in building traps and providing necessary equipment, and they are now notified that the licenses for trap fishing will not be renewed. This action, it is said, is taken by the government in consequence of the recommendation of the International Fisheries Commission, which has reported against the use of traps.

It is also reported that the importation of fish taken in American traps will be prohibited, or, what is more likely, that a duty will be placed upon the importation of fish so caught. A restriction of this kind would be consistent with the prohibition of trap fishing on the Canadian side, but its effect upon the industry would be even more serious, since many Canadian canneries are supplied with fish caught in American traps. The effect upon the industry of these regulations will be to lessen the Fraser river pack, possibly to benefit for a time the Canadian fishermen, and to multiply the number of American canneries operated with Canadian capital.

The complaint of the cannerymen is that, while trap fishing is permitted in United States waters the privilege is denied to Canadians in Canadian waters immediately contiguous. In this particular instance there is an additional grievance. The Canadian company first in the field at Boundary Bay, under the promise that the regulation would not be suddenly changed or terminated, have incurred a large expenditure, and have just demonstrated that the enterprise can be made successful. To be suddenly ordered to discontinue trap fishing at that point is, they very naturally claim, a serious matter to them, and a violation of an agreement which they had been assured would be respected in the meantime, and presumably until the question of trap fishing on both sides of the line was satisfactorily settled and a common policy agreed to.

There is, we are aware, a difference of opinion among Canadian cannerymen on trap fishing. Probably it was owing to differences between men who ought to be agreed on questions of vital importance to the industry in which they are engaged that the grievances of the past were so difficult of settlement. The present complaint is that an agreement made with the fishery authorities is summarily terminated, after great expense has been incurred and before any advantage has been gained by those who engaged in the enterprise. It is claimed, and it would appear justly so, that an order forbidding our citizens the privilege of taking fish in traps in Canadian waters when Amercan traps are standing open-mouthed to catch the same fish as soon as they leave Canadian waters, is neither made in the interest of Canadian fishermen nor for the preservation of Canadian fish. The use or non-use of traps is no doubt a question for fish culturists and the governments of the two countries to determine. Either permit their use or prohibit them altogether in both countries. If the report of the International Fisheries Commission condemns trap fishing, it will be time enough for the Canadian authorities to act upon the recommendation when the Washington legislature repeals the law under which hundreds of traps are licensed to catch fish in the waters of that state.

A FAIR SHOWING.

In a recent issue of the Rossland Miner appears the following summary of the ore exports from the port of Kaslo for the last eight months:

Month	Pounds.	Values.
July, 1896	2,002,064	$ 86,257
Aug. "	3,004,511	128,954
Sept. "	1,587,182	63,454
Oct. "	1,286,993	54,572
Nov. "	1,117,130	59,903
Dec. "	3,966,500	202,925
Jan. 1897	4,341,845	207,650
Feb. "	4,885,960	225,852

This, says the correspondent, makes the enormous total of 22,192,185 pounds, or slightly over 11,096 tons, of a gross value of $1,029,567, as stated in the clearances. When it is remembered that this has gone from Kaslo alone, some idea may be had of the production of the Slocan, although yet in its infancy. From the above statement of quantities and values it will be gathered that the highest rate per ton of ore shipped was in November last, when it amounted to $107.24. The lowest was in September, when it amounted only to $80 per ton. The average of the entire quantity was $92.78 per ton. Those who believe in actual results as the only proper test of a district's capabilities can have little fault to find with the Slocan district in view of this showing. And it must be remembered that practically only a commencement has been made in the development of its mining wealth. Another fact to be kept in mind is that only a portion of the Slocan ore goes out by way of Kaslo, the Nakusp road taking large quantities for transportation over the Canadian Pacific.

A VALUE IN NAMES.

It would be very interesting were the inner history of one or two of the most prominent mining companies (large capitalization and names of influential citizens on the directorate give the "prominence") written and published with their prospectuses. "What's in a name?" some one once asked incredulously. In these days perhaps there is in a name twenty-five thousand or fifty thousand fully paid-up and unassessable shares in a mining company with a nominal capital of a million or two. The credulity of the average individual ascribes fictitious value to a name, for is it not a fact that company promoters, realizing the value of certain names as an aid in the manipulation of stocks, have borrowed, for a consideration of course, the name of almost every so-called "prominent" man in the country. Officials in high positions and politicians whose offices are supposed to be guarantees that they possess superior wisdom, are at present in great demand, and they find no difficulty in selling the use of their names for blocks of stock, the value of which depends almost wholly upon the confidence which the said names establish in the minds of the gullible public. The use of names respected in the financial world, to give stability and character to honest ventures, to establish confidence in enterprises in which the owners of the names have put their money, is proper and right. It is a sound business method. The same, however, cannot be said of the wild carnival of company promoting and stock gambling which for the time has possession of the men with names to conjure with; and when the victims of misplaced confidence hereafter undertake to adjust responsibility and award blame, the men who will be adjudged the largest measure of condemnation will be those who gilded the bait with their supposed respectability and inspired confidence in the minds of the thoughtless and unwary by the use of names utterly valueless but for the positions which their owners thus prostituted to unworthy ends.

EBERTS' EUROPEAN EXCURSION.

Dr. Walkem, the head and tail of the Independent party, can claim to have uncovered a few of the weak spots of the government, and thus brought them into the light of day, which is more than every member of the opposition can say for himself. The member for South Nanaimo may be a restless spirit, who is not always trusted by his own party, for the doctor is given to self-inspection and is far from believing in his own infallibility—a failing of a few of his brother members, who tolerate because they dare not resent his criticisms. But Dr. Walkem has on several occasions made it interesting for members of the government, notably for the Provincial Secretary and the Attorney-General, and he promises to do it again before the close of the session. His inquisitiveness is insatiable, and he goes prying into the affairs of the ministers with great recklessness as to the results. His latest "find" is about ministers' "allowances" while out on their holidays, which the people pay for under cover of "travelling expenses." The return which shows that Mr. Martin spent only $100 during twenty days while visiting his constituents at Kamloops, that Mr. Turner made a tour of Kootenay on $168, sleeping cars included, and that Col. Baker, while in the east saying a word for the province and two for himself, only got away with $200, also shows that the Attorney-General's ocean fare to and from London was $404 and the European tour altogether cost $1,324. Will Dr. Walkem's inquisitiveness lead him so far as to demand the details of these charges, and if he demands them will he get them? How, for instance, was the $404 paid for crossing the Atlantic twice made up? It is a neat round charge, higher than the highest charge made on any Atlantic liner; but of necessity there must have been extras and tips and brandy smashes for mal-de-mer. And, then, roaming about the continent, how was the additional $900 spent? Is it possible to get the items that go to make up that very respectable sum in detail? They would tell a most interesting story, and one, too, that the men who paid the shot have a right to read in all its naked details.

Too much extravagance and unwarranted expenditure can be covered up in a general travelling allowance of "$10 a day for 90 days," and the Attorney-General should be called upon to give the items. Is it any portion of the duty of the auditor to examine accounts of pleasure-hunting ministers, or does he O. K. the bill as a whole and ask no questions? Dr. Walkem must go farther and find these things out. He has aroused public curiosity and it is his duty to allay it by procuring all the information obtainable on Eberts' European excursion.

The report about Hon. Mr. Sifton proposing to clean out his department is, we hope, true. He is a new man in Dominion public life, new around the departments, and he is likely to bring some new methods to bear upon the administration of that portion of the government of the country entrusted to his charge. The dirty stables need cleaning, and if to accomplish this task "an avalanche of dismissals" is necessary, let the avalanche descend as quickly as possible. It cannot come too soon in the interests of the country. Mr. Sifton is wise in starting right with men around him who will sympathize with his aims and aspirations, instead of enemies who would thwart his efforts at every opportunity. Mr. Tarte and other ministers will find out before they are five years in office that their confidential advisers must be politically friendly if they would steer clear of the snags and sunken rocks that lie in every ship's course.

The Conservative organ continues to reproduce, daily and at considerable expense, the editorial criticisms and opinions of the Toronto Mail and Empire on the Liberal government and everything appertaining to Liberalism or affecting its standing and character. Liberals can wish nothing better, looking at it from a party standpoint, than the repetition in the columns of the Colonist of the wild comments of the Mail and World. They are generally so extreme and so bitter that the lies are discredited as fast as read and the last one is forgotten before the next has time to appear.

And now it is Lieut.-Governor Chapleau who is reported to have joined the Liberal party. If this sort of thing goes on the prophecy of Mr. Earle—that the Liberal government would not last through the coming session—will have to be revised. The report is probably a canard; at least we hope it is, for we would prefer to see Chapleau, Langevin, Haggart and others of that class against the Liberal government forever and ever.

A letter addressed to the Pall Mall Gazette, and reprinted in another column, says that "upwards of £60,000,000 is said to have been nominally subscribed as capital for the acquisition and working of Westralian mines." According to Mr. Carlyle companies with a capitalization of over $700,000,000 have already been organized and registered for operating mines in British Columbia, and that enormous sum is being increased at the rate of $50,000,000 per week. When the enterprising promoters have reached the $1,000,000,000 mark, which they will in a few weeks more, they should call a halt for a day or two and call in the capital.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The consideration of the Water Clauses bill in committee is interesting in so far as it furnishes satisfactory evidence of the unsatisfactory fact that the members of the government are always the champions of the companies which have secured special privileges. It is left to private members, and particularly those on the opposition side of the house, to introduce such amendments as will ensure the general public some security against the numerous companies who are seeking legislation to tie up almost all the unrecorded water rights in the province. These amendments are nearly always opposed by Hon. Mr. Eberts, who has charge of the bill, and by the other members of the government. Yesterday Mr. Sword and other members protested against a company being exempt from municipal control with respect to rates until it had made 20 per cent. on the paid up capital. Because of peculiar conditions under which companies are capitalized, the paid up capital may be double, treble or even twenty times the sum which the company has actually expended in constructing their works. The contention of the opposition members, that the profit should be based on the actual outlay of the company, was a reasonable one, but it met with vigorous opposition from Hon. Mr. Eberts, and the clause as introduced was carried. Equally reasonable was the opposition's contention that companies should not be granted exclusive rights in unincorporated localities but the government again exerted its influence on behalf of the companies, and the opposition to the clause consequently proved ineffective. Although Mr. Sword's amendment granting municipalities the right to purchase the waterworks system of companies on something like reasonable terms was laid over for further consideration, the remarks of the attorney-general on this subject yesterday showed that the government are determined that municipalities shall in the future be at the mercy of private companies, unless they purchase their freedom at prices not at all commensurate with the actual outlays of the companies.

The members of the house who voted for the second reading of Mr. Adams' Alien Labor bill were gratified to hear the introducer's vigorous declaration that he had no intention of dropping the bill. The house will go into committee to-morrow to consider this important measure. It will be interesting to watch the efforts that will be made by the government and other opponents of anti-Chinese legislation to insert such amendments as will make the bill ineffective.

WESTRALIAN MINING DEVELOPMENTS.

To the Editor:—The following letter appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette. It seems to me to suggest possibilities as to the future of the "companies boom" in British Columbia, and its reproduction in the columns of the Times, which has given no countenance to wild-cating, may be of some service to the public.

BROKER.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette: Many of those who hurriedly rushed into the numerous Westralian wild-cat schemes that came out during the boom are repenting at leisure. In that land of sand, sorrow, and shilling drinks the gold is very widely and sparsely distributed, and as yet the output is not commensurate with the capital involved in its development, nor is there a likelihood of anything like a repayment. Upwards of £60,000,000 is said to have been nominally subscribed as capital for the acquisition and working of Westralian mines. Already a very large number indeed, if not most of the so-called gold mining companies have come to grief, or are in their last days of existence. Winding-up orders, liquidations, and official receivers are putting on the finishing touches, and the outcome will probably be that some of the authors of the audacious frauds that have been perpetrated, and the barefaced lying and woefully exaggerated and ignorant reports that have been given by so-called eminent mining engineers will be brought to book before the courts. Of course, there are so many mixed up in the various shady transactions that it will be difficult to find out upon whom to fix the most blame. To show how utterly absurd has been the whole system of operating the mining boom and how little thought was ever given to possible profits, it only requires a little calculation to prove that it would take all the gold raised in all the Australian colonies and New Zealand without anything allowed for cost of production to pay 10 per cent. dividend on the capital subscribed for West Australian mines.

As meeting after meeting takes place, and the directors have to face the music of disappointed shareholders who placed their trust in high-sounding names on directorates, and the flaming reports of so-called eminent experts, there is a great climb-down from the boastful announcements made at the statutory meetings soon after the formation, of the companies. In many cases the frauds have been so palpable and glaring, and the reports of such an exaggerated or barefaced character, that when the managers have been sent out to take charge of the mines and work the lodes so eloquently described in the prospectuses, the lodes had mysteriously disappeared, and the visionary gold prospects as well.

It would be painful to many to announce the scores and hundreds of wildcat frauds, but the directors or some one should have sheeted home the falsity of some of the reports. All men are liable to err in their judgment, and some may be over-sanguine as, unfortunately, too many are, but when so-called eminent engineers make glaringly false statements about the position and prospects of lodes they should be made to prove their words.

The writing of suitable reports to order was such a profitable business while it lasted, during the boom, that a host of mushroom authorities sprung suddenly into existence as mining experts. It was Captain This, and Captain That, some were lean and some were fat, who were so profuse and accommodating in their vivid descriptions of future wealth from the most meagre prospects or hopeless frauds.

Financial, Exploration, Development, Investment, and Trust Companies have also been formed with huge capitals in paper, which have been leaguing together for self-support in trying to float new ventures, or to keep alive the rotten ones that are tottering to the graveyard of liquidation. On reading the accounts of many of the recent meetings it is easy to see that many of these so-called financial institutions are hopelessly involved in difficulties; plenty of paper, but no coin. Now they are beginning to quarrel among themselves as to the division of the paper spoils, or as to who is to find the cash to keep the worthless mines alive a little longer, so as to give a chance of planting their rubbish on to the British or foreign public. The question is, will they be able to keep themselves afloat long enough in their struggles with the stormy waves they have to encounter to enable them to weather the storm? Some of the stronger ones are already going in for amalgamation and creating more paper capital to play with, and when the big houses of cards do tumble it will be a dreadful crash.

There are many good mining properties in West Australia, as elsewhere, which, when worked with care, judgment and economy under moderate capitalization will pay well, but large dividends on low grade ores with small plants can never be made. There will have to be a general climb-down from the extravagant notions entertained about average yields of gold, and they will have to base their calculations upon modest pennyweights instead of several ounces to the ton.

Thus where there exist large bodies of ore of moderate grade, say from 8 dwt. to 15 dwt. per ton, splendid profits can be made on capital judiciously invested. The West Australian gold fields are so far well proved in widely separated districts that it may be assumed that many places when fairly and properly worked with efficient appliances will be proved highly profitable. Even many of the mines that were rushed into in a hurry, and given up in despair, will, in all probability, eventually be worked at a profit. The great evil has been the anxiety of so many of all classes to make money out of promotion and gambling, without giving care or thought to the capabilities of the mines, or their due development. I am, etc.,

AUSTRAL.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try it. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WASTING PUBLIC MONEY.

To the Editor: As the estimates are soon to be brought out by our government and the scramble for spoil will occur, I beg leave through your columns to draw the attention of our rulers and the public to one mode in which the public funds are being squandered. It is of recent growth, and I know not who is responsible for its introduction. I often notice in your columns reports of meetings in rural districts to appoint road boss or foreman for the current year, and so far as I remember the old boss is invariably re-appointed. Of course he is; no one dares to breathe of another, else he won't get work, and a child can understand that men will vote only for the man they think likely to allow them to take things easy. Similarly the boss, appreciating the extra dollar a day, will be as agreeable and lenient with the workmen as he possibly can, in order to ensure his reappointment next year. It requires no surgical operation on cranium to convince those acquainted with laborers and hard work in the dog days that the result of this fantastic idea is that from 30 to 50 per cent. less work is done; or, in other words, the public funds are wasted to that extent. What would any contractor say to such an arrangement? Has the world ever produced a contractor optimistic enough, or I should say cranky enough, to operate any such lay-out? I think not. The government or commissioner of lands and works has no right whatever to squander the hard-earned taxes of the people in this manner. The plan is utterly indefensible, vicious, and only another form of bribery, and should at once be stopped. Then I observe in some districts the men get $2.50 or $2.25, but in general $2 a day. Again nine hours constitute the day in some places, whereas ten hours is usual. Men who are clearing bush ranches will gladly work ten hours for $2 in ordinary places not too far away, and such men only should be employed. Government agents should instruct bosses to employ only such men, who are really improving the country, and not those loafers who take up land and don't improve. It often happens that such men who have not resided on their land for many years get work in preference to those improving fast, and even bosses who have only about three acres improved in ten years. Such are only an incubus, keeping better men out, and should not be encouraged. The latest development of the new fangled idea for dissipating the public money can be seen on the Cowichan Lake road. During the last ten years a gang of six to eight men, a cook and a boss, has been each summer for six or seven weeks engaged in making that road, and those who use it must allow the government appointed boss has given good value for the money. Last two years, however, this work has been divided and the small appropriation, $800 to $1,000, supports two gangs. A high falutin dude who works in the of these road gangs has dubbed it the "gentlemen's gang." The first year it took much of the money to buy camp equippage, and as two bosses and two cooks are required, $3 each day is wasted undeniably and wilfully, to say nothing of the smaller amount of work done by the laborer-appointed-boss gang. The ostensible reason given is that the Lake road passes through a corner of Sahtlam district, but no one lives on it or within miles of it, and only the Lake people ever use it. Besides it has been fixed ever so far up, I think to Sahtlam limits. If separate road gangs are to be created for every township, district or colonization roads may pass through many others will be created, and if one district can appoint its own boss why not every district on the island or in British Columbia? The aggregate loss to the country must be something frightful. There is no necessity for any such lunatic arrangement, and it should at once be stopped. Economy and justice be hanged; what do the government care, so long as they can claim the members' votes, quid pro quo, and what do the members care if it helps to secure the laborers' votes to them? And so the merry game of veiled bribery and squandering the public money goes on accumulating. Meantime all these things and others are being noted by an observant if silent people, and the result will be a repetition of the late Ottawa explosion.

VIATOR.

THE CHINESE CHAMPIONS.

To the Editor:—I notice in your recent issues letters under the head of Chinese champions which I think are very timely. Mr. Piper expresses indignation because the trust he reposed in Mr. Eberts has been abused. I can join with him as another victim who sincerely regrets having voted for Mr. Eberts, who has on this and on other occasions misrepresented the intelligence of our district. The British Pacific champion's name, too, will soon be distasteful to the people; it will only require a continuous adherence to the Chinese to kill politically the man and the road. This gentleman has set a precedent of preferring the word and honor of a Chinaman to that of one of his white employes in a responsible position. The Chinese influence on this occasion secured his removal. Mr. Rithet, you must also go on the balances on that great day of reckoning which happens every four years. The farmers and citizens who are oppressed by Chinese competition will not forget you.

By the way, who are the advisers of the Chinamen re becoming British subjects? I hope the ruling minority can clear their consciences of this outrage on the spirit of the law. Could not Col. Baker organize a regiment of these fiery braves, whose loyalty and zeal would act as an incentive to their white brethren? Then surely with Chinese soldiers and officers, in addition to an increased Chinese population, would the capitalists from east, west, north, yea, and south, flock hitherwards to invest in the province. The workingmen would have to compete in market with hordes of celestials over by our friends from on Bay, while the profits of the too, would go out of the coun aforesaid foreign capitalist, deed what went into the those who have the framing of and frame them accordingly. Mr. Editor, blame the capitalist for what he does in the blame the working man for him to remain there.

PAT.

Gordon Head, March 24.

DEATH OF MRS. BODW

A Well-Known and Highly Lady Passes Away.

Monday's Vancouver World the family residence, Georgia 11:30 o'clock this afternoon, M Bodwell, who had been ailing October, during which period great sufferer, surrounded members of her family, except passed to her long rest. Not time she was first taken ill ha ed left her room. She bore with great fortitude and Chr signation. She was 68 years prior to her sickness was as as hearty a lady as was to anywhere. Her husband, the V. Bodwell, died on the train ber, 1889, whilst en route to Alberta, on a shooting expediti were very popular with th knew them, and the regret fel Bodwell's very sudden call was as the Dominion itself, for known everywhere. Mrs. Bod an American, having been born ester, N.Y. In 1854 she was to Mr. Bodwell at Brantf Thereafter, with her husband moved to the township of Dum ford county, where the family number, was born. Mr. Bod consequence of his superior in and large grasp of public affai became a leading spirit in pol well as in municipal affairs years occupied the highest positi could be bestowed upon him. he was elected by acclamation house of commons, holding the til 1876, when he was appointed Mackenzie administration to th tion of superintendent of the canal. Sir John Macdonald, de make room for a political friend, Mr. Bodwell to Victoria, where as accountant for the Dominion ment until 1888, when, after tion of the C.P.R. had been c the office was abolished, and family Mr. and Mrs. Bodwell Vancouver. There were seven all of whom, with the exceptio who died in infancy, are sti there being Ernest V. Bodwell known barrister, of Victoria; in business in Chicago, but at in this city; Mrs. D. A. Mc Nelson, Frank V., at home, a the Northern Pacific; Mrs. Sher Miss Bodwell, both of whom are home. These and other relatives family hereabouts have the sympathy of their fellow citizens bereavement which has overtake The funeral takes place on We afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence."

A BROKEN DOWN LUMBER

Not a Financial, But Worse, a Physical Wreck—Past Doctor's Skill. Cured by South American Nervine.

Prostrated by nervous debility E. E. Errett, lumber merchant and owner of Merrickville, Ont., was to withdraw from the activities of business. He says: "I tried everything in the way of doctors' skill and patent medicines, but nothing helped me. I was influenced to use South American Nervine, and I can truthfully say that I had not taken half a bottle before I found beneficial effects. As a result of several bottles I find myself strong and healthy, and ready for any amount of business, where before my nervous system was so undermined that I could scarcely sign my own name with a pen or pencil, I say, feeling and knowingly, get a bottle of this wonderful medicine."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

INFORMATION WANTED

H. Shorey Co., Montreal, Are Taking Prompt Measures to Enable Readers of This Paper to Get What They Ask for.

We will send free of charge to any lady or gentleman, one of the following and valuable articles:

A desk table in leatherette, with lead pencil, calendar and adjustable writing block, elegantly stamped in gold.

A leather pocket match box with brass striker.

A 100 page alligator leather memorandum book, gilt edged and ruled.

A leather and celluloid card case, with calendar; very compact.

An elegant canvas covered pocket wallet, bound in red leather, with memorandum book.

As a compensation we only ask that you are a resident of a town or village having the number of inhabitants mentioned low, to send the names of merchants you deal in Clothing or Dry Goods and whom you are unable to obtain Shorey's make of clothing or Rigby Waterproof Cloth or Clothing.

From a village or town of 500 to 1,200 inhabitants send 2 names.

From a village or town of 1,200 to 6,000 inhabitants send 3 names.

From a village or town of 6,000 or over inhabitants send 4 names.

Our reason for making this offer is as a consequence of making a superior class of clothing, a demand has been created for our goods, and it has been so great that it was sometimes impossible for people to get our make from their tailors who probably could make more money selling an inferior class of goods. We ask to investigate the matter, and interesting that anyone shall be able to obtain Shorey's Guaranteed Clothing no matter in how obscure or out-of-the-way place they may reside.

H. SHOREY & CO., Montreal,
Wholesale Clothiers and Dealers in Waterproof Clothing and Cloth.

—The funeral of Ernest, the young son of Thomas Porter, of Rockland Road, took place this afternoon and was largely attended by residents of the district. The interment occurred at Ross Bay cemetery.