Officially Announced.

Bishop Christie Appointed to Archbishopric of Oregon Diocese.

Scarcely a Year Since He Was Promoted to Be Bishop of Vancouver Island.

Right Rev. Alexander Christie, Roman Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island, yesterday received official notification of his appointment to the archbishopric of Oregon, vacated by the death of Archbishop Gross late last year. The appointment did not come as a surprise to the public—in fact it was semi-officially announced in the Colonist some weeks ago. Bishop Christie will take charge of the archdiocese, which includes Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia, on June 15, but the members of his congregation and Victorians generally will be pleased to learn that for some months at least he will spend much of his time in Victoria, continuing good work which he commenced here.

When Bishop Christie goes to Portland to be consecrated archbishop, scarcely a year will have elapsed since his appointment to the bishopric of Vancouver Island, but in that short time he has done much to advance the work of the church in the diocese. To do this required capital, and his first step was to obtain as much as could be expected from the Catholic Indian mission at Washington. Then Rev. Father Nicolaye was sent to Central America to enquire into the cause of the death of Bishop Lemmens, and to secure, if possible the fruits of the dead prelate's labors in that missionary field. Rev. Father Althoff was sent to Europe to appeal to such societies as were willing to contribute towards the advancement of the Catholic faith in the Far West, and in January an application was made to the Dominion government for an appropriation for the mission on the West Coast of the Island.

In this city the improvements he proposed have barely been commenced, but already an orphanage for boys has been established, St. Louis college improved, a new kindergarten erected and Institute hall moved to make room for a new residence for the bishop and priests, the idea being to use the present residence as a Catholic college for higher education.

Bishop Christie is a native of Vermont, where he was born 46 years ago. His childhood was spent in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where he received the foundation of his education. Having decided to take holy orders, he went to the Benedictine college of St. John's, Stearns county, Minnesota, to take his classical course. His noviciate was spent at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, where he was ordained 20 years ago. His first charge was at Waseca, Minn., where he remained 12 years, at the end of which time he was appointed to the Ascension parish, Minneapolis, and later to the parish of St. Stephen's, where he remained until his appointment as Bishop of Vancouver last June.

This is the second occasion on which a bishop of Vancouver Island has been appointed to the archdiocese of Oregon, the former one being Archbishop Seghers, who was murdered in the Yukon valley. The archdiocese was created in 1850, and the former bishops were: Most Rev. Francis N. Blanchet, D. D., 1850-1880; Most Rev. Charles J. Seghers, 1880-1884; Most Rev. William H. Gross, 1885-1898. According to the last Catholic directory, the archdiocese has 80 churches and chapels, 2 seminaries, 2 colleges for boys, 12 academies for girls, 23 parish schools, 2 orphan asylums, and 8 charitable institutions. The Catholic population of the archdiocese is 35,000.

WEST COAST IS BOOMING.

Several Important Transfers of Mining Property and More to Follow.

An excellent indication of the present condition and prospects of Alberni is found in the fact that while every steamer bound from the city to that new district is crowded with passengers, very few from Alberni are coming this way—the prospectors find it is a good country, and are staying with it; while not an empty house or vacant hotel room is to be found in either the new or the old town. At the same time, according to Mr. George Brown, who returned home by the Willapa last evening, numerous important transfers of mining property have been made recently, with others to follow very shortly.

At Harvey's famous Granite creek property, the Three W's, the sale of which was negotiated by Mr. Short, of Spokane, a full force of men are working, the mine showing up remarkably well as it is opened out. The Lake Shore property on Anderson lake has been sold for a handsome figure, and the first instalment of the purchase money has been paid over. William L. Brewer will have charge of the mine hereafter, and it will be developed on a thoroughly large and systematic scale. The Consolidated Alberni has been taken in hand by a strong company, which is now securing all the practical miners available in Alberni. The Avery group, also on Anderson lake, was sold only yesterday to Mr. G. H. Hayes for a handsome figure in spot cash, and half a dozen other large deals will be consummated within the next few weeks.

Mr. Brown brought back to the city with him a number of fine copper-gold specimens, the ore being for the most part from two claims—the Baxter and the Vincent— which he has just staked off on the west side of Anderson lake. He also brought to Victoria good ore from the Champion claim on Mineral hill, and from the Stemwinder group on Elk river, adjoining the Bonthrone property, on which some 25 tons of machinery is now being placed.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Mr. W. G. Phyall, proprietor Bodega hotel, 36 Wellington Street East, Toronto, says: "While living in Chicago I was in a terrible shape with itching and bleeding piles. I tried several of the leading physicians and was burnt and tortured in various ways by their treatments, to no avail, besides spending a mint of money to no purpose. Since coming to Toronto I learned of Dr. Chase's Ointment. I used but one box, and have not been troubled with piles in any shape or form since." *

Coal and Copper Strikes.

More Rich Mineral Properties Discovered On the West Coast.

"Top Line" Sealer Arrives rom the Southern Grounds.

New strikes of copper and coal are reported by arrivals from the West Coast on the steamer Willapa yesterday. W. P. Daykin, the lighthouse keeper at Carmanah Point, was one of those who arrived, and he gives news of one of these recent discoveries. The coal land of which he speaks is at Carmanah Point, close to the lighthouse. He has secured a large section of the land, and is quite enthusiastic over it, coal seams having been found, it is said, over a foot thick. Samples of it have been tested, with splendid results, and now it is intended to do sufficient development work on them to see of what value they are. It is said that the coal covers a very considerable area. The other strikes reported by the Willapa were made at Ucluelet, and from these samples of very rich looking copper ore have been taken for an assay to be made in this city. The ore was first discovered by an Indian named Jack Tye, after whom the mine is to be named. Subsequently O. Bennis and T. Thompson located on it, and if the ore proves as rich as is expected, the mine will yet be one of the busy scenes of activity in that locality. The Willapa brought back quite a number of passengers from the Coast. Besides Mr. Daykin there were the following: J. C. Anderson, C. Rowett, O. S. Penwill, A. Noran, George Brown (who also has been staking off some mineral claims in the vicinity of Alberni), George Clayer, George Hamar, H. Newton, E. Lyle, J. Bates and Capt. Hackett, who had been down to Ucluelet to secure hunters for the schooner Walter L. Rich. The officers of the steamer bring news of several of the sealing fleet. Four of these, when last seen on the Fairweather hunting grounds, had the following catches: Ainoka, 308, on April 17; Arietes, 362, on April 24; Penelope, 275, on April 18; and the Favorite, 167, on April 18. There were two reports from the Otto, one being that on April 1 she had 370 skins, and another that she had 714 on April 2. The Umbrina, Capt. Peppett, was spoken in Ahousett with 441 skins.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Special to the Colonist.

Release from the Pen.

Kingston, May 5.—The Kingston Whig (Liberal) announces that a change that is evolutionary in its provisions is expected in Kingston penitentiary, and that shortly retirements will be the order of the day, and 12 guards past the age limit will be struck off the list.

Factories Burned.

Hamilton, May 5.—There was a disastrous fire in Semmen & Evans' coffin factory, which occasioned $12,000 damages. Thirty hands are thrown out of employment.

Toronto, May 5.—Fire in the Bishopric Paper Company's building this afternoon did $5,000 damage, chiefly to stock.

Cathedral Rector.

Toronto, May 5.—It is understood that the new rector of St. James' cathedral here, which post has been vacant since the death of Bishop Sullivan, will be Rev. Dr. Soyres, rector of St. John, N. B.

Fatally Burned.

Brantford, May 5.—Aurillia Sutherland, aged 4, daughter of A. Sutherland, died to-day from burns caused by her clothes catching fire yesterday while playing at a bonfire.

Paris, May 5.—Mrs. George Bell was probably fatally injured to-day by her clothes catching fire.

For Blackmail.

Brockville, May 5.—Mrs. Webster, under arrest on a charge of attempted blackmail in connection with the recent bye-election, has been committed for trial.

Canadian Cattle.

Montreal, May 5.—According to private cables received from Glasgow this week, Canadian cattle met with a bad market, with loss of money for shippers. Cables from Manchester were encouraging to shippers. Trade was good and cattle shippers made considerable money.

Joseph's Brother.

Winnipeg, May 5.—Petitions were in circulation for signature to-day asking E. D. Martin to stand as independent Liberal candidate for Winnipeg for the Commons. There is much opposition to his candidature, and it cannot be made unanimous.

Brutal Assault.

Pilot Mound, Man., May 5.—George Wright and Robert McKibbou were committed for trial on the charge of having criminally assaulted Mrs. Robert Atkinson. Mrs. Atkinson's residence was entered early on Sunday morning and the poor woman was brutally abused.

Very Bad Indians.

Cornwall, May 4.—The Indians are reported to be gathering firearms as a result of the recent troubles here, and a further demonstration of some kind is likely before long. Indian Agent Long. came to Cornwall this morning for protection. The Indians threaten to burn down his house and the village if the agency is not removed.

Major Walsh.

Winnipeg, May 4.—Among the arrivals in the city to-day was Major Walsh of Brockville. He was warmly greeted by a number of intimate friends. The Major says he has no intention of returning to the Yukon, either in the government's or his own interests.

Ponton's New Trial.

Toronto, May 4.—Ponton's re-trial will be postponed, mainly on account of the illness of B. B. Osler, but partly also on account of the escape of Pare and Holden. No trace has yet been obtained of the escaped convicts.

Ontario's Bye-Election.

Toronto, May 4.—A writ for a new election in North Waterloo has been issued, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Dr. Lackner. The date of polling is May 23.

Coming Attraction.—That funny musical farce-comedy, "McFadden's Row of Flats," will be the attraction at the Victoria theatre on Thursday evening.

Victoria West Roadways.

Claimed That Victoria City Owns Thoroughfare Through Indian Reserve.

Resolutions Passed Asking That Craigflower Road Be Kept Open.

Victoria West residents have a new grievance on roadway matters. Last evening a meeting was held in Semple's hall to discuss the property interests on Craigflower road, when Mr. Beaumont Boggs brought up this second issue, contending for the city's ownership of the thoroughfare leading from the Johnson street bridge to Esquimalt road at the intersection of Craigflower road. In support of his argument he read a letter from W. H. Lomas, the Indian agent, to the council. This specifically stated that the roadway was never included in the Indian reserve, and that the roadway was there before the reserve was laid out. Therefore the thoroughfare belonged to the city, and Mr. Boggs considered it the duty of the council to properly maintain it as such. It was the principal street to the marine hospital and the only one to the shipyards. Long ago it was the highway to Esquimalt, and he urged that it be repaired and put in condition for travel. As for the roadway around by Rock Bay, he would say that the street from Craigflower road down to the bridge reminded him of nothing so much as a big corduroy roadway into a logging camp.

Mr. McKay, of the Indian department, when called on to give the history of the road, said it was built in 1855, and it was never at any time a part of the reserve.

Mr. William Turpel stated that whenever he wanted anything drawn to his yard he would always try and get a teamster who had never been over the road before, and Rev. Mr. MacRae, in commending Mr. Boggs' endeavors, said the road was one of the greatest thoroughfares in the city. He strongly condemned its present deplorable condition.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Boggs to the effect that "in the opinion of this meeting it was the duty of the city council to repair the road, and if not so, it was the city council's duty to secure the authority necessary for doing the work."

A resolution was then moved by Mr. J. Painter and passed, requesting the city council to put Craigflower road in good repair.

There was a large number in attendance, the city council being represented by His Worship the mayor and Aldermen MacGregor, Humphrey, Brydon and Cameron. Mr. Orlando Warner was in the chair. Letters from Aldermen R. T. Williams and Hayward were read, expressing their regret at not being able to attend.

As for the Craigflower road trouble, there was very little opposition offered to keeping the thoroughfare open, there being only Messrs. Fairall and McDowell present who thought the street should be closed. Mr. Boggs went into the history of the question at the outset of the meeting.

Among those who followed Mr. Boggs were Messrs. Fairall, McDowell and Capt. Gaudin. All but the two mentioned were in accord. They, however, brought out no information on the subject that has not previously been published. A resolution was finally adopted setting forth that the construction and maintenance of any other roadway for Craigflower road would not meet the requirements of the street in the same or in as satisfactory a manner as that now served by the present accommodation.

Mayor Redfern, when called on to speak, said he only came to listen, and he hoped that the decision given on the subjects under discussion by the meeting would be fair and reasonable to all parties concerned.

At the conclusion of the meeting a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the hall, and three cheers were given for the Queen.

YUKON SUPPLIES.

An American Company Gets Another Contract From the Dominion. Government.

The contracts for carrying the supplies for the Mounted Police at Dawson and Tagish Lake were awarded yesterday by the Dominion government. Again the supplies for the police at Dawson and in the vicinity are to be carried by an American company, the Alaska Commercial Company having been awarded the contract. These supplies will be taken in by the way of St. Michael. The contract for carrying supplies to Tagish Lake have, according to an Ottawa despatch, been awarded to the Yukon & Bennett Lake Transportation Company of Victoria. The amounts of the contracts are not given, but about 250 tons are to be taken to both places. The goods are to be purchased in Vancouver and Victoria and the contracts call for them to be taken from those cities.

DE FREYCINET RESIGNS.

French Minister Hooted in Chamber for Expressions Unfavorable to Dreyfus.

Paris, May 5.—M. Charles Louis de Freycinet, minister of war, it is reported late to-night, has resigned, in consequence of the reception given his explanations in the chamber of deputies to-day regarding the suspension of the lectures of M. DuRuy, a professor in the Ecole Polytechnique, after disturbances by his students.

The discussion was heated, and M. de Freycinet was freely heckled. He explained that Professor DuRuy had written a pro-Dreyfus article which had irritated the students, whereupon the principal of the school had suspended the lecturer. M. de Freycinet said that he fully approved the action of the principal. This announcement was greeted with loud cries of disapproval, and the minister of war explained that, inasmuch as it was impossible for him to speak, he would leave the tribune.

EARL AND COUNTESS, LTD.

London, May 5.—Following the example of the Earl and Countess of Warwick, who recently converted their properties into the Lord and Lady Warwick Co., Limited, the Earl of Rosslyn, it is reported, will float the Rosslyn estates as a limited liability company.

Hot Stuff for The Volunteers.

How Boston Firebrand Sought to Inflame Troops in Philippines.

Their Friends at Home Too Stirred by Picture of Sacrifice.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 5.—The post office department to-day made public the letter of Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in which the action of the department in seizing his pamphlets was based. Many letters asking information about the subject have reached here, and to-day the following statement was given out by Postmaster-General Smith:

"In view of the statement of Mr. Edward Atkinson that he sent his pamphlets only to Admiral Dewey, General Otis, President Schurman and three or four others, the letter of Mr. Atkinson containing his application will be of interest. It is as follows, dated Boston, April 22, and addressed to the secretary of war:

"Sir,—I desire to send a large number of the enclosed pamphlets on 'The cost of a national crime,' 'The hell of war and its penalty,' 'Criminal aggression: by whom committed,' to the officers and privates in the Philippine islands. I therefore desire to know whether or not these documents can be sent directly through the war department or may be forwarded in due course of mail. A list of regiments is desired, and if there are printed lists of officers available, they would serve me a very useful purpose. (Signed) Edward Atkinson.'

"No answer was made to this letter, except to send an official copy to the postmaster-general, who issued instructions to the postmaster at San Francisco to hold the pamphlets. The spirit and design of the pamphlets is indicated by a few extracts. In one of them Mr. Atkinson says: 'I will append one question to each reader: How much increase of taxation are you willing to bear, and how many of your neighbors' sons are you ready to sacrifice by fever, malaria and disease in order to extend the sovereignty of the United States over the West Indies and the Philippine islands?'

"Again, after describing what he calls 'the hell of war and its penalty,' Mr. Atkinson says: 'Lest others should be entrapped into enlistment in the regular army or volunteer service in the tropics, it would be only fair and honest on the part of the recruiting officers to be put in possession of these facts.'

"Again, Mr. Atkinson says: 'The way has already become plain for the youth of the land to avoid diseased tropics by refusing to volunteer or enlist in the army or navy of the United States. The way will be found for the volunteers, now held against their will, to get their release from unlawful service in any other course than their own after peace is declared.'

"Mr. Atkinson not only speaks thus of and to the soldiers of the United States, but he encourages the Filipinos to insurrection when he says: 'They have the power to enter international relations, and they may yet be recognized and rightly recognized by other powers."

GREAT YUKON ENTERPRISE.

American Capital Behind Great Undertaking in Hope of Securing One Hundred Millions.

Portland, Ore., May 3.—To raise 8,000,000 gallons of water a day out of the Yukon river to a height of 2,000 feet and pipe the fluid a distance of thirty miles is the engineering problem which H. J. Powers, a mining expert of Chicago, is about to face.

Mr. Powers, when seen this evening, was preparing to leave for the Klondike, where the bench claims he is about to place under hydraulic pipes are situated. The parties interested in this huge undertaking are the Cudahy Packing Company and the North American Transportating & Trading Company, of Chicago. The series of bench claims lies high up on the bluffs east of the Yukon river, some twenty-five miles about Dawson. Title to them has been obtained by purchase from the Canadian government. The ground, Mr. Powers says, has been thoroughly prospected, and the estimated value of gold susceptible of being washed out is $100,000,000.

Three Reidler pumps will be operated to hoist the water, which, at the third station, will pass into a sixteen-inch pipe. This pipe will gradually become smaller in diameter towards the lower end, where four monitors are to be kept in operation day and night during the summer months.

The cost of the works, aside from the value of the claims, will be $350,000, but in view of the enormous deposits of coarse and fine gold known to exist in the benches, the promoters feel more than justified in the outlay. The pipe for the line is being made in Chicago, at a cost of $1.35 per foot, and will be shipped via Seattle and St. Michael during the ensuing summer. When in operation, the plant will give employment to some 200 men. Mr. Powers thinks everything will be in readiness for washing the gold from these benches early in the summer of 1900.

Capt. J. J. Haley, general manager of the enterprise, is expected from Chicago next week, and will proceed at once to the scene of operations.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Conservatives Lining Up for Provincial Contest—Handled Loaded Rifle by the Muzzle.

Winnipeg, May 5—(Special)—The Conservatives of Morris held a nomination meeting here last night. Hugh John Macdonald presiding, the nomination was deferred. R. P Roblin, leader of the opposition, was renominated to-day by the Conservatives of Woodlands. Hugh John Macdonald addressed a mass meeting at Portage la Prarie to-night.

Jas. Robb of Scandinavia has assidentally killed himself. He had been using a rifle and left it standing loaded against the side of a building. Going to pick it up, he drew the muzzle towards him, when it exploded, the bullet passing through his chest.

Arbor Day was observed as a public holiday here. The weather was clear and bright.

The carpenters of the city are still out on strike, and claim that daily additions are being made to their ranks.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, of Boston, is here to attend the Manitoba Christian Endeavor convention to-morrow at Brandon.

Save Money By Voting.

Loan Consolidation By-Law Will Make Annual Interest Charge Smaller.

How Victorians May Secure Proper Steamer Service to the Sound.

LOAN CONSOLIDATION BY-LAW.

Sir: Kindly allow me the privilege of reminding the municipal electors that the Consolidated Debenture Loan By-Law will be formally submitted for their approval on Wednesday next, and to urge them to vote for its adoption. My reasons for so doing are, briefly:

1st.—Because it will effect an immediate saving to the city of at least $3,769.53 per annum, and continue to do so for the next twenty years, when the entire new loan will be paid off.

2nd.—Because it will reduce the city's funded debt $62,500.

3rd.—Because a satisfactory arrangement has been concluded for the investment, at 4 per cent., of the sinking fund of the new loan.

4th.—Because the entire issue of the new debentures ($210,000) can be guaranteed to realize par value.

5th.—Because there are no commissions or rake-offs in connection with it.

It is contemplated, however, to submit the bonds to public tender, when it is confidently anticipated that they will command a premium. Vancouver city 4 per cent. 30-year bonds are now quoted at 106 to 108, and there is certainly no reason why Victoria city in its present satisfactory condition and magnificent prospects for the future, and with the knowledge that the most scrupulous good faith has hitherto been kept with our municipal investors, that Victoria should not inspire at least equal confidence.

Here are some objections to this by-law: Because it does not go far enough. It is respectfully submitted that the corporation has gone as far as they legally could. The proposal to take the $162,626.26 standing to the credit of the sinking fund of various other loans, and apply it to the reduction of the loans proposed to be consolidated, is expressly forbidden by statute; and the suggestion that legislative enactment should be sought to remove the difficulty, it not a good one. Supposing the necessary statutory amendments could be obtained (which is doubtful), it would be impolitic step, and one certain to seriously impair the city's credit, if the obligations incurred under previous loan by-laws to provide sinking funds for the redemption of each particular loan, were thus ruthlessly set aside and the moneys appropriated for other purposes.

I hope the electors will carefully think the matter over, and having satisfied themselves that the proposed by-law will be of advantage to the city, will consider it their duty to use their votes and influence to secure its endorsement, and to remember that it requires a three-fifths majority to do it. CHAS. HAYWARD.

MAILS FOR FAR NORTH.

Details of the Extended Service Undertaken by Two Governments.

The April copy of the Bulletin, issued from the office of H. P. Thrall, superintendent of the Eighth division, railway mail service with headquarters at San Francisco, contains the following valuable information, which should be of inestimable benefit to everyone throughout the country sending mail into Alaska and Northwest Territory:

"Mails originating in the United States for Alaska and the British Yukon district are principally despatched from Seattle, Wash. From Seattle there are three regular steamship lines by which Alaska mails are forwarded, viz.: The Seattle & Skagway R. P. O., whose boats leave Seattle every fifth day (see schedule), and two lines known as the Seattle & Dyea R. P. O., each having two departures each month from Seattle (dates irregular). These lines supply all southeastern coast and Island points, including Wrangel, Sitka, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway.

"The Sitka & Unalaska (steamboat) R. P. O., connecting the Seattle & Skagway R. P. O. at Sitka, leaves Sitka about the fifth of each month, supplying Orca (Copper river), Yakutat, Valdes, Seldovia, Homer (Cook Inlet), Tyoonok, Kadiak and points on the southern coast of the Alaskan peninsula. This service is supplemented by a line between Juneau and Tyoonok (Cook Inlet), leaving Juneau about the 15th and the 29th of each month. These two lines together give a tri-monthly mail service to points on Copper river and Cook Inlet, including Homer, Kadiak, Orca, Seldovia and Valdes.

"From Unalaska to Noshugak and other points on Bristol bay mails are carried, in charge of a railway postal clerk, once a month during the summer season, connecting at Unalaska with boats of the Sitka & Unalaska R. P. O.

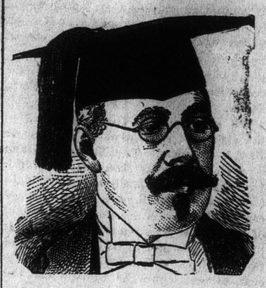
"Steamers will depart from San Francisco about June 1 and 20, and July 5, 1899, and from Seattle June 10, July 20 and August 20, 1899 (six trips in all), carrying mail to Unalaska, St. Michael and all points on the Yukon river to Circle, Alaska, and Dawson, N. W. T., and returning by same route. Each of these steamers will carry a railway postal clerk, who will make delivery of mails for all points in the interior of Alaska and Northwest Territory, including points which are not post offices, but where mail can be left in charge of responsible parties, such as the agents of transportation and trading companies, and also deliver mails to individuals when they are known to be the addresses. On these trips all classes of mail matter will be carried. Additional trips will be made from Seattle to St. Michael one way only, leaving Seattle about September 20, 1899; and from Dawson to Seattle, one way only, arriving at Seattle about October 20, 1899.

"Between St. Michael and Tanana (900 miles) letter mails only are carried one round trip a month the year round.

"The overland despatch of mail for all Yukon river points, both in Alaska and the British Yukon district, is made from Skagway, Alaska. Mails are despatched from Skagway under United States mail contract twice a month, the route following over White Pass, via Lake Bennett, Tagish lake, White Horse rapids, Dawson, Forty-Mile and Circle to Tanana, a distance of about 1,500 miles. The distance from Skagway to Dawson is about 570 miles, and to Circle 700 miles. Mails are also carried twice a month by Canadian mail contractor from Skagway to Dawson, alternating between the trips of the United States mail contractor. Letter mail only is carried by the overland route. The time in transit is very indefinite, and varies greatly in different seasons of the year. During the summer months, when navigation on the lakes and rivers is uninterrupted, the mails are forwarded in much shorter time than during the winter season."

SEND TO DR. SPROULE FOR

POSITIVE PROOF.



"The burnt child dreads the fire!" Those who have been deceived by quacks and patent medicines fear to make another trial. Are you one of these unfortunates? If so, send to Dr. Sproule for "Weighty Words."

Is your trouble deafness? You will find within this little book cures of cases that had lasted fourteen years.

Is your stomach affected? You will read of the restoration of a lady who for months had scarcely been able to digest milk.

Is it your head, you throat, liver, kidneys? "Weighty Words" will tell you what has been done for others. From all over the country Dr. Sproule's grateful patients have written him letters of thanks. With their consent he has picked out a few of these spontaneous testimonials. Their writers do not merely testify to what Dr. Sproule has done for them; they give their full names and addresses, and offer to answer any letters of inquiry.

Send for this little book. Read it. Then write to any or all whose names are within. They will answer you. Some may live in your own town; if they do, go to see them.

You will be convinced that Dr. Sproule is an honorable man, an upright physician, and a truly eminent specialist in Catarrh and other Chronic Diseases.

Address Dr. Sproule, B. A., English Catarrh Specialist (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 Doane street, Boston.

ROSENTHAL'S PERSONALITY.

The Musician Keeps Himself in Good Form by Pedestrianism—He is an Admirer of Kipling.

Rosenthal is a good fellow and does not affect the mannerism either on or off the stage that make so many musical geniuses subjects for Lombroso. He has a grip like steel roll, and he looks as ruddy and clear-skinned as an athlete in training. His hair is not as impressive as Paderewski's, but there is a lot of it, and it frames his long serious face with pleasing effect. Rosenthal tells some interesting facts about himself that explain in a way the sanity and health of his art which is as wholesome as the wind on the Western ocean. He is tremendously popular with women, but he does not play to them or flatter them. If he is playing a waltz he does not glance sideways at his audience and smile and wink at the ladies as certain of the great pianists who have toured the country do. His technique is incomparable and his art is so pure and exalted that he takes a firm hold of his hearers, who feel in the presence of a great natural phenomenon. Down in Atlanta a short time ago he was playing the Tarantello, by Liszt, and one young woman was so overcome that she lost all control of herself, and during the playing attracted general attention by her emotional behavior. As he dashed off the last bars she fell in a faint.

Rosenthal is a great walker, and he can sprint a hundred yards in good shape. He doesn't like anything better than to box and work out in a gymnasium, and if he dared to risk hurting his hands he would have the gloves on every day. He is in shape to hit hard, for he is one mass of muscle, and being only 35 he is at his best; in fact, as far as physique goes, Rosenthal has none of the fragility that is such a common characteristic of musicians. His development would do credit to many a puglilist.

A piano company places a piano in every hotel he stays for him to practice with, and he spends hours daily in work at the keys. He has a funny way of practising. Suppose he is dressing for a recital. He puts on a sock and sits down and plays awhile. Then he may put on the other sock and his underwear, when he will dash for the piano again. The next time is will probably put his shirt on, when he will practice a little more. It goes on like this with variations, with a collar half buttoned and his hat cocked over his eye, executing the most difficult passages magnificently. He is so strong that he can hit the keys pretty hard if he chooses, and there are times when he commits aggravated assault and battery on the instrument.

Rosenthal will arrive here early on Monday afternoon and play at the theatre in the evening.

THE ATHABASCA MINE.

A British Columbia Property Which Has Not So Far Been Prominent.

From the London Financial News.

The most prominent among British Columbian mining properties is probably the Le Roi, and one of the least prominent the Athabasca Gold mine, which was formed into an English company in June, 1898. No attempt whatever has been made to market the shares, and it looks as if those connected with the company were content to let the mine make its own market as its development and results prove satisfactory

According to official statements, between April, 1898, and January, 1899, upwards of £10,000 was expended in machinery and development, and further sums have recently gone in the same direction. "So far work has been mainly confined to two ledges, on one of which a drift has been run to upwards of 150 feet continuously in high grade ore, and ore to the value of upwards of £60,000 has been proved by this drift alone. On the other ledge there is a depth proved of about 128 ft., with a drift in ore at that level 110 ft. long. On this ledge a large chute carries ore worth £12 per ton, with a large body of milling ore ranging from £2 to £4 per ton.

The machinery to deal with this property includes a 10-stamp mill and concentrating plant. There is also a tramway 2,000 ft. long, and what is described as "an excellent wagon-road five and a half miles long." It is proposed to instal a compressor at no distant date. So far the machinery is being operated entirely by water power, of which there is an abundant supply. The results obtained from recent work are officially reported as follows: In January 713 tons were crushed, approximate value £1,040; in February 422 tons were crushed, approximate value, £1,590; in March 465 tons were crushed, approximate value, £1,930.

WON'T JOIN THE PRINTERS.

Linotype Machinists Decide That That Is Not Their Trade Classification.

Buffalo, May 6.—At the annual meeting of the International Typographical Union held in Syracuse in July last, it was decided that the question of linotype machinists joining the union should be submitted to a referendum. At to-day's session of the International Association of Machinists, President Donnelly of the I. T. U., addressed the delegates in support of this decision, but the question was decided adversely by the machinists, who, believing in the autonomy of the trades, think the linotype men should affiliate with the machinists.

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NOTICE.

Thirty (30) days from this date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land: Situated about one mile to the south of Carmanah Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., and starting from a post marked F. Peters' southwest corner, and running thence forty (40) chains north; thence eighty (80) chains east; thence 80 chains, more or less, west, to seashore; thence back to starting point.

Dated May 1st, 1899.

FRED PETERS.

NOTICE.

Thirty (30) days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land: Situated about one mile to the north of Carmanah Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., and starting from a post marked G. A. S. Potts' southwest corner, and running thence 40 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains, more or less, west to seashore; thence back to starting point.

May 1st, 1899.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—(Leaving the country) —One of the most beautiful sites for a house in any country; fronts on Quamichan lake; 20 to 40 acres good land; A1 fishing, salmon and trout; near good tennis club; rail 2 miles. Apply Dr. Foot, Duncan, V. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LET—Cowichan Lake hotel, V. Island; logging about to begin. Apply Dr. Foot, Duncan, V. I.

CONFESSES TO MURDER.

But Prison Authorities Think Him a Crank Anxious for Notoriety.

London, May 5.—Regarding the confession of Richard T. Nicholson that he, and not Dr. Samuels Kennedy, murdered Dolly Reynolds in a room in a New York hotel in May, 1893; the deputy governor of Wormwood Scrubbs prison, where Nicholson is confined, said to-day that he regarded Nicholson as a crank.

The confession, which has been transmitted to the state department at Washington, is the second that Nicholson has made relative to the Reynolds woman's murder. Nicholson was sentenced three months ago to eighteen months' imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretences.