The Gorge Loop Line

Enthusiastic Meeting of Property Owners and Residents of Victoria West.

Mr. Goward Explains Company's Position—Draft Agreement Drawn

A meeting of residents of Victoria West was held last night in Semple's hall to confer with Mr. A. F. Goward, local manager of the British Columbia Electric Railway company, on a proposal to construct a loop line connecting, with the present system, by way of Craigflower road to the Gorge and thence via the Gorge road to Douglas street.

There was a large attendance of a thoroughly representative character, and all present seemed animated with a desire to further the project by every means in their power.

The announcement that the company would look for a guarantee of $30,000 before undertaking the construction of the loop, rather staggered the meeting, but when it was shown that that was only a tentative proposition, subject to reconsideration, the audience breathed more freely, and proceeded to draft an agreement, which it is hoped will meet the approval of the company.

Alderman Beckwith was unanimously voted to the chair.

In opening the meeting the chairman said that although he was acquainted in a general way with the object of the gathering he felt rather at a loss as to the proper mode of procedure. He saw Mr. Goward in the audience, and presumed he would be prepared to make a statement.

Mr. S. H. Matson understood the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing ways and means by which the Street Railway company could be induced to furnish a service to the district traversed by the Craigflower and Gorge roads. The property owners and residents along the proposed extension were willing to contribute a fair amount of bonus and the meeting would like to hear from Mr. Goward what aid his company would expect and what the company would be willing to do in providing the required service.

Mr. Goward advanced to the platform, at the invitation of the chairman, and was received with hearty applause. He said for two years past there had been many and frequent requests from property owners along the proposed extension of the company's lines for a loop which would serve the Gorge and Craigflower roads. He had submitted the proposal to the general manager of the company when that gentleman was in Victoria recently, and asked him to give it his serious consideration. Mr. Horne-Payne had written him on the subject, and, with the permission of the meeting he would read the following extract from his letter. Mr. Horne-Payne wrote:

"With regard to your request for improvements here (Victoria) I have to draw your attention to the fact that in installing your splendid hydraulic and transmission plant your branch has been treated with special favor. Moreover, the new car barn here and the three new coaches for the Esquimalt service represent a considerable further capital outlay.

"I regret that I am unable to recommend to the board, at present, the construction of the Gorge road extension, to which you have drawn our attention. Our engineers have supplied us with a detailed estimate of the capital expenditure which would be involved by the Gorge road extension, which I append. Of this latter the total expenditure amounts to $54,640, including two new cars, to which must be added $3,500 for the cost of the public park and pleasure ground, and the improvements on same, without which the route would not pay in any shape or form; the total cost, therefore, of the proposed work, would amount to say $60,000.

"I have been pressed by many people here whom I would be only too glad to please, to build this extension, and I feel with you that it is a popular demand. I wish to oblige these people in every possible way, and it is my wish to do everything in my power to gratify the public of Victoria with our service, and therefore if I could see my way to the operation of this line without actual loss I would recommend it to the board of directors, hoping that the future growth of the city would justify the outlay.

"The annual cost of this road would be not less than $4,000, arrived at as follows:

Interest on money, 5 per cent...	$3,000
Depreciation, not less than.....	750

"Therefore, to pay, we must show a net profit of not less than $4,000. This appears to be quite out of the range of politics. If, however, the large owners of unoccupied land, or anyone else, would be willing to bear one-half of the cost of construction, I would endeavor to induce my board to strain a point, in deference to the public wish, and I would recommend them to accept this half either in cash, or land taken at a fair present market value."

Mr. Goward explained that the proposed extension would be about five miles long, and would require for an adequate service at least three cars, running 18 hours a day. The cost of construction, including the purchase of ground at the head of Victoria arm and converting same into a pleasure resort, would, as had been stated, cost in round figures $60,000. The operating expenses of the line he had figured out, would amount to $13,200 yearly, or $36.-20 per day, requiring the patronage of 905 passengers per day to cover actual expenses. He was personally very much in favor of the improvement if he could see how the company could be protected from loss, but he regretted that he could not hope for the necessary patronage unless there should be a rapid increase in population. Certainly he could see no immediate chance of the company's reimbursement of the outlay or the earning of operating expenses. He would be very agreeably surprised if the line were, not operated at a loss for some time, providing it were built and operated. He was anxious to meet the wishes of the people of Victoria West and the Gorge road, and would be glad to submit any proposal which they might be prepared to offer to the management of the company. Mr. Spink had visited a number of property owners with the object of ascertaining how much they would be willing to subscribe towards aiding the line. He understood that Mr. Spink had met with considerable success.

Mr. Spink was requested to state the result of his canvas. He said he had been promised, up to date, $3,800 in cash, from 18 subscribers, mostly residents of the Gorge road. Some of these had promised to double their subscriptions if necessary in order to secure the service.

Mr. D. R. Ker suggested that property owners and others present might open a subscription list and put down what sums they felt themselves disposed to pay in the way of bonus.

Mr. Matson asked Mr. Goward how soon the road could be built, what was the proposed route, the amount of bonus which the company expected, and when payable. He did not believe the proposal to raise $20,000 was feasible, it was out of the question. He considered it useless to discuss such a figure. If the company said $10,000 or even $15,-000 there would be some object in taking steps to meet the proposal.

Mr. Goward said he could not say what amount the company would accept. Mr. Horne-Payne had mentioned one-half the cost, but there would be no harm in the property owners making a proposal.

Mr. Matson suggested that an agreement be drawn up and submitted to the meeting, setting out the terms of payment of the proposed bonus.

Mr. Goward felt sure that the company would be willing to meet the property owners in a fair, liberal spirit, and he considered Mr. Matson's suggestion an excellent one.

The chairman suggested that the meeting appoint a committee to draw up a proposition and submit it to the company so as to bring the question to an issue. Mr. Goward took altogether too conservative a view of the probable profits of the line. If the loop were in operation he felt sure it would be very liberally patronized, not only by residents, but by visitors to the city, and by thousands of citizens who would take advantage of it as a pleasure drive. The proposed feature of a pleasure resort at the Gorge was one of the most favorable to the success of the line. The only drawback to Victoria's numerous and beautiful summer resorts fronting the sea coast was the fact of the chill air, even on a midsummer evening. The proposed Gorge park would be free from this objection, sheltered as it was on all sides, and all would agree with him that no more charming spot to spend a pleasant summer evening was to be found on the face of the earth. (Applause.) If the loop line were in operation the Gorge would be the scene of hundreds of picnic parties by day and the evenings would witness thousands of tired citizens enjoying the quiet and beauty of its scenery. Another, and most important of considerations in connection with the project, was the increase in the value of real estate, which it would be sure to create. He had no doubt whatever that property values would increase four-fold within a year after the line was built, and that the company would find it one of the most profitable sections of their system. (Applause).

Mr. Jenkinson suggested that a committee should be appointed to canvas among the smaller property owners, so that they might have an opportunity to subscribe. He was confident that many householders would gladly subscribe from $5 to $25 to forward the scheme if they were called upon.

It was decided that Messrs. Matson, Brown and Spink be asked to draft a form of agreement between the company, and the subscribers, which they did, as follows:

We, the undersigned ratepayers of the city of Victoria, agree to pay to the B. C. Electric Tramway company the amount set opposite our names, under the following expressed conditions, viz.: That the above company construct, operate and agree to continue to operate a properly equipped tram service from the corner of Government and Yates street by way of the Craigflower road to a point known as the Gorge and return by the way of the Gorge road to the point of commencement, and vice versa; that the fare shall not exceed five cents from any point in the city to the Gorge; that not less than a half-hourly service shall be maintained throughout the year; payments shall be made in quarterly instalments: the first payment when the rails for the new line are shipped, the second when the road is graded, the third when the road is completed, and the final payment 30 days after the road has been in operation; road to be completed within 12 months from this date.

Victoria, November 14, 1901.

The agreement was unanimously approved by the meeting.

Mr. Goward considered the proposition reasonable and asked leave to submit it for approval to the management.

Mr. Mitchell suggested the appointment of a committee to prosecute the canvas for subscriptions while the company was considering the proposition, so that no time might be lost in beginning the work.

A subscription list was then opened, and the chairman invited those present to come forward and sign for such amounts as they felt like contributing. The result was $1,175 dollars in sums ranging from $5 to $100.

The committee suggested by Mr. Mitchell was then named as follows: Messrs. Jenkinson, Redding, Painter, Rausey and Gold, with power to add to their number.

It was agreed that a subscription list should be opened at Redding's store for the convenience of those in the neighborhood.

The chairman remarked, as a proof of the unanimity and enthusiasm of the meeting, that it was one of the first instances in his experience when not one of those nominated to the committee had demurred or asked to be excused.

Messrs. Kerr, Seabrook and Mitchell were appointed a committee to interview property owners on the Gorge road and vicinity.

Just before adjournment the amount subscribed ($1,175) was announced by the chairman amid applause. Ald. Beckwith remarked that it was a pity the round $1,200 had not been reached, and, although he was not a resident of Victoria West, he took such a deep interest in the scheme and was so desirous of seeing it carried out, in the interests of the city at large, that he would supply the deficiency by subscribing $25, which he did amid the cheers of those present.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the meeting adjourned.

AT NANAIMO.

From Nanaimo Herald.

At a special meeting of the Bohemian club, on the suggestion by Mr. Quigley, it was decided to form a basket ball team. The suggestion was heartily taken up by the members of the club and the following officers were elected: President, F. Land; first vice-president, Geo. Parkes; secretary-treasurer, Chas. Quigley; captain, W. Glaholm; vice-captain, Wm. Steele; trainer and manager, Jack McGregor. The club colors or orange and black, were adopted, and delegates to assist in drawing up a schedule appointed were W. Glaholm and Jack McGregor. It is hoped that other local teams will fall in line and assist in making up a brisk local league.

IRON ORE.

From Rossland Miner.

An interesting strike in the form of a large body of high grade iron ore has been made in the immediate vicinity of Rossland. A ledge of 40 feet of specular hematite or magnetic iron has been opened up on the Lord Roberts claim, located on Murphy creek, four miles from the Columbia river and half a mile south of the Heather Bell property. Samples of the ore assayed by Roy H. Clarke gave returns of 62.9 per cent iron and $4.40 in gold. The percentage of iron is about equal to the average of the Kitchener property bonded during the summer by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and other prominent Canadian Pacific people.

The Lord Roberts is owned by Malcolm McIver and Sam Forteath, both well known pioneers in the Rossland camp. The work done on the iron ledge is largely confined to the surface, but seems to indicate that the lead is continuous and that it cuts through the summit of the mountain.

LA BARTHE RETURNS.

From Trail Creek News.

Early in the week, Mr. Jules La Barthe, who had been appointed manager of the Northport smelter, left for that point to assume his duties, taking with him William Chambers as superintendent, Evan Williams and William Hall as furnace foremen, three of the best men on the hill. With such assistants the successful operation of the Northport plant would have been assured, but new complications were immediately presented. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. La Barthe gave the present employes (who are non-union men) to understand that there would be no changes except in the case of the two furnace foremen, the men, from some source, gained the impression that the old union men were to be installed in their places and threatened to quit, which act would have closed down the entire plant. Mr. La Barthe had a conference with Mr. Frenchville, who suggested that he run the plant without any change, but, feeling that his reputation was at stake, Mr. La Barthe refused to assume the responsibility unless he were permitted to select his own foremen. This left matters in precisely the same position that they were on Mr. LaBarthe's arrival, and he and his assistants decided to return to Trail.

A dressmaker can supply a woman with her wedding gown, but not with a divorce suit.—Philadelphia Record.

To Check a Dread Disease

Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health Regarding Tuberculosis.

Supplementary Rules to Deal With Threatened Outbreaks of Smallpox.

Very stringent regulations have been adopted by the Provincial Board of Health to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, and they were yesterday approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The regulations are as follows:

Whereas tuberculosis is now proved to be infectious, and is at the present time existing in many parts of the province, the Provincial Board of Health enacts the following regulations:

1. Whenever any physician knows or suspects that any person whom he is called upon to visit is infected with or has died of tuberculosis, he shall immediately notify the Medical Health Officer, and give an account of the condition of patient and state what precautions are being taken to prevent infection.

2. Whenever any householder knows or suspects that any person within his family or household has tuberculosis, he shall immediately give notice to the Medical Health Officer.

3. Whenever any teacher in any school has reason to suspect that any pupil is suffering from tuberculosis, he shall notify the Medical Health Officer immediately, and may prevent the attendance of such pupil until medical evidence is produced that such pupil is not suffering from tuberculosis, or any form likely to be infectious.

4. Whenever any superintendent, or person in charge of any hospital—public or private—asylum, gaol, orphanage, "home," convent, or private school, knows or suspects that any inmate of such hospital, asylum, gaol, orphanage, "home," convent, or private school, is suffering from tuberculosis in any form, he shall immediately notify the Medical Health Officer.

5. In municipalities or districts where no Medical Health Officer has been appointed, notification should be sent to the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health.

6. "Medical Health Officer" shall mean and include the Medical Health Officer appointed under the provisions of the "Health Act," to act within the limits of the jurisdiction of any local board or health district.

7. The Medical Health Officer shall, within 48 hours, give notice in writing to the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health of every case of tuberculosis reported to him, and shall state as nearly as possible the condition of patient, and what precautions are being taken to prevent infection.

8. In case the Medical Health Officer is not satisfied with the report of the physician in charge, he may demand a fuller report, and in the event of his still being dissatisfied he shall visit the patient and satisfy himself that all necessary precautions are being carried out.

9. In case where the Medical Health Officer and attending physician disagree as to precautionary measures, the matter shall be referred to the Provincial Board of Health for final settlement.

10. Whenever a cause is reported as not being under the charge of a physician the Medical Health Officer shall forthwith visit such case and instruct the patient as to necessary precautions against general and self infection.

11. Whenever the Medical Health Officer or the physician in charge considers that a house or any part of a house is infected with tuberculosis, he shall order said house or part of house to be disinfected, in accordance with instructions issued by the Provincial Board of Health.

12. In all cases of death from tuberculosis the rooms or house occupied by deceased shall be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Health Officer, or the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health or his deputy.

13. Whenever a case of tuberculosis is reported from a hotel or boarding-house, the Medical Health Officer shall visit the patient while residing in said hotel or boarding-house once a week, or as often as the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health may direct.

SPITTING IN PUBLIC.

14.—Inasmuch as spitting is purely a matter of habit, and is offensive to many, and is often very harmful and a fruitful means of carrying disease, it is hereby declared unlawful to spit in tramcars, railway cars, or other public conveyances, or on sidewalks, or on floors and other parts of public buildings.

TUBERCULOUS MILK.

15. Inasmuch as tuberculous milk is a most fruitful source of consumption, it is hereby declared unlawful for any person to sell milk unless he has a certificate, of a date not later than six months, from the Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, that the cows from which such milk comes are free from tuberculosis. Such certificate may be demanded by any customer, or Medical Health Officer, Sanitary Inspector, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health or his deputy.

16.—Whenever it appears necessary or advisable to the Medical Health Officer to have any house, hotel, boarding-house, hall, theatre, car, railway car or other public conveyances disinfected, he may order same to be done and at the expense of the owners.

17. Any person who violates any provision of these regulations shall be liable, upon summary conviction before any police or stipendiary magistrate, or before any two justices of the peace, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, with or without costs, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the convicting court.

CHARLES J. FAGAN,
Secretary.

SMALLPOX.

The board has also passed the following supplementary regulations re smallpox:

To Medical Health Officers and others in charge of the Management of Outbreaks of Smallpox:

Upon discovery of the existence of smallpox, or of persons who have been exposed to smallpox, act quickly. Investigation at once all rumors or reports of infection.

The powers given by the "Health act" are ample in almost any contingency.

The duty of the Local Board is to act promptly. No time should be wasted in an endeavor to obtain the consent or approval of the municipal officers, or of anyone else. Your municipality, or whoever may be responsible, will be obliged to pay all reasonable charges, and the more promptly you act the smaller the bills will be.

If any person breaks quarantine, violates the provisions of the health laws, or interferes with the work of the duly appointed officers, have him arrested at once. If infectious, he should be held until he can be disinfected and brought before a magistrate.

Suspects, or Exposed Persons.—Trace out, as speedily as possible, every person who has been exposed to the infection of smallpox. Make a note of the date of exposure. When located, vaccinate every such person as soon as possible. Vaccinate, also, all the members of his family, and of the household in which he lives.

As to the question of quarantining a person who has been exposed to smallpox:

If he is a transient, and has not a certificate of recent successful vaccination, keep him under close quarantine.

If, on the other hand, he is a permanent resident and trustworthy, and has not had an intimate association with an infected case, vaccinate him, disinfect his person and clothing and keep him under observation.

If, again, any transient can prove to the medical man in charge that he has been successfully vaccinated within the past two years, and can show that such vaccination was successfully effected in not less than three points (three scars), such person, if considered trustworthy, may be disinfected and allowed to proceed, on condition—

(1). That he states where he is to reside during the next 16 days:

(2.) That he undertakes to consult a doctor, and gives his full history of exposure to smallpox, on the very first indication of illness.

Persons who have been exposed to smallpox should be considered under two classes:

(1). Those who have been exposed but once to the infection, and are immediately vaccinated. These should be kept under observation until there are unmistakable evidences of the success of the vaccination, when they can be discharged from further surveillance:

(2). Persons who have been exposed to smallpox, and several days (over four) have elapsed before vaccination. These should be kept under observation for 16 days from their last possible exposure. The wearing of their own possibly-infected clothing should be deemed a continuation of exposure.

Vaccination.—In the vaccination of persons who have been exposed to smallpox "time is money." The failure to effect prompt vaccination sometimes costs individuals and municipalities much money.

Prompt vaccination is required for the exposed person, so that the vaccination may get ahead of the smallpox and modify it or prevent it entirely, and for the persons housed or associated with him the aim should be the speediest possible "takes," so these persons may be fully protected if the person already exposed develops smallpox.

If, after reasoning with them, suspects refuse to be vaccinated, apply an absolute quarantine just as long as may be necessary.

The Quarantine.—The quarantine of every smallpox patient should be prompt and absolute. A guard should be placed over every infected house day and night, and special visits should be made at unexpected hours to see whether the guards are doing their duty.

Nurses.—When it is known that persons have been exposed to smallpox, officers should promptly arrange for the worst. Facilities for quarantine and treatment should be considered. Nurses and medical attendants should be arranged for, and, if possible, conditionally engaged. For nurses, have persons who have had smallpox, or who are thoroughly protected by recent successful vaccination (three or four scars.)

Hospitals and Camps.—When smallpox breaks out the question will often arise whether the sick shall be kept and cared for in their own houses or removed to other quarters. When at all practicable to do so their removal should be ordered, and the house from which they are taken should be disinfected without delay.

When a house is not available as a hospital, a temporary camp or shed may quickly be built. During the summer months a tent, or a number of tents, will answer the purpose.

Persons who have been exposed to smallpox and persons who show uncertain symptoms, should not be confined with smallpox patients.

Disinfection.—The disinfection of infected houses or rooms should be left to experts, or else done under the direct supervision of a doctor.

Formaldehyde is the surest and least objectionable disinfectant. Compared with sulphur it is a more efficient germicide, it is not poisonous, it does not escape from rooms so rapidly, it does not injure articles of furniture, etc., and it has greater power of penetration. The more tightly the rooms are made to prevent the escape of the gas, the more penetrating will be the power of the formaldehyde. (For further information on disinfection, see circular).

Brief Points for Non-Medical Members of Local Boards.—The period of incubation of smallpox, namely, time from entry of disease into the system to the first symptoms, is 12 to 14 days. It may be longer or shorter. In from about 48 to 60 hours more the eruption begins to show as small red specks and then as pimples or papules, at first on the forehead and wrists, gradually extending over the body so that the eruption becomes general in about 24 hours. From the second to the fifth days of disease (counting from the first symptoms) the eruption is papular and the characteristic "shotty" sensation is obtained by passing the fingers over the skin. During the next 24 hours the papules become vesicles. Vesicles are watery blisters containing clear fluid on their summits. The next change is that the vesicles become pustules by becoming yellow, they now contain pus or "matter." The pustules often present a slight depression in the centre, that is, they are "umbilicated." The fever having declined when this eruption first appeared, now rises again. Severe pain in the small of the back is somewhat characteristic of smallpox.

In modified smallpox, or in mild epidemics, the eruption aborts at various stages or passes rapidly to the pustular stage and very mild constitutional symptoms are present.

Smallpox is intensely infectious at all periods of the disease, but less so at the early stages than when the scabs are peeling.

The United States Marine Hospital Service have issued the following maxims which you would do well to bear in mind:

"Smallpox cannot be suppressed without the expenditure of money."

"The more promptly you act the less it will cost."

"When in doubt act on the safe side."

And, finally, isolate, vaccinate, disinfect.

CHARLES J. FAGAN,
Secretary.

POISONED SARDINES.

Three Members of a Minister's Family in Serious Condition.

Port Colborne, Ont., Nov. 13.—(Special)—Rev. A. J. Irwin, of the Methodist church, Mrs. Irwin and son Arthur, are in a serious condition today, caused by eating poisoned sardines.

GOLDSMITH MINES.

Waiting Results of Negotiations for Sale of Property.

Vancouver, Nov. 14.—(Special)—A meeting of the stockholders of the Goldsmith Mining company on Howe Sound, took place in Vancouver yesterday. The management reported progress, and those present were well satisfied with the results. At present no work is being done, pending negotiations for the transfer of the property to Mr. Kendall, M.E., of London, England. Messrs. E. V. Bodwell, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, W. H. Armstrong, Thos. Dunn and W. H. Treat were elected a board of directors.

KASLO SCHOOL.

From Kootenaian.

The report of the Kaslo public school for the month of October, although not up to the average of the previous month, still shows up very well, considering that sickness keeps the atendance down somewhat. The report is as follows: Total enrolment, 129; average actual daily attendance, 108, or about 84 per cent.

Ground Broken.—A gang of men have broken the ground for the new Government House. Mr. Maclure is the architect, and Mr. George Jeeves, the superintendent of works.

Few Registering.—Although the time for registering is fast passing, only 70 householders have made application to have their names enrolled on the municipal voters' lists.

A SENSATIONAL RECOVERY.

A Venerable Wisconsin Lady Restored to Health by Peruna After Twenty-five Years' Suffering.

[Special news from Evansville, Wis.]

EVANSVILLE, WIS.—A woman cured of catarrh of twenty-five years' standing was the occasion of Peruna being introduced to the inhabitants of Evansville, Wis. From that time to this there has been a great demand for Peruna in this vicinity and hundreds of cases have been cured.

It is in this manner that Peruna spreads from town to town and from state to state. No sort of advertising could have given Peruna the reputation it has. The secret of its success is that it makes cures. It cures old cases of catarrh where other remedies have failed. This ought to make any remedy popular.

Mr. C. R. Harden, of Evansville, Wis., writes the following letter:

Dear Doctor Hartman—"I wish to write to certify what Peruna has done for me. I read of Peruna in the papers, of what it would do for catarrh, and sent for a bottle. This was the first bottle of Peruna that ever came to Evansville; from my using it all three of the druggists now keep it.

"It cured my wife of catarrh with which she had been troubled for more than twenty-five years, and I had been troubled with it for fifteen years. We are now both all right.

"My youngest son had la grippe four years ago, and as he had supposed had got well, or so far recovered that he went to work. He took a relapse and the pneumonia set in. He had hemorrhages, and though we tried everything we could think of it was to no purpose until we gave him Peruna. The hemorrhages stopped, and he soon got up and is well and hard at work. We think there is nothing like Peruna."

In a recent letter Mr. Harden writes:

"We keep Peruna always in the house, as it cured us both of catarrh of long standing. We have callers every little while to inquire as to what Peruna has done for us. I say: 'Look at us. That is proof enough.'"

"I send you a picture of my residence. I helped build a house in Iowa City on the first of last June, and worked eighty-two days, only losing one-quarter of a day during the whole time. How is that for an old man 77 years old? I came home in September and have built another house out in the country this fall and am well and hearty to-day.

"I hope to live twenty years yet, and if Peruna helps me in the future as it has in the past, I don't know why I can't. The druggists say Peruna is one of the best selling medicines they have in stock."—C. R. HARDEN.

Peruna can be relied upon to cure slight colds and coughs and other catarrhal ailments with a promptness that is unequaled by any other remedy.

If a cold has settled in any portion of the body and produced catarrh, it is generally thought by people that they must suffer on year after year without any hope of cure. This is not true, however, Peruna cures such cases. Thousands of testimonials that can never be used attest this fact.

Any one wishing free literature on this subject should address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Startling Statements from Kentucky, Illinois and New Hampshire of Other Remarkable Recoveries.

WILLARD, KY.—The news of the recovery of Mrs. Elizabeth Prater is a very striking instance of the wonderful curative powers of Peruna. This estimable lady had been an invalid from catarrh of the stomach and bowels for twenty years. No wonder her many friends are enthusiastic over her recovery. She writes: "It is through the mercies of God and your medicine that I am permitted to write you this letter. I have been a constant sufferer from bowel and stomach trouble for about twenty-five years, and could never find relief until I began the use of Peruna. I think it is a God-send to poor suffering humanity."—Mrs. Elizabeth Prater.

ELGIN, ILL.—In a very recent communication from this place comes the news that Mr. Arthur Ernest Kidd, a well-known architect of that city, has made complete recovery from catarrh of the head from which he had suffered for nearly a quarter of a century. He writes the following from 18 Hamilton ave.:

"I am 42 years of age, and have had catarrh of the head for over half of my life.

"I read of Peruna, and finally decided to try it two months ago. I have now taken seven bottles, and weigh 172 pounds. Never felt happier or merrier. Feel tip top."—A. E. Kidd.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—According to late advices, Miss Blanche L. Rundlett has made a complete recovery from catarrh of the head which had caused a chronic running from the ears. Her own statement of the case is as follows:

"I have suffered for several years with catarrh of the head. It finally reached my ear, and caused a running ear. Having read of Dr. Hartman's remedies I immediately wrote, and he advised me. To-day I am in better health than I have been for some time. I will gladly recommend Peruna for all catarrhal diseases."—Miss Blanche L. Rundlett.

EXAMINATION OF PRIOR AND EARLE

Evidence Given By Members Before the Registrar of Supreme Court.

There was nothing very startling developed yesterday at the examinations of Col. Prior and Mr. Thomas Earle, M. P.'s, before the registrar in connection with the election petition, which is to be tried on the 29th. Mr. Gordon Hunter, K. C., appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. Cassidy, K.C., for the respondents.

Col. Prior, in his examination, said he could not tell just when he had made up his mind to be a candidate, but it was about the time he was nominated at the Conservative convention. He had contributed to the election fund something less than $1,000, the money being devoted to hiring of the Victoria theatre, halls, printing and advertising, and generally to the legitimate expenses of the election, though he personally had nothing to do with the disbursement of it. In fact, he actually did not know who had done the paying, and was not particular to inquire. The organizer was Mr. William H. Cullin, and the general committee consisted of the chairmen of each of the wards, the whole running of the election being left in the hands of the committees. From nomination day until election day he had steadily canvassed, but had done no treating, and knew nothing of any bribery or corruption, or any infringement of the Election Act, nor did he know anything about outside voters being brought in at the expense of the election fund. His agent under the Election Act was Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, K.C., M.P.P., who had paid some of the bills. Questioned as to the cost of the election, he said it was the cheapest election the Conservatives had run in Victoria in his experience.

Mr. Hunter—And therefore one of the most satisfactory?

Col. Prior—Oh, yes; the result was very satisfactory to us.

Mr. Hunter asked Col. Prior to say whether or not he would be surprised to know of corruption at elections, and the Colonel said, No, he would not, but he believed the last Victoria election was the cleanest and purest that had ever been run here, "so far as the Conservatives were concerned."

Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., in his examination, said that his election agent was Mr. Geo. Jay, jr. He had only consented to be a candidate again on the day of the Conservative nominating convention, and from that time until election day had devoted very little time indeed to canvassing, as he was so situated in a business way as to be unable to do so. Prior to the nomination, he had given a sum of money towards the campaign fund somewhere between $400 and $500. He knew that no election could be carried on without money. There were printing and advertising expenses to pay, hire of committee rooms, and halls for meetings, and a general outlay in connection with voters' list, in every election, and being a Conservative, he had subscribed to the Conservative election fund, according to his means, the same as he had in every election since he was about 21 years of age.

Asked whether he had done any treating, he said, No, he did not drink himself and did not treat. Mr. Hunter then asked if he would be surprised to hear of the soldiers being treated, to which Mr. Earle promptly replied: "No; but not in the interest of Prior and Earle."

"You believe," said Mr. Hunter, "they were treated by the other party?"

Mr. Earle—I am sure of it. No doubt about it in the world.

Mr. Hunter—But Prior and Earle were guiltless of anything of that kind?

Mr. Earle—Well, Earle is. I am only speaking for Earle now. I am guiltless. Why, I never visited the barracks at all, and never came in contact with them.

Further, Mr. Earle said he would be very much surprised to hear of any votes having been bought for the Conservative candidates, if for no other reason than that as far as his knowledge went, there was little enough money to pay the purely legitimate expenses of the election. He denied having given any money to Mr. Frank Barnard, or to Mr. T. B. Hall for their votes or for any other purpose, and was equally guiltless in regard to Mr. G. A. Kirk.

It is stated that when the trial is called on the 29th, the petitioners propose asking for an adjournment until a later date.

It may be stated that election petitions are always tried before two judges of the Supreme court without a jury.

The Colonist prints the foregoing by consent of counsel of the parties.

'NEATH ITALIAN SKIES.

"Ideal Existence," Victorian's Verdict of Life in Southern California.

H. E. Levy, the popular restaurateur, has just returned from a pleasure trip to California, during which he paid a visit to Los Angeles and Paso Robles. At the former city Mr. Levy spent a week and renewed acquaintances with some old-time Victorians, notable Mr. Lellewlyn, who some years ago was employed in the Albion Iron Works of this city, and now a member of the firm of Lellewlyn Bros., of the city of Los Angeles, and a concern which is in a very large way of business, employing many hands.

So enamored was the just-returned Victorian with existence in the Southern clime that after enjoying to the full the delights of Italian skies, resting 'neath orange bowers and the various other soothing influences of the Sunny South, he wrote to his friends here that he was "as near Heaven as he ever expected to be."

While in Los Angeles there was a most unusual downpour, no less than three inches of rain falling in a few hours, so that the pavements in the main street were for a while miniature rivers. This was the first rain that had fallen for months and was exceedingly welcome.

FALSE REPORT.

Rumor of Murder of Registrar Girouard a Canard.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—A telegram received at the department of the interior from Commissioner Ross, of the Yukon, says: "Dawson, Nov. 14, 1901.—There is no truth in the report that Girouard has been murdered. He is in very good health. A man named Jessup has been missing for some days. No report of murder or attempt at murder in the Yukon during the year. (Signed) J. H. Ross."

WINTER NOW.

Frost and Snow Follow British Storms.

London, Nov. 15.—The gale has been succeeded by frost and snow of unprecedented severity so early in the season. Ten to fifteen degrees of frost are common, while the snow on the northern hills is seriously impeding railroad traffic and is causing the rivers to overflow. Hundreds of sheep have been drowned in the neighboring meadows. The lakes in the London parks are covered with ice.

Yukon Census.—H. J. Woodside, census enumerator for the Yukon district, who reached Vancouver on Wednesday by the steamer City of Seattle, states that the total population of the Yukon territory is 21,000, and Dawson city has a population of 8,000.

PROMOTED.

Arthur Piers Made Superintendent of C. P. R. Steamships.

Montreal, Nov. 14.—Arthur Piers, superintendent of the steamships of the C. P. R., has been appointed general superintendent of steamships for the whole system, including the Canadian Pacific Navigation company.

Treed By Hungry Wolves

Packer on Princess Royal Island Had Narrow Escape From Savage Beasts.

Finally Rescued After Three of the Animals Had Been Shot.

Messrs. Howard C. Walters, J. H. Adams and James Findley were returning passengers by the steamer Danube from Princess Royal island, and they recount an exciting wolf story in which the principal figure was Mr. Findley's packer, says the Vancouver Province.

The party went north on the Danube on her last voyage to examine some mining properties on the island. Wolves are very plentiful there and they are apparently not at all bashful. The packer, whose name is Tom Johnson, was engaged in packing the goods of the party inland from Rivers Bight, and had made several trips successfully, and was about to complete the work when he was attacked by wolves of all varieties and sizes. The wolves on the island are of the large timber species, and they are both grey and black in color.

The packer had left the camp to bring up some boxes of provisions, and his absence being more prolonged than usual, Mr. Findley decided that something had happened, and taking his rifle set out down the trail to investigate.

He finally heard the dismal howling of a large pack of wolves in the distance, and it was not long before he came in sight of the savage brutes congregated around the foot of a small tree along the side of the trail.

No further evidence was necessary to inform the relief party that the packer had been treed, and accordingly the gun was turned loose, and for some time pieces of wolf skin obscured the atmosphere. The pack drew off after a while, but not before three of their number had been killed.

Then it was that from out of the spreading boughs of the tree there appeared the form of the packer. He related that early in the evening before he had been set upon by the wolves, and seeking shelter in the tree had remained there all night and would probably be there still had it not been for the fortunate intervention. There is now one packer on Princess Royal island who absolutely refuses to pack meats of any description.

The party of Vancouverites landed on the West coast of the island at Surf inlet, and crossed to the eastern side where they were picked up. On the night of the landing at Surf inlet inky darkness prevailed and it was hard to distinguish the land, and as a result the Danube was brought to a stop six miles from the head of the inlet, although it was thought at the time that the head had been reached.

Two boats were lowered from the steamer and the mining men and their freight set out for the shore. After rowing two hours and not reaching land, it was decided to return to the ship. The Danube therefore remained in Surf inlet all night, and it was not till next morning that it was discovered that she lay a long distance from the headwaters.

A gentleman who lives in a provincial town, the other day employed a carpenter to partition off a part of his study and particularly instructed the workman to make the partition sound-proof.

The carpenter declared he could do this effectually.

When it was finished the gentleman stood on one side and called to the carpenter on the other.

"Can you hear me, Smith?"

"No, sir, not a bit," was the prompt reply.

Unless a man is open to conviction he has no business in an argument.