TWICE-A-WEEK. Issued Every Tuesday and Friday

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TIMES P. & P. CO.,

VICTORIA, B. C.

WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

QUEBEC'S ELECTION LAW.

Attorney-General Casgrain of Quebec has introduced in the legislature a bill to consolidate and amend the election laws of that province, the provisions of which deal most stringently with many election abuses. If it passes in anything like its present form-which may be expected of a government measure-Quebec will have the most advanced law of this kind in the Dominion. Many of the new provisions seem to have been borrowed from the British act, which has undoubtedly effected great reforms in the election procedure of Great Britain. A summary of Mr. Casgrain's act is given in a recent issue of the Montreal Gazette. Besides consolidating previous statutes the bill contains many should be so taken with its way of new sections of importance dealing with almost the whole range of election law. It is proposed, for instance, in cities, them. The voter is liable to a fine of \$10, or a month's imprisonment in default, for each time he is treated. A person who is treated and afterwards turns Queen's evidence is absolved from his own offence. The bill contains string-

to open the polls from 7 to 9 o'clock in the morning, so as to give workmen an fote appear to have been entirely too opportunity to vote, and employers are charitable when they attributed Senator bound, under a penalty of \$100, to allow their work people a reasonable time lumbia sealers' claims to misapprehenfor the purpose. An elector declaring, sion of the facts. Senator Morgan or revealing, in the polling booth, the knows the facts quite well-as any man way in which he has voted, thereby for- in his position must, unless he is a hopfeits his right to vote, and his ballot is to be rejected. Any person convicted of bribery is liable to a penalty of not less than \$200 and imprisonment for not less than six months. An addition to the sections against "treating" makes the man who accepts refreshments as liable to punishment as the man who gives ent provisions for the punishment of personation. The "telegrapher" is subject to imprisonment for six months and a done in this matter, and Canada's infine of \$200, with six months more in jail, in default of payment. Anyone counselling or procuring personation is liable to the same penalty. The English act is copied in the sections providing for the restriction of election expenditures. Apart from the candidate's personal expenses, the maximum amount to be spent on a city election, is to be \$1500 for an electoral district with less than 2000 voters; over 2000 voters, \$2000, and \$120 for every additional 1000 voters. The scale for country constituencies is lower still. Every candidate is bound to appoint a special agent, under risk of voiding his election, and the special agent must be a resident and competent to perform the duties assigned to him. Every payment, loan, subscription and financial transaction whatsoever, in connection with the election, is to be done through the special agent. Anyone else undertaking it is liable to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of \$200, with another six months impris- try if there turned out to be a good onment on default of payment. The foundation for the reports that a settlespecial agent must have an office, cen- ment is likely to be reached in the Mantrally situated, and he must keep a daily itoba school matter. As the affair account of all the money he receives, stands, however, these reports appear to and all the money he pays for election be invented by the government newspurposes. All payments over \$2 must parers for the purpose of saving the be made through the special agent, who government trouble in the bye-elections. is to record full particulars of the ex- If the Dominion government had with- Hon. Mr. Foster said to the Ontario penditure. The raising of election drawn its coercive "remedial order" and funds, unless they are placed in the acted on the Manitoba government's hands of the special agent, is declared a suggestion that an inquiry into the facts National Policy—a policy that makes

and \$200 fine, the special agent is bound

to deliver to the returning officer a full

statement of the election expenses, to

which any elector can have access on

payment of 20 cents. A summary of

the expenses is to be published in the

newspapers. The special agent is also

required to "indicate the source of the

election funds." There are drastic sec-

tions to prevent subscriptions by con-

tractors, or by persons expecting to get

contracts; the sum paid is forfeited to

the crown, the contract becomes null,

and no money can be recovered under it;

the contractor is subject to a penalty of

not less than \$1000, and a term of im-

prisonment extending from one month

to two years. Subscribers to election

funds are made personally responsible

for the supervision of the expenditure of

open to criticism; but with its main ob-

ject everybody must agree, and there is

no doubt that the only effective way has

been chosen by which that object can be

tion which Mr. Casgrain proposes is ef-

fectual in putting down election abuses

THAT BUTTER BONUS.

Mr. Cluff, of Brockville, who is large dealer in butter, and also a good Conservative, speaks thus disrespectfully of the Bowell government's butter bonus policy, which so completely filled some of our esteemed contemporaries with admiration: "It is contemptible rot right straight through. It did no good. The government did it to catch votes, nothing more or less. What advantage could it be to pay one man 20c. per pound for his butter when those who had no butter to sell were certainly paying for the loss on the goods, which at the time were worth not more than 16c. per pound? I challenge Professor Robertson to show his account sales of the results and prove that the government did not lose money by going nus to a few farmers for their butter had had the effect of assisting to get a higher price is simply absurd. The de-Cluff also said in the course of the same their stock on to the government as ly left the colonies report having had to farmers' butter, getting 20c. a pound pay as high as \$35 per ton for breadfor it, four cents more than they could get in the regular trade." It is plain that somebody has cause to admire the government's butter policy, and although the government organs could not have received any direct benefit from the bonus it is easy to see why they

THE SEALERS' CLAIMS.

Lord Salisbury and Sir Julian Paunce-Morgan's opposition to the British Coless dullard-and he is probably acting as he does from sheer dishonesty. The senator must be aware that there is not one tittle of evidence to support his assertions in reference to the sealers. A man standing so high in the councils of a great nation stooping to the disreputable dodges of falsehood and misrepre sentation, all to save the coutry the payment of a just claim of \$425,000, is a melancholy spectacle. What a despicable thing would the senator not do if the claim were for ten times the am ount? Manifestly there is a strong desire among the American politicians of the meaner sort to prevent justice being terests will need to be sharply looked after. One circumstance our cousins appear to forget which might give them pause in their ugliness, namely, that the nothing else than refuse a renewal.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

It would be a good thing for the counof \$400 and twelve months' imprison- would have been a face of probability ment. Every subscription for election put upon the reports now in circulapurposes is to go through the hands of tion. In the absence of these concesthe special agent, and all expenditure is sions people are very apt to be suspicillegal unless made by him. Under a jous of any statement as to the likelipenalty of six months' imprisonment hood of a settlement being reached. In ment are quarreling amongst themselves uted to Controller Wallace and demanding that the election of government candidates in the Ontario constituenciesif such event should happen-shall not be taken as a warrant for remedial legislation. This view is put forward by the Hamilton Spectator:

"Hon. Mr. Foster has begged of the ideas of the right and wrong of the maintain the National Policy. their subscriptions. The Gazette remarks | Conservative candidate for North Ontathat "in many of its details, the bill is rio has done practically the same thing, and it will be manifestly unfair, if that candidate is elected, to claim that he is elected for the purpose of helping the government to coerce Manitoba. But is there any guarantee that Mr. McGilliattained." We should say that a move- vray's victory, if it comes, will not be book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carment of this sort in Quebec province is taken by the members of the govern- bolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will in itself a good sign, and if the legisla- ment to mean that they may go on in be sent. This is a special opportunity their endeavor to please the French; to obtain good reading. Send your that Ontario, so long as the National name and address, written carefully. Policy is safe, don't care a button how Remember "Sunlight" it should be copied by the other provin- much Manitoba is coerced; to what ex- per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 ces and the Dominion as quickly as postent public institutions and public money cents. One cent postage will bring your are handed over to a church. It is cer- wrappers by leaving the ends oper

tain that the Quebec French will make use of Mr. McGillivray's victory-if it comes—to push their claims, arguing that Ontario doesn't care how much

they get. "It will be putting the people of North Ontario into a false position if they are induced to sacrifice their ideas of right in the matter of the Manitoba question that the N. P. may be safe, and then use that sacrifice as evidence that they are anxious that wrong shall be done.

Seattle Times: There is a fire-eater in Toronto named Colonel Denison, who agrees with Senator Chandler that there must be war between this country and Great Britain. Denison and Chandler ought to join Corbett and Fitzsimmons and give the country a series of hippo-

A rather unusual trade movement has into the butter business. The idea of been noted of late, namely, the export any man saying that the giving of a bo- of California wheat to Australia. One son), for the city. The notice of mosteamer and two ships have already tion asks that the by-law be quashed loaded wheat at San Francisco for Sydney, and two more ships will follow mand is what makes the price." Mr. shortly. It seems that the Australian wheat crop has been so much of a interview: "I know for a fact that deal- failure that flour has gone up very rapers who had butter on hand and who idly in price, and the Australian millers stood in with the government took ad- are taking full advantage of the scarcivantage of the situation and unloaded ty. Captains of vessels that have late-

> Judging by a recent British parliamentary return people seem to be taking a 1892-94, for each town in England and Wales, with a population of over 150,000 and for each police court division in the metropolis. The totals for the periods were as follows: 1888, 184; 1889, 201; 1890, 227; 1892, 323; 1893, 288; and 1894, 378. In the fourteen metropolitan police court divisions there were 108 in 1888, 145 in 1889, 185 in 1890, 172 in 1892, 152 in 1893, and 155 in 1894.

The Nelson Miner comes forward with the following statements, over which it works itself into a fine frenzy: "A report has reached us from the coast that the Benchers of the British Columbia Law Society have passed a resolution declaring that all mining cases of whatever nature should be tried at the subody has, we believe, further memorial- what was in contemplation when the ized the attorney-general asking him to by-law was passed, as it is an elemenobtain parliamentary sanction to its red tary principle of municipal law that a solution." It so happens that the or purpose. Benchers have not passed any such real Mr. Taylor argued that it was no

The St. Paul Pioneer Press says: Behring sea arrangement is terminable. Monroe doctrine is that ofsh ag- the main sewers, but the statute allow- that the city solicitor shall report there-Canadians naturally resent the combinagression on Venezuelan territory. And ed adjoining owners to be taxed for on not later than December 9th." tion of sharp practice and meddlesome in that case it is safe to say that the interference to which they have been British claims to extensive regions far treated, and if Canada insists on a re- beyond their original boundaries rest fusal to renew the treaty, Great Brit- upon grounds so flimsy that a firm sup a assessments which had not been ex ain may be fully expected to refuse. The port by our government of Venezuela Paris tribunal threw out the United in her resistance to this wanton spolia- money they had no authority to expend States claim of territorial jurisdiction tion of the territory of a sister republit, as the branch sewers have already over Behring sea, so that the termina- lic, would end in a pacific adjustment of been paid for. tion of the treaty will mean the removal these long pending disputes by arbitra- His Lordship said they must find out of all restrictions on Canadian sealers tion." Venezuela was cunning enough what had become of the plaintiff was entitled to find out exoutside the three-mile limit. If the to make a grant of part of the territory actly how the difference in the assess-Americans surlily refuse to deal fairly she seeks to take away from Great Briunder the treaty Great Britain can do tain to a syndicate of Minnesota capital- right to assess for more than the actual ists, and it would be interesting to know cost. just how far that circumstance has The motion was adjourned until 3 jaundiced the eyes of the Pioneer Press. o'clock to allow Mr. Bodwell to cross-If Mexico were to endeavor to seize a mct on their affidavits. portion of British Honduras its action would be similar to that of Venezuela a Mr. Justice Drake this afternoon gave

doctrine be applied. The Conservative Hamilton Spectator corrupt practice, punishable with a fine of the case should be held, then there for the great good of Canada. The Manitoba school question is only a little spect of that question, it is your duty to overlook that mistake and vote for the National Policy that the country be the meantime members of the govern- not endangered.' It has always been that way. Whenever the Quebec this case. abcut the stand to be taken by govern- French demand something they should ment candidates in the elections, and not have, they get it, and the people of nobody would be greatly surprised to Ontario are always expected to oversee an open split. There can be no look the little irregularity, and stick to doubt that a great many Ontario Con- the Old Policy, the Old Flag and the servatives are taking the position attrib- Old Leader. When Quebec wants provincial rights trampled upon the government finds in that amazing document, the constitution, ample warrant for the trampling. When Quebec inssists that provincial rights shall be respected, the government finds that the constitution protects provincial rights. And the people of Ontaric are called upon to uphold people of Ontario to throw aside their the government in both its trampling on provincial rights and its rigid observ-Manitoba school matter, and vote to ance of provincial rights." And yet there are people who assert that the Conservative party is united and harmonious.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books. Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, SEWER ASSESSMENT BY-LAW pany gave a Chinese version of Wagner's "Lohengrin." The musical in-

Argument on the Motion Made on Behalf of Mr. Heisterman to Quash It.

Affidavits of Mayor Teague and Oity Engineer Wilmot-Still in Progress.

The motion on behalf of Mr. H. F.

Heisterman to quash the city by-law to

settle the amount to be paid for the con-

struction of city branch sewers was argued this morning before his Lordship the Chief Justice. Mr. E. V. Bodweil appeared for Mr. Heisterman and Mr. W. J. Taylor (with him Mr. C. D. Maon the grounds that it is unreasonable in two respects; first, as imposing a double tax on property; and, second, as imposing unequal taxation on property equally benefited. The affidavit of the plaintiff stated that he was interested in by-law No. 250, passed by the city council on October 28th, 1895, and that he was agent for John Smeaton, who on lot 6, block 76, is assessed under the said by-law for branch sewers \$496.52, while David Spencer, whose property is exactly opposite Smeaton's, and derives only \$206.18. The deponent further says he believes under city by-law No. passed on the 21st of May, 1894, return shows the number of separation ed in the construction of branch sewers the purpose of paying the said sum a address. Prominent among those who property in the city, including the property mentioned by by-law No. 250, for mentioned for fourteen principal towns Taylor filed affidavits by Mayor Teague and City Engineer Wilmot. Mayor Teague denied that \$100,0000 has been borowed and expended in construction of branch sewers; he further stated that sewerage loan by-law, 1894, a sum of for sewerage purposes, which did not contemplate branch sewers, but of which fund \$12,000 was advanced for the curpose of completing the branch sewers in question, which amount it is fully intended by the corporation shall be repaid to the sewerage loan fund as soon as collected from the branch sewers assessment and levied as part of by-law

Mr. Bodwell objected to the may n preme court at Victoria. The learned and engineer giving any evidence as to by-law must show its scope and object

solution and that the Law Society has, ground for quashing the by-law because not memorialized as stated. The Miner two assessments were unequal, and, in has therefore wasted a lot of very fine any event, Mr. Smeaton was assessed for two lots and Mr. Spencer for only that the city solicitor be instructed to one, and Mr. Wilmot's affidavit shows take forthwith such steps as shall sethat there was more rock work done in cure to the city a proper title to the admitted that in a way it was double citizens to the said road may be estab-

> difference in the Smeaton and Spencer plained. The by-law had no scope and

ments was arrived at. There was no

examine Mayor Teague and Mr. Wil-

with regard to British Guiana, yet the judgment discharging the injunction obthat in this case the line does not cross; family residence. intersect or unite with the plaintiffs' line, and it is only when one of these three acts is intended that there can be any reference to the chief commissioner Conservatives in effect: 'The deliberate of lands and works, because he has no and historic policy of our party is the authority to act if the railway stops short of crossing or uniting with their line, and the powers given by sub-section 5 of the act are invoked. It may be in this case that special steps should side-show, forced upon the government; be taken to prevent any damakge to the and if we have made a mistake in re- plaintiffs' line, but the fact of infringing on some part of the right of way not used as the railway track or for the necessary buildings will not support the plaintiffs' injunction, which is limited to conditions which have not arisen in

Mr. W. J. Taylor for plaintiffs and Messrs. E. P. Davis, Q. C., and E. H. Barnard for defendants.

CHINESE CELEBRATION Their Wooden Gods Were Consumed by Fire This Morning.

The Chinese religious pow-wow is a thing of the past. The wooden gods that have been worshipped so zealously for the last three or four days were ruthlessly destroyed by fire last night. and their ashes have been blown to the four quarters of the earth by the howling gale. Yesterday afternoon large numbers of Chinamen, headed by priests and the attendants with gongs and drums, crossed the E. & N. bridge and performed their religious ceremonies by the water front on the Indian reserve. Live fish were given their liberty by throwing them in the water, Two pigeons were also liberated and all sorts of eatables thrown into the water. Last evening the joss house was filled by crowds of Chinese and white people, who jostled and jammed each other in their attempts to see what the priests were doing. The Chinese were as a whole a good-natured and polite lot, and nsisted on the crowd going away to make room for the ladies. An equally large and cosmopolitan crowd was at the Chinese theatre, where an operatic con

struments used by the members of the orchestra were two in number, one being very good imitation of a Highlander's pipes and the other a Chinese violin. wofully out of tune. The opera seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed by the Chinese

portion of the audience.

Palpitation of he Heart Defined. Palpitation of the heart is perhaps the most common symptom of heart disease, and is defined as pulsations that are perceived by the patient. It comes on in paroxysms, with intervals of more or less freedom from attack. The heart may begin to beat violently; it may pound against the walls of the chest; the vessels may throb in the neck; the cyes become diffused, and the head ache: or, on the other hand, the heart may be very rapid and very feeble, so that the pulse may consist only of a series of rapid and almost impalpable waves. Those suffering from palpitation or ent that the defence had almost concludfluttering of the heart should not delay ed its case, and when late in the after treatment a single hour. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart will always relieve this trouble within the first half hour, and for this reason is regarded by physicians generally as the greatest known Then followed the rebuttal evidence remedy for the heart.

THE IRISH CONCERT.

A Most Successful Affair at the Metropolitan Methodist Church.

The school room of the Metropolitan Methodist church was last evening packexactly the same benefit, is assessed for ed to the doors with a most enthusiastic audience. What was termed an Irish concert was the attraction, and it was in every sense of the word a most sucmore elastic view of matrimony. The \$100,000 has been borrowed and expend-cessful one. Rev. Solomon Cleaver acted as chairman, and previous to the orders granted in the year 1888-90, and referred to in by law No. 250, and for opening of the concert made a pleasing special rate has been levied on all the contributed to the evening's entertainment were Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands, and Messrs. Ives, Brownlie and the ever- property of the prisoners, principally repayment of the said money. Mr. popular Fred Richardson, who undoubtedly scored the hit of the evening in used as evidence, he denounced in the "Macnamara's Band," a selection in strongest terms. He referred to the which he was assisted by eight other great amount of evidence which the gentlemen belonging to the choir. In response to a rousing encore Mr. Richunder by-law No. 227, known as the ardson sang "Off to Philadelphia," for an undue desire on its part to secure which offense he was recalled three a verdict of conviction whether by fair \$100,000 was authorized to be raised times. Each and all of the participants means or foul. He thoroughly review were eminently successful in their various efforts. A "Scottish concert" in character will be the next of the series of free concerts to be given by the choir, and should be as great a success as the preceding events.

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD.

Ald. Macmillan Posts a Motion Dealing With the Vexed Question.

Ald. John Macmillan last evening posted the following motion, which is elf-explanatory:

"Whereas certain improvements made by this city on Craigflower road, Victoria West, have been removed or destroyed, and that it is in the public interest that the use and benefit of all public improvements should be secured to our citizens, therefore be it resolved "The only case now calling for a vigor"The only case now calling for a vigoradmitted that in a way it was double of the city a proper title to the city ous insistance by our government on the taxation, as the whole public paid for lished and public property protected, and work can be quickly, successfully and

> DEATH OF JAMES LANGLEY. Pioneer of Fifty-Eight Passes Suddenly Away To-Day.

James Langley died suddenly at noon Edwards, P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont. * to-day at the family residence at the corner of Menzies and Quebec streets. in his seventieth year. He was taken ill on Sunday, the first time he had ever been forced to take to his bed. It was not thought that his illness was serious until this morning, when his family were hastily summoned to his bed side. me expired shortly after noon. Deceased was a native of Richfield, Staffordshire England, and came to British Columbia in 1858, when with his brother, A. J. Langley, he established the wholesale or six Victoria fishing boats in the drug business of Langley Bros., now straits, some of which have been out carried on by A. J. Langley & Co. A for three or four days. It is feared that widow and three sons, George Langley, and Sergeant John Langley of this city. Pioneer Press would in that case hardly tained by the Kaslo & Slocan railway and Arthur Langley, now a resident of be so foolish as to ask that the Monroe company against the Nakusp & Slocan Mexico, survive him. The funeral will railway company. His Lordship held take place on Friday at 2:30 from the capsized in the straits.

In Advanced Years The strength and pure blood neces-

sary to resist the effects of cold seasons are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I have for the last 25 years of my life been complaining of a weakness of the lungs and colds in the head, especially in the winter. Last fall I was again attacked. Reading of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was led to try it. I am now taking the fifth bottle with good results. I can positively say that I have not spent a winter as free from coughs or pains and difficult breathing spells for the last 25 years as was last winter. I can lie down and sleep all night without any annoyance from cough or pain in the lungs or asthmatic difficulty." E. M. CHAMBERS, J. P., Cornhill, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constina-

THE HYAMS MAY GET OFF

Feeling is Strong That the Jury Cannot but Acqui; the Prisoners.

The Crown Has Shown an Undua Desire to Secure a Conviction of Guilty.

Toronto, Nov. 28.-No new facts were brought to light in the Hyams trial yes. terday. It was evidently the intention of the defence to put in only such evidence as would corroborate the state. ments of previous witnesses who had confused their testimony during crossexamination. From this it was apparnoon, Mr. Johnson, counsel for the pris oners, announced that the evidence for the defence was all in, standing space was at a premium in the court room, a few crown witnesses, but it did n materially affect any of the defence to timony.

When the crown announced that the evidence was finally closed, Mr. John son, counsel for Dallas Hyams, began address to the jury. He spoke of the notoriety which the trial had received and attributed it not only to the supreme efforts of the crown to obtain a verdict of conviction, but to the great number of witnesses called by the crown to support its theory as to how Willie Wells was killed. The crown's case, he said, had been argued and pressed by the most ingenious criminal lawyer in Canada and with unlimited financial support to attain his object. The action of the crown in securing the the love letters of Harry Hyams, to be crown sought to introduce being ruled out by the judge and attributed this to ed the evidence advanced by both the defence and the crown, pointing out numerous inconsistencies in that of the latter

The Hyams brothers were a cheerful nien and during the afternoon's session had a smile on their faces. Mrs. Dallas Hyams, in company with Mrs. Francis Wellman, of New York, sat behind them in the early part of the session, but when Mr. Johnson began his address to the jury, Mrs. Hyams became faint and was obliged to leave the court room. Those who have followed the trial closely insist that the crown has not made out a case against the prisoners, and it will be a matter of great surprise if the jury bring in a verdiet of guilty.

HONEST HELP.

Thousands of men are suffering because they lack the courage to make known their early errors and to endeavor to remedy them. Nervous weakness, early indiscretions, excesses or overpermanently cured, if you will only let the right people know what ails you.

Write to me in confidence and I will tell you, free of charge, how to get cured. I have nothing to sell, but am desirous of honestly helping you. Perfect secrecy assured. Describe case and address with stamp:-L. A.

UPTURNED FISHING BOAT.

Reported To Be Floating Off Ottor Point-Little Hope for the Crew.

The operator at Otter Point telegraph ed this afternoon that a small fishing boat was off the station with her stern up and bow under water. The sails could be seen at times. There are five one of these has come to grief. It is hard to say what has become of the crew, but it would be almost impossible for them to reach shore if the boat was

NEW RIFLES.

B. C. B. G. A. to be Armed With Martini-Henri Rifles.

Lient.-Col. Prior, M. P., has received word that the five companies of the B. C. B. G. A. are to be armed with Martini-Henri rifles, the same as used by the R. M. A., R. M. I. and the navy. The new rifles will be forwarded from the east almost immediately, replacing the old Snider rifles which the men have been using so long. The change will be welcome one to the men, particularly those who take an interest in rifle shooting, and is a fitting reward for the efforts of the officers and men of the B. C. B. G. A. to make the brigade one of the best in Canada.

JUST AS WAS EXPECTED. Newfoundland Smugglers Pay Fines and Have Their Licenses Renewed.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 28.-The liquor dealers whose licenses were suspended when the recent trials began had them renewed to-day upon their presenting to the court a receipt showing that they had paid the fines imposed by the revenue board. The board also recommended that the government accept a fine from all the prisoners now undergoing sentences for smuggling. The recommendation of the board meets with the approval of the government. The only question now is how much the board will accept, and how much the prisoners will be willing to pay for their liberty.

Old gentleman (putting a few questions)-Now, boys-ah-can you tell me what commandment Adam broke when he took the forbidden fruit? Small scholar (like a shot)-Please, sir. th' warn't no commandments then, sir!

"Wasn't the bride delightfully timid?" "Very. She was even shy ten years when she came to giving her age."-Indianapolis Journal.

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