The Colonist.

FRIDAY JANUARY 29 1892.

RECONSTRUCTED.

Our Ottawa correspondent informed us yesterday that the reconstruction of the Cabinet has been completed by making the following changes: The Hon. Mr. Bowell transferred to the Militia Department, Hon. Mr. Chapleau put in Mr. Bowell's place as Minister of Customs, the Sir Adolphe Caron appointed Postmaster General, and Hon. J. C. Patterson, of Essex, taken into the Cabinet as Secretary of State.

The Cabinet, as reconstructed, is as follows:—

Prime Minister and President of the Council, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. Mr. Ouimet.

Minister of Customs, Hon. Mr. Chapleau.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Mr. Haggart.

Minister of Militia and Defence, Hon. Mr. Bowell.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Carling.

Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. Mr. Costigan.

Secretary of State, Hon. Mr. Patterson.

Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson.

Minister of Finance, Hon. Mr. Foster.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Mr. Tupper.

Minister of the Interior, Hon. Mr. Dawdney.

Postmaster-General, Sir Adolphe Caron.

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. F. Smith.

It would be folly to expect that the changes will please every one in the country or every one in the Conservative Party. No ministry that could possibly be named would do that. Fault will, no doubt, be found with every one of the changes that have been made, and the Premier will be blamed for not making more and other changes. The Leader of the Government may calculate upon being censured both for what he has done and for what he has not done. He, however, may comfort himself with the reflection that this would be the case in any event. It would be simply impossible for the most discreet, judicious and far-seeing statesman that ever occupied the position of Premier, to form a Ministry which would please all his supporters. As no one can satisfy every one's ambition or reconcile all conflicting interests, or appease all enmities, or soften all jealousies, so no man can select or reorganize a Ministry that will meet every one's views, and realize every one's expectations.

We, for instance, were desirous of seeing British Columbia represented in the reconstructed Cabinet. We believe that this Province has peculiar claims to representation in the Government. But we have been disappointed. There are, no doubt, some who believed that, if the claims of this Province were favorably considered by the Premier, they had a chance of filling the seat set apart for it in the Cabinet. This was a legitimate and even a laudable ambition, but it has been disappointed and those who cherished it must get over the annoyance and chagrin they feel as best they can. Men in other provinces, no doubt, entertained hopes which have been crushed by the Premier's action, but they must bear their disappointment as philosophically as they can. There are, doubtless, some who will form plans of vengeance, who will watch their opportunity to make the Government feel that a mistake was made when their claims were overlooked and their wishes disregarded. All this and more, the Government must calculate upon. But there is this to be considered: the personnel of the Government, though from a party point of view important, is not thought so much of by the country as some of the politicians imagine. What the electors look to is chiefly the policy of the Government. If that pleases them they do not care so very much about the men who compose it. If the acts of the Administration please the people, the sore-headed politicians will get very little sympathy from them when they complain that their claims were not considered, their ambition not gratified, and their little axes not ground. If Mr. Abbott gives the people of Canada honest government, if he pursues the policy which the great majority of the people approve, he need not disquiet himself very greatly about the discontent and disappointment of individual aspirants to office.

A SELF-CONSTITUTED DICTATOR.

As the Provincial Legislature is soon to meet people are naturally speculating as to what will be the relative positions of the different parties of which it is composed. The News-Advertiser has, we observe, taken time by the forelock and undertaken to give the independent members instructions as to how they shall act. It praises their past action very faintly, it loftily dictates to them the course they must pursue during the coming session, and it winds up in true pedagogical style by warning them of what is in store for them at the hands of the electorate if they reject its counsel and act as their judgment and their sense of fitness dictate.

We cannot but admire the modesty of the editor of the News-Advertiser. The Independent members last winter showed very clearly and very significantly that they were perfectly competent to speak and act for themselves. They, if our memory serves us, sat rather heavily upon the senior member from Vancouver when he undertook to express the views and intentions of the Independents as a party. Those who observed at all closely the course pursued last session by the Independent members could not but admit that they were really what they purported to be—independent. They supported those measures which they considered good, and they opposed those which in their judgment were not calculated to promote the welfare of the province without, apparently, giving a thought as to who were their introducers. They showed no symptoms of factiousness. Their attitude both towards the Government and the Opposition was one of strict neutrality. By pursuing this course they raised themselves in the estimation of the community. Whatever may have been thought and said of the Independent members when the House met, no one was at all disposed to speak slightingly of them when the House was prorogued.

The editor of the News-Advertiser is clearly not satisfied with the position occupied by the Independent members in the present Legislative Assembly. He is not pleased that they kept so closely to the promises which they made to their constituents when they were elected. Their acting solely for the good of the province does not suit his purposes. He wants them to change their position and to assume an aggressive attitude. Our contemporary says: "It was tacitly understood that they (the Independent members) should refrain from any direct hostility, and give the Government every opportunity to carry out the reforms which the people demanded, and the members of the Government, during the electoral campaign, promised to carry out." Yet, in the face of this tacit understanding with their constituents, the News-Advertiser says that the Independents, "if they remain true to the pledges under which they were elected, must assume a different position to the Government from that which they occupied during the last session." This is in reality tantamount to saying that although the Independent members acted according to their pledges, last session, they must not do so during the session which is about to open. We do not think that the Independent members have come to the singular conclusion that what was a pledge last year is not a pledge this year, or that the nature of promises to electors changes with the efflux of time.

We are very much inclined to think, that the Independent members are too intelligent, too honest, and too self-reliant to change what they know to be the right course, at the dictation of the editor of the News-Advertiser. If we were to draw a conclusion from what we observed, last year, we should say that the Independents have no intention, whatever, of making the editor of the News-Advertiser, their guide, philosopher, and friend.

SUSPICION NOT EVIDENCE.

Would it not be well if the organ of the Opposition enquired into the merits of the Slocan Reserve complaint before it pronounced upon it decisively? It is quite possible that the parties who have applied for lands are speculators who want the land, not to use it, but to make money out of the men who purchase it in order either to reclaim it for agricultural purposes or to take out of it the minerals it contains. The Times pretends to be the friend of the miner and the farmer, and to be the enemy of the land-grabber who tries to fill his pockets and live an easy life at the expense of the hard working practical miner and the struggling tiller of the soil. If, then, as it will have to be admitted, it is possible for the Government to be sincere in its effort to reserve these lands to prevent speculation, and to secure them for the actual settler, is not the Times acting inconsistently and adversely to the welfare of the country in condemning the Government for what it has done? If the Government is heading off the speculators, and acting in the interest of the actual workers, either in the mine or on the land, is it not doing right? The Government has said that this is its object in reserving the land, and is it any proof of discernment or journalistic honesty to say, off-hand, that the Government is not sincere, and that its real object is "to afford the pets of the Government an opportunity to obtain possession of land which may become—through the discoveries of unfortunate prospectors—very valuable."

This policy of suspicion and prediction is both foolish and dishonest. It will soon be seen whether or not the applicants for the land are speculators and whether or not the Government is sincere in its desire to discourage mere speculation in land. Our contemporary will not have long to wait, to see the Government's sincerity thoroughly tested. Its influence will not be increased and its character for sagacity will not stand higher when it is shown—and we are confident it will be—that the Government was quite justified in reserving the land, and that it has no intention whatever to favor its "pets" at the expense of the workingmen. Our contemporary will be shown to be, as it often has been before, a false prophet and a false accuser.

THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

Those who believe that it is simple and easy, as well as inexpensive, to kill an established newspaper, will be certain to find, when they engage in such an undertaking, that they have no light task in hand. The Oregonian, which speaks from experience, says:

"At Victoria, B. C., an official named Davie, attorney-general of the province, holds a grudge against the COLONIST newspaper, and is going to start a newspaper of his own to 'knock out the COLONIST.' Mr. Davie, after a while, will know more than he does now. He is taking just the right course to buy experience, if not wisdom. The COLONIST, during more than thirty years, has been the chief newspaper of British Columbia, has weathered all storms and is now firmly planted. If it reciprocates the enmity of Mr. Davie it could wish for no revenge more exquisite than it will realize from seeing him start a newspaper. Job's 'O, that mine adversary had written a book!' may reasonably be held also to include a fervent wish that 'mine adversary' would start a newspaper for vindication, retaliation and revenge. There is no surer way for a man to cremate himself, than by building this kind of furnace in which to roast his enemy."

Ben. Holladay tried hard to kill the Oregonian, and, having spent nearly $400,000 in the attempt, failed utterly. The unfortunate capitalist afterwards declared that, trying to start a newspaper, under such circumstances, was like pouring money into a hole in the ground which had no bottom. Other capitalists subsequently made a similar attempt, with the same result. The Oregonian obstinately continued to exist and to prosper. It was the papers that were conceived in revenge, and published to gratify malice, that died an early death.

TRUSTEES, NOT PARTISANS.

We are very sorry to see the Times advising the City Council to make the appointment of City School Trustee not only political but partisan. Surely there should be some position in the community free from what the Times chooses to consider "politics." What can politics have to do with the management of the city schools? What difference will it make provided the Trustees are intelligent, upright men, who have the welfare of the schools at heart, whether they are friends or opponents of the Government? We do trust that the City Council will appoint, to fill the vacant seat on the School Board, a man who knows how to do his duty, and who is also willing to do it. This is the kind of man who is wanted as School Trustee, and not a politician, large or small. If the City Council can find a gentleman who is public-spirited enough and who takes sufficient interest in the cause of education to do the work of School Trustee without allowing himself to be influenced, either by his political opinions or his political predilections, let them offer him the position. If he accepts it, his appointment will do them credit and will do his fellow citizens a very important service. The Times is altogether too ready to make a political stalking horse of public education. It has not, we are sure, either benefitted itself or the schools by dragging educational matters into the arena of politics.

ABOUT TEA.

There was a time when the words "China" and "tea" seemed to be naturally and inseparably connected. When one was mentioned the hearer immediatly and invariably thought of the other. It was then generally believed that all tea came from China, and that it could not be grown in any other country on the face of the globe. There were many who had a notion that the only crop grown in China was tea, and that the only industry that flourished in that strange land, was the manufacture of cups and saucers, teapots and sugar bowls. But those days are gone, never to return. Tea, as is now well known, grows in other countries, and the best china made never saw the Flowery Land.

It is, however, not generally known that the greater part of the tea used in Great Britain is grown, not in China, but in India, including Ceylon. Seventy-five per cent. of the tea consumed in Great Britain, last year, was imported from India, while only twenty-five per cent. came from China. The whole consumption amounted to 202,000,000 pounds. Of this enormous quantity, 150,000,000 was grown in India, and 52,000,000 in China. The quantity that comes from Ceylon alone is now greater than that which is imported from China. In 1887, only 10,000,000 pounds of Ceylon tea were used in the British Islands, while the consumption of China tea was 90,000,000. Four years after, in 1891, the consumption of Ceylon tea was 50,000,000 pounds, while that of China was 40,000,000.

The progress of India as a tea-producing country has been very rapid, and the tea raised and prepared in it has recommended itself to the taste of the mass of the British people. The reason of this seems to be chiefly that India tea is stronger than that of China, and, consequently, it is considered more economical to use it. The Indian tea "goes farther." According to the Customs testing, one pound of the China leaf produces five gallons of liquid tea, while from the same quantity of India tea can be brewed seven and a half gallons of equal strength. It is, however, contended that the China tea is more delicate in flavor and more wholesome than that raised in any part of India. The Russians, who, in the matter of tea, are connoisseurs, use Chinese teas exclusively. But the Russians are extravagant in the article of tea. Such tea as they use cannot be bought for less than three shillings sterling a pound, and twelve shillings—three dollars—is often given for a pound of tea in Moscow, and the Russian pound is ten per cent less than ours. The English will not pay as high prices for tea as the Russians do. An expert who writes on this interesting subject in the London Telegraph says that the wholesomeness of tea in a very great measure depends upon the way in which it is made. The stimulating and aromatic element in tea is easily dissolved; the unwholesome element in the leaf, the tannin, takes longer to be extracted. It is the tannin which gives tea its dark brown tint and its harsh and bitter taste. Dr. Hall White of Guy's Hospital, in an address which he delivered on this subject, said: "It is quite certain that the deleterious property of tea is the tannin, and the less you have of it in your beverage the more wholesome it will be." In order that tea should have very little tannin in it, it should be used very soon after it is made. An authority on the subject says: "Ladies should never allow India tea to stand more than five to seven minutes, and certainly not so long as ten or fifteen minutes. By the first method they would get the flavor of the tea without the tannin, because the tannin is not so soluble in water as those constituents which give the quality and the delicate taste." The same authority disapproves of the use of the "cosy." He says, "it is a very bad thing unless to keep the tea warm after it has been poured into another vessel, which is the proper way to treat tea after it is brewed."

A SPLENDID ADVERTISEMENT.

We are continually seeing references to British Columbia in the English newspapers, which go to show that this far-western province is no longer a *terra incognita* to our fellow subjects in Great Britain. The following passage from an editorial in the London Daily Telegraph, of the 6th inst., will tend to make British Columbia known, far and wide, as a part of the Dominion, which has a genial climate and a fertile soil. The article is a very discursive one about the cultivation of parsley and other herbs. The following are the opening sentences of one of its paragraphs:

"Not many weeks since Mr. Gladstone received, one morning, at Hawarden Castle, a letter from an English friend, who had lately bought a large tract of land in British Columbia. 'Congratulate me,' exclaimed the writer, 'upon the fruit and vegetable farm on which I am about to embark, and from which I hope, within a couple of years, to send any amount of garden products to San Francisco, to Portland, in Oregon, and to all the great and growing cities of the Pacific slope, thence realizing an enormous profit.' 'I do not grudge him his profit,' rejoined the veteran statesman, when he had read the letter aloud, 'but congratulate him upon it I cannot, and will not. What I want to hear of is some one here in England who will start a profitable gardening and hand-laboring industry, within a few miles of London and of other great centres, which will prevent our poor agricultural laborers and husbandmen from leaving the country, and swelling the vast and often unemployed population of this overgrown metropolis.'"

This is a splendid advertisement for British Columbia. It must convince thousands of Englishmen that this province is not exactly a "sea of mountains" or an arctic waste in which the ground is covered with snow for nine or ten months of the year. People, even in Eastern Canada, can hardly realize that there is a part of this Dominion where even in January it is warm, and daisies and primroses are blooming in the gardens.

It is hard to overestimate the fruit-growing capabilities of this Pacific Province. All that is wanted to develop them is a better market for the fruit. If once it were known that a fair price could be obtained for all the fruit that might be raised in the province, thousands would direct their attention to the pleasant business of fruit growing.

A PROPOSED LAW.

Mr. Stump, of Maryland, chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives on immigration, has proposed a bill which will satisfy the most violent hater of the Chinese to be found on this continent. This bill is intended wholly to prevent Chinese immigration on any terms or any pretense whatever for twenty years. During that time no Chinaman of any rank will be allowed to enter the United States territory except under the most severe restrictions, and those new living in the country and doing business in it to the extent of ten thousand dollars a year will have to conduct themselves in the most exemplary manner or they will be driven out of it, bag and baggage, and made to pay the expense of their own deportation.

Mr. Stump does make an exception of plenipotentiaries and ambassadors and their servants, but when one reads the provisions of this very stringent bill he is surprised that he did not convert it into a decree of of non-intercourse with China, for that is what it would bring about in a very short time if it were enacted and enforced. The Chinese would not be men if they did not resent such a law as Mr. Stump would have Congress put upon the Statute Book of the United States. The least that the Americans might expect if Congress passed the measure which Mr. Stump has drawn up, is that the Chinese would enact a similiar law with respect to Americans entering their country for any purpose whatever, and that they would decline to have any diplomatic intercourse with the United States. We cannot see what ground of complaint the Americans could have if the Chinese retaliated in this way. Indeed, there are indications that the Chinese Government is disposed to treat foreign nations in the same way as those nations treat the Chinese. If the Americans are prepared to have nothing whatever to do with China, and to make it impossible for an American citizen to live on Chinese territory, Congress will pass Mr. Stump's law, for we know no nation which would not regard such legislation as a deadly insult, and which would not take some means of showing how it felt.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE organ of the Opposition, instead of showing that it has good grounds for its suspicions with regard to the Slocan Lake complaint, treats its readers to what is, in every sense, a lot of chaff about the position and the motives of the COLONIST. As might be expected, it grossly misstates the position we occupy with regard to the matter. But we are used to that kind of thing from the organ. Fair and rational discussion is not its strong point. It should, however, take care that in its eagerness to make capital against the Government it is not doing what is directly in opposition to its avowed principles viz. favoring the speculator at the expense of the actual settler and the hard working, practical miner. This, in our opinion, is just what it is doing. It is giving aid and comfort to the class of men whom it denounces as the enemies of progress and development in this province. Has it taken any trouble to find out whether the Government, in making the reserve, is not carrying out the very policy which it has, all along, pretended to advocate?

THE LADIES' WHIST CLUB.

"Is it my lead?" asked the first.
"Well, of all hands, I've the worst."
"Dear me! If I only knew
What you had," chirps number two.
"Now I can't say on the whole.
That this play accords with Pole,
But it is the best I have."
Number three says mild and suave,
While above this small uproar,
Comes the chorus from all four,
"What's the trump?"

"Miss Brown, is that your ace?
Oh, say, have you seen the lace
Selling now at Brown and Dart's?
I forgot that she trumps hearts.
And the most exquisite shade—
Gracious, haven't you a spade?
Is it my play? What was led?
You know you can get thread
Only four cents—John Smith's best?"
Just here chime in all the rest,
"What's the trump?"

"This I think the leading spade,
Oh! I thought the jack was played.
Well, that makes two points for you.
One for us did you say, Flo?
How can that be? Did you trump?
Have you heard about the bump
Lizzie's boy had on his head?
Isn't that a lovely spread?
Did I take that trick? Dear me!"
Here strike in the other three,
"What's the trump?"

"How much better we all play
Than we did. Well, I should say!
Once I couldn't keep my mind
On the game, but now I find
It is as easy as can be.
Is it your deal? Let me see—
No! the cards belong to you.
I remember now that Flo
Led the king and that the nine—
Did you say the lead was mine?
"What's the trump?"

Judge.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

HINTS FOR YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.

Begin housekeeping on the cash basis. If you cannot pay cash for an article, do not get it.

Among the first things you learn to do, let it be your own marketing.

Every wife should have a certain weekly allowance for household expenses.

Have a flour-sack in which to put all clippings from sewing, all waste paper, etc., which save to dispose of to the ragman for articles you need.

Save yourself steps by having a broom, dust-pan and dusters upstairs to do the chamber work.

Have all new steel knives well sharpened: chopping knives; use these only in the kitchen. Time is saved by using the silver-plated ones on the dining-table.

A rubber window cleaner is a very convenient article to have; also a hair brush for outside cleaning.

Jelly-bags are made of flannel.

If possible, have your kitchen table made to order, with an ash top and three deep drawers—two in partitions.

Ticking makes the nicest kitchen aprons. Some prefer gingham or denim. Large, plain white ones, to reach to the bottom of the dress.

TO MAKE A HANDKERCHIEF BOX.

Choose a long cigar box. Cover the inside and outside with thin blue silk over wadding, and a frill of lace extends all around the box. For the bottom cut a piece of cardboard just large enough to slip in easily, and cover with wadding, which should be sprinkled with sachet powder. Then cover with the silk, which should be slightly quilted. Cover the top of the box lengthwise with two strips of painted lace of an open pattern, the edges of the lace just meeting in the middle. Choose lace with a flower pattern, and paint the flowers pink and leaves pale green.

A PINCUSHION.

A large wooden spoon, gilded or enameled, is the foundation for this cushion, and the handle is painted with a spray of forget-me-nots. Make the cushion of silk or satin, trim with narrow pleated ribbon, and glue it into the bowl. Finish with bows of ribbon and a loop of the same.

COOKERY.

Rabbit Rissoles.—Cold rabbit, onion, pepper, salt, flour, ketchup, bread crumbs, chopped parsley, shreds of lemon-peel, 2 eggs, boiling lard. Stew the bones of the rabbit with an onion, pepper and salt, covered with water, for 1 hour; strain it, add a little flour and ketchup, and set aside for gravy. Chop the meat finely, add to it a third of its weight in breadcrumbs, chopped parsley, lemon-peel, pepper and salt; mix it with the yolks of 2 eggs, form it into balls, fry in boiling lard for 10 minutes, and serve with the gravy.

Potted Beef—2 lb beefsteak, 2 bay-leaves, 8 cloves, 8 peppercorns, a sprinkling of salt, a wine-glass of water, and 4 oz butter. Put the beefsteak in a brown jar with the bay-leaves, cloves, peppercorns, salt and water; stand it in the oven and bake for 3 or 4 hours. When baked, remove the bay-leaves, and pound in a mortar with 4 oz of butter; pat it into pots, and when cold, cover with clarified butter.

Veal Cake—Cold veal, 3 slices of ham, 2 hard-boiled eggs, 2 dessert spoonfuls finely-chopped parsley, stock. Remove all skin from the veal and cut into small pieces, with the ham; take an earthenware mould, put the meat at the bottom, then the eggs, parsley, and another layer of veal; pour over it ½ pint of rich stock, and bake for ½ hour. Turn out when cold.

Buttered Eggs—5 eggs, 2 oz butter. Put the butter in a saucepan, and keep turning one way till melted; put in the beaten eggs, and stir one way, till the mixture becomes quite thick. Serve on buttered toast.

FASHION NOTES.

Light weight crepons become very dressy when made with yoke and sleeves of brocade and edged with silk gimp, or may have velvet border, collar and cuffs, with a full vest of chiffon of the velvet or crepon shade, as the velvet is generally darker.

A very becoming hat, with quite a small low crown, and a wide flat brim of fawn-colored velvet, edged with a pretty design in jet, and veiled with quillings of fine black lace. Upright bows of black satin ribbon trim the crown, while the strings are of black velvet.

A very becoming hat, quite original in shape, and made in long-haired white beaver, lined underneath with black. The strings are of black velvet, while the trimming consists simply of bows of white satin ribbon in front, and clusters of small black ostrich-tips at the back.

A very dainty little evening frock, suitable for quite a young lady, is made of cream chiffon, embroidered with floral designs in cream silk, and draped over cream satin. At the side there are soft draperies of cream chiffon, and two long sash ends of cream silk, terminating in a very deep fringe.

A hat of smooth black felt is just now more worn in Paris than any other shape. It is trimmed in front with flat bows of black velvet ribbon, secured by a jet buckle, and has a cluster of upright black ostrich on one side. The brim is closely covered with cream lace, while the large veil is also of lace to correspond.

Many combinations will exist as broche skirts and sleeves with plain material for the basque. Corded materials having narrow satin stripes are among the French novelties. Diagonal, chevron, and wavy or undulating stripes rival the plain and always safe up-and-down stripe that does not meander over the surface.

Cloth dresses embroidered with fine jet can hardly be styled inexpensive, but they are very Frenchy and novel. Some skirt fronts are shorter than the sides, and show a gathered ruffle of velvet, silk, or the dress material.

Boas are safe to be worn all winter, and exceed by great lengths their popularity last season. They are shown in every size and style, from the sable collarette with head and diamond eyes to long plain comforters, that are no less serviceable than becoming. Muffs are decidedly larger than last year, and when made to match coat and bonnet are often trimmed with ribbon and furbelows. Three-quarter fur capes of the very latest fashion hang far below the waist, have no yoke or plait, and are high-shouldered, with tall flaring colors.

HOW AND WHAT JEWELS SHOULD BE WORN.

Don't wear too many of them.

Don't wear cheap ones.

They should be the decorative part of the costume.

Opals make a beautiful necklace.

They should be worn only by brunettes.

Topazes are are becoming to any style of beauty.

A poor conversationalist should never wear diamonds.

Don't wear large diamonds.

Amethysts are becoming to petite blondes.

Harmony in design should always be sought.

Pearls are universally becoming.

Moonstones look well on pale people.

Coral is becoming to any one with good color.

Cat's-eyes look well on negative, colorless people.

Cameos are effective for people of fresh complexions.

Rings should harmonize with the costume.—Boston Gazette

WHERE IS YOUR LETTER GOING?

This is a lively game, and will cause a great deal of fun. One of the company becomes postman, and is given pencil and paper. The others take seats in chairs arranged in a circle. The postman then goes to each of the company, giving each one the name of some city or town, which he notes on the paper. He then announces, for instance, "My letter is going between Boston and Chicago." Immediately the names are mentioned, the persons representing those cities must change places, the postman at the same time endeavoring to get a seat. If he succeeds, the person losing becomes postman, and announces letters going between New York and San Francisco, Lowell and New Orleans, and other places, the person named changing seats every time. Failure to answer to name involves a forfeit. Should the postman say, "I have letters to go all over the country," every person in the room must rise and change seats, and in the scramble the postman is pretty sure to get a seat. Any one failing to change must pay a forfeit. Many laughable scenes are sure to occur.

Another way to play the above game is to have the postman blindfolded and let somebody else announce where the letters are going. The blindfolded person must then endeavor to catch the players as they change seats, when, if he succeeds and can give the name of the player caught, the latter must exchange places with him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The farmer who closely packs his load of wood is sure to strike the popular chord.—Lowell Courier.

Changed the Tools.—"Can you split wood with dexterity?" she asked of a tramp, who was looking for a job.

"No'm, I allus uses an axe," was the unexpected answer.

It is said that the Bishop of London went to see one of his parishioners, a lady with a prodigious family, which had recently been increased. As he rose to leave, the lady stopped him with:

"But you haven't seen my last baby."

"No," he quickly replied, "and I never expect to."

Then, it is stated, he fled.

A New Way to Get Cheap Coal.—An Irishman, living in Jersey City, was accustomed to borrow a monkey from an Italian every morning for an hour. A number of people began to make enquiries.

"Si," said the Italian, "Man coma borra my monk' evra mornin' 9 o'clock, and pay me two dolla' for t'ree mont'."

The enquirers finally hunted up the Irishman, and asked him about it. Mike said: "Xes, it's thrue. The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad passes through the back of me yard, an' I h'ist the monkey on a pole, an' sure all the train hands be fitin' coal at it, an' so I be gettin' in my winter's coal chape."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

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 unknown, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, December 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, January 12 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

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I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

se18 1y-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in Coast district: Starting from the north east corner of Lot 331 G. 1, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains to the north boundary of Lot 331 G. 1, thence east 80 chains to the place of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

JOHN A. MANLY.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 22, 1891. ja1-2m-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less, on Barclay Sound. Commencing at B. R. Seabrook's south-west corner post; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.

F. S. POPE

December 28, 1891. ja1-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land, more or less, situated in Renfrew District, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake on the north east corner of section 17, thence running in a southerly direction 43 chains to the stake marking the south east corner of said section, thence easterly 40 chains more or less, to a stake on the west boundary of section 8, thence northerly to the coast, thence westerly to place of commencement, following the coast. Copies of this notice have been posted in accordance with the Land Act.

JNO. NICHOLLES.

Victoria, B. C., 31st Dec., 1891. ja1-w

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for 250 acres of land at Rivers Inlet; starting at a stake marked M, thence south 40 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains to place of commencement.

JAMES McLAUCHLIN,
For Pacific Coast Canning Company.

Dated 15th day of September, 1891. no6-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease, for timbering purposes, of the following tracts of land in the Alberni District, Vancouver Island, B. C.: Commencing at a post on Kleecoat Lake, about half a mile south from the mouth of Taylor River; thence West 5 miles parallel with the course of the river; thence North 1 mile; thence East 7 miles, parallel with the course of the river and lake; thence South half a mile to Kleecoat Lake; thence following the lake shore in a Westerly direction to the place of commencement; containing 5,000 acres, more or less.

Dated this 18th day of November, A.D. 1891.

no27-1m-w JOHN WHITE.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres, more or less, on Uchulesit Harbor, Barclay Sound; commencing at the N. E. corner of Indian Reserve, Burrough Point, thence 80 chains west, thence 15 chains north to shore line, thence following the meanderings of shore about 70 chains northwest, thence about 20 chains north, thence 35 chains east to shore of Uchucklesit Harbor, thence following the shore south-easterly to point of commencement.

W. R. CLARKE.

Victoria, Nov. 19, 1891. no26-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres beginning at S.W. corner of small Indian Reserve, Barclay Sound, west of David Island, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of beginning.

D. W. MORROW.

Dated December, 6th 1891. de11-w-2m

SIXTY—Days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at H. Harris, N. E. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

W. H. WOOD.

Dated January, 18th 1892. ja22 2m

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that I intend applying to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following tract of land on Ucuelet Arm: Commencing at the S. E. corner of the Indian Reserve, running 10 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence to the shore, and thence to the point of commencement.

C. SPRING.

Victoria, B.C., 6th Nov., 1891. no7-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase a tract of land situate on the bay behind the Indian Village on the Kemskwit River, Dean's Channel, Coast District, B.C.: commencing at a post marked "F. J. S. W. corner," planted at the north-west corner of Geo. Cunningham's claim, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence following the coast line south to initial post, containing 160 acres, more or less.

FILLIP JACOBSON.

Kemskwit, November 4, 1891. no27-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in Coast district: Starting from Mr. S. Grant's S.W. corner on the north side of Bella Coola river; thence following S. Grant's claim north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to river; thence west to place of commencement, 40 chains more or less.

ALEX. McNEILL.

Dated Bella Coola, Dec. 3, 1891. ja15-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land, more or less, situated in Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at the S.W. corner post of A. H. Humphrey's pre-emption claim on the north side of the Bella Coola river, about 28 miles from its mouth; thence following said claim north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south about 40 chains to the bank of the river, thence east, following the meandering of the river, for about 80 chains, to point of commencement.

THEO. M. MAGNESEN.

Bella Coola, Nov. 21, 1891. ja8-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the north side of B. Ha Coola River: Starting from stake marked "S. W." at the mouth of the I-lehe-gwang River; then north-east 40 chains along the mountain side; then east 40 chains; then south-west 40 chains to river; then following river down in a westerly direction to place of commencement.

S. GRANT.

Bella Coola, November 11th, 1891. ja1-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated at the south side of Bella Coola River, starting from a stake about 1½ miles up stream, the Assannanny River; thence east 40 chains; thence north following mountain side 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south following down to place of commencement, 40 chains more or less.

W. M. MATHEW.

Dated Bella Coola, 18th Nov., 1891. ja1-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following described land, situated about eighteen miles from the mouth of Bella Coola River more or less, on south side of River, starting from a stake on mouth of lower branch of Assannany River, thence following river in an easterly direction 40 chains, more or less, thence in a northerly direction 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less to river, thence following Bella Coola River down in a southerly direction 80 chains, more or less to place of commencement, all containing 320 acres more or less.

ROBT. JAMIESON.

Dated at Bella Coola this 15th November, 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 320 acres of land Barclay Sound, commencing at E. G. Richards N.W. corner post thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of commencement.

J. BURNS.

Dated December, 4th 1891. ce11 w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate near the Kettle River, Osoyoos District, commencing where a post has been planted at north-east corner of Lot 331, Group 1; thence north following the easterly limit of Lot G. 1, 40 chains, to the north-east corner of said lot; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the northerly limit of Lot 331 G. 1; thence west following the north limit of said Lot 331 G. 1, 40 chains more or less to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres of land, more or less.

JOHN A. MANLY.

Dated Victoria, B. C., Dec. 22, 1891. ja1-2m w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, situated in Barclay Sound, commencing at the north east corner post of Geo. Cunningham's claim, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

F. S. POPE

Dated December, 28, 1891. ja1-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less, situated in Barclay Sound, west of David Island, commencing at the north west corner post of Geo. Cunningham's claim, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, to place of commencement.

F. S. POPE

Dated December, 28, 1891. ja1-w-2m