

Published Every Monday and Thursday
by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. KELLS, MANAGER.
TERMS:
THE DAILY COLONIST.
Published Every Day except Monday
For year, postage free to any part of Can-
ada, \$10.00.
For week, if delivered, 20
For month, 60 cents.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.
For year, postage free to any part of Can-
ada, \$1.00.
For month, 25 cents.
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly
ADVANCE.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS, as dis-
tinguished from everything of a transient char-
acter—that is to say, advertising notices, adver-
tisements for real estate, and notices of public
sale, are charged at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil,
the duration of publication to be specified at
the time of ordering advertisements.
More than one fortnight and not more than one
month, 40 cents.
More than one month and not more than one
year, 60 cents.
Not more than one week, 20 cents.
No advertisement under this classification in-
serted for less than 250 words and accepted other-
wise for every-day insertion.
Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line
each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific
instructions inserted till ordered out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration
of special period will be charged as if con-
tinued for full term.
Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly
contracts.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line
solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertising
inserted for less than 250 words.
Transient advertisements for the solid non-
pareil. First insertion, 10 cents; each subse-
quent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements
discontinued before expiration of special period
will be charged as if continued for full term.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral
notices, 50 cents extra.
Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL
SENT—NOT MENTIONED ON WORD.

VANCOUVER:
Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 609 Hastings
street. A. GOODMAN, Agent.

NO SECTIONALISM.

The discussion of representation is al-
ways in order. In every province it is
more or less acute. No legislature has
ever been equal to the task of devising
a plan for the distribution of representa-
tion that was wholly satisfactory to
everyone. Population is not the only
basis of distribution. Commercial and
industrial importance have to be con-
sidered. It will be found all over Can-
ada that these principles are considered.
Convenience also plays a part, and un-
doubtedly almost always political ex-
periences have influence in determining
the boundaries of electoral divisions and
the number of representatives. We sup-
pose these conditions will continue to
the end of the chapter; but if they have
ever in Canada resulted in any serious
injury or disadvantage of any part of
the country or of any of the provinces,
we do not now recall the instance. The
reason of this is that, after all, the ma-
jority of men are desirous of doing what
appears to be right. We do not believe,
for example, that if every representative
in the legislature were elected by Kootenay,
the remainder of the province would
be purposely neglected. If it
suffered, it would be more because the
representatives would not know what it
required than because they knew and
would not do it. The great point in dis-
tributing representation is to see that all
localities and all interests are repre-
sented in the legislature in something
like their relative importance. So that
this is done, it really does not matter
very much where members come from, or
how many one district has as compared
with another. We concede that relative
population of districts must always be
considered; but we deny that it is the
only thing to be taken into account. In
a new province like ours, for example,
the changing character of local condi-
tions must be considered.

We were a little surprised to see in
the Vancouver World the other day an
article in which the question of repre-
sentation was discussed as though it
were an issue of Island vs. Mainland.
We had hoped that the last had been
heard of this sectionalism, for that is
what it is. We had hoped that the
hostility, which whatever its origin, was
largely fomented by towntist boomers,
had given place to a recognition of the
identity of the interests of all parts of
the Mainland, as though that were a
live issue, implies that there are some
things which the Island desires that are
inimical to the interests of the Main-
land, or some things which the Main-
land desires that are opposed by the
Island. We are unable to discover in
the whole range of our local politics any-
thing of which this can be truthfully
said. The interests of the Island are
closely bound up with those of the
Mainland. Victoria hopes to prosper by
everything done all along the magnif-
cent scope of country that begins at
Southeast Kootenay and ends at North-
west Cassiar. The future of this in-
terior is more closely bound up with that
of Vancouver Island than some of the
new comers to the province may at first
realize. The people of Vancouver
Island feel the deepest interest that
nothing feasible can be left undone to
develop the resources of the Coast region
of the Mainland, and we know that
Vancouver watches with the greatest
concern the progress of the same region,
and believes with truth that it will share
in any prosperity that may come to Van-
couver Island. In a business sense,
while there is a natural rivalry be-
tween different provincial towns, there
is no hostility. Why then should any
one suggest that the province is divided

by the arms of the sea into hostile
political sections?
We cannot think that the World de-
sired to convey such an impression, but
believe that its language was not as well
considered as it usually is. It ought to
be possible, we know it is possible, to
discuss the question of representation in
this province without suggesting sec-
tionalism, and we shall be very sorry if
our contemporary finds itself unable to
do so.

"LEST WE FORGET."

In a note accompanying his letter our
correspondent "W.K.B." suggests that
the pupils in the schools be taught to de-
claim Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional"
at Christmas. We second the idea.
The great thought of that poem should
be engrained in the heart of every son
and daughter of the Empire. In senti-
ment and in language Kipling reached a
height in his poem, worthy to be com-
pared to the great utterances of the
Hebrew prophets, and even of the Royal
Singer himself. Take it up stanza by
stanza:

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle lines—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Here we have the thought that the
Empire holds its great power in trust
under God. If this were taught to
children at school, how much grander
would be their conceptions of citi-
zenship! A poet, whose name is not very
well known to fame, had in a late En-
glish paper some verses on the anni-
versary of Trafalgar, where, he says, Brit-
ain "fought the battle of the world."
It would be well if the young men and
the young women, in whose hands the
destiny of the Empire is to rest, would
recognize their high commission to
fight "the battle of the world" against
wrong everywhere. Then would they be
resolute and fearless, strong in the con-
sciousness of right. The second stanza is:

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The Captains and the Kings depart;
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

"The sacrifices of God are a broken
spirit, a humble and a contrite heart Thou
wilt not despise." This was the lesson
that King David of Israel learned by his
remarkable experience. It is the lesson
taught by all human experience. To the
British Empire it means that we should
not be carried away by a sense of our
greatness and presume upon our un-
measured strength. The same thought
runs through the third stanza:

Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

In the fourth and fifth stanzas we have
the thought of the first repeated and in-
tensified. We are brought face to face
once more with our dependence upon
the Almighty. We are warned against
supposing that our Imperial greatness is
stronger than the divine law of right and
wrong:

If, drunk with sight of power, we lose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the infidel uses,
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen hearts that put their trust
In reckless tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!

FLAX CULTURE.

We printed yesterday a highly inter-
esting and instructive letter on Flax
Culture, from the pen of that intelligent
and experienced observer, Mr. Henry
T. Thrift, of Hazelmere. We are sure
that COLONIST readers would like to hear
more from Mr. Thrift upon this subject,
or indeed upon any other to which he
has given his attention. For ourselves,
we feel that something has been gained
for British Columbia when gentlemen of
his stamp take the opportunity afforded
by the press to place before the public
their views on practical questions.

In his letter Mr. Thrift brings out
very clearly three things:
1st. That there is a home market for
flax products.
2nd. That a very high grade of flax
can be grown here.
3rd. That the yield is such that the
crop is a profitable one.
To have these things demonstrated is
important. What is now needed is the
suggestion of a means whereby the
farmer can be induced to go into this im-
portant department of agriculture. It
hopes our correspondents will favor us
with suggestions on this point. Dr.
Thornton, of New Whatcom, Washing-
ton, some time ago wrote a personal
letter to the editor of this paper urging
that a company should be incorporated
for the purpose of promoting flax cul-
ture. Dr. Thornton was employed by
the United States government to advo-

cate this matter in that state. Un-
doubtedly if capitalists would take the
subject up it could be carried through
successfully. Cannot something be done
through the instrumentality of Farmers'
Leagues? The question is worth a great
deal of attention. It might be desirable
to give a legislative grant in aid of it.
The great thing to be done is to get
farmers in the way of cultivating flax.
If this were once done, we feel sure that
the industry would grow rapidly.

ZOROASTRIANISM.

Zoroastrianism, whose name was pervert-
ed by the Greeks into Zoroaster, was one
of the earliest teachers of monotheism.
We say that he was a teacher, but it
must be mentioned that his actual
Persian philosophers doubt his actual
existence, claiming that he was only the
personification of the monotheistic
principle. Those who claim that he was
an historical personage are very much
at variance as to the date of his career.
There is a vast fund of matter bearing
upon this point in the shape of writings
by Greek and Latin authors, and in the
Zend-Avesta, which is the collection of
sacred writings of the Parsees. From
these, modern investigators have fixed
his era at different dates, from 1,000
B.C. to 6,000 years before the Trojan
war, that is more than 7,000 B.C. The
recent discoveries in Nineveh, indicat-
ing that monotheism was taught in the
Euphrates valley at least nine thousand
years ago, show that if Spittams, the
Zoroaster of modern times, lived in
more modern times, the principles of
which he is claimed, are, in fact, of
very much earlier date.

The more one examines into this ex-
tremely interesting religion, the more
evident does it become that it parallels in
many particulars Christianity. In the
beginning of Paul's Epistle to the
Hebrews occurs the statement that God
has spoken to man by His Son "by
whom also He made the world." In
Zoroastrianism it is the relation that
his founder bears to creation. It is by
him that nature took shape. It is
through his agency that all things are
sustained. St. John, in the beginning
of his Gospel, ascribes the same attri-
butes to the Word. "All things were
made by Him, and without Him was
not anything made that was made."
The "first of the inspired," declares the
"Zend-Avesta." Here we have in the two
religions an intelligent and eternal prin-
ciple or entity, which is perhaps the
best word, becoming incarnate and in-
structing mankind in the principles of
right living. So remarkable is the re-
semblance between this religion and
Christianity that efforts have been made
very persistently to show that the
former was really an offshoot of Judaism,
but without success. It seems as if we
must accept as a fact, that originating
long before Christianity, there was a re-
ligion paralleling in it many essential
features.

One of the great problems discussed in
the sacred books of Zoroastrianism is
the origin of evil. Perhaps the most
profound of all discussions of this theme
are to be found in the Avesta. There
seems at a very early age to have been
an idea that two principles were at war
in the Universe, which are called Light
and Darkness, Good and Evil, Life and
Death, and so on. Light, Good and Life
are regarded as synonymous, as are
Darkness, Evil and Death. As time ad-
vanced these antagonistic principles were
personified, and we have not only an
Omnipotent God, but a nearly omnipot-
ent devil. These two are ever at war.
In the end the Good will triumph, but
his kingdom, which is not, however, that
of a temporal character. He is to
triumph over evil and at the last van-
quish Death. This Messiah is named
Soesika, and he is a son of Zoroaster,
born by supernatural means. Other
precepts of this religion are that the
principal duty of man is to obey the
word and commandments of God, that
immortality is the reward of obedience
and death that of disobedience, that
men should pray and worship, that all
things man possesses are enjoyed through
the bounty of God. If there is any trace
of the dominant idea taught by the
Apostles, that by faith man may acquire
new powers and triumph over death, it
does not appear in any treatise on the
religion that has come under our notice.
In the twelve cardinal principles prescrib-
ed by Zoroaster there is not a word about
belief or faith. Neither do we discover
anything equivalent to the saying of
Christ, that love is the fulfilling of the
law. The nearest thing to it is the de-
claration that by following the com-

mandments of God a man will become
pure and all his works will be good. So-
briety, chastity, honesty and self-denial
are inculcated, and the laws as to diet
and personal habits are almost as rigid
and voluminous as those of Moses, which
they resemble in some particulars.

There is reason to suppose that the
Zoroaster Spittams of the Zend-Avesta
was an historical personage, who, like
the Hebrew prophet Elijah, headed a
great movement against the worship of
Baal, which has been shown in a pre-
vious article in this paper to have been
a gross and sensual materialism, having
its origin in Sun-worship. It is well
known that about the time of Elijah, or
say 900 B.C., there was a great revival
of the ancient religion of Persia. This
culminated several centuries later and
was at its height when Alexander the
Great made his famous expedition to In-
dia. Persian civilization never fully re-
covered from the overthrow at the hands
of this terrible Macedonian, and the an-
cient religion fell into decay. It was
revived shortly after the beginning of
the Christian era, and is now, only
to be again overthrown by the
Moslem faith. The remnants who
adhered to the ancient doctrine
were few in number. At present, after
centuries of peace, they do not number
more than 100,000. Of all the great re-
ligions, Zoroastrianism has the fewest
adherents, yet it is probably the most
ancient extant system, its fundamental
conceptions of the Deity are far more
exalted than those of the Jews, its code
of ethics is as pure and, except as to
the duty of universal love, as high as that
of Christianity, and its philosophy is the
most profound of all systems of human
thought.

The attention of the COLONIST has
been called to the fact that the Young
Men's Christian Association of this city
is in such financial straits that there is
danger of its going out of existence. The
meeting called for to-morrow night in
the Association's rooms is to consider
whether or not the organization shall be
wound up. We do not think it ought to
be. We think that if there ever was a
need of just such an institution in Vic-
toria it is now, when the city is likely to
be overrun with strangers, many of
whom will be young men, who will
naturally look to the Y.M.C.A. as a sort
of home. A special effort ought to be
made to put the finances of the organiza-
tion in good shape so that it may not
only continue in operation, but be able
to accomplish more effective work. We
believe that if the public are appealed
to the response will be such as will
gratify the people who have the matter
in hand. Let them make the effort.
Do not disband the Association without
one more public effort to put it on its
feet.

Our correspondent "Derbyshire" has
taken our paragraph regarding the
Gordon Highlanders too literally. Just
as it is perfectly allowable for a young
man to assure his seventh or eighth best
girl that he never loved before, so by a
sort of poetic license one may say to-day
that Scotland ever leads the way, to-
morrow that Erin-go-bragh is the cry of
victory, and the next day that Tommy
Atkins is always sent to the front. It is
a case of "three of a kind" good Derby-
shire.

WHAT extravagant language some of
our provincial contemporaries like to in-
dulge in! Here we have the usually
temperate News of Vernon talking about
the subsidies after subsidies that have
been swallowed by "the insatiable maw"
of railway companies. All that railway
companies ever got out of this province
is small compared with the benefits that
have resulted and will result from the
construction of the roads.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

LOOKING FORWARD.
Who will be our next provincial
member? is a question which many are
asking. But isn't it a little early to
answer. Our observation has been that
to bring any one out a long time before
election is to kill him off. Three months
of discussion and comparison of views is
ample. When the time comes we should
consider what is the best for the district.
—Comox News.

B. C. PRITTS.

This district certainly has reason to
be proud of the splendid success at-
tained by our exhibitor at the Spokane
fruit fair. This week we publish a
supplementary list of awards obtained
by our fruit growers, and we note with
pleasure that despite the fact that it
was only at the last moment when any
attempt was made to collect specimens
for the fair, we have come out well to
the front. Such an exhibition should
prove a splendid advertisement for this
section, and we hope that next year the
exhibit will be of sufficient size to give
our fruit that prominence which it de-
serves. This year's test has proved that
we need fear no competition from Wash-
ington, Oregon or Idaho, and that our
fruit cannot be excelled on the Pacific
coast.—Vernon News.

A SUGGESTION TO MARLBOROUGH.
In view of the rich strike which the
Duke of Marlborough made when he
came to this country, we should have
thought "Klondyke" would have oc-
curred to His Royal Highness the first
thing as a name for that boy.—Kootenay-
ian.

THE LATE LOAN.
The net proceeds of the loan will be
about \$8,900,000, of which \$4,866,000 will
be required to pay off temporary loans
incurred by the government. There
will be left for general use about four
millions, and this, considering the ex-
penditures that have been undertaken
in connection with public works and
railroads, will not be long in being used.
Mr. Fielding will soon be borrowing
again.—Montreal Gazette.

KETTLE RIVER WEALTH.

Copper and Gold Output Will Be
Enormous When Railways
are Provided.

Present Conditions About Cascade
City and Christina Lake Shortly
Described.

CASCADE CITY, B. C., Oct. 17.—When
the panic of '93 struck the land the
"boomer" and "rustler" found their
occupation gone. But they did not play
the part of Othello when superseded by
Cassio; they refused to die or be killed.
And here in Cascade City I find them as
prim, as enthusiastic, as hopeful and as
cheerful as was their wont when folks
grew rich by buying corner lots in the
morning and selling them before the sun
went to rest at night. "I tell you, sir,"
said one of these gentlemen to the hero,
"that Cascade City is the gate city of
this glorious country of Kettle River and
Boundary Creek. Within ten years
250,000 people will be occupied in
mining, farming, milling and
trading in this great country, and
recollect the Kettle River drains a terri-
tory as large as Massachusetts and richer
than any state or territory in the Ameri-
can Union. And here is the natural
point for the building of smelters, mills
and factories. Here will meet the Cana-
dian and American lines of travel, and
here they will exchange their wares.
Look out for Cascade City and don't
fail to buy a lot." How like the broody
hen was that man's talk! He was not
from Chicago to Los Angeles. To be
sure Cascade City has nothing now
but one store, a lodging-house with the
furniture bar dignified with the name
of hotel. It has, besides, a half a dozen
shacks, called houses, and an undersized,
small mill. There is no farming con-
siderable near, save four or five thou-
sand acres of excellent land along the
river or along the shores
of Christina lake. There is a
good deal of timber, and here is a water-
fall with a minimum of 15,000 horse-
power. And that is all there is to Cas-
cade City. It is true the railroad from
the Columbia to the Boundary must run
along through Cascade City, and when
Mr. Corbin extends the Spokane and
Northern up the Kettle river it must be
his first stopping place. Marcus is 31
miles below, at the junction of Kettle
river and the Columbia, and Robson is
about 50 miles by the best rail or wagon
route that can be constructed from here
to a Minnesota prairie. Indeed were it
not for Canadian pride or rivalry Mr.
Corbin need have little fear of a railroad
competitor in the Boundary or at Chris-
tina lake. The cost of construction and
of operating a railroad through a
mountainous region like this might well
deter the promoters from the attempt
did not the rich rewards which the
mineral wealth of this country produce
overcome all obstacles.

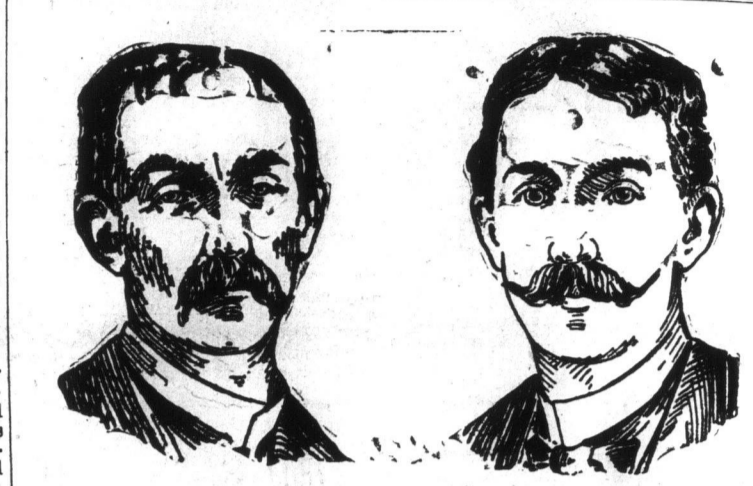
The copper and gold output of what
should properly be called the Kettle
river country will be enormous. But
the quantity will be regulated by freight
and treatment charges. A difference of
one dollar a ton will mean either idleness
and semi-starvation to thousands
of men, or the employment of thousands
of men. In other words, millions of tons of ore will re-
main worthless rock till economical
treatment and low freight charges en-
able such work to be transformed into
gold.

There is no doubt that the mining man
of this country will warmly welcome
Mr. Corbin, every man who has been
through here. They know that he has
been eminently successful in the smelting
business, and that he will bring
freight and treatment charges to the
lowest limit at which the service can be
performed commensurate with the in-
terest on the capital invested. This is
an absorbing topic in this country,
and is discussed with as much eager-
ness as the fate of France was discussed
around the camp fires of the victors on
the night of Waterloo.

Prior to my visit to Christina Lake
district I heard much about its mines
and prospects. But I found no mines
and but few good prospects. The Can-
ton Hill and the Greaser Back, the El-
more and the Lalla Rookh and a host of
others, had not enough of work done on
them to tell whether they would develop
into rich ore or mines. Up McCreck
creek were some wonderful ledges and
some good ore, but there is more genuine
work done on the Republic or
the Lone Pine than on all the claims
in the Christina Lake combined. And
in addition to all this I found a crop
of wild cat almost as large as that I found
at Enchanted. Every iron or copper stained
rock on both sides of the lake is located
as a mine. Ask the fellows what they
have got and they will tell you "Iron
Cap." This is a very rich mine, and
worthless land as mines to the ultimate
disgust of either the locator or the dupe
on whom he unloads his claim is un-
questionably an injurious one.

The remedy of course for all this is
for mining investors to associate them-
selves with mining men of well deserved
and well won reputations. Mining ex-
tended and run on a large scale, the
stars of the first magnitude and the big
mining companies pay enormous prices
for the services of such men but the
ordinary mining speculator never
thinks of this. He would rather con-
sult a clergyman about a broken bone
than an expert about a mine and as a
consequence he runs up against a wild
cat. It is a pity that this is so, for from
the mining industry proper is the best

Rigby Waterproofs & Overcoats
\$7.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.
MACKINTOSHES,
\$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00. Best Values.
B. Williams & Co.
CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS
77 JOHNSON STREET.



ARE YOU GOING TO KLONDYKE.

It requires two kinds of capital to make this venture. The man who goes through
must have strength and nerve as well as money. Money will carry you through
the long weeks of exposure to cold and hardship. Strength will not carry you. There will
be stragglers left behind; poor, weak constitutions will give out and the hardy, well-
developed man is sure to win.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

This is an Electric life-giver. It saturates the nerves and muscles with animal
magnetism, which is the force that builds up weak constitutions. Many who have al-
ready started on this trip have been made strong by this famous Belt. It is a wonder-
ful life-giver, and no man who is doubtful of his physical vigor should go without it.

Will Make You Strong.

After you have worn a Dr. Sanden Electric Belt for a few weeks you will be fit for
the great hardships.
"I was a physical wreck three years ago and was cured by Dr. Sanden's Electric
Belt. I am now 52 years old but am going to the Klondyke and expect to hold my own
with younger men," said L. L. JACCORD, a former San Leandro jeweler, before leaving
on the Excelsior a few weeks ago.
Men are made manly by it. Read about it in Dr. Sanden's book, "Three Classes of
Men," sent, free made by mail. Address

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
156 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec.

THE PRESENT ISSUE OF
THE
SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

SEVEN COLUMNS. • EIGHT PAGES. •

Contains all the News

INCLUDING FULL REPORTS OF ALL THE
LATEST INFORMATION FROM THE
YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

If you want to keep your friends informed, you cannot do
better than send them THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

PRICE 5 CENTS PER COPY. PER ANNUM \$1.50.

and most profitable of all fields of specula-
tion. In this country fabulous wealth
is waiting to reward conservative min-
ing methods and railroads and smelters,
for I verily believe there never was dis-
covered a greater or richer region than
this valley of the Kettle river.
P. A. O'FARRELL.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.
Country Cousins (on a visit to London, to
lady fiddler)—Were you practising on your
violin just now, Miss Strad? I thought I
heard you.
Miss Strad—No; I haven't touched it to-
day.
Country Cousins—Ah! then it must have
been an organ in the street!
(And for the life of him he can't under-
stand why Miss Strad now gives him the
cold shoulder)—Funch.
Photographer—I have made a speaking
likeness of your wife, sir.
Husband—Speaking! Um! Well, I sup-
pose there's some consolation in the fact
that it's a half-tone.—Philadelphia North
American.

His Foxy Scheme.—First Author—Do
you always enclose a stamped and self-ad-
dressed envelope when you send out a
manuscript?
Second Author—Not a bit of it. I don't
want to make it too easy for the editor to
send the contribution back.—Somerville
Journal.

"Our clergyman forgot himself this
morning."
"What did he do?"
"He asked the congregation to sing that
good old hymn, 'From Klondyke's icy
Mountains.'—Chicago Record.

"I didn't know your folks took the
Howler, Johnnie."
"Yes, ma'am, we've been taking it ever
since the Poolers moved away."
"Did you subscribe for it then?"
"No, ma'am; the Poolers forgot to stop
it."—Washington Star.

Attorney—Your age, please.
Miss Twosomeo (gushing)—I have seen
twenty-five summers, sir.
Attorney—Um! Near-sighted, I suppose.
—Philadelphia North American.

On the Sick List.—Notice in a Swiss pas-
t: "No echo to-day."—Pilegende Blatter.

Kodak—I succeeded in developing a
splendid negative in a strong light yester-
day.
Lens—How did you manage it?
Kodak—Asked Miss Richeigh to marry
me.—Chicago News.

"Don't call me a loafer, mum," protested
the tired tourist, with magnificent dignity.
"I'm a soldier."
"A soldier?"
"Yes, I'm a member of the veteran
corps of the army of the unemployed."
—Chicago Journal.

"Old Acheim looks as if he were falling
in health."
"I don't know whether he is falling in
health or not; but I know he was never in
the habit of falling for his health."—In-
dianapolis Journal.

Human life is held too cheaply when the
individual who needs a tonic for his system,
seeks to cover his wants by purchasing
every new mixture that is recommended to
him. Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla
has a well-earned reputation of fifty years
standing.

HEARD IN V.

Deputation Ask for
Grant Author
Legisla

Ex-Registrar Pro
Probable Ca
Majority of

VANCOUVER, Oct. 25.
last evening, Harry
been staying for
the Oriental hotel, w
room with his throa
is a stranger in the c
drinking hard, and
had parted with his
twenty-five years of
to be an Englishman
cover.

J. C. Prevost, the
court registrar, of
from the penitentiary
Saturday, on account
had served two years
Alexander McKelvy
Rivers, Que., and at
best known man in
Canada, died at the
in-law, Mr. Sam. M
sweet, on Sunday
Kelvie had been com-
some weeks, caused v
vanced years. He
(Calmedall, Loch Ka
Scotland, August 12).
The News-Advertiser
day morning it was
that Dr. F. F. Under
Rev. H. Underhill, a
bacteriologist to the
Health. Dr. Under
come to reside in V
England last year, a
and the duties
ing to the office
health officer, a
fact since
that destroyed his
city, the doctor has
time to his study,
may find this year,
"Doctor of Public
medical experience h
in this country shou
hold a wooden can
Eleven tobacco do
protest against" the
follows: "We, the
tobacco, citizens of
the city of Vancou
dealer in the city is
oral and Athlete ci
paraphrasing the
special indictment
erican tobacco co
York, which induce
pany will not grant
trade in Vancouver,
the said company is
ing to force the trad
price mentioned, w
cause us loss instea
ment of expenses,
agreed and do hereby
either Sweet Camp
ettes at a less price
They add: "If the
the neighboring citie
gives in a time me
the Trust will event
wishes."

MR. GRAHAM
The Member for East
District—That

VANCOUVER, Oct.
D. Graham, M.P.P.
interviewed recentl
respondent at Fair
reports a substanti
population there and
will be 200 voters at
ster convention. He
last Dominion elect
was in opposition in
lecture he could not
have a rail and a
vention had got th
whole way and, lat
lines for the next
next local election,
and Provincial poli
ferent. He hoped
have a rail and a
way things were sh
could not hope or fu
opinion as to partic
at least for some ti

THE MUNICIPAL
Prospective Candid
and the Chief

VANCOUVER, Oct.
expectation of a liv
election early next
beginning to be dis
that as a result of
be some important
sonnel of the city o
made a very specia
the year, though r
crossed fair and a
dates for the mayo
Ald. McQueen, no
finance committee,
Towley and May
is just possible th
and Templeton, wh
may enter into a
may and it diffic
status—a barrist
and registrar of
may find it diffic
largely than now in
as a result of his
where. If not, Ald.
may find it diffic
mayor, notwithstanding
ciple experience,
would, if he stood a
his record as a
Ald. McQueen or A