# FIFTY POUNDS OF GOLD

## Charlie Tagish Has Become Wealthy Working on the Upper Stewart River

### There Will Be a Big Rush in There by Miners This Spring.

C. A. Barnard, who left Dawson on January 19, and has been back and forward on the trail ever since up till last Tuesday, was one of the passengers who came down by the Amur, although he is not the latest man to leave Dawson his news of the country is up-to-date. He has talked with all the outbound people on the Dyea trail and says that there were three important arrivals at Dyea just before he left. Two of these are direct from Dawson City, while the third is from the region of the upper tributaries of the Stewart river. This last man is a quarter-blood Indian, known as Charlie Tagish, and he is in possession of fifty pounds of nuggets and several thousand dollars' worth of gold dust. From these late arrivals Mr. Barnard learns that there will be a big rush for the upper tributaries of the Stewart as soon as the country is passable. Reports of big strikes in the Tanana country, 180 miles northeast of Dawson, are also confirmed.

Speaking generally about the Yukon country Mr. Barnard says that the reports which he has read and heard since coming out of Dawson are very amusing to him. In the outside world everything said about the country is overdrawn. Mr. Barnard said he did not wish to be understood as decrying the country. He had interests there himself and was going back again to work his claims. He had heard reports of men being headed off and offered such sums as $15,000 and $20,000 for claims, which if true at all it was most uncommon. There were transactions going on, but five, six, seven and eight thousand dollars were the exciting figures. Mr. Barnard has had considerable experience on Henderson creek, where it is said that dirt averages $7 a pan, but his impression was that from Discovery claim up to 94 a bigger average than $3 a pan could not be shown.

Mr. Barnard is a member of an organization which will number about four hundred men when completed. It is a sort of fraternal company, and its object is to invade the territory around the upper portion of the Stewart river. Mr. Barnard will only be in the city a few days when he will return North. In conversation with a Colonist reporter last evening he gave an account of how some of the stampedes for claims are commenced. He says that there is always a large surplus population in Dawson City and most of the men are continually on the look out for a stranger coming to town. When one does arrive and goes towards the registry office then the excitement commences. Every one wants to get into the office to find something about the new arrival's business, the general belief being that he is registering a claim. Some one on the inside ring manages to get in and then he is watched. Should he buckle on a pick the next day and start off in any direction a whole army would be right at his heels. People who do get on the inside track are very quiet about it and wait for opportunities to steal away from the city unobserved. Everybody in Dawson City is cute and all are suspicious of each other.

### SHOTS CAME FAST.

#### Eight Men Engaged in a Fight on Skagway Trail, But Only a Spectator was Wounded.

By the Amur yesterday came news of an exciting shooting at Skagway in which one miner had a pitched battle with seven of Soapy Smith's gambling gang, but like a French duel it ended almost bloodlessly. It seems that on the trail a miner had been done out of his money by a sure-thing three-shell game and the cappers and dealers not content with fleecing the victim started in to jeer at him. As a result the miner knocked a couple endways with his fists. Then the crowd of gamblers drew their guns and bombarded the plucky miner, who, drawing his own weapon, replied in kind, the encounter being witnessed by fifty or more men who were packing over the trail. One of these spectators was the only man hit, although fifty or more shots were fired.

By the way, the Skagway News has a sarcastic little paragraph which contradicts the report that Soapy Smith had been killed in a shooting scrape. It says: "The report that Soapy Smith had been shot and killed last Tuesday is a mistake. It was only 'half' true that he was shot."

A church building for Rev. R. M. Dickey is now almost completed at Lake Bennett. It is of logs with a tent roof.

Col. Anderson, the district commander at Dyea, has issued strict orders against throwing refuse matter into the streams and as a result the health of Dyea and Skagway will be decidedly better than had the old careless state of things gone on.

### THE WHITE PLAGUE.

#### Secretary of the Ontario Board of Health on Necessity of Consumption Sanitariums.

The principal features of the report of the Ontario Board of Health, says the Mail, is Secretary Bryce's strong advocacy of county sanitariums for the treatment of consumption. He points out that smallpox has been stamped out of existence in Ontario, and typhoid cases reduced one half but tubercular affections are on the increase. There are two objects in view: an attempt at healing those who have contracted the dread disease and an effort to save those who are in danger of contracting it.

There are but three plain lines of action for us, says the report, 1. Fight by all our combined energy to prevent, by education of the people and by legal enactments, every cause including ill-health and thereby consumption. 2. Remove the sources of immediate infection from the small and poorly equipped homes and the factories and workrooms of the working people. 3. Then build in every county homes for consumptives, to which, in the early stages of the disease, they may go, and by exact treatment, abundance of food and fresh air, of sunshine, of exercise, of rest, maintain the fight against the destructive forces of the disease, have a fair chance of saving their lives to their families and the state, and at the same time remove the danger threatening those they love.

In plainer words, there must be a union among the various benevolent societies, counties, and the province of Ontario to have placed in every county a sanitarium.

"The work of fighting the great 'white plague' holds the first place in the work of every sanitary and benevolent association whose operation is within the great industrial countries of North America and of Europe, where the ravages have been described from the earliest history till now," continues the report.

In dealing with the disease itself, Dr. Bryce arrives at these conclusions:—

1. That the disease is rather one of the city than the country.

2. It is a disease directly associated with the density of population.

3. That it is a disease essentially of house life, and that it attaches itself with greatest persistency to particular families who accupy them year after year.

4. That in our older settled countries, in the cities, the number of infected houses slowly increases.

5. That other cases are found in many instances to follow a first case in a house within a year or two.

6. That in the centre of the worst infected districts of large cities some houses will year after year continue free from the disease.

In another part Dr. Bryce says:—Houses and workrooms where consumptives live, must be maintained in a sanitary condition, and that constant and thorough precautions must be taken with regard to expectorations and emanations of the sick in them.

The sick must be removed from such dwellings as are small, crowded, and unclean, to other more sanitary surroundings if their recovery is to be hoped for.

Then there must be sanitariums. Dr. Bryce is hopeful for their accomplishment. Twenty years ago there were ten hospitals; now there are 45 hospitals. Twenty years ago there were 13 orphanages and one home for aged poor; now there are 31 of the former and 14 of the latter.

The pain that sometimes strikes a man at the most inopportune moment is due to indigestion. It may come in the midst of a dinner and make the feast a mockery. It is a reminder that he may not eat what he chooses, nor when he chooses. He is a slave to the weakness of his stomach. A man's health and strength depend upon what he gets out of his food. This depends on his digestion. Remove the obstruction by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are a positive cure for constipation and its attendant ills—headaches, sour stomach, flatulence, dizziness, biliousness and "heartburn." The "Pellets" are very gentle in their action. They simply assist nature. They give no violent wrench to the system. They cause no pain, no griping.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

### RAY'S REPORT ON ALASKA.

#### Wretched Mail Service—Indians Dying for Want of Food—Civil Authorities Powerless.

Washington, April 5.—Secretary Alger has received some interesting reports from Captain P. H. Ray, of the Eighth infantry, who was sent to Alaska to keep the war department informed as to the condition of affairs there resulting from the large immigration into that territory as a result of the gold excitement. The latest of these reports is dated Fort Yukon, December 20, a little more than a month later than those previously received.

In one of his communications the captain calls attention to the deplorable condition of mail service in Alaska. The regular contractor brought but one mail (Oct. 12) as far as Circle City this year and had sent none out. There is no provision for forwarding mail west of Circle City in the winter. The postmaster for Circle City is somewhere in the States. His assistant has been put out of office for drunkenness. The post office department has failed to provide the post office with any postage stamps and the mail that comes in by steamer via St. Michael's is without any proper supervision.

There are no route agents and the officers of the companies handling the mail pay little or no attention to it. The present mail carrier is frozen in somewhere about the mouth of the Tanana and it is to be regretted, the captain says, that contracts are awarded to men who do not understand the conditions existing in the territory and who seem to be financially and mentally incapable of fulfilling their obligations.

In another report the captain says that the migration of people from Northwest Territory has about ceased. From parties direct from Dawson he learns that those who are without provisions to last them until the opening of navigation, are going out by the way of Juneau.

From his knowledge of the conditions existing at Fort Yukon and reliable information from Dawson City he does not believe there will be any loss or starvation among the whites.

The Indians along the Porcupine and Juan De Leur are starving. Couriers have come in begging that food be sent out as the women and children are dying along the trail.

The captain sent food and said he would do all he could to keep them from perishing.

There are about 140 all told in two bands. They report that the Caribou migration did not come their way and that the fish catch last fall was almost an entire failure. Nearly all their dogs have perished from the want of food, leaving them helpless.

The captain says the civil authorities are not furnishing any protection to life and property and are powerless to do it with the meagre machinery at their command. There is a dangerous element gathered at Fort Yukon that was forced out of Dawson, who show some disposition to be troublesome, but the captain says he hopes to be able to keep them under control. Should the army be given any authority to act next spring, he suggests that a small detachment of troops under a discreet officer be sent up the river by the first boat.

It can be used to guard the first boats coming down the river with treasure and will have an extremely good effect. The captain says he may need assistance.

Parties coming up he river report three steamers wintering at the mouth of the Tanana with over 100 people on board and about 400 people at Rampart City. There have not been any new discoveries of gold reported either in Alaska or the Northwest Territories.

The captain says he has not received any communication from the war department since he left the United States.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK.

For boarding or day prospectus, apply

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

# PAVING THE STREETS.

## Alderman Humphrey Talks About the Proposal to Pave Fort and Broad.

### Says the Cost Will Be Comparatively Light at the Present Time.

Speaking yesterday of the attempt which the city is now making to get some of the streets paved on the local improvement plan, Ald. Humphrey had something to say about his resolution, which was passed recently, looking to the paving of portions of Fort and Broad streets. The plan is to lay wooden block pavement with permanent sidewalks on Fort street from Government to Douglas and on Broad street from Fort to Yates. Should the property holders be willing, the city will during the next two weeks bring in a by-law to obtain a loan for the necessary paving. He considers the cost not at all heavy for the improvement proposed, and gives the following figures as to what the share of the property owners will be. The first column shows what the cost would be should the property owner desire to pay a lump sum down; the second column being the yearly payment should it be desired to extend the payments over a period of ten years.

FORT STREET.

| North Side. | Lump Sum. | Ten Y'rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Five Sisters Block | $493 50 | $74 00 |
| R. Lettice | 165 00 | 24 75 |
| B. C. L. & I. Co. | 275 90 | 41 50 |
| Victoria Lodge, I.O.O.F. | 418 00 | 62 70 |
| J. Cowper | 297 00 | 44 55 |
| **South Side.** | | |
| Sisters St. Ann | $357 50 | $53 60 |
| J. Hamley | 233 70 | 35 00 |
| S. Anderson | 236 50 | 35 50 |
| McLean Estate | 118 25 | 17 75 |
| Sisters St. Ann | 118 25 | 17 75 |
| Pemberton & Son | 481 25 | 72 20 |
| Fell & Co.'s store | 480 35 | 72 05 |
| Church of England | 622 45 | 93 35 |

BROAD STREET.

| West Side. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Johnson Estate | $348 80 | $52 90 |
| Johnson Estate | 363 00 | 54 45 |
| Green-Worlock Estate | 363 45 | 54 50 |
| Musgrave Estate | 363 45 | 54 50 |
| R. T. Williams | 198 00 | 29 20 |
| Times Office | 165 00 | 24 75 |
| D. Spencer | 363 00 | 54 45 |
| D. Spencer | 165 00 | 24 75 |
| King & Co. | 181 50 | 27 15 |
| Bishop Lemmens | 176 00 | 26 40 |
| B. C. L. & I. Co. | 385 00 | 57 75 |
| **East Side.** | | |
| Victoria Lodge, I.O.O.F. | $282 35 | $ 42 34 |
| A. & W. Wilson | 242 90 | 36 43 |
| D. Adams | 59 52 | 8 93 |
| Driard | 449 05 | 67 85 |
| S. Anderson | 330 00 | 49 50 |
| Colonist building | 131 74 | 19 75 |
| Mann & Heron | 111 80 | 16 75 |
| B. C. I. & I. Co. | 737 90 | 110 68 |

Ald Humphrey explained that the apparent smallness of the amounts put down for the Johnson property, the Driard, Colonist and Five Sisters blocks is because they have already paid for permanent pavings, and that of course is deducted from their assessment. The wooden block pavement, he holds, will last for twelve years, and as it is laid on concrete foundation will not cost much to renew. The sidewalks and gutters being permanent there will be very little cost in connection. Round wooden blocks, Ald. Humphrey says, had been found to stand twelve years' wear in Winnipeg, and the square fir blocks dipped in tar, which it is intended to use here should be even more durable.

### KOOTENAY MINES.

#### Le Roi in Finest Ore Yet Encountered—Mr. Corbin Promises to Smelt in Canada.

The Le Roi Mining & Smelting Company have declared the regular monthly dividend of $50,000. The payment will be made on the 12th instant. This will be the twenty-fourth dividend paid by the company and swells the total to $852,000. The output of the mine increased during the month of March to 200 tons per day. The skip shaft is down to the 750-foot level in the finest body of ore yet encountered in the mine. Drifting on the vein at that level is being prosecuted as fast as possible. The winze on the 600-foot level is down 40 feet in a solid ore body all the way. The balance of the mine continues to add its regular quota to the daily output. The reports from the superintendent indicate that the mine is in better condition than at any time in its history. The smelter at Northport is running along without a hitch at a 200-ton-per-day gait.

The Spokane Spokesman Review says: "It is learned from a source beyond question that if the Canadian parliament grants a charter to D. C. Corbin for his Boundary Creke road, as now seems almost assured, smelters will be immediately erected in the Boundary Creek district and the ores of that section will be smelted there. Also that ores from the Colville reservation will be given such rates that in all probability they will be smelted at Grand Forks, B. C."

A Grand Forks despatch says: "Over a year ago Dr. Averill of this place purchased the Minnie claim from a prospector. Dr. Averill failed to put the bill of sale on record and now the prospector has resold the Minnie to a third party for a snug sum and has left the country. The mining law of British Columbia says that when a first purchaser fails to record a bill of sale, and a second purchaser in good faith records his bill of sale, the second purchaser's title is good. The Minnie is a high grade copper proposition on which considerable development work has been done. Dr. Averill will bring the matter before the courts."

From February 1 to March 26 the Idaho mines near Three Forks shipped via the Canadian Pacific railway 690 tons of ore.

The Slocan Star and Dardanelles have rejoined the list of shippers.

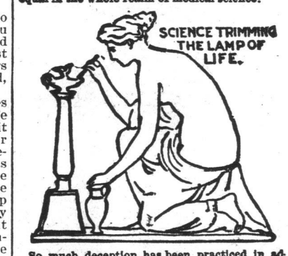
Free Trial To Any Honest Man

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 expensive—a clear business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the Erie MEDICAL COMPANY BUFFALO, N. Y. and offer to accept the expense of their offer in this paper.

Corbin makes some calculations of the number of wolves in the western part of the state which are startling to stockmen. He claims that, from the number of wolves he has caught on 25 square miles of territory, if the same number exists on every other equal section of the territory, and it is reasonable to suppose there is, there are 300,000 wolves in the western part of the state, and the annual damage they do to cattle, and all stock interests is enormous. But so long as the bounty is the same on old wolves as on young, he says the wolf hunters will content themselves with killing as many young wolves as they can, without harming the old ones, and there will be no perceptible advance made in the diminution of the original number of wolves.

### SALISBURY'S LABOR.

#### Vast Amount of Work Done by British Ministers—Duties of the Foreign Office Endless.

[London Telegraph.]

Lord Salisbury's temporary breakdown has called attention to an aspect of political success which is too often left out of sight. We talk glibly of the sweets of office, and every promising young man who enter parliament believes he carries a portfolio, if not the perspective premiership, in his knapsack. He sees at the end of an apprenticeship in the house of commons a dazzling vista of power and influence, of an admiring world hanging upon his lips, of immediate fame, and of an assured place in the pages of history. It is a great and laudable ambition, no doubt, to shape a mighty state's decrees, and to take a conspicuous part in determining the fate of the world. The prize is certainly a spendid one, and to few can it be given to gain it.

To the winners, however, the prize brings other things besides the glory which strikes the imagination of outsiders. I wonder if any one who envies the position of a great minister ever attempts to realize, not merely the responsibilities, for those are tolerably obvious, but the actual physical and mental labor which is the lot of the holder of high office under the crown. We read almost with astonishment that Lord Salisbury has temporarily given way to the stress of overwork. Yet to those conversant with the labors of a conscientious foreign secretary the wonder is that he ever stands the strain at all. Lord Granville is, I see, quoted by the St. James's Gazette as having said that when he first entered the foreign office in a subordinate capacity the despatches were some 17,000 in the year; when he succeeded Lord Palmerston they were 34,000; in 1870 they had risen to 70,000, and "I believe," he added, "that they have now (1887) risen to more than 90,000." Lord Granville slightly exaggerated the number of despatches received a dozen years ago, but they have gone on increasing till these documents pour into the foreign office at the rate of little less than 100,000 a year. That is to say, on every working day of the year 330 despatches, on an average, come under the notice of the department presided over by the secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Of course, a very large proportion of these do not demand the personal attention of the foreign secretary. Nevertheless, the balance to which he has to address himself is exceedingly large. Some need only be glanced at, and the memoranda attached to them by permanent officials approved, but there are always many which the secretary of state must study himself and answer, and the drafts of nearly all the despatches to ambassadors at foreign courts are written by the foreign secretary himself. This duty alone occupies a serious portion of an average working day. There have been ministers at the foreign office who scamped their work, and not so very many years ago it was not an unusual sight at fashionable dinner parties and receptions to witness foreign office clerks waiting in the hall to extract from the secretary of state his signature to important despatches that had to be sent out that very night.

Lord Salisbury is, however, to use an expression of the race course, a "glutton for work." He gives his personal attention to matters connected with his office which were left by many of his predecessors to the care of the permanent officials. He begins his work before breakfast, and it is not an exaggeration to say that his chief relaxation when in office is merely change of work from morning to night. For, of course, the reading and answering of despatches is only a part, though a very onerous part, of his duties. One afternoon a week he he has to receive the representatives of the foreign powers, and in critical times ambassadors invade the working hours of the day. Deputations innumerable, and during the sessions of parliament attendance in the house of lords swallow up what might otherwise be leisure moments.

This list by no means exhausts the labors of a foreign secretary, especially when, as in the case of Lord Salisbury, he doubles the part with that of prime minister. "The Queen," Lord Beaconsfield used to say, "is herself a department of state." The saying conveyed a well-deserved compliment to the assiduous devotion with which Her Majesty discharges the duties of her exalted position. Ever since the day, more than sixty years ago, on which Queen Victoria as a girl ascended the throne, she has never wavered in her determination to make herself mistress of statecraft in all its branches. How invaluable this conscientious application to duty has been to her country has been warmly recognized by successive ministers who have had the honor of serving under her. The experience she has acquired by incessant study of all contemporary events, aided by an extraordinary and accurate memory, has enabled her over and over again to supply her ministers with information and precedents of which they were not cognizant. But it would have been impossible for the Queen to have acquired this unrivaled mastery of the inner history of her times were she not posted by her prime minister day by day, and sometimes hour by hour in all that is taking place. This duty, amply as it is repaid, imposes upon the foreign minister the task not only of submitting all important despatches to the Queen, but of explaining their purport, of replying to all the pertinent and sagacious queries of the Sovereign, and often of modifying and improving them by the light of suggestions springing from Her Majesty's rare store of political knowledge.

The labors of a prime minister do not end here. He is the head of all the administrative departments of state. No important step is taken by his colleagues without consultation with him; he has to preside over the meetings of the cabinet, and to make himself familiar with all the legislative proposals which other ministers intend to submit to parliament.

Young ladies with not too much to occupy them, and still more young gentlemen, will dilate upon "the bore of having to write letters." Lord Salisbury should shame them. With that old-fashioned courtesy which is not the least of his charms, the prime minister insists on replying by his own hand to all those correspondents who can claim personal acquaintance with him. How he manages it all is his own secret, though it is a proverb that the busiest men have always the most time to spare. Yet when we reflect that the tale of daily labors I have given does not exhaust all the claims upon Lord Salisbury's time, imposed upon him by his position or voluntarily recognized, and that for nearly ten months he has had no relaxation from this wearying round of daily work, our surprise is not that he has temporarily succumbed, but that he has ever possessed the strength to face it. Yet, fortunately for the welfare of this country, experience tends to show that incessant political labor prolongs rather than shortens the lives of statesmen.

### ORIGIN OF THE BICYCLE.

#### It May Be Traced as Far Back as the Seventeenth Century.

In the April St. Nicholas, Frank H. Vizetelly has told "The Story of the Wheel," tracing in a profusely illustrated article the evolution of the bicycle. Mr. Vizetelly says:

It has been often said that "to trace the origin of the bicycle we must go back to the beginning of the century"; and as this has not been denied it is probably true. I shall try to show that the bicycle grew from experiments in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and that the Celerifere, first invented in 1690, was the earliest form of the "safety" of to-day. The first attempts to ride wheels date back as far as the fifteenth century. True, the machines then made were crude, clumsy, and imperfect; yet they deserve mention, for they were a distinct step in the history of the wheel. The first of these was a heavy carriage driven by means of ropes attached to and wound round its axletree. To the other end of the ropes a pole was tied, and this pole was used as a lever in front of the vehicle; and by this means it was slowly drawn forward.

Little was done in the century following; yet in the "Memoirs of Henry Fetherstone" it is told that a Jesuit missionary named Ricius, who was travelling down the Ganges, having missed a boat that plied at regular intervals between points he was to visit in his journey, made up for lost time by building a small carriage propelled by levers. Because so few details are told, the truth of the author's account has been doubted or discredited by many.

In one of England's older churches—St. Giles' at Stoke Pogis—is a window of stained glass on which may be seen a cherub astride of a hobby-horse, or wooden "wheel." At the sides, in seperate panels, as if to fix the date of the design, stand two young men attired in Puritan dress, one playing the violin, the other, with hands in his pockets, smoking a pipe. Is it from this design that the first thought of the hobby-horse of other days was taken?

Before the Royal Academy of Sciences, in 1693, Ozanam read a paper describing a vehicle driven by the pedaling of a footman, who stood in a box behind, and rested his hands on a bar, level with his chin, attached to the back of an awning above the rider in the conveyance. This may prove that Fetherstone's account was not untrue. Ozanam's vehicle was followed by another, built on a somewhat similar plan, by an Englishman named Ovenden about 1761, for a description of the machine then appeared in the Universal Magazine. The vehicle was said to be "the best that has hitherto been invented." The distance covered "with ease" by this rude vehicle is stated to have been six miles an hour; with a "peculiar exertion," nine or ten miles. The steering was done with a pair of reins.

### MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

#### An Elaborate Prospecting Outfit—Senator Kirchoffer's Mission—Hardware Store Burned.

Winnipeg, April 8.—(Special.)—Mr. R. Spencer, F.C.S., of Barrow-on-Burness, Lancashire, a gentleman well known in scientific circles in the North of England, is here. He is a member of a party bound for Yukon for prospecting purposes, headed by Captain Edwards, of London, England. In many respects this party is one of the most elaborately equipped expeditions which has yet set out for the gold fields of the north. The main body of the party are proceeding by way of Cape Horn, in their own steamer Manaunse. On this boat are two large steam launches and a house boat 84 feet in length. These smaller craft will be used to go up the Yukon river from St. Michael's. In all about 60 men comprise the party. Mr. Spencer is with the expedition in his capacity as a chemist and mineralogist. He expects to be away for two years.

Senator Kirchhoffer passed through the city last evening en route to Vancouver, where his daughter is seriously ill. Mr. Kirchhoffer was called to the West shortly after his arrival at Ottawa from a recent visit to Brandon.

Clearing house returns for the week ending April 7 show a total of $1,557,511, against clearings of $990,246 for the corresponding weke of 1897.

Burbett's hardware store at Emerson was damaged by fire to-day.

### OFFICERS SUE ZOLA.

#### Members of the Esterhazy Court Martial Further Pursue the Imprisoned Author.

Paris, April 8.—The officers composing the court martial which acquitted Count Esterhazy met to-day and decided to commence a civil action for libel against Emil Zola and M. Perrieux, publisher of the Aurore, who were recently sentenced to imprisonment and who were also fined for making charges which were not sustained against the conduct of the court martial. The officers also expressed the wish that the minister of war would ask that M. Zola be expelled from the legation of honor.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.