E DAILY COLONIST January 9

# N GREAT HEAPS.

ve Million Dollars Worth he Estimate of Next ason's Production.

t Reported Made Plenti- so by Appearance of Herds of Moose.

reek Another Eldorado— Send Out the Treasure e New Problem.

o would go into the Klon- y with the least loss of time num of discomfort, will find the best time in the year for at is if they are not afraid of old weather, with the ther- overing usually about 60° and rarely mounting as high This is the opinion of the en returning from Dawson, by the City of Seattle yes- ning, a number of whom left capital as recently as Decem- ing through with good dogs and snow, and reaching the either the Dyea trail or the agon road. They report com- clear sledding on the entire d do not hesitate to say that the Stickeen at the present season cannot be other than easy.

At the date mentioned—December 4—all fear of hunger or need of relief had passed away, and the talk of the Klondyke town and camps was once more all of gold and how to market it. For so great will be the output during the present season, not only of Bonanza and El Dorado but also of Sulphur Gulch, Hunker, Gold Bottom and Last Chance creeks as well, that the problem of how best to export the full volume of the yellow dust becomes a really serious one. At a modest calculation there will be twenty five millions to add to the world's treasure within the next few months, and many of yesterday's arrivals assert that this is but half of what the Yukon production would be in the spring but for the unsettled mining regulations. There are some among the mine owners who will not employ labor to properly develop their properties until assured that the 20 per cent. royalty will be abolished—for with it, they say, an average claim will not allow a profit over wages and working costs. As to the size of claims, the individual miners contend that the history of mining in the North as well as everywhere else in the world has proved the insufficiency of a 100-foot claim—the size proposed for the future—for profitable working. If all the creeks were as good as El Dorado, 100 feet of ground might satisfy a man—but El Dorado stands out as probably the richest creek in the world to-day; and the general law should not be based upon a noteworthy exception. On the matter of reservations owners and working miners join hands, so that in the sum total of their grievances the miners present a unanimous front. While there are of course some blanks in the Klondyke it has not surprised old timers that Hunker creek—emptying into the Klondyke river at a point fifteen miles from Dawson and itself fed by Gold Bottom, Last Chance and several other auriferous streams—is proving quite as good as El Dorado, while its gold approaches the Bonanza creek standard of fineness. The Hunker is a long stream with room for upwards of its 100 or more claims; there are quite as many on the newly prospected tributaries including Last Chance and Gold Bottom. The pay dirt of the Hunker and these tributaries is said to average $18 to the pan, while claim 6 below discovery is reported to have turned out one record pan of $104, Sulphur creek has not yet shown any sensational ground, but $10 and $15 to the pan is not to be looked upon with disdain by the majority of miners. The Stewart, the Pelly, Henderson, Dominion and Quartz creeks are not proving up equal to expectations acording to the Seattle's returning miners, but these have not yet been fairly tested by bedrock prospecting and should not be prematurely condemned.

Napoleon Legault, of Seattle, as mentioned yesterday, brings $20,000 in cash with him, besides retaining interests upon which $30,000 more could at any time be realized. Napoleon Dupras, after five years' mining, retires with $30,000. Pete King and Jack Burke—also French Canadians—are satisfied, although they decline to say just how much they have amassed. King on the way out picked up a draft for $10,000 at an old camping place on the upper river; he found the owner at Skagway and hastened to restore the fortune. A. F. Naida, formerly of Portland, another old-timer in the country, at Skagway met his wife, whom he had not seen for years and who was journeying through the snows to meet him. "I've got to go south for supplies," he told her. "Just wait here till I come back and we'll go up together." She therefore waits at Skagway, while he came down by the City of Seattle.

The tramway at the White Horse rapids is said to be already in working order and promises to greatly lessen the danger and the labor of the trip to the mines of this year's immigrants. The wagon road via Skagway and the tramways from Dyea are also ready for business and the pride and glory of the respective rival towns; whether either has been constructed in a sufficiently substantial manner to hold its own against the spring freshets is a matter for time—and time only—to authoritatively decide.

There is not the least danger of a shortage of meat at Dawson City this year, for large herds of caribou and moose have been running in the neighborhood of the town and as many as 59 head have been shot at one time. The result of this is that the price of meat has been brought down to 45 cents a pound, and parties who took in beef from Victoria are holding for a rise, as present prices would not pay expenses. The caribou of the Yukon are migratory in their habits and, as Mr. William Ogilvie stated in his lecture here, are rarely found two successive seasons in the same place. As luck will have it, they have turned up where they come in very handy this year, and their presence in the neighborhood of Dawson is another very strong reason to show the utter absurdity of any chance of starvation or the organizing of foolish relief expeditions.

There are many things that Dawson wants at the present time—not as relief but in the ordinary business course of meeting an active demand. In the first place there is a small fortune waiting for the bank that first sends in three or four million dollars in notes of large denomination—to be exchanged for gold. So eager are the outgoing miners to obtain currency that they would gladly pay a premium sufficient to leave the bankers a very neat sum, out of which to pay the cost and insurance on the treasure coming out. Another quick way to make a fortune that suggests itself, is to take in cigars, for which $1 cash can now be got without kick or question. Flour, beans, bacon, rice, canned fruits and oysters are other things which could, at present, be taken into Dawson at a handsome profit. Someone has already moved in the matter of taking in oil and candles. He, too, will reap a substantial reward.

## CANADIANS IN THE ARMY.

**Appointments of Officers During the Past Few Years—The Broad Arrow's Appreciative Words.**

In regard to the transferring of Canadian Active Militia officers to the Imperial army the following is extracted from the London Gazette of the 14th of December, 1897: Hampshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Edmund Rochfort Street, from the 10th Battalion Active Militia of Canada, to be second lieutenant, vice the Hon. L. C. W. Palk, promoted 15th December. Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Second Lieutenant Arthur Cavendish Bentick Gray, from 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery, to be second lieutenant, vice L. R. G. Bell, promoted 15th December.

In connection with this it will be of interest to point out that the following officers have also within the past few years received their commissions in the Imperial service direct from the Canadian Active Militia: Second Lieutenant H. C. Bickford, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers); Lieutenant E. H. Lewis, 21st Lancers; Lieutenant G. W. Kenny, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Second Lieutenant P. G. P. Lea, West Riding Regiment; Second Lieutenant C. A. H. Maclean, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

"There are happily reliable indications," says The Broad Arrow, of December 18, "that Canada, at any rate, is being seriously taken into account in the proposed increase of the army. It appears now not improbable that the headquarters of the Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) will be restored to their native soil. There may be other projects in view, but whatever they are we may be sure that the fervent loyalty, patriotism and military spirit of our Canadian brethren will combine in carrying through cordially any feasible proposals for strengthening the defences of the Empire."

## RE BAD BOYS.

TO THE EDITOR:—The letter of Mr. John St. Clair, published in the COLONIST of the 3rd inst., is a most interesting outburst of an over-heated brain. It being written just at the close of the school vacation probably accounts for it. The remarks of "Parent" in Wednesday's issue are quite pertinent. It was an exceedingly sad sight to me on Christmas afternoon to see seven boys on a convict's form, the youngest only about 10 years old, the eldest not much more than 15 years of age. I am not afraid of taking the position that those boys never should have gone inside that jail. A well-appointed industrial school is needed for such boys, and not the jail.

Now, I believe that this epidemic of badness on the part of the boys of our city is not all the outcome of youthful over-exuberance. I have noted lately the desire on the part of many boys to devour literature of the worst type, and some of our book exchanges give these boys the chance to gratify their desires with very little difficulty. There is a great deal of the most pernicious literature lying about for the benefit of our boys. Then, again, the way in which boys of tender years are allowed to roam about at night is an undoubted menace to good morals. Coming home one night, not long since, about 11 o'clock at night, four or five boys (the eldest not more than 12 or 13 years) were standing at the corner of Fisgard and Douglas streets in very earnest conversation about something. Those boys should have been home and in bed. That they had homes I judged from their being quite well dressed. A curfew law is needed. Let us have one. Here is a chance for one of the new candidates for aldermanic honors to immortalize himself. P. C. L. HARRIS.

Victoria, Jan. 6, 1897.

## THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE EDITOR:—When a boy I used to engage in the old game of "more sacks on the mill," which, as you know, was sometimes hard on the nether boy. Regarding the P.-I. metaphorically as the "nether boy," already pretty well flattened out by the sacks of merited censure you have heaped upon it, I beg to be allowed to add my contribution.

Mr. G. W. Smalley, well known to your readers as the London Times correspondent in New York, is now assailed by the P.-I. as an "unctious toady" and a "de-Americanized" American. Mr. Smalley is an American who has lived in England, and, like Russel Lowell, Motley, Bayard and many others, has formed a favorable opinion of us, and in common with others has labored sedulously to bring about a friendly feeling between the United States and Great Britain. In international controversies, like others of his type, he is not afraid to speak the truth, to point out the errors or faults of his countrymen, and to strenuously discountenance measures degrading to the dignity of a nation and tending to drift into an unrighteous war. These are the men Americans should be proud of. They are the men who will be the United States' bulwarks when she is unjustly assailed. But because they will not champion an "Americanism" which seeks to ride "rough-shod" over other nations' sensibilities in defiance of all sense of justice, they are "de-Americanized." The P.-I. is one of a class of newspapers most pernicious in their influence upon the masses, who depend upon them for their opinions and knowledge of public men and public affairs. It is devoutly to be hoped that the process of "de-Americanizing" will steadily progress and include the P.I.

A BRITISH RESIDENT IN THE STATES.

# COLTART BOUND OVER.

**The Criminal Libel Charge Against Him Sent Up to the Higher Court.**

**Magistrate Macrae Reserves His Decision in the Case Against Mr. W. C. Nichol.**

There was an unusually large attendance at the police court yesterday morning, owing to the fact that the decision of the magistrate was to be given on the preliminary hearing of the criminal libel charge against Mr. Ian Coltart, and similar charges against Mr. W. C. Nichol, editor of The Province, and Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P., were set down for hearing.

Sharp at 10 o'clock Mr. A. Martin, for the defendants, and Mr. Cassidy, for the plaintiffs, were at the court room. Mr. Walter Nichol, editor of The Province, and Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P., whose cases were announced to be heard, were also present early, and Mr. Coltart arrived in good time to hear the magistrate's adverse decision in his own case, which makes it necessary for him to attend the first court of competent jurisdiction to answer to the charge of criminal libel.

The proceedings during the day were enlivened by frequent passages-at-arms between the opposing counsels. It was decided to bring on the case against Mr. Bostock to-day at 11 o'clock, and it is expected that unusual interest will be aroused when this case comes up, as several prominent witnesses will probably be placed on the stand.

Before taking up the case of Mr. Walter Nichol, editor of the Province, Magistrate Macrae gave his decision in the Coltart case. He said:

"I don't propose to keep you here long, Mr. Coltart. Since reserving my decision last week, I have carefully read and have carefully considered the evidence in the case, and the arguments of counsel on both sides, and I have arrived at the conclusion that this charge ought to go to a jury. You will therefore be bound over to appear at the first court of competent jurisdiction."

Mr. Hewitt Bostock went surety for Mr. Coltart in the sum of $500.

The charge against Mr. Bostock was then read, and it was decided to adjourn his case until the afternoon or if the Nichol case was not then finished, until this morning. Mr. Martin, counsel for Mr. Bostock, insisted on having the case tried as soon as possible as his client, he stated, intended taking a trip to the Kootenay on public business, and it was to the interest of the public that he should not be detained here. The case against Mr. Nichol was then proceeded with.

Mr. Ian Coltart was the first witness examined. He said he was secretary of The Province Limited Liability Company. Mr. Nichol was the editor of the Province.

Mr. Martin—"There is no use going into that as we admit that he is the editor."

Mr. Cassidy—"Thank you for admitting something which is of practically no value to me. Will you admit that he wrote the article in question?"

It was decided to let Mr. Cassidy's question go, and witness then stated that Mr. Nichol is editor of the Province and has been for about three months past. He is responsible for everything that appears in the paper. With regard to the reading matter he either writes or revises it before it goes to the press. Witness did not know whether there was any other editorial writer on the staff during Mr. Nichol's incumbency. Mr. Nichol occupied the editorial room during that period, and there is no other sanctum in the office nor any other "visible" editor around there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Martin, witness stated that he knew nothing as to the course pursued by the editor with respect to the alleged libel.

In answer to Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Coltart stated that the Province Limited Liability Company published The Province newspaper, and the paper is a tenant of the company, the staff of both concerns working in the building. Witness is a director of both companies and managing director of the publishing company.

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, the next witness, deposed that he is a linotype operator and was an employee of the Province Publishing Co. which publishes The Province newspaper. He did not know the difference between the two companies, but he was told that there were two companies. Mr. Coltart signed the pay checks. Witness has operated the linotype for The Province for about nine months.

At this juncture Mr. Martin objected to plaintiff's counsel asking questions about The Province, a copy of which was produced, until the paper was proven a true copy.

Mr. Wheeler, an employee of The Province, was then called to prove the copy of paper in question. Witness remembered selling a copy of The Province to Mr. Davey, student in Mr. Cassidy's office, some time during the week following December 11, when the alleged libel was published. It was not included in witness' duties to sell papers, and he merely did so to oblige other members of the staff. A young lady generally sold the papers. Witness could not say who employed her.

To the Magistrate, witness stated that the paper sold to Mr. Davey was a copy of the issue of December 11, which contained the alleged libel.

Mr. Arthur Davey testified to having purchased the copy of The Province brought into court from Mr. Arthur Wheeler at the Province building.

Mr. Ditchburn was again further examined. He would not swear that he had set up in the Province of December 11, 1897, an article headed "There is Light at last." He supposed he had set it up, however, as he nearly always did the machine typesetting in the Province. There was another printer, but he did not do much on the machine. Witness did not remember doing any particular work in the December 11 issue.

At this juncture Mr. Martin, in most emphatic terms, accused Mr. Cassidy of overlooking part of the evidence given by witness, and some hot cross-firing ensued. It had hardly ceased when another question by Mr. Cassidy, as to whether witness had an opportunity of thoroughly understanding all the articles he set up, aroused Mr. Martin's indignation.

"I protest, your Worship, against this method of cross-examination," he said. "My learned friend is simply putting words in the witness's mouth."

His Worship—"Don't show feeling in this matter, Mr. Martin, and we will soon decide it."

Mr. Martin—"It is all very well for your Worship to say that, but I have permitted too much of this sort of thing today, and now make a most emphatic protest. Your Honor has habitually refused this morning to rule in these questions, and again I say I must protest."

His Honor—"If I had seen a single instance in which my ruling was demanded I would most assuredly have ruled, but such has not been the case."

The examination continuing, witness stated that he did not know who wrote the article in question and did not know who the editor of the paper was, and also that he did not know if there is an editor of the Province. He had seen Mr. Nichol in the office, however.

Mr. Martin objected to the question that brought the last answer, but His Honor ruled against him.

Mr. Cassidy then asked witness a number of questions, attempting to show that the alleged libel had been written by the defendant, and that witness had set the copy up on the linotype. Witness finally stated that he did not know that the defendant wrote for the Province, and the examination closed abruptly, Mr. Martin refusing to cross-examine.

Witness was again recalled, and stated to Mr. Cassidy that he had seen writing purporting to be defendant's. He did not remember when Mr. Nichol came to The Province. He had seen an article supposed to have been written by defendant, two columns in length, about Christmas time. He had not particularly noticed the writing in the office at the time of the alleged libel. Christmas week was about the first time he had seen the writing supposed to be Mr. Nichol's. This supposition was founded on the fact that Mr. Nichol's initials were at the conclusion of the article in question.

Witness, although closely examined by Mr. Cassidy, stuck to his first assertion that he had not seen writing which he could say was Mr. Nichol's prior to this time. He might, however, have seen writing somewhat similar to Mr. Nichol's about a month previous. This would cover the time in which the alleged libel was written.

Mr. Charles L. Cullin, foreman at The Province office, had seen the article in question, printed on December 11, and believed the last witness had set it up, but would not swear to it. Witness knew Mr. Nichol's handwriting or what he understood to be his writing and had handled and read the "copy." He could not say that he had seen the copy of the article "Men and Things." There was more than one handwriting in the copy he handled. The main body of the article was in the handwriting supposed to be Mr. Nichol's. Witness did not read "copy" when distributing it to the printers. He had no time to do this.

To His Honor—"I read the article in question soon after publication, probably on Monday."

John A. Shay stated that he is employed in the Province building, but does not know by which company. He did not general run the linotype machine. Witness had not set up the article in question in the issue of December 11, and did not know Mr. Nichol's handwriting.

Mr. G. S. Williams, proofreader in the Province building, said he was employed by The Province Publishing Company Limited Liability. Witness was acquainted with the article in The Province of December 11, entitled "There is Light at Last." He had read the proof of the article, but with whom he could not recollect, as he had no regular copy holder. He could not say in whose handwriting the copy was. He had never read copy with Mr. Nichol. He did not know who the editor of The Province is, that is not until Mr. Martin admitted it today.

Mr. Martin [hotly]—"I object to my learned friend's way of putting words in the witness' mouth. It has been discreditable all morning, and I again protest."

Mr. Cassidy—"Nonsense, my young friend has not perhaps had the experience I have had in examinations."

At the afternoon session, and before the case against Mr. Nichol was resumed, Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Martin mutually agreed not to take up the charge against Mr. Bostock until to-day. Mr. Cassidy claimed that before he could properly proceed with the case it would be necessary for him to serve notices on the defendant to produce certain documents relating to his position in The Province Publishing Company and the stock, etc., he carried in the company. If Mr. Martin, defendant's counsel, would make certain admissions in this respect which would make actual proof unnecessary, the case could be proceeded with at once.

Mr. Martin—"You would not let me make any admissions this morning, and I don't propose to make any now. You will have to find out for yourself Mr. Bostock's position in the company, and what stock he carries in it."

Mr. Cassidy—"I must ask Your Worship then to adjourn the case until to-morrow, and in the meantime I will serve the notices to produce certain documents I require."

The case was then laid over until 11 o'clock this morning, Mr. Cassidy claiming the privilege of another adjournment providing he was unable to serve Mr. Bostock in time.

The case against Mr. Walter C. Nichol, editor of The Province, was then taken up again. The evidence all being in Mr. Martin asked for a dismissal on the grounds that the requisite charges in a libel suit, according to "Odgers on Libel and Slander," had not been proven. It first must be proven that the defendant had composed and written the libel; next, what has been written must be handed to, or caused to be delivered to some third party; then that third person must read and understand the contents of the article handed to him; or, finally, it may be that after composing and writing the alleged libel the defendant must read it aloud to some third person, who listens to the words and understands them. On the grounds that some of these requirements had not been fulfilled, Mr. Martin asked for a dismissal.

An interesting question arose just prior to Mr. Martin's conclusion. He attempted to read to the court the report of a libel suit published in a Winnipeg paper, which he claimed bore directly on the case in question. The magistrate objected. "Have you in your personal experience, Mr. Martin, heard newspaper reports read in the courts?" asked the magistrate.

Mr. Martin—"I don't think I have; but I know for a fact that the reports in the London Times are frequently read in the courts."

His Worship—"I don't think a court such as this can establish such a precedent, however. You may, though, tell us the substance of the report."

The well-known case of Martin v. Luxton, tried at Winnipeg, was then referred to, in which the defendant was acquitted on the grounds that he was not responsible for the libel, as he did not know anything about it until after it was published.

Mr. Cassidy in his address referred particularly to the evidence of Mr. Ditchburn, the typesetter in the Province office. Great stress was laid on the fact that he was familiar with what he supposed to be defendant's hand-writing for a month prior to Christmas, or at the time the alleged libel was written. Mr. Cassidy, after reviewing the evidence at considerable length, stated that in his opinion there had been abundant evidence offered to send the case to the jury.

His Worship—"I should like to read the evidence over carefully and will not give my decision until to-morrow morning."

Mr. Martin—"If your decision is adverse to us, will claim the privilege of placing certain witnesses on the stand."

His Worship—"We will see about that to-morrow. You know the old saying, 'Sufficient for the day,' etc."

The court then adjourned.

## CHEMAINUS.

**Confirmation Services—Children's Christmas—Visiting Dramatists.**

The Right Rev. Bishop Perrin conducted the services in Saint Michael's and All Angels' church on Sunday last. At the close of the morning service confirmation was held.

On the 30th ult. a tea was given the children of the place. A beautifully decorated Christmas tree was the centre of attraction from which many valuable presents were distributed.

The amateur dramatic company of Duncan's gave a performance in the town hall on Monday.

## DIED.

MARTIN—At the family residence 53 Quadra St., on the 8th inst., Minnie, the beloved daughter of George and Hannah Martin aged 2 years.

SHORT—At Swan Lake, on the 7th inst., Mary, beloved wife of William Short, aged 67 years. Funeral will take place from Cedar Hill at 2

# INDIANS OF THE COAST.

**An Answer to Some of the Charges Following the Wreck of the "Cleveland."**

**Reported Heroism in Conveying the Message for Help—The White Man's Whiskey.**

TO THE EDITOR:—In all the accounts I have seen of the looting of the wreck of the Cleveland the part taken by the Indians has been severely condemned. I do not mean to say the Indians were justified in doing what they did, but it should be remembered that they alleged from the beginning they would deliver up everything upon being paid for salving the stuff, as had been done within their experience in the case of the wrecked Archer some two years ago. When they found they were not to be treated in the same way again they naturally desired to keep a portion to repay themselves, which some of them endeavored to do, thus making themselves liable for secretion.

Apparently no one in the vicinity knew the law regarding salvage of vessels and cargoes, and certainly the Indian cannot be expected to know laws with which even whites are not familiar; nor can they be unduly blamed for doing just what white men often do under similar circumstances. Nor do I mean to say that the Indians who were sentenced were not treated leniently, as considering the evidence before him the magistrate certainly was not unduly severe.

But I do wish to say that these Barclay Sound Indians are not bands of savages and robbers, as might be inferred from the reports, and when I state that upon my going on board and asking the Indians to cease taking stuff from the vessel they at once cheerfully complied with my request, it will be understood I have some basis for my assertion.

The statement that Indians set fire to the vessel after the captain retook possession is wholly unwarranted. Fires there were, but from the evidence that can be offered the perpetrator was not a West Coast Indian.

The report that the Indians engaged to take the purser with a message to Cape Beale, purposely capsized their canoe with the apparent intention of delaying the message is ludicrous. Anyone who knows anything about these Indians knows that a white man is as safe in their canoes as skill and caution can make him. Two of the most reliable and trustworthy Indians in the sound were sent on that trip. They claim they were not intoxicated at the time of the mishap and that the accident was not due to their carelessness, and the account they give is an exceedingly likely one. One of them remained in the water for two hours, lightening and staying the canoe after it was righted, while the other Indian and the purser paddled for the shore. Owing largely to this Indian's care and courage the white man's life was saved. The Indian lost a valuable watch and is blamed for the accident. Had he been a white and the occurrence correctly reported he would have gained a medal.

A little more than a year ago a band of drunken sailors entered the Indian village of the Oleialet tribe—in this same Barclay Sound—the inhabitants being at the time at a fishing station a few miles distant, broke into nearly every house, smashed doors, windows, looking-glasses, boxes and dishes, making a target for rifle practice of hanging lamps, and carrying away valuables. I have yet to learn that these offenders were brought to justice. Now that the Indians have received a lesson in British justice—as I learn by the newspaper reports—possibly the world will hear more about the next outrage of the kind that happens in this vicinity.

The truth is, the Indian on this coast is largely what the whites have made him. The whiskey that I read they gave "undivided attention to" in the wreck is not their product—nor are they the only offenders in this particular case! One of their chiefs said to me one day, in terms of withering scorn, when I was expostulating with him about drinking whiskey: "If you want us to stop drinking send away your whiskey houses. Siwashes don't make whiskey—Siwashes make dry salmon."

In the harbor, before my house, as I write, there lies at anchor my little sailboat, provisioned and equipped for a voyage. It has been lying thus for several days, detained by contrary winds. Indians are passing and repassing constantly. Many things of value to them are there, with no lock and key to prevent them from helping themselves; but nothing is missing, nor have I the slightest fear that anything will be taken.

Could there be such an experience in any civilized city or town in Canada?

M. SWARTOUT,
Missionary to Indians in Barclay Sound.

Ucluelet, B.C., Jan. 5, 1898.


# Pain Past Endurance.

**G. W. COON HOPELESSLY CRIPPLED WITH RHEUMATISM.**

**Could Not Raise Either Hand or Foot and Had to be Fed and Dressed—the Doctors Told Him a Cure Was Impossible, Yet He Attends to His Business To Day.**

(From the Milbrook Reporter.)

Rheumatism has claimed many victims and has probably caused more pain than any other affecting mankind. Among those who have been its victims few have suffered more than Mr. G. W. Coon now proprietor of the flourishing bakery in Hampton, but for a number of years a resident of Pontypool, when his severe illness occurred. To a reporter who interviewed him Mr. Coon, gave the following particulars of his suffering and ultimate cure:—"Some seven or eight years ago," said Mr. Coon, "I felt a touch of rheumatism. At first I did not pay much attention to it, but as it was steadily growing worse I began to doctor for it, but to no effect. The trouble went from bad to worse, until three years after the first symptoms had manifested themselves I became utterly helpless, and could do no more for myself than a young child. I could not lift my hands from my side, and my wife was obliged to cut my food and feed me when I felt like eating, which was not often considering the torture I was undergoing. My hands were swollen out of shape, and for weeks were tightly bandaged. My legs and feet were also swollen, and I could not lift my foot two inches from the floor. I could not change my clothes and my wife had to dress and wash me. I grew so thin that I looked more like a skeleton than anything else. The pain I suffered was almost past endurance and I got no rest either day or night. I doctored with many doctors, but they did me no good, and some of them told me it was not possible for me to get better. I believe I took besides almost everything that was recommended for rheumatism, but instead of getting better I was constantly getting worse, and I wished many a time that death would end my sufferings. One day Mr. Perrin, storekeeper at Pontypool gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and urged me to try them. I did so somewhat reluctantly as I did not think any medicine could help me. However, I used the pills, then I got another box and before they were gone I felt a trifling relief. Before a third box was finished there was no longer any doubt of the improvement they were making in my condition, and by the time I had used three boxes more I began to feel, in view of my former condition, that I was growing quite strong, and the pain was rapidly subsiding. From that out there was a steady improvement, and for the first time in long weary years I was free from pain, and once more able to take my place among the world's workers. I have not now the slightest pain, and I feel better than I felt for seven years previous to taking the pills. I thank God that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came in my way as I believe they saved my life, and there is no doubt whatever that they rescued me from years of torture.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid. 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."


## NORTHERN RESEARCH.

**Sverdrup as Well as Peary to Move Toward the Pole Next Summer.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—No matter what controversy may arise, Captain Sverdrup, Dr. Nansen's Norwegian navigator, who directed the perilous course of the Fram during the explorer's last expedition, will lead an exploring party to the north next summer. The authority for this statement is Dr. Nansen himself, who lectured here last night. Dr. Nansen said that the Norwegian government had already consented to lend Captain Sverdrup the Fram, and the sturdy seaman would sail from Smith Sound for the unexplored region beyond early in the coming summer. He will take with him about fifty men.

Dr. Nansen further said that Captain Sverdrup will make no attempt to reach the North Pole, but would devote all his time to scientific investigations along the coast of Greenland. As he did not know Lieutenant Peary's intentions while forming his own plans, Dr. Nansen does not believe it would be an act of discourtesy for Captain Sverdrup to persist in carrying out his scheme, and inasmuch as Dr. Nansen is convinced that Sverdrup conceived the plan at least as early as Peary, he does not think Peary has a prior claim on the route and project, or that he is entitled to any exclusive privileges on the northern coast of Greenland.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA ILLUSTRATED

**An Exposition of Great Interest Under the Auspices of the Natural History Society.**

As was intimated in a previous issue, the Natural History Society of Victoria is co-operating with the government in making arrangements for the formal opening of the new legislative hall on the 10th of February. At the last regular meeting a programme was outlined, and the executive committee, with power to add to its numbers, was authorized to arrange the details. The committee met last week, and sufficient progress was made to warrant the hope that the exhibition decided upon will be an unqualified success.

The museum wing of the new parliament buildings, which will be completed by that time, has been allotted to the society for the purpose of holding the exposition, to consist of sections illustrative of the various phases of the province—historical, ethnological, etc. According to the plan adopted there will be five main sections or divisions, each under the management of a special committee. These are as follows:

1. From the provincial museum—Mr. Fannin, curator, chairman; [a] zoological, [b] geological, [c] ethnological.

2. Agricultural—Chairman, J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture; [a] botanical; [b] agriculture.

3. Mines—Mr. W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist; [a] mineralogical; [b] photographs, mining scenes.

4. Historical collection—Mr. R. E. Gosnell, provincial librarian, chairman; [a] books; [b] photographs, paintings, prints, etc., pertaining to British Columbia; [c] relics, etc.

5. Art collection, under the direction of the Rev. Canon Beanlands.

In addition to the above there will be a special committee on decoration under the chairmanship of Mr. Laurie. The subsections of each division will be under the charge of specialists. Already large collections are promised, so that the success of the exhibition is assured. In order that the exposition may be a thoroughly representative one, every person in the province who may have anything of special interest in any of the foregoing departments is invited to loan it for the occasion. Special arrangements are being made for safe keeping and exhibition under glass. As the event is one of provincial importance it is hoped that every effort will be made to make it memorable.

Dr. Ernest Crompton, general secretary, and Dr. Newcombe, corresponding secretary, will be pleased to receive communications on the subject, and those who may desire to contribute should notify one or the other as soon as possible.

# THE "WILLAPA" HOME.

**She Speaks a Number of Sealing Schooners in West Coast Harbors.**

**Steamers Making Ready for the Rush to the North—A Slow Ocean Wave.**

The steamer Willapa returned yesterday evening from a trip to the northern part of the island, where she touched at Cape Scott to land a number of settlers for the little colony established there. On her return trip she called in at the West Coast ports and at Hesquoit, spoke the sealing schooners Ainoka and Beatrice, and reports that the Otto is at Eucluiet and several sealers at San Juan. She brought back twelve passengers with her, including Mr. Dakin, the lighthouse keeper at Carmanah. Word comes to the COLONIST from Hesquoit to the effect that on December 28 an Indian reported finding on the beach in Hesquoit harbor the dead body of a man. Next morning Rev. Father Brabant and Mr. Anton Luckovitz went to the place and had the drowned man decently buried. The body was perfectly naked and there was nothing by which to prove its identity. The head was missing, and to judge from appearances the body must have been in the water for several weeks.

THE "CLEVELAND'S" CONDITION.

Diver McHardy has returned from Tacoma, whither he accompanied the wrecked steamer Cleveland. Throughout all the wrecking operations in progress while the Cleveland was ashore Mr. McHardie's assistance was of great value. It was he who patched up the holes in the ship's bottom, and he states in regard to the damage that the vessel received, that six of her plates will have to be removed. Others are badly dented, but are not sufficiently injured to be of harm to the steamer. Mr. McHardie says that the largest hole in the steamer's bottom was four feet long by two feet broad.

A SLOW GOER.

It was after 2 yesterday afternoon when the steamer Ocean Wave arrived from the Sound, and according to her crew it was that hour in the morning when she left Seattle. The intervening time excluding a short stay the steamer made at Port Townsend, was spent on the trip. The weather was comparatively good, and what detained the steamer neither the local agent nor several of her crew could yesterday explain. She brought in among her freight a car load of horses consigned to G. S. Raymond, and destined for the northern trails. The Ocean Wave has a good record for speed, but this was obtained principally in running down stream on the Columbia, and it is due probably to the salt in the water that she does not now maintain her good name. That she is not as suitable a boat for the Puget Sound-Victoria route as the Kingston, whose place she takes, is proved by the fact that her run is shorter by the distance between Seattle and Tacoma.

GETTING READY FOR SERVICE.

One of the best steamers participating in the northern rush this season will be the C.P.N. Company's steamer Danube, which for several weeks has been making preparations for the service which she inaugurates on Saturday, a week from to-day. The Danube has been on the Esquimalt marine ways having her hull cleaned and painted, and she is now having several new cabins added to her housework on deck. These will afford thirty additional berths to her passenger accommodation and will make the ship very comfortable for travelers. All the cabins are fine, spacious rooms, and in themselves indicates no inclination on the part of the C.P.N. Company to overcrowd their steamers when the busy season begins. All their boats—the Tees, Princess Louise and Islander—which will be running North in conjunction with the Danube, have good passenger accommodation.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMERS.

The Northern Pacific steamship Victoria will arrive from the Sound to-day on her way to the Orient. The next vessel of the same line expected is the Braemar, which left Hongkong on December 21 and should arrive here a week from now.


**If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.**

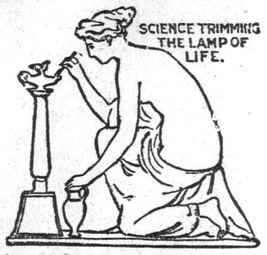
# Free Trial To Any Honest Man

**The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.**

**HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.**

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.




So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:—

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.