DECLINES TO ARBITRATE.

Vice-President Webb Positively Refuses the Terms of Settlement Suggested by Powderly.

He Does Not Want any Third Party to Interfere Between the Company and Its Employes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—With the close of to-day ends the second week of the strike. The men who, two weeks ago, left their places with confidence of reinstatement upon their own terms are considering the situation to-night in their local assemblies, where they are joined in council by the members of the executive board. Undoubtedly it is true that the rank and file of the men feel at present strong in the near presence of their leaders, who have been considering their immediate interests, and the men are pleased. They feel reinforced and are more hopeful.

The state board of arbitration has once more presented itself perfunctorily to aid a settlement. Powderly has hastened to accede, but the railroad has declined. There is a growing belief among persons who are following the course of events closely that there will be no further strike. It was rumored that possibly the next move would be ordering out all the mechanics along the line of the Central road. On this point Webb was questioned and said:

"Anticipating some ten days ago that by allowing the men employed in our various shops to remain I was furnishing ammunition to the Knights, I at once ordered the shops closed and directed that only enough men be retained to perform the actual necessary repairs that are required. At the present time we have fully 6,000 cars in the course of construction at West Albany, and 1,200 men have been laid off."

Powderly says:

"We hold ourselves in readiness to do any honorable thing to terminate the strike or avert another one, and sincerely hope that either arbitration or such other method as may be agreed upon will have the desired effect.

Webb responded thus:

"The further strike referred to by you will or will not take place, as the efforts of the persons who have left our service may or may not meet with success. I believe that such efforts will fail. I am not aware of any difference or grievance existing between the company and its employes, and I must assume that the conference suggested by you was designed to be between the officers of the company and the officers of the Knights of Labor. These officials represent, not our employes, but persons who have left our service and have not asked to be re-employed, but who through these same officials of the Knights of Labor have asked that the discharge by this company of certain persons be submitted to investigation and arbitration by some tribunal to be selected in the same way, a request which I have felt it to be my duty to decline. I shall take every means in my power to prevent interruption of passenger and freight traffic, and the authorities will prevent lawless interruption with our operatives. I do not anticipate any interruption for the above reasons. It seems unappropriate and unnecessary to have the conference suggested by you."

Webb comes forward to-night with a prepared statement, evidently prompted by Powderly's manifesto. Webb starts out with the statement that "no man has been discharged by the company because he was a Knight of Labor or a member of any other organization." Then, for the first time since the beginning of the trouble, Webb names the list of offenses, among which are those because of which the Knights of Labor are said to have been discharged. Webb continues:

"The company discharged the men, irrespective of their membership in the Knights of Labor, for drunkenness, incapacity, breach of duty, insubordination, and for lack of sufficient work to employ them, and it will continue to do so whenever proper occasion arises. It would be a moral and probably a criminal neglect of duty for me to omit to discharge a switch-tower-man for drunkenness, upon whose sobriety and fidelity to duty depends the safety of life and limb of the millions of passengers transported annually by this company. What private or public business can be carried on subject to the dictation of the workmen that there shall be performed only this or that amount of work? What employer can tolerate insolence and insubordination based upon the belief that the offender will be supported therein by a secret organization to which he belongs by any agency by which the employer's business can be damaged or stopped? The foregoing gives without setting forth the name or place of employment, the causes which called forth the discharge of men referred to in Powderly's appeal. In these discharges, and to avert the threatened strike, I have been called upon by Powderly and associates to consent to the monstrous absurdity of satisfying by some kind of arbitration or investigation persons other than the constituted authorities of the company that these causes existed, a demand which, as long as I occupy the position with which I am intrusted, I feel it to be my duty to decline."

General Master Workman Powderly has written the following to Grand Chief Arthur:

"There is at present a strike in progress on the New York Central railroad. In this strike is involved a principle which you cannot afford to ignore, and this principle is that of fair play. Many of the men on strike are firemen and belong not only to the Knights of Labor, but to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who have stepped down from the cab-boards to pick up the shovels which were dropped by the firemen. Are you willing that this should continue? Are we to understand that this action is to receive the sanction of the organization you represent? The Knights of Labor desire to know where you stand on this question, for you are authorized to voice the sentiments of your order. The members of the various brotherhoods of railway employes are desirous of knowing where you stand, for on your answer, and we desire that it be a public one, depends the future of the association. If your members continue to do work as firemen, we shall know that they are acting with your consent, and the future will be plain before us."

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Men to take the strikers' places are constantly arriving. A number of firemen reached here this morning, but on learning that they were expected to take the switchmen's places refused to work and were dismissed without pay or transportation home. Some of these men say there are 150 men in town, brought here by the railroad company and left here without means of subsistence or means of transportation to their homes in the West.

SARGENT SIDES WITH POWDERLY.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 22.—F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, arrived here this evening from New York. In an interview with an Associated Press representative Sargent said the first thing when the council gets together to-morrow would be his own report of what he had learned on his visit to New York and in his interview with the executive board of the Knights of Labor, composed of Powderly, Hayes, Wright, Howard and Devlin. Then in the course of the interview Sargent struck out from the shoulder. He desired, however, to be quoted not as in the position of president of the council, but as a member of the Federation of Railroad Employes. He said he was individually entirely in accord with Powderly. Powderly and his representatives had gone to Webb and asked the reason for the discharge of men from the New York Central railway. Webb had flatly refused to have anything to do with Powderly, and the latter had called in the Federation. Continuing, Sargent said:

"As a member of the Federation, I do not think Powderly was treated right. When in New York I was sent for by Webb. I should not have called on him otherwise. I asked him why he did not treat with Powderly. He said he did not want any third party to interfere. I then said: 'Suppose you had discharged certain firemen and I came to you as grand master fireman to ask your reason for the discharge; would you refuse to talk to me?' To this he made an evasive reply and I left."

Sargent went on to say that there was no disposition on the part of the employes to force matters. All they wanted was a chance to present their grievances to the officials of the Vanderbilt system and have just arbitration of the existing difficulties. As to the final result of the session of the supreme council Sargent declared that the public need have no apprehension. Sargent hoped no extended strike would ensue, but his last words were that he was ready to stand as the champion of organized labor, and he wanted the whole country to know it.

STRIKE OF CHICAGO CARPENTERS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the master builders to-night, they refused to arbitrate the existing differences with the journeymen carpenters, which was asked for by the latter, in an address to the builders, Thursday. As the new builders association has also refused to arbitrate, there is apparently no resource for the Carpenters' Union except to surrender or order a general strike. Should the 6,000 members of the union quit, it is estimated that within two weeks 30,000 other workmen in the building trades of Chicago will be thrown out of work.

STRIKE IN CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—All of the firemen and engineers employed by the Union Stock Yards Switching Association went on strike for higher wages this morning, and in consequence 120 switchmen are idle. The switching of the transfer system is the largest in the country, as the association does all the work for the immense packing houses at the yards. Consequently all work at the packing houses is at a standstill. The tracks are filled with immense trains of fresh meats destined for outside points.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Infatuated With the Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—A private letter from Tokio, received by the Oceanic last night, says the friends here of Sir Edwin Arnold are becoming alarmed at that gentleman's behaviour, and are trying every means to get him out of the country. He came to Japan to spend two months almost a year ago, and to finish his poem "Light of the World." He has three years leave from the London Telegraph. At the end of two months he expected with his young daughter who accompanied him, to go to India. He has not gone, and seems perfectly infatuated with the Japanese women; so much so, that his India tour is postponed indefinitely, and his friends fear he will marry a Japanese and remain here. He says he will do it, and if there is not a decided change in his mind there is much room for doubt as to whether he will ever return to England to reside. Miss Arnold does not in the least share her father's enthusiasm for the Japanese, and is greatly discouraged and disgusted.

Chinese Labor for Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Among the passengers by the steamer City of Pekin, which sailed from Hong Hong this evening, was Lyman I. Moyrey, a well-known attorney of this city. His mission to the Orient is to secure Chinese labor for Mexico, and if the scheme is a success it will be one of the greatest achievements in transporting an entire colony from one country to another that has ever been known. Mowrey returned from Mexico a short time ago, and it was on his southern trip that he perfected plans for delivering Chinese into Mexico. His contract calls for 3,000 Chinese. Laborers are wanted for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus. The Tehuantepec railroad is to be built by English capital, the work to be done by Mexican contractors. Mowrey has contracted to supply laborers at so much per head. He and those behind him intended to lodge and board the Chinese.

Those Sensational Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The general topic of conversation to-day among business men was the sensational report of the movement of the British and American men-of-war in Puget Sound, alleged to have some relation to the Behring Sea question. Those who are most interested are inclined to throw doubt on the reports. Louis Sloss, of the Alaska Commercial company, said this morning there would be no trouble, as there was nothing to fight over. The American Commercial company has only secured 21,000 skins this season, caused by the wholesale hunting of both British and American sealers. Neither England nor the United States could afford to fight for a matter of this kind. Two mariners recently from the seal islands say there are thirty or more vessels there and near by. Their crews are idle while the revenue cutters are about, but it is an open secret that all are there for sealing, and for no other purpose.

Big Opium Seizure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23—Customs inspectors yesterday made a big seizure of opium on the British steamer Montserrat. The fine consisted of 118 5-tael boxes, valued $1,200, the largest for some time.

The Alert Placed in Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—U. S. steamer Alert has been put in commission and is shipping men. Her destination is unknown.

Prepared To Meet All Comers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Joe Choynski started on the Zealandia to-day for Australia, where he will meet all comers before going to Europe.

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23—Horace F. Page, ex-congressman, died to-day after a long illness. Deceased, who was 57 years of age, represented California at Washington four terms, and was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of the first restriction act. He leaves a wife and daughter.

Clydesdales for Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The steamer Zealandia, which left for Honolulu and Australia this afternoon, had on board three thoroughbred Clydesdales. One is a stallion of immense size and the other two are mares. They are said to be bred from the finest draught blood in Scotland, and are consigned to a planter on the Island of Maui, in the Hawaiian group. It is his intention to keep them for breeding purposes.

John Sabeed the Reduction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The presence of so many Chinese on the Oceanic, which arrived last night, is explained by Collector Phelps as caused by the recent rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the Pacific Mail. The warfare lowered the rates, and in consequence the Chinese took advantage of the reduction, twice as many coming over as usual.

Advance in Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The California sugar refinery, this afternoon, advanced its prices ¼c. all round.

The Meanest Man in Nebraska.

A Kenesaw hotel-keeper is said to be the meanest man in Nebraska. The story goes that a short time ago he was so sick that he needed watchers. A young butcher in that town was asked to sit up one night, and he readily consented to do so. His wife went with him to visit the hotel-man's wife. The landlord's wife pursuaded her to remain all night, occupying the same bed with her. In the morning at their earnest solicitation the butcher and his wife staid to breakfast. Some days afterward the butcher was surprised to have a bill for 75 cents presented to him by the landlord, who explained that 25 cents was for his wife's lodging and 50 cents for their breakfast, on that occasion. They compromised by a discount of 10 cents.

FOR DRUG-BUYERS.

Money Can Be Saved by Buying Medicine by Its English Name.

All the large drug firms print and distribute catalogues and price-lists of their drugs, says the New York Sun. Most of these catalogues contain almost all the standard prescriptions. The formulas for the most frequent diseases are printed in these pamphlets, with the quantities of the doses and the prices at which the pills, powders, or liquids are sold to the trade. Every doctor has several of these price-lists, and every drug store has a pile of them. A man who has any of the ordinary ailments will find his prescription repeated in one of these price lists. The difference is that the price-list usually gives the ordinary names for the drugs used, while the prescription is written out in a way which only a doctor, or a drug-clerk, or a man who has picked up the knack of it can understand.

The difference between the prices in the price-lists and the prices at which the goods are sold is from 400 to 2,000 per cent. If a man gets medicines often and can find a friendly disposed doctor he can save a great deal on the price of his prescriptions. The thing to do is to have the doctor write out the prescription in English, or to give him a copy of one of these pamphlets with the pill, powder, or whatever it may be, marked. He learns the name of it by heart, then he goes to the drug store and asks for what he wants instead of handing in a prescription for it. This is a simple thing to do, and will save from one-half to three-quarters the price.

Coffee and Microbes.

According to the Lancet Dr. Luderitz has recently made a number of observations on the destructive power of coffee upon various microbes. He found that the organisms all died in a longer or shorter period. In one series of experiments anthrax bacilli were destroyed in three hours, anthrax spores in four weeks, cholera bacilli in four hours and the streptococcus of erypaipelas in one day. Good and bad coffee produce precisely similar effects.

Man's and Woman's Greatness.

A man's greatness makes his family great; a woman's greatness makes her family insignificant.

A Daughter's Influence.

I had a very severe attack of bloody diarrhea and was persuaded by my daughter to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which I did with great success, as less than two bottles cured me. It is worth its weight in gold. MRS. MARGARET WUNN, Pembroke, Ont.

NOTES FOR WOMEN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE FAIR SEX.

How to Secure a Beautiful Skin—Courting in Africa—A Successful Woman Journalist.

To Get A Beautiful Skin.

The plainest features become pretty when clothed with a fresh velvety skin. It is in the power of every woman to have a soft, fine skin, thus adding much to her charms, if she will devote a little time and care to her toilet. It should be a duty as well as a pleasure to every woman to enhance the powers of attractiveness. First of all, one must keep the face free from those unsightly black heads or grubs. Bathe the face in hot water; rub on a little oil and then take an old-fashioned watch key and pry out all the large ones. Afterward rub on cream or any soothing ointment. In the morning there will be no trace of the redness.

To have a clear skin it is essential to keep the digestive organs in good order and sleep as much as possible. Sleep will do more to preserve the freshness of youth than any other one thing. At night wash the face in warm water—never use hot—using soap freely to remove the dust of the day. Then take a pint of cold water, to which a tablespoonful of bay rum has been added, and bathe the face for five minutes. Dry the face on a coarse towel, rubbing gently to get up a pleasant friction. Lastly spread a little cream lightly on the face and neck. Use only the finest cream and purest soap int he market.

In the morning remove the grease with plenty of warm water and soap—followed by a cold bath as at night. Then apply a little powder with a soft linen rag to remove the shine. Powder is an essential adjunct to a lady's toilet—let men say what they will to the contrary—but never use a cheap powder. The best will be found harmless. Avoid all face lotions, as their use is sure to ruin the skin. By following the above directions you will find in a short time that those horrid little specks that give the skin such a coarse look will disappear and the skin become as soft as a rose petal.—Ex.

Petticoats are Barbarous.

"Another point I make is the absurdity of dressing yourselves up in petticoats, which I call relics of barbarism. I haven't a petticoat in the world, but I remember the days of my bondage, when, like you, I tripped over my dress going up stairs, and only got that out of the way to fall over my petticoat beneath it; when, like you, I have stood on a corner on windy days, and had my petticoat wind round and round my legs until I couldn't stir; when, like you, on rainy days, I have gathered up my dress behind, only to have that petticoat hang out behind in the mud and rain. When my divided skirt winds, it winds only around one leg at a time, and thus leaves me one leg always free to depend upon. It can't trip me going up stairs or convert itself into a broom to sweep up all the refuse going down stairs. Make your dresses by all means in the prevailing fashion of the day, but adapt that fashion and drape it on a gown form that neither exerts undue pressure at any point or makes its weight felt in one place more than another. Let the weight be evenly distributed and plenty of room at the waist line.—Mrs. Jenness Miller.

The French Claques.

First Claquer—Why do you clap and hiss at the same time?

Second Ditto—You see, the new actress has paid me to clap, and her rival has paid me to hiss!

A Happy Provision of Nature.

Mrs. Littlun—Oh, "who can tell what a baby thinks!"

Mr. Littlun—It's well for decent ears that the baby can't—when it's teething or being dosed.—Puck.

Foolish Praise.

Son—The boss told me to-day that he didn't know what he would do without me.

Father—That was nice. What did you say?

Son—Asked for a raise.—Epoch.

Steered Clear of the Evil.

"Young man," he said, "do you know the evils of the place you are about to enter?"

"You bet your sweet life I do," replied the youth; "but I never eat any of Charley's free lunch."—Puck.

Why he Was Disinherited.

"Honesty, my dear nephew!" said the dying man, "is the best policy."

"You are speaking from hearsay, I suppose, dear uncle, answered the thoughtless nephew.—Racket.

A Well-Appreciated Compliment.

Mr. Manhattan (visiting in Chicago)—Your mamma is truly remarkable for her poise, Miss Liveway.

Miss Liveway—Yes, indeed. Mamma is no slouch at pastry. Her minces and lemons are always A number 1.—Munsey's Weekly.

Hadn't Found out Yet.

Architect—So you've made up your mind to build, eh? Do you know yet just what you want?

S. U. Burb—No, not yet. My friends haven't let me into their secrets on that point yet.—Puck.

Taking a Deep Interest in Him.

Dr. Pille—You've been working like a hero, doctor, to save young Starvely's life. And he as poor as Job's turkey, too!

Dr. Hacken—That's just it. He owes me $75 already on my bill, and if he dies I won't get a cent.—Harper's Bazar.

His Honor's Joke.

"What's the next case?" asked the Judge.

"The prisoner was arrested for ogling woman."

"Ah! sort of stare-case?" said the Judge, and the prisoner laughed so uproariously that the Judge was very lenient.—Racket.

A ladies' battle might have been witnessed on the Pont de la Concorde, Paris, recently which terminated in the removal of one of combatants to the infirmary of the Central Police Station. One of the pair was an eccentric person who lived luxuriously in the Rue de Rivoli. As her conversation was incoherent, and she believer herself to be related, by way of descent, to archangels, the proprietor of the hotel concluded that she was scarcely in her right mind. A few days ago she bought a life-sized doll, and having become tired of fondling it, she threw it out of the window upon the heads of the passers-by, who at first imagined that it was a living body. One day the dame—wearing a superb tri-colored ribbon as a watch chain—took a carriage, and when she arrived at the bridge above mentioned, suddenly threw open the door of the vehicle and flung herself upon an inoffensive female, from whom she snatched her umbrella and broke it over the affrightened owner's head. Then ensued a "scrimmage," the innocent victim vigorously defending herself from the violent blows of her mysterious assailant. Then the police interfered, and they marched off the lunatic in custody, she meanwhile protesting that she was Joan of Arc!—London Telegraph.

VANDERFELT'S ROAST PIG.

A Feast Fit for The Montezumas Prepared by a Well known Actor.

E. H. Vanderfelt, the actor, has an accomplishment which many of his friends enjoy as much as he. He can roast a pig as never pig was roasted, before, these friends think, and he roasts one often, and when he does this a merry party sits around the board on which the savory, crisp, brown and tempting dish is placed.

The man whose heart will not warm over a deliciously roasted perfectly dressed and handsomely garnished pig, must be a misanthropic cynic. But the man who could watch Vanderfelt in the kitchen from the time he begins his cooking until he pulls from the oven the great pan, steaming and crackling, without getting into a sympathetic condition of intense and breathless interest, ought not to have the good fortune to eat a well roasted young porker.

Vanderfelt adorns himself with a great spotless apron, and, armed with a wonderful roasting-fork, he marches to the kitchen and takes possession of it. No part of the preparing of that meal is done by hands other than his. He dresses the pig, places it in the oven, savors it, bastes it, plunges his fork into the golden brown of the flesh, takes it out in triumph when it is done, and with a radiant face bears it to the table for the "feast in the Halls of the Montezumas."

As he carves it, his satisfaction is so great that he begins eloquently to sing the praises of roast pig, and then the "fun" begins.—New York Tribune.

Getting Well Since His Grave Was Dug.

A friendless man in a small town in Maine, after suffering many years with a cancer and using all his hard-earned money, mortgaged his small farm last all for a sum sufficient to get him into the Maine General Hospital, and went there to die, but has lingered through the Winter suffering acutely. A week or more ago word was sent to the town authorities from the hospital to make arrangements at once for his burial, as he could not possibly live but a few hours, and his body would need immediate attention. So in the lonely village churchyard was dug his grave, which still awaits its occupant. Strange to relate, the condition of the sick man has since changed for the better, and there is a possibility that he will recover sufficiently to return to find no home and no welcome save the open grave on the bleak hillside.—Boston Record.

Boots of Human Skin.

In 1876 the firm of Habresholtz Bros., boot and shoe makers of New York city, made a pair of boots from human skin which they sent to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. If we remember rightly, they were never put on exhibition, which goes to show that there was some humanity in the Centennial officials if not in the makers of the ghastly foot-gear. Afterwards they were sent to Professor S. V. Baird of the Smithsonian Institute, who would not allow them shelf room. The skin from which the boots were made was taken from the breast, stomach and back of a man who had died suddenly and been taken to a medical college. In general looks the boots were of a light brown color and somewhat heavier than if made from calf skin. The dark color was caused by the tanning process. The leather was much more porous than either calf or cow skin.—St. Louis Republic.

Saw a Tragedy in a Dream.

Some time ago a lady from Macon was visiting relatives in Athens. She had been there about a week when she suddenly received a telegram one morning from her home in Macon saying her nephew was quite sick. On reading the telegram the lady suddenly grew pale and appeared unduly excited about the news received. She did not speak, however, about it until she was leaving Athens on the Georgia Railroad.

Then she told another lady from Athens, who accompanied her, that one night before receiving the telegram she had had a most frightful dream about this same nephew. She said that she dreamed he had become engaged in a row with one or two other men and had been horribly shot and fatally wounded. The frightful vision was so impressed on her mind that she could even at that moment see her nephew shot down like a dog, and bleeding on the floor.

The sight made her sick and the lady almost fainted on the car. She was told that it was only a dream and that it could have no bearing on the telegram whatever, as the telegram had only stated that her nephew was sick. When the ladies changed cars at Barnett for Macon, a friend of the Macon lady came in the car, and, in the presence of the Athens lady, told her that the nephew had been shot, and in very much the same way that the dream had recounted.

A Chimney Sweep as LL.D.

A correspondent in an Edinburgh paper relates that not long ago, in one of the Scotch Police courts, a sweep, who was about to give evidence, on being asked his name, replied, "Dr. Thomas Macleod."

"Doctor! Doctor of what?" inquired the Sheriff, in amazement.

"I dinna ken; but I'm what they ca' an LL.D."

"Well," asked the judge, "and how did you acquire the distinction?"

"Weel, sir, it was like this. A Yankee chiel, that was agent for yin o' the colleges in his ain country, cam' tae bide hereabouts wi' his family for tae Summer. I scoopit his three lums twice, but deil a bawbee could I get oot o' him. Ane day I yokit, sair, at the creatur for the siller, an says he, 'Weel, Tammas, I'll mak' an LL.D. o' ye, and that'll pit us even.' I just took him at his offer, as there seemed tae be nothing else for't. I've gotten a diplomany framed at hame, and I can tell ye, sir, a bonnie pictur' it mak's."—London Truth.

A St. Louis Husband's Hint for Bashful Young Men.

A writer in the St. Louis Globe Democrat says: "I was very much amused at the article published a few days ago on 'How Girls are Proposed To.' I think the way I proposed was just as unique, and the time and method a little more novel than the methods the fellows in that article adopted. It was a case of love at first sight, but the girl didn't know how I felt, neither was I sure that she cared a continental for me. She was a modest retiring, bashful little thing, and while I wanted to tell her how much I thought of her I was afraid to. One Sunday night, the fourth time I had called, I made up my mind fully that I wanted her, but she was so shy I thought it would frighten her away if I spoke. About 10 o'clock I proposed a game of cards, and in a joke suggested that we play for a wager, and that she put herself up against me. She modestly consented. I thought I was going to lose, and I knew if I did it was a lost chance, even if it was a joke. Well, I won, and told her with a laugh that she belonged to me. After sitting and looking at each other a few moments I took her hand and said she must always pay her losses, and the hand that I held was mine. She looked at me with a smile and said quietly, 'Well, if you want it you can have it.' I won that girl by a game of cards on Sunday, but we neither have regretted the violating the fourth commandment. Perhaps my method may help some other bashful couple."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
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HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.

Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1890. 24-tf-dw

This is What JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IMPARTS STRENGTH

ONE POUND of Johnston's Fluid Beef contains as much actual and real nutrition as FOURTEEN AND A QUARTER POUNDS OF PRIME BEEF STEAK.

THEREFORE—

One Teaspoonful, or half an ounce, is equal to *Half a Pound of Prime Beef Steak.*

aug2-d&w

FOR SALE—Lots for $30, $50, $70 Near Seattle. $10 down and $5 monthly. Perry & Co., financial brokers, 116 South Second St. Seattle. je-13-w

WANTED!

MALE UNMARRIED TEACHER, FOR Williams' Lake District School, B. C. Duties to commence in August. Apply to F. BORLAND, Sec. Trustees. 130 mile House, B. C. jly8-w-2t

WANTED—Parties having lots, acreage, or farm lands in Seattle or State of Washington can dispose of same to Perry & Co., financial brokers, 116 South Second St. Seattle. Correspondence solicited. je-13-w

WANTED!

FEMALE TEACHER FOR CHILLIWHACK Public School. Salary, Fifty-five dollars per month. Address—

C. T. HIGGINSON, Secretary, Sardis, B. C. jly6-w-3t

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—For Grand Prairie Public School, a female teacher holding not lower than second class certificate. One competent to give lessons on piano or organ preferred. Salary $35 a month. Duties begin first Monday in August. Applications received until the 21st July.

R. M. CLEMITSON, Secretary Board of Trustees. je25-w3t

THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

Those wishing to improve their Herds should communicate with the undersigned, who has always on hand choice thoroughbred and high grade Durhams.

MORRISON & ADAMS, Sunnyside Farm, Alexandria P. O. mo11-1y

"Northwestern Gold and Silver Mining Company," (FOREIGN.) Registered the 28th day of May, 1890.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I HAVE this day registered the "Northwestern Gold and Silver Mining Company" (foreign), under the "Companies Act, Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies."

The objects for which the Company is established are: To mine for gold and silver and other precious metals, by hydraulic and other methods, in British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, and to this end to acquire all the real and personal property and water rights necessary.

The amount of capital stock of the Company is one million dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of the par value of twenty dollars each.

The place of business of the said Company is located at Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 26th day of May, 1890, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. [L. S.] my30-1mo-w

"Middle Creek Gold Mining Company," (FOREIGN) Registered the 28th day of May, 1890.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

THIS is to certify that I have this day registered the "Middle Creek Gold Mining Company" (foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies."

The objects for which the Company is established are: to acquire, either by lease or otherwise, mining claims, privileges, and concessions in British Columbia; to work the same, build ditches, sell water, and do everything necessarily or properly appertaining to mining.

The amount of capital stock of the Company is five million dollars, and the number of shares into which it is divided is one hundred thousand, of the par value of fifty dollars each.

The place of business of the said Company is located at Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 28th day of May, 1890, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. [L. S.] my30-1mo-w

NEW WESTMINSTER CITY SCHOOLS.

WANTED, TWO TEACHERS—2nd Division, Girls' School, salary $35.00; 3rd Division, Boys' School, salary $30.00.

Applications, stating qualifications, will be received by the undersigned until the 31st instant.

JOHN McKENZIE, Sec. School Board. New Westminster, 14th July, 1890. jly16-1wd-2w-w

STALLION FOR SALE.

Bay Stallion, 7 years old, for sale. Particulars on application to William Brown, Queenstown, Cluny, Alberta, N. W. T. jly25-3t-w

Atlantic Ocean Steamship Sailings

ALLAN	(From Montreal to Liverpool)	Aug. 27
DOMINION	do do	Sept. 3
BEAVER	do do	Aug. 23
WHITE STAR	(From New York to Liverpool)	Sept. 4
CUNARD	do do	Aug. 29
INMAN	do do	Every Wednesday
GUION	do do	Saturday
ANCHOR	(from New York to Glasgow)	Every Wednesday
		Every Tuesday
		Every Saturday

Fares—Cabin, $45 and upwards; intermediate, $30 to $40; steerage, $30.

Purchase ocean tickets from local agent. He sells at very lowest rates, and great advantages are derived therefrom. Baggage shipped through to steamer.

A. CAMERON, C. P. R. Agent, Victoria.
W. R. DENNISON, Nanaimo.
Or to D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, my21-w Vancouver.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land above overflowed land, situated in Esquimalt district, and generally known as Coburg Peninsula and Sal Lagoon, containing 200 acres more or less. Bounded and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post marked "A. De Cosmos' N. E. corner," situated at the north-east corner of the said Coburg Peninsula and Salt Lagoon, thence running south westerly along the shore line of Royal Bay till it nearly intersects the north-eastern corner of section seven, Esquimalt district, thence across the said Coburg Peninsula to the south-west corner of Salt Lagoon, thence following the shore line of section 35, 14, 33 and 15, of the said district in a north-easterly direction till it reaches a point nearly opposite Fisgard Light, and thence in a south-westerly direction across the mouth of Salt Lagoon to the point of commencement.

A. DE COSMOS.
Victoria, B. C., June 24, 1890. je24-2m

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

H. S. WESBROOK DEALER IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AND

COMMISSIONS EXECUTED—CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

H. S. WESBROOK, WINNIPEG, MAN. y28-w-1yr

E. E. BURLINGAME'S ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention.

Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed, or Purchased.

Address, 1795 & 1797 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

my23-12m-w.

URE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE.

I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS

A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address, T. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.