

SOLS... COCKS... TS... WEAR... CO., Montreal... Department... & Co... WANTED... WORKERS... TORONTO... SPICES... VICTORIA... COMPANY... PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY... TOURISTS NOT WANTED... CORBOULD WELL... DROPPING OFF... KINGSTON, JAMAICA...

Repulsed at Tien Tsin

Allied Forces Obligated to Retire From First Attempt at Relief.

The Foreigners at Tien Tsin Are Making a Gallant Resistance.

Another Attempt to Reach the City Was Made Last Night.

London, June 24.—(3.30 a. m.)—The only despatches from China received last night are those which give further details of the repulse of Thursday's attempt to relieve Tien Tsin.

Seymour's Force Wiped Out

A Special Despatch From China Says They Are Utterly Destroyed.

Tien Tsin Fighting for Its Life Against Enormous Odds.

New York, June 25.—(Special)—A despatch to the Journal from China says that Admiral Seymour's force has been wiped out. A courier brought the news to the coast.

Silence Unbroken

Outside World Knows Naught of What is Going at Peking.

Native Rumors Tell of Mysterious Tragedy at the Royal Palace.

Chinese Director of Telegraphs Wires That Foreign Legations Are Safe.

London, June 23.—(3 a.m.)—The silence of Peking continues unbroken. Four thousand men of the allied forces were having sharp defensive fighting at Tien Tsin Tuesday and Wednesday, with a prospect of being reinforced Thursday.

FRENCH FLEET.

Gathering of Warships for the Naval Manoeuvres.

Paris, June 23.—Naval manoeuvres on an extensive scale will open next week in the English Channel, where the Mediterranean and Northern squadrons will go through a number of evolutions under war conditions.

"A NEW GAG"

Paris, June 23.—The senate has passed the government bill to repress the scurrilous attacks on the President of the Republic.

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Britain's Problems

The Great Events that Are Happening in China and Africa.

Transvaal Annexation Is Expected to Be Proclaimed Very Shortly.

Governor Hodgson Expected to Hold Out in Kumasi Till Relieved.

London, June 23.—The death of Count Muraviev, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, evoked no eulogistic orations or expressions of regret here from the British press.

The Fighting At Tien Tsin

Alarming Report That Fifteen Hundred Foreigners Have Been Massacred

Allied Forces Stated to Have Inflicted Heavy Losses on Chinese.

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Premier Emmerson of New Brunswick to Go on the Bench.

Ottawa, June 23.—Lieutenant-Governor Joly leaves for Victoria by to-morrow afternoon's train. His appointment, which was gazetted to-day, dates from Thursday. Chief Justice McGill will act as administrator until the Governor arrives.

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Delegation From Slovan to Interview the Government.

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A Great Gathering of Oarsmen Expected at the Prairie City.

SOLLY LOSE.

Paris, June 23.—The exposition can now be described as finally completed. Everything is quite ready, and the exhibits are installed.

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London, June 23.—The Khedive's unfortunate illness has robbed London of much of the expected festivities and in that of the British Embassy.

BACK FROM CUBA.

Winnipeg, June 23.—L. A. Hamilton and company of the C. P. R. returned to the city to-day, having been for the past two months in Cuba.

NEWFOUNDLAND STRIKE.

Attempt to Be Made toUnload Vessels To-day.

FRASER RIVER HIGH.

People Cannot Use Baths at Hot Springs Without Getting Wet.

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The Chain Complete

Dundonald's Arrival at Standeron Separates Transvaal From Steyn's Force.

The Net Around Free Staters Is Drawing Closer and Closer.

General Dewet's Buildings Are Being Burned to the Ground.

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A Woman in the Wild, Wild West.

A story by a local author of a woman's experience in a mining town. For sale at the bookstall in front of the office. Price 50 cents.

Question For Uncle Sam

More Responsible Than Washington for Italian Lynchings.

Mr. Wu Scouts the Idea of Being Seized as Hostage.

Mr. Justice Drake Gives Judgment in Regina vs. Holland.

Act Relating to Fire Insurance Security, Vires of Dominion.

Mr. Justice Drake yesterday gave judgment in Regina vs. Holland, agent for the Equity Fire Insurance Co., at Vancouver, confirming the conviction by the British Columbia court.

The question here raised has never been directly adjudicated upon, although the act has been in force in principle since 1871.

Mr. Hunter for the appellant contends that the right to carry on insurance business falls within the power reserved to the provincial legislatures by the B. N. A. Act, and comes under the heading of property and civil rights.

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An Election in the Old Days

How Nanaimo Chose a Member for the House of Assembly.

A Very Easy Going Proceeding Delightfully Free of Technicalities or Troubles.

From Nanaimo Free Press.

During the recent exciting provincial election, which resulted in the "snowing under" of Joseph Martin, Mr. J. S. Yates, son of Mr. James Yates, a member of the first legislature of British Columbia, was the Martin candidate to contest the city of Nanaimo against Ralph Smith.

At one of the political meetings, Mr. C. H. Barker made the statement "that it was the first time in the history of Nanaimo that a man from the outside had come to run in this city, but no one in this city would do so."

This statement, reported in the Free Press, was read by Rev. C. Bryant, now of Mount Tabor, B.C., by one of the early pioneers of Nanaimo, and he has kindly forwarded the following account of the first election in Nanaimo, which took place in 1859, in which an outsider was the candidate.

Since that time, however, Nanaimo has several times elected its own members, the most recent being the late D. B. Ring in 1870, late Arthur Bunker in 1871, late Hon. John Robson in 1872, and the members of the first legislature of Vancouver Island—1855 to 1859—were James Yates, J. W. McKay, Dr. J. H. Helmsken (speaker), D. G. Lamberton, T. J. Skinner, John Muir, J. L. Kennedy, E. E. Langford, Qualification—£200 freehold, or £200 cash.

Session of 1850-60—Jas. Kennedy (deceased), and then J. G. Barnston represented Nanaimo, and in 1863, A. Bailey (first and second session), Thos. Cunningham (third session).

Following are the extracts from the Colonialist of 1859, giving the account of Nanaimo's first and peculiar election.

THE ELECTION AT NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, May 21st, 1859.

Editor British Colonist.—As it may be interesting to some of your readers to know how the people's representative in the House of Assembly, from this place, was elected, I send you a full account of the election, which has just taken place.

As it is well known that the inhabitants of Nanaimo, being a regular people, it cannot be surprising that we have a peculiar method of doing our business.

It is a peculiarity which extends to the election of our representative in the House of Assembly. "The true or mode of doing our business" is, in fact, none the worse for that; one thing is certain, it has one advantage over the mode adopted by your people in Victoria. Viz. it is done very quietly, and causes very little trouble. The following notices are given verbatim.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

A Wonderful Difference Since Forty Years Ago.

Forty years ago Japan was the hermit kingdom—completely closed to western civilization.

What Japan is now is thus stated by a special correspondent of New York Post: "At several places I have had the privilege of seeing leading educators, officials and philanthropists of the Japanese Empire, and an deeply impressed with the strength and depth of the movement which is lifting Japan to the level of Western civilization.

The civilization which they have borrowed from the West is the result of the efforts of the late Emperor Meiji, and his successors, who have been building warships and fortifying their harbors after the manner of the West.

The organization and equipment of their army and navy (as their late war with China demonstrated) with all the thoroughness of Germany, and they are doing this with little aid from foreign engineers.

The few foreign consulting engineers employed in Japan are consulted so little that life is a burden. In the interior extensive works are planned and executed everywhere by native engineers.

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The Powers Will Not Agree

Russian, French and German Authorities Hold Very Different Views.

The Vatican Appeals to Paris For Larger Forces to Be Sent.

Berlin, June 22.—Whether the powers invested in China will reach an agreement regarding joint action, it seems to be certain, judging from the results of investigations made to-day by the correspondent of the Associated Press, that no arrangement has been made.

A series of questions was put successively to the German foreign office and to the Russian and French embassies. The German foreign office said:

"The powers are not yet agreed as to three points—on the relief of Tien Tsin and Pekin, adequate satisfaction for the severe injuries European interests have sustained, and the establishment of a guarantee against the repetition of such outrages.

Beyond this, the attitude of the powers will largely depend upon what has really happened at Pekin, which is still unknown in Europe."

The reply of the Russian ambassador, Count Ostensaken, was substantially the same as that of the German foreign office, except on two points. The ambassador said, with much emphasis:

"The intervention of the powers in China under no conditions means a settlement by war, and it must not embrace governmental re-organization. Especially it must not include a change of the local government, even if the Chinese and international armies come into collision, these conditions must never be lost sight of."

The French ambassador, Marquis de Noal, expressed a different view. While insisting on the relief of Tien Tsin and Pekin, adequate satisfaction for the severe injuries European interests have sustained, and the establishment of a guarantee against the repetition of such outrages.

The reply of the Paris cabinet, according to the correspondent, is that the matter will be treated in harmony with the other powers.

BURROWS OF THE SALAMANDER.

Queen Little Animal That Is Seldom Seen Above Ground.

In many places in the extreme southern states, especially in what are locally known as the "pine woods," one of the most notable features is the constantly recurring mounds of earth which everywhere dot and it must be confessed, disfigure the monotonous landscape, says the London Standard.

These mounds are usually nearly circular in form, fairly symmetrical in contour, from six inches to two feet in diameter, and are generally to be seen broken down by rain or winds or the tramping of cattle, about half as high as they are broad.

It is a native of the South American continent, and is a very common animal, which he has never seen on the face of nature, your informant will sentimentally reply, "Salamanders."

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Officially Announced

Premier Laurier Informs Parliament of the Change in B.C. Governors.

Sir Louis Davies Is Likely to Sit on Supreme Court Bench.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 22.—In the Commons this afternoon Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that, for reasons well known to the public, but which would be officially communicated to the house, the Governor-General had removed Mr. McInnes from the office of lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, and appointed Sir Henri Joly in his place.

Mr. M. E. Bernier has been appointed minister of inland revenue, to replace Sir Henri Joly. His bye-election takes place on July 11.

Sir Henri Joly is busy at St. Hyacinthe settling up his affairs, and will leave for the Coast on Monday. Both Sir Henri and Mr. Bernier were sworn in to-day.

It is said that Judge King will shortly retire from the Supreme court bench, and Sir Louis Davies will succeed him. The Rossland company of Rangers has been granted permission to visit Nelson on July 25.

Frank Woods of the Toronto commission comes to Ottawa, Wednesday.

The Senate to-day, by 24-16, threw out the Toronto-Calgary railway bill.

AN EVIL DEED.

Railway Brakeman in a Temper Tried to Wreck a Passenger Train.

Montreal, June 22.—William Robinson, a brakeman on the New York Central, was arraigned in the police court on the charge of holding up a passenger train on the Grand Trunk line near St. Henri this morning.

He was on board the train when it was stopped by a light engine coming from St. Lambert. The driver, who is named, was told to stop the train. At St. Henri he jumped from the engine, and with a key opened one of the switches just as the train was about to start. He was coming in from the rear, and was seen by the driver. He did not get away until he had been left open an awful collision would have been the story. He was arrested this morning, and was remanded.

REBUILDING SANDON.

The New Sandon to Be a Better Town Than That Which Disappeared in Ashes.

H. H. Pitts, mayor of Sandon; M. L. Gilmeth, city solicitor; and W. H. Lilly, city clerk, who have been attending the meeting of the Sandon committee, are expected to arrive here to-day to interview the government with respect to securing a measure of relief for the district.

In addition assistance having been given to Westminister after its visitation.

The rebuilding of Sandon is a project which has already begun, and there is every indication that the new town will be an infinitely better town than that which disappeared in the eruption of the volcano.

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The Hopes of The Boxers

Alms of Some of the Secret Societies Now Agitating China.

Deeper and More Cogent Reasons Than Political That Caused Revolt.

From London Daily Mail.

We are from time to time reminded of the existence of secret societies in China by the fact that their members engage in periodical outbreaks which often assume fanatical proportions.

Even those who possess but a passing acquaintance with the people of China are familiar with the names of the "Triad" and the "Water Lily" Societies; but few who do not actually come into contact with the Chinese are aware that every Chinaman belongs to a society of this kind.

The majority of these are of a commercial nature resembling the trades unions of Europe, but many exist for purely political purposes. The famous wide-reaching San-ho-oo, or Triad Society, the society of the three united departments of nature—heaven, earth and man—represents of its original represent, the Freemasonry of China, having for its professed purpose "mutual aid and assistance."

The "Water Lily Society, has, however, its declared object the restoration of the Chinese dynasty. It has no philanthropic aims, but aid who hold to its tenets and join its ranks are the sworn enemies of the present Manchu dynasty. They cherish the memory of the great Ming Emperors, such as the Jacobites did the Stuarts, and only await an opportunity to place the present representative of the Manchu dynasty, Ming Foreigners upon the throne.

Many other societies, with more or less declared political aims, exist, and one of these, the "Boxers," is the most important of its kind. It is only within the last few months that this society has found its strength enough to attempt to attain its aim and object—namely, to overthrow the Tartar or Manchu dynasty, and install a Chinese ruler. Foreigners of all nations alike are objects of their antipathy, and "China for Chinese" is their watchword. The name "Boxers" is, of course, an English interpretation of their title, and their Chinese name has not yet reached us. Boxing and gymnastic have long been a popular pastime in China, and from the fact that the present rebels possess no arms of any kind, except what they can steal from the Manchu soldiers with whom they come in contact, would seem to justify the title they are popularly known by. There are, however, many other reasons why they are called "Boxers," and there have been many—has advanced through the very country, the Boxers are now raising. It is thought the number of them in the extreme northwest, that the Tartar hordes first found their way into China, and now the Boxers are advancing along the same path.

There may be deeper and more cogent reasons, reasons other than political, which have determined the people of this district rising in revolt. The northwest of China is gradually but surely becoming a desert. The moon-like desolation of the Gobi, the Yellow river, is with persistent regularity overflowing its banks, devastating places, and causing the death of thousands of the people. The Manchurian deserts. The inevitable consequence is that the whole country is becoming desiccated, and a previously fertile country is now almost treeless and verdureless. The population has not been given to a British Columbian, the continued ignoring of the claims of this province to cabinet representation by the federal authorities causing general dissatisfaction.

Mr. George Sangster, who contested the seat in the House of Commons at the general elections, yesterday intimated to his friends that he would oppose Mr. Eberts at the bye-election. The general impression among the politicians is that Mr. Sangster will have little or no chance of success should he decide to run.

Mr. Eberts, who is a native of the district of Cassiar, has been elected to the seat in the House of Commons at the general elections, yesterday intimated to his friends that he would oppose Mr. Eberts at the bye-election. The general impression among the politicians is that Mr. Sangster will have little or no chance of success should he decide to run.

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The Governor Is Sworn In

Premier Dunsmuir Notified of the Appointment of Sir Henri Joly.

Chief Justice McCall to Act as Administrator Until His Honor Arrives.

The most important development in the political situation yesterday was the receipt of a telegram by Premier Dunsmuir from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, advising the former that Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere had been appointed lieutenant-governor in place of T. R. McInnes, dismissed, and that until His Honor could arrive from the East, Chief Justice McCall will act as administrator. Sir Henri Joly will leave Ottawa for Victoria on Monday.

The writs for the bye-elections, except those already set for July 3, in the case of Hon. D. M. Eberts and Hon. J. H. Turner, were issued yesterday, and will be signed as soon as Chief Justice McCall, the new administrator, arrives from the East.

At a meeting of the executive council yesterday it was determined to prorogue the house until July 19, instead of July 15, the date originally set for the opening of the session.

THE NEW CABINET OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

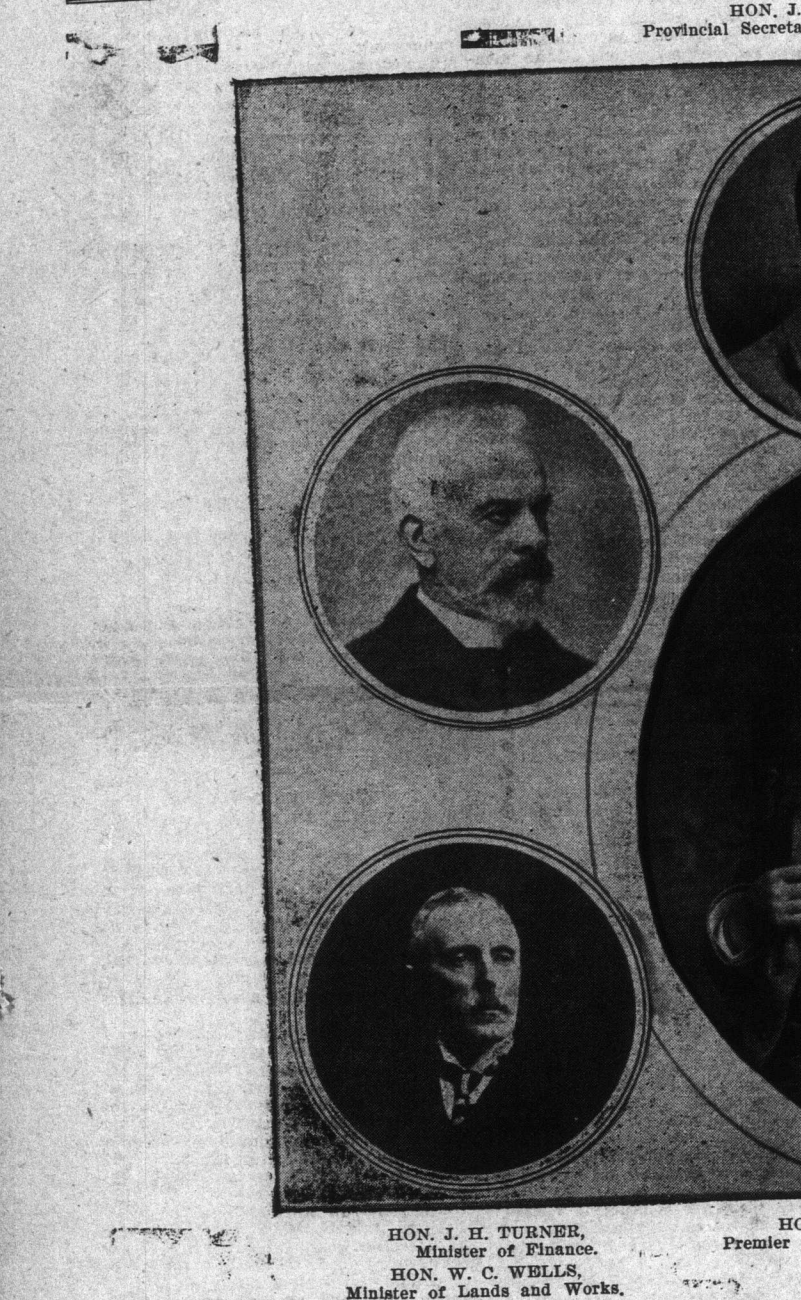
Messrs. Wells, Prentice and McBride Accept Office in the Government and Are Duly Sworn In.

Bye-Elections For This City and South Victoria Have Been Fixed and the Writs Are Issued.

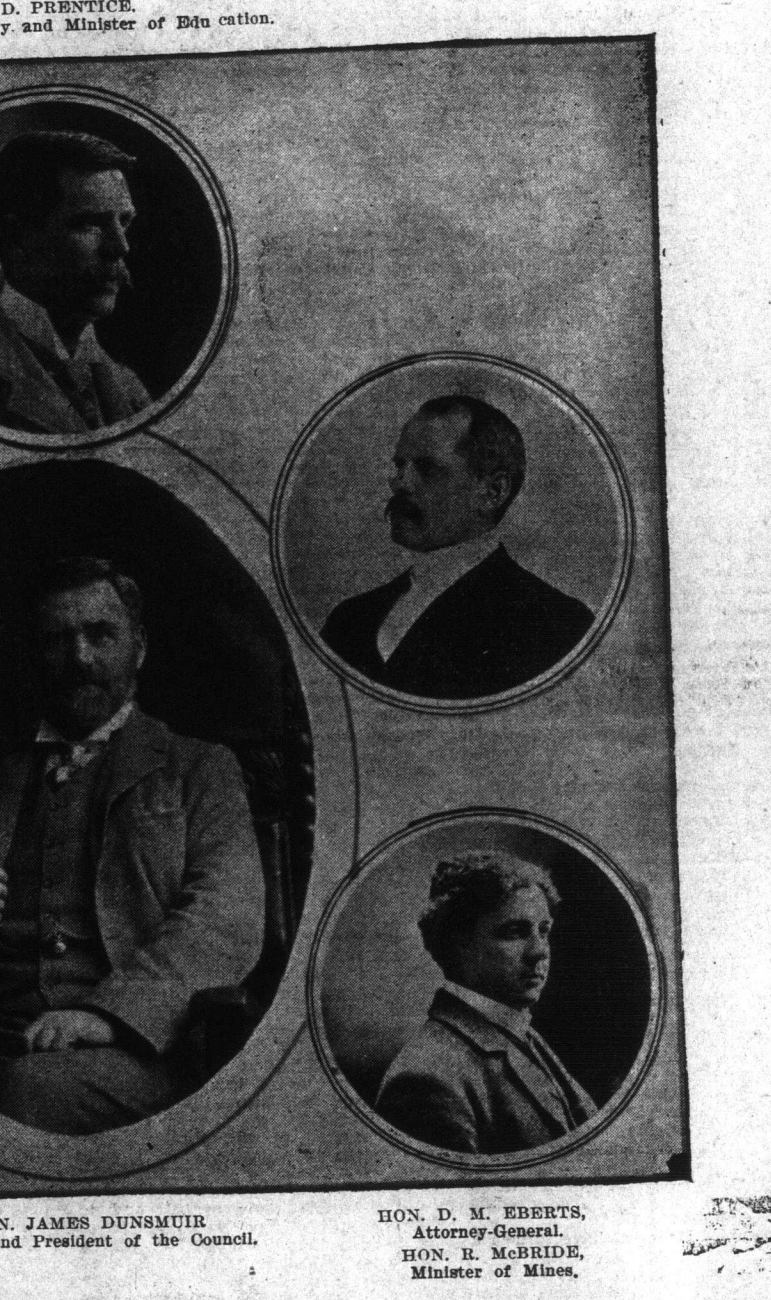
Yesterday Premier Dunsmuir completed his cabinet, presenting to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the names of J. D. Prentice as provincial secretary and minister of education; W. C. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works; and Richard McBride, minister of mines. The new ministers at once took the oath of office, were sworn in, and assumed charge of their respective departments.

He was elected by a large majority, and was sworn in as a member of the House of Commons. He is a son of the late Hon. J. D. Prentice, who was elected to the House of Commons in 1896. He was called to the bar in British Columbia in 1892, at that time being connected with the firm of Courboud, McColl, Wilson & Campbell, practicing at New Westminster. Since 1894 he has been practicing on his own account, and at present in partnership with J. D. Keppel, at New Westminster. In 1896 he contested unsuccessfully the constituency of New Westminster against Anlay Morrison at the general federal elections. Two years later—in 1898—he was elected to the legislature for Dewdney as a supporter of the Turner government. At the recent provincial elections he was re-elected by a large majority. In federal politics, Mr. McBride is a Conservative. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1896, and was again elected in 1898, playing an important part in the defeat of the Turner government. At the recent elections he was returned by a good majority.

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HON. J. H. TURNER, Minister of Finance.
HON. W. C. WELLS, Minister of Lands and Works.



HON. J. D. PRENTICE, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education.
HON. R. MCBRIDE, Minister of Mines.

"A Fenian Raid"

How Two Portland Railway Men Were Taken for Fenians in Victoria.

Had Cartridges Marked Dynamite and Got a Scar in Consequence.

Telegram, he was connected with it in company with several others. While the climax of the story—which is told by friends of the two Portlanders—is that the Fenian names—was somewhat startling, the events which led up to the visit of Messrs. Roche and O'Reilly to the Fenians were of a more natural character. According to the story, the two railroaders, when they became acquainted with the fact that Fenians were holding a series of celebrations, thought they had business in this city, and accordingly Mike and Jack packed their grips and came up to Victoria. The city was, on their arrival, hidden in a wealth of bunting and decoration in honor of the British victories, and the citizens were wild with enthusiasm. Union Jacks fluttered from every flag-pole and window. Strings of fire-crackers spat and spluttered from the buildings along the principal streets, and bombs and giant crackers shattered the air. Crowds, gathered in the public places and about the Fenian headquarters, but the Fenians are fully cognizant of these things.

He looked like an infernal machine, and from the subject of infernal machines the conversation went to Fenians and Fenian dynamite. It is said that Mr. Cameron, who had no doubt heard of the information from "Frisco," had there really were some dangerous characters in town, shortly afterwards asked some acquaintances in a spirit of fun, "What do you think of Fenians as a course—if they ever saw two men who looked so much like Fenians as Mike and Jack, who by the way, were entirely innocent of these allusions to their personal appearance."

In some manner it began to be whispered around town that a couple of Fenian dynamites were in the city. At that period Fenians were being eagerly looked for, for several plots at destruction had been unearthed.

O'Reilly was strolling about the city, taking in the sights and hugely enjoying the expressions of patriotism which he heard something that nearly paralyzed him.

"Did you hear about the dynamites who were in town?" he heard one man say to another. "What about them?" asked the friend.

"Why, there are a couple of Fenians in town, who came here to dynamite the fort."

"You don't say," said the friend, incredulously.

"How did they discover them?" he asked in that pleasant way of his which has got his road many a ton of freight.

"Telegraphic advice," said the first speaker, vaguely.

Returned From the Front

Major Drummond Tells of His Experiences in South African War.

He Defends Lord Methuen's Course at the Battle of Magersfontein.

"Methuen is a splendid General," said Major Drummond, who returned to Victoria from South Africa a week ago. The Boers are, he considers, good riders, and their skill in shooting he does not consider remarkable. The Major went out to South Africa with the first Canadians, and almost immediately after his arrival at Capetown he was sent up to join Lord Methuen's staff. This appointment was a fortunate one for him, as he immediately got to the front. He had previously been five years on Lord Methuen's staff.

THE LAST OF KING THEODORE

An Interesting War Chapter in the History of Abyssinia.

From Wide World Magazine. It was on December 2, 1887, that King Theodore heard of the landing of the British, and on the 20th an Amharic copy of Sir Robert Napier's proclamation reached him from Tigre. Next came Napier's ultimatum to Theodore, which had been signed on the way by the chief of Walaikat and forwarded to Mr. Bassam. On the advice of the Magdala chiefs, who held Mr. Basam's great esteem, and also at the special request of his fellow-captives, the ultimatum was suppressed, as it was feared that the moment it was known it would cause a riot and lead to the slaughter of the Europeans who were in his power. Now, the English translation was made enough in all conscience, but in the Abyssinian tongue it made the prisoners quake for their lives. Mr. Bassam felt certain that the moment he saw this letter he would have all the captives killed. So he kept the ultimatum back. Nevertheless, Theodore well knew that a crisis was at hand, and as he always did things on a large scale, he set 50,000 men at work making a road. He and his army, and his secretary thought it for the nation's notice yesterday, are worthy of the company they are in.

RELICS OF THE WAR

Collection of Interesting Objects From the Battlefields.

Near the southwest corner of the fine museum of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, under the riddled banner, stands at this moment two small glass cases. All around are the trophies and spoils of many wars, and the new cases, which the secretary thought it for the nation's notice yesterday, are worthy of the company they are in.

THE SEALING FLEET

All the Schooners Will Soon Have Spread Their White Wings—A Number Sailed Yesterday.

The larger case has relics from Graspan and Belmont and Modder River. Here are more shells and cases and bullets—Mauzer and "pom-pom" shells and a tin of bullets, and a tin of cast bullets the size of daisies, and the lid of an Eley's cartridge box, marked "Soft-nosed express much room there was for generous doings."

En Route To the

Scene on a Train From a Great Many Canadians.

Shanty Men Enjoy T on the Long T Muskolka.

From the Monetary Times. Would you like a travel paper? I can give you papers it would be more than I called it an India would it not? Yes, an India is certainly more dignified, good-bye one night at the station to a handsome young tleman, he called my attention to a group of men, a gang of disreputable-looking fellows from eastern townships, whom he called Northern Ontario, to do suppose? To cut hemlock Muskolka woods for a tanning These horny-handed and go-lows were for the most part was about the Pretoria job remember—that one could not distinguish signs of authority in the case of any of the men. The charge of an Irishman, Caffre perfectly sober. The power of such a group is incredible at a fellow whom I will call Bill train left, almost wrung the Harry who was giving him an induced, he saw to practice a fidelity, industry, and good-erally on the trip.

Flinding in the one whom I Pullman, I presently stroked the second-class car. Here we were, talking, dining, getting. When he caught sight became a master of ceremony. I deduced me to half a dozen as Monsieur Harry. Then came shaking, with me and with a view to variety, a such a group in the car as a fellow whom I will call Bill train left, almost wrung the Harry who was giving him an induced, he saw to practice a fidelity, industry, and good-erally on the trip.

"Great Heaven! he's killed he jumped off the car. The lache, a fool, a politician, a blagger," and any other old came handy. Next the called into the car, and the silence while he cross-questioned—upon very laudable circumstances—that he had stationed below. After a trial he was wiped out in this way, the King cried when the actual conflict took place the Abyssinians fought some with sticks; and they lost at least 1,700 men. Theodore commanded in person, and after his defeat, he sent to Mr. Bassam and Mr. Basam's great esteem, and also at the special request of his fellow-captives, the ultimatum was suppressed, as it was feared that the moment it was known it would cause a riot and lead to the slaughter of the Europeans who were in his power.

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ELECTRIC HEADLIGHT.

Engines Fitted With the New Lamps at Revelstoke.

For the past week or so, says the Kootenai Mail, Mr. E. E. Bishop, representing the Pyro Electric Light Company of Chicago, has been in Revelstoke and last night the result of his visit was made known when engine No. 688, equipped with electric lights, was burning brightly. The dynamo, which is very compact in its structure, rests on the cab. The headlight is a strong independent one which lights the track for a long distance, the cab being lighted by small lights as was also the sides of the engine, doing away with the necessity of a torch while pulling. Tom Sweeney was a proud man as he displayed the locomotive, the first on the Western division to be fitted with lights, on her trial run last evening. Engine No. 680 will also have the lights put on her, after which Mr. Bishop goes to the Coast.

ECZEMA ON THE SCALP

Would Itch and Burn Until the Child Screamed With Agony—A Wonderful Cure Effected by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The case recorded here is one of the worst ever brought to the attention of Toronto's best physicians, and when Dr. Chase's Ointment was successful in producing a perfect cure. Mr. James Scott, 128 Wright avenue, Toronto, states: "My boy, Tom, aged two and a half years, was afflicted with a bad form of Eczema of the scalp, which was very unsightly and resisted all kinds of remedial and doctor's treatment. He had been in a terrible state. We had to keep him from school, and at times his head would bleed, and the child would scream with agony. For two and a half years he was afflicted with it, but at last I found a cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment. About five boxes were used. The original ointment dried up, leaving the skin in its normal condition. To say it is a pleasure to testify to the wonderful merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment is putting it very mildly. Dr. Chase's Ointment, at all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto.

BETS OFF!

An amusing telephone story is told of a certain lady named Brown.

"Well, this is Mrs. Brown's residence. Will you please send me a large, thick stack by 12 o'clock. It was on the 12th of the month that she happened to answer the telephone, and promptly responded: "Well, you just bet your sweet life I will!" "Do you know, sir, to whom you are speaking?" "Sure I do," said the boy. "You're Jenny, Mrs. Brown's cook." "You are a mistake, young man. You're speaking with Mrs. Brown herself." "Is that so?" replied the boy. "Then in that case, madam, I'll call the bell off." "London Tit-Bits."

