THE DAVIG TO REAL TO MUSS. THUS SIDANY, BUD DY 24 KINSED.

A SUSPECT.

Dr. Duncan, whose political partizanship carried him so far that he took voters under his control from quarantine, is in charge of the Williams Head quarantine station since the death of Dr. Jones. His position there is only a temporary one, and citizens who have expressed alarm lest he should be placed there permanently need have no apprehensions. The first thing that the new government will require of applicants for public positions will be certificates of competency, faithfulness and come. When London devotes so imhonesty, and especially from last emmense an amount of capital to mining ployer, and it is not at all likely that ventures in various parts of the world, the tie vote in the council on the mosome part of it is sure to be directed totion for Dr. Duncan's dissmissal will be wards this province as soon as the capiaccepted as satisfactory. The mischief talists gain a true appreciation of the that an official like Dr. Duncan might opportunities offered here. do at the isolation hospital would no THE CHANGE IN ONTARIO. doubt be infinitesimal in comparison

with the scourge that he would let loose on the city and province, were he to show the same disregard for quarantine regulations when a ship with an epidemic on board was under his control. Above all other officials, the man who is placed on sentry to guard the lives of the people must be absolutely trustworthy. If he is above suspicion it will not matter what his politics are. Dr. Duncan at present is a very dangerous "suspect."

. FOREST FIRES.

no politician in any country has receiv-Under authority conferred by an act ed so high a popular tribute. Now that passed at the last session of the legis-Sir Oliver has gone from the chief lature, to preserve the forests from des- place in the Liberal government of Onstruction by fire, the Lieutenant-Govtario, some of his oppenents venture on ernor-in-council has been pleased to con- the prophecy that his successor will soon stitute the whole of the province of be overcome. They should not be too British Columbia, except such portions sure of that Mr. Hardy is a peculiarly as are within the corporate limits of able man, and one whom the provinceany city or town municipality, a fire dis- trusts, notwithstanding all that his poltrict. This means that the act mention- itical enemies are pleased to say about ed is to be brought into force at once. him. He has for some time been the The act provides that it shall be un- chief lieutenant of the premier, and has lawful to set out or start a fire near administered an important department in a manner which challenged the closany woods between the first of May and first of October, except for clearing est criticism of keen opponents. He would not think of imposing on anybody land, obtaining warmth, cooking or some has around him the men who helped to with bogus cabinet ministerships. industrial purpose, and then proper premake Sir Oliver Mowat's administracautions must be taken. Another portion successful, and who are evidently prepared to give him as premier equally tion of the act refers to the equipment cordial assistance. Of course he has the of locomotives, providing that they shall be equipped with the most efficient disadvantage of being obliged to face means to prevent the escape of fire from the grievances which accumulate the furnace or ash pan and that the against any administration of many smoke stack shall be provided with a years' standing, but what that will amwire screen to prevent the escape of ount to would be hard just now to estisparks. mate.

The act when passed was generally TAXING MINERS. conceded to be a good one, as it was expected to prevent disastrous bush Kootenay papers point with just fires, particularly along the lines of indignation to the manner in which the railway. But what has been the result? provincial authorities discrimnate be-The government, instead of bringing the tween classes of miners. Every man act into force before the time when bush who works in a gold, silver, copper or fires are reasonably expected, have lead mine is compelled to take out a waited until the woods are in flames. miner's license, paying \$5 therefor. Aland thousands of feet of timber and though he works for mere wages, having other valuable property has been desno interest in the mine where he works. troyed. Most of the fires are along the or in any other mine, he cannot escape line of the E. & N. railway, and many this impost. He may not even contemof them were no doubt started by sparks from the locomotives. Had that portion of the act dealing with railway anies been brought into force earl ier, a great deal of timber might have 2784 miners, not one of whom is requirbeen saved. Perhaps the enforcement of any regulation putting the railway company to trouble would be too much to expect.

gold. Even this ranks second in am-ount to the output of Australasia, ponent. There is no question about the outrage having been committed, though other counties below this city, but es-sons so qualified; and, at least, that the which was 2,365,165 ounces. Consid- the perpetrator does not seem to have pecially in Kamouraska. The Quebec ering that the deep-level properties in been discovered. Nobody supposes that correspondent of the Montreal Witness the Rand have not been worked to any Mr. McGillivray had any connection says there is every reason to believe extent, and that West Australia has with the job, and the indignation he ex- that they are endeavoring to saddle the only, so far, been scratched, we may presses over it is evidently genuine. To rascality of their own friends upon their confidently look forward to a much big- do him justice, he seems to be anxious political adversaries. It will be rememger annual production in the course of to take whatever action may be ne- bered that in the bye-election in Richethe next few years." British Columbia cessary to right the wrong done. But lieu in 1892, Conservative campaigners finds no place in the Mining Manual's this incident serves to illustrate very passed off worthless notes of a defunct statistics for this year, but there is a sharply the difficulties which Liberals very good prospect for a change in this had to face under the crooked regime respect during the twelve months to which has just come to an end.

THE CONTROLLERSHIPS.

Speaking of the new ministry an Ottawa correspondent says: "A striking illustration of the entire absence of sham and a determination to carry out our system of government on proper British principles was furnished to-day by the fact that no attempt was made to make Mr. Paterson or Sir Henri Joly mem-Among the changes wrought by the

bers of the cabinet." Mr. Laurier's let-Dominion general election, not the least ter asking Mr. Paterson to take the ponotable is the removal of Sir Oliver sition of controller affords a little fur-Mowat from the head of the Untario ther light. It reads as follows: "With government to take a place at Ottawa. regard to the position which you are to Sir Oliver's experience is unique in the hold in the government I now offer you history of Canadian politics. For twentyfull rank in the cabinet, with a portfour years, without an interruption, he folio, but that would hardly be satisfachas been premier of the most important tory to me nor to the business men, province in the Dominion, his governwho attach so much importance to your ment withstanding the assaults of ab.c active participation in the business of the men and attacks from all sorts of ingovernment. The department of cusfluences. It is not too much to say that toms is one of the most important. Unfortunately that department has been reduced to the rank of a controllership. This, as you know, we have always looked upon as an unfortunate step, and it is my determination at the earliest opto have that department restored to the existing circumstances; and with my re- ly missed a living mark. newed assurance that at the very earliest moment we will give it its proper rank,' as stated above." Mr. Laurier

SIR JOHN AND MR. MILLS.

A rather remarkable story comes from in the following Toronto dispatch: "The Ottawa correspondent of the Globe says that now that Hon. David Mills has practically retired from politics to accept later on a position as judge of supreme court of Canada, it will be interesting to know that Sir John Macdonald offered Mr. Mills a seat on the bench of the supreme court in 1891, only a few days before his last illness. Sir John told Mr. Mills that Judge Gwynne would shortly retire, but Gwynne is there yet and that is five years ago. Mr. Mills was approached in a still more remarkable way a year earlier, in 1890. Sir John saw several clouds looming up in the political sky and his unerring instinct told him a storm was brewing and that when it broke the Conservative party might be wrecked. The Manitoba school question, the replate starting out to seek riches by min- velations of Tarte about Langevin and

bank on the unsuspecting habitants."

Halifax Chronicle: Conservative pa pers which compain because the governor general refused to sanction appointments made by the defeated Tupper government, ignore the fact that it occupied a position quite different from that occupied by the Macdonald government in 1873, or the Mackenzie government in 1878. It never had the sanction of the people of Canada or even of a single constituency, and could not be regarded strictly as a responsible government. Sir Mackenzie Bowell did not resign as premier until after parliament had expired by effluxion of time. Consequently the government formed by Sir Charles Tupper could cnly be regarded as an interim administration.

A Toronto dispatch states that the only obstacle in the way of a joint excursion of the Toronto and Montreal boards of trade to Kootenay is the fear that the hotel accommodation will prove insufficient. There ought to be a way found for removing that obstacle at

The proof that Dr. Duncan's quarantine idiosyncrasies are not harmful is alportunity to have the law altered, so as leged to be in the fact that no harm has resulted from the temporary liberation full rank of a cabinet portfolio. You of "suspects" who had votes on polling will do me great service and the com- day. Just so. Thus the man who fired munity also if you would consent to ac- his pistol into a crowd may escape puncept the department of customs under ishment because the bullet providential-

ONE STANDARD.

To the Editor:-It is amusing to listen to the wailings of the Conservative party and their hangers-on in this place. The blue ruin they predict to the country from Liberal government-about which they know nothing and with whose policy of honesty and economy Ottawa, one which will likely cause a they have not a morsel of sympathy-is large amount of controversy. It is given just what might be expected from their record during the last eighteen years of misrule, robbery, bribery and corruption. This fair Dominion has grown and prospered, not in consequence of good government, but in spite of the very worst. The only thing they have succeeded in has been in making the Dominion a byeword and a reproach among the nations for all that is corrupt, crooked and iniquitous. Thieves, robbers and boodlers have been their chosen and most intimate associates, criminals have been their pet friends, whose standard of perfection was the expertness with which they could trump up claims against the treasury, which money was largely spent in corrupting and debauching the constituencies in order to keep the party in power to further continue their system of robbery and spoliation.

There are many among their leading politicians-I do not say statesmen-men who as politicians have become millioning on his own account, nevertheless he McGreevy and the weakness and in- aires. Politics have been with them a must pay the tax. In the coal mines, capacity of the men he found around paying business. Among this crowd him were indications to Sir John's mind Tupper is perhaps notable. He began with gravel and clay in a coarse stucco.

ing 23 were British, 17 mistakes committed by ignorance, in a 154 skins, against 50,0 virtuous disposition, would never be of year. The British co such fatal consequences to the public from whose report weal, as the practice of a man whose inclinations led him to be corrupt, and who had great abilities to manage, to multiply and defend his corruptions." PHILALETHES. Victoria, July 18, 1896.

EXCURSION FROM THE EAST.

Montreal and Toronto Men Would Like to Visit Kootenay. as they are developing Toronto, July 18 .- Secretary Wills, of eries of the Siberian the Toronto Board of Trade, stated this morning that the matter of hotel ac-Japanese fishermen o commodation for visitors is practically the only obstacle in the way of the proposed joint excursion of the boards of hands of the Japan trade of Toronto and Montreal to Kooprogress. The statio tenay. The C. P. R. people have intimnumber 84. and the valued at \$330,000. ated that they are prepared to grant liberal rates. The excursion idea is sels were employed, popular here and in Montreal, and it is certain that 200 of the leading business men will take it in if the question of accommodation is satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Bostock, M. P. for Yale-Cariboo, who is now here, is doing his utmost to interest the right people in the ferior to that of the T scheme. Secretary Wills should reis always saleable in ceive assurance in the matter at the earliest opportunity.

Investigations have been A BIT OF EUROPE IN DAKOTA. past three weeks in the

trian Chamber of Con Away out near the border-line of the but the efforts of the Co two Dakotas, perhaps thirty miles from een deprived of nearly the Missouri and seventy from Fort the suppression of es in the report of the trades Yates, lies a stretch of rolling prairieaployers, ookbinding, lithograp, pasteboard box making the isbor experts exami-the isbor experts exami-the isbor experts for decrease. land where lives a colony of peasants bookbinding the most remarkable, in certain ways, to be found in this country. They are self-isolated from the rest of the world, save as they communicate through the |years' experience medium of their marketing-place, the weekly ten daily. New from 12 to 14 are little town of Eureka. They have established a small section of Europe in the new world, and they are very, very ment child slow to merge it into the type and texnew hands average from ture of the newer civilization. weekly; after one year is paid. Men receive Low-roofed and broad are the houses

of these peasants, veritable homes of earth. They are not the sod shanties of the western boomer by any means, for these farmers have a way of building for the future. They construct their homes in curious fashion, and build them so substantially they will last half a century if necessary-last until greater prosperity and American influences shall call for houses of wood or stone. When the farmer has decided upon the location of his house, he ploughs up the heavy sod in the swale at the foot of one of the low Cotteau Hills and draws it just as children at scho to his house in long strips. This sod is the roof for his house. He has been making bricks for days, huge clay and straw bricks, perhaps twelve inches thick by eighteen inches long. The clay subsoil affords material for a brick that will last for years. After the bricks are sun-dried they are laid up for his ford walls, the joints being properly broken. The interstices between the bricks are filled in with clay in a soft mass, mak-a few can afford ing the wall solid and about two feet in thickness. The color of one of these walls as you see it on the prairie is a dark soft gray; or when, as in some cases, it is plastered upon the outside, it is lighter in color. The walls are not probably more than seven feet high. From them coarse boards are built to a sidge-pole in the centre to form a foundation for the sod roof. The sod strips are then laid upon the roof boards, still a rule hands bearing their grassy furze, and the

roof rain and cold proof.

For several months ing the dead season rop from 7s. weekly t f these girl workers an allow them during If these can allow etary aid-which heir conditi on, naive complain of t s somewhat bettered enate other she is fined 4d putting a piece of br arriving a min amounts to 10d. female hands Great sensation w Commissioners wh ing were inquired that as vage, 1s. ler went on f hand bring each a sm which is very fre and this, with a st onstitutes the ord to buy at worth of boiled sour ca supper, also coffee lesh steak costing 3d., are usually ill not accusytomed to dig

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The workshops Damp, e many. day long. ade their eyes with they come into room where thirt one basin to wash the towel, which is ien in these with paper or was reported where the places between the strips are filled in elves to purchase factory clean the

taken, observes that th number of vessels er against 61 in 1894) w ficulty in finding skille Japanese employed i from the Canadian home and encouraging to engage in the enter share of the Japane industry is likely to i them very profitable mon and 160,000 salr island of Saghalien th steamers, and about Another Siberian coas developed by Japanese seaweed. From Sagha of this article were sen The Siberian seaweed AUSTRIAN: SWEAT the skilled fen In a certain fa one years

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LONDON'S MINING INTERESTS.

The publication of this year's Mining Manual, an annual winch aims at presenting full details respecting all mining companies known to the London market, has given several contemporaries occasion to reflect on the growth Vancouver Island, including 582 Chiof the mining interest. This year's nese and Japanese, should be exempted Manual constitutes a volume of 1,300 pages and embraces statistics of no less than 2,700 mining companies. This represents an increase of more than 600 prospectors temporarily working in the pages in the volume itself and a gain of something like 1,560 in the number of new companies that have been brought out since last year. In 1887, tory inequality of condition. The fact tion, or, indeed, that he would publish when the book first appeared, it con- of 582 Chinese and Japanese coal mintained reference to some 800 companies ers being exempt must be peculiarly galonly which represented a nominal capi- ling. tal of about \$400,000,000. The aggregate capital for the present year is not summed up, but by an estimate based ing the last session of the legislature. on proportion a total for the 2,700 com- The injustice was not remedied, and panies is reached of \$1,500,000,000. will not be until the government can The London Fnancial News in its re-

view of the Manual quotes some inter-

esting statistics, particularly in regard to gold production. It says: "The Man- foolish extravagances the government ual treats of diamond mines, copper has been forced to levy tribute upon all mines, tin mines, coal mines, iron mines, silver mines, ruby mines, etc., but the greated portion of its voluminous information is devoted to gold mines; indeed, on the coal miners, but the tax would in this respect it might not be a mis- be as just in one case as in the other. nomer to call it Libro d'oro. Divided If the miners of Kootenay keep haminto sections, it deals separately with Australia, with Witwatersrand, and with Indian mines; and each sec- bear it." tion is again subdivided so as to result in a perfect simplicity of arrangement. it must tax workers in mines, it should

Now the growth of this manual is instructive, because it is typical of the tion. If it cannot tax all, because of development of a great and ever-increas- the political exigencies to which the ing industry. Witwatersand, Rhodesia | Tribune refers, then it should set free and Westralia are all more or less con- those who are now taxed. This would tributors to the expansion. The world's seem to be the better plan, for surely the gold supply for 1895 proved to be the government can retrench sufficiently to largest of recent years, showing an in- avoid levying a special impost on men crease of 679,057 ounces, worth about who work hard for their daily bread. £2,376,700 over the production of 1894. Those who are gaining wealth from the Of this increase South Africa is respon- ownership of mines may equitably be callsible for 257,609 ounces, the United ed upon to give the province something States for 193,451 ounces, and Austral- in return, but the workers in the mines asia for 158,441 ounces. South Africa, in are not in the same position. this calculation, virtually means the

Transvaal, inasmuch as Rhodesian A very clear case of ballot-box "stuffstage. The fact is a significant one that North Ontario, where ballots marked circulating reports that a large amount South Africa during last year turned for Major McGillivray were substituted of worthless money of the Confederate out no less than 2,281,773 ounces of for others marked for his 'Liberal op- states was passed off by the Liberals

ed to pay this license tax. The Nelson Tribune points out that the men who work in the coal mines are as well paid folios, and went into the question over as the men who work in the Kootenav mines, and rightly asks why one class should be treated differently from the

other. It says: The earnings of the lead and copper miners are about the same as those of the coal miners-\$2.50 to \$3.50 per day-and their employment is at present more broken. It must be expected that they should ask why 2784 coal miners in by statute from a tax which they have to pay under severe penalties for default. It is true that some of the lead and copper prospectors are certificated mines of other persons, but the great and increasing majority are simply mine

workmen, and the first circumstance does not remove the injustice and statu-"These facts are not new to Premier Turner and his cabinet. They were

evade the matter no longer. If such organized labor as there is in Southern Kootenay takes no notice of the injustice it can expect no remedy. By its whom they can force to pay. There

are, perhaps, too many voters in the coal mines for the Turner government to attempt to impose any such tax up mering away at the coal barons' little government they can force justice at its hand, otherwise they can grin and

If the government is so hard up that tax all alike and make no discrimina-

An eastern exchange says: "Consermining is as yet in the 'unproductive ing" was developed by the 'recount in vative papers in Quebec are diligently

that breakers were ahead of the govern- life as a shoemaker. He got engaged ment. He went to Mr. Mills and pro- to a most estimable lady, who was in posed a coalition government, in which possession of considerable money, and he offered to give the Liberals six portwho advanced the means to enable him to go to Edinburgh to study medicine. which there would be naturally differ-He came back to his native province a ences of opinion, such as the tariff, the full-fledged M. D., married another wogerrymander and the franchise act, and | man, and threw the first overboard. She stated how far he would go in the matdied of a broken heart. Such is the man ter of legislation upon these subjects to whom the Conservatives of this Dominplease the Liberal wing of the cabinet. ion delight to honor. He would himself retire from the lead-After practising his profession ership, but would remain in the house some time in the little town of Amhers: and give the new coalition cabinet a in the county of Cumberland, he entered

warm support. He evidently realized the political arena and was elected one that some leading Liberals would not of the representatives of that county in consent to enter a coalition government the Provincial House of Assembly. of which Sir John was the head and of-When the agitation about confederafered the leadership to Mills. The whole tion came up he was, I think, provincial matter was afterwards talked over besecretary and leader, or one of the leadtween Mr. Mills and Hon. Edward ers of his party. The people of the prov-Blake and either gentlemen can confirm ince petitioned the government to disthe above staetment."

It is not at all probable that the corstitutional change. respondent of the Globe would evolve a story such as this from his imaginawanted. He dragged them into conit unless it had good foundation. There federation in spite of the most determinis no good reason to reject the report as ed opposition on their part, and sold

improbable. In point of fact, there are them to Canada, as the opponents of the measure very pithily expressed it, for Conservatives who will be very apt to the magnificent sum of 80 cents per forced upon the cabinet's attention dur- accept it as correct because of their own head. At the next general election the knowledge of the party's internal affairs people told him very plainly what they at the period spoken of. There are thought of him. He was elected for others who know that Sir John had very Cumberland, but throughout the province he had scarcely a corporal's guard good cause in 1890 to be a little anx-For ways that are dark, devious and ious for the future of the party, and alcrooked, tyrannical, corrupt and unconso that his actions indicated fear on his stitutional he has always been facile part. princeps. It is a matter of grave doubt

whether the man could walk straight if 'Esteemed Tory contemporaries' are he tried. troubled concerning the view history will take of the political events of last month. History will probably pass the record down through the ages thus: "Boodledom" defeated in Canada by Laurier June 23rd, 1896, A.D.

Toronto Star: The country must of course await the practical test of the new government, but whether its policy be good or bad, whether its members prove able or incapable administrators, the ministers will teach the opposition leaders a much-needed lesson in dignity, and the tone of parlimaent will receive a very necessary elevation. The personnel of the cabinet is unexceptional. It. is a government of gentlemen, of men of unblemished character. The ministers are honorable men, too broad-minded to indulge in petty squabbling or to be actuated by personal jealousy. Canadians will at least not be ashamed of their to be in every man's power; the practice of which virtues, assisted by experience government. and a good intention, would qualify any

These peasants are not only unique because they have brought into America. a small section of Europe, maintaining their language and customs intact, but they have a claim to a uniqueness of another kind, in that they haul to market in the town of Eureka more grain than is marketed in any other primary wheat market in the world. During the period between the day when the first load of wheat was drawn into Eureka last au

aking the

tumn and the time when the last load of the season was hauled in mid-February, there were unloaded from the wagons of these peasants three million bushels of wheat. In 1888 about nine hundred bushels of wheat were marketed. Four years later this had been increased to two million bushels, and this year, so prodigious is the crop, another million bushels was added. One of the

wagons of these German-Russian peassolve the house and take the sense of ants, who learned their trade of wheatthe people at the polls on this vital congrowing in the old world, is unloaded This Tupper remore wheat year by year than at any fused to do and told the people it was other place in the world.-Harper's not what they wanted but what he Weekly.



Speaking of the relative strength of feets, take the British Mediterranean fleet of to-day. Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour has under his command on that station twelve great armoured battleships, ranging from 10,000 to 14,-000 tons displacement. In addition he has twenty unarmoured vessels, several of them large cruisers. It is beyond question the most powerful fleet Great Britain has ever had afloat, excepting, of course, review fleets temporarily assembled on occasions of national re-

joicing. Yet Nelson's boasted thirty-His admirers say. Oh! but he is a very seven sail-of-the-line was in its day a smart man. Milton gives the same far stronger fleet. character to his Belial. He depicts him The finest fleet afloat to-day, though

as one of the very highest of the fallen not the largest, is the British Channel intelligences-as one who could "make Squadron. This squadron as constitutthe worse appear the better reason.' ed is in two divisions, with two flags, Such is Sir Charles Tupper, "unscrua vice-admiral commanding, with a rearpulous as to the means or methods by admiral second in command, the Majeswhich he can accomplish the end tic and the Magnificent, each of 14,900 tons displacement, being the respective Gulliver, in his narrative of his voy flagships, with the Empress of India, age to Lilliput, describing the state of the Royal Sovereign, the Resolution, affairs in that empire, says:and the Repulse, of 14,150 tons displace "In choosing persons for all employment, all six of the vessels being heaviments they have more regard for good

morals than to great abilities; for, since ly armored battleships of the finest types. In addition, there are the cruisgovernment is necessary to mankind, ers Blake and Blenheim, 9,000 tons; the they believe that the common size of Charybdis and Hermoine, 4,400 tons, human understanding is fitted to some and the swift light cruisers Barham station or other; and that providence and Bellona, of 1,900 tons. The squadnever intended to make the management ron is unrivalled to-day in respect of of public affairs a mystery to be comprehended only by a few persons of subspeed, power, homogeneity and tactical ime genius, of which there are seldom uniformity. It is doubtful if any other three born in an age; but they suppose two nations can assemble a fleet its truth, justice, temperance, and the like, equal, ship for ship .- New York Times.

JAPANESE PELAGIC SEALING.

The Japanese are said to be taking an man for the service of his country, exncreased share in the seal fisheries of cept where a course of study is required. the North Pacific, although so far as But they thought the want of moral virthese were carried on from the Japanese tues was so far from being supplied by ports they were not so successful last superior endowments of the mind, that year. "Of the vessels engaged in sealemployments could never be put into

floor was so full ing about was alm was previoussly u water was continua alls, and in winter it was n such dens women toil t the busy season clock in the morning unti Sundays. notwithstand work is the aft contrar often pay.—Correspondence New

-A number of resident West have organized a department to man the be placed there by the cit pany consists of twenty have not yet been elected

-Ald. Partridge will evening's meeting of the the owner of the building 19 Government street, be move the same.



Of ill health, despondency a gives way to the sunshin happiness and health, up Hood's Sarsaparilla, beca renewed life and vitality to



helped me changed sickness to health, gl shine. No pen can describe fered. I was deathly sick, ha aches every few days and t tired, despondent feelings,

troubles so that I could not

down stairs without clas over my heart and resting. would almost take my breath fered so I did not care to l much to live for. There is no life if deprived of health, for a burden. Hood's Sarsapa more than advertised. Afte bottle, it is sufficient to

itself." MRS. J. E. SMITH,



Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co. Hood's Pills ness, head