IMMIGRATION WORK ON PRACTICAL LINES

(Continued from Page One.)

In behalf of Hall, the meeting was a chilly one. They issued a challenge to any anyone on the platform. This was promptly taken up by D. Clark, the night editor of the Canadian, who trimmed both of them in good shape."

HIS UNSAFE SEAT

Mr. Macdonald Must Work Hard to Hold Rossland

In the five constituencies I visited—Nelson, Ymir, Rossland and Kaslo—the feeling among the electorate appeared to be overwhelming in favor of the government of Premier McBride," remarked C. A. Gass, of Victoria, who has just returned from a tour of the interior, in conversation with the representative of the Colonist yesterday.

The only riding in which Mr. Gass thinks the fight will be at all close is Rossland, represented in the late parliament by J. A. Macdonald, K. C., the present leader of the Liberal party and the candidate there in the interest of that organization. Mr. Gass is of the opinion that Mr. Macdonald's fate hangs in the balance; in fact, he is inclined to believe that the standard-bearer of the Liberal-Conservative association will be found in the lead when the votes are counted. There was no doubt, he remarked, that the contest would be keen and interesting throughout, and it was just as certain that unless the leader of the opposition returned and prosecuted a vigorous personal fight he would be left at home.

As for the other districts, Mr. Gass says that there is no doubt that the Liberal-Conservatives will be elected. In Slocan, it was a "walk-over" for W. Hunter. In Nelson the majority for Mr. Kirkpatrick would be one of the biggest in the history of the district. In Ymir, Mr. Schofield would be accorded a decisive plurality, while in Kaslo there was every reason to believe that Neil McKay, late deputy commissioner of lands and works, would be returned in a very decisive fashion. Mr. Gass added that, in gauging the situation and its possibilities in these constituencies, he had weighed everything in an unbiased manner. He was confident that the same opinion would be given by an observing, non-partizan person who cared to make a tour of the ridings in question.

Mr. Gass corroborates the accounts which are constantly being received of the cordial reception being tendered the Premier in his tour of the interior. He attended a number of the meetings which were addressed by Premier McBride. They were all most enthusiastic, he affirms, the prevailing sentiment being unmistakably favorable to the government. Gatherings attended by both the Premier and the opposition candidates invariably were won by the former. In short, the whole country was putting itself on record, previous to the elections as anxious that the present administration should be returned to power. He was convinced that the government would receive a flattering endorsation from the whole country.

COMOX FOR MR. GRANT

Independent Elements Turn to His Support

Cumberland, Jan. 16.—Both candidates left today to canvass the northern portions of the district, each with three supporters. M. Manson, who is known amongst the loggers, is Mr. Grant's right-hand man. It is said that the Socialist candidate will not run, and that his vote will go to Mr. Grant. Mr. McKinnon, the Independent, will also work for Mr. Grant.

CAMPAIGN NOTES

Stuart Livingstone, the Independent Conservative candidate, has withdrawn from the field in Richmond on account of ill-health. This should make Mr. Carter-Cotton's return quite certain.

The News-Advertiser says: "Mr. Harvey, the Conservative candidate in Cranbrook, has written to the Conservative campaign committee in Vancouver, that it is being advanced as an argument by the Liberals in Kootenay that there is a split among the Conservatives in Vancouver and the Liberals will carry every seat. The fallacy of this will of course be exposed on election day, but in the meantime the fact that George H. Cowan has taken the stump on behalf of the government, and others who differed on questions of detail are now quietly working with the main body is a sufficient refutation of that story. The Conservative canvass in Vancouver is being pushed persistently and quietly, and the local managers say that the prospect of success was never better."

Piles get quick relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Remember it's made alone for Piles—and it works with certainty and satisfaction. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear, like magic by its use. Try it and see. C. H. Bowes.

WOMAN A WALKING BONFIRE

"The modern woman is a walking bonfire, only waiting for a naked light to come anywhere in her immediate neighborhood to burst into flame."

The above sentence is from a letter from a leading physician, who asks for reasons of professional etiquette that his name may not be quoted.

"In spite of the various warnings which have been issued from time to time, he continues, 'women still persist in decking themselves with celluloid ornaments, and this in spite of the knowledge that the heat thrown out from a fireplace may result in the horrible fate of death by burning.

"The woman who goes out calling fastens her hair with celluloid hairpins, which are made in a variety of colors to match each gown. She adds a couple of jeweled celluloid side-combs and a celluloid side set with paste. The straw or felt hat is trimmed with bunches of celluloid grapes, currants or cherries and stabbed by a pair of celluloid-headed hairpins.

"She wears a pair of celluloid rings for her ears in a delicate shade of turquoise blue, with a necklet of celluloid beads to match. A celluloid buckle set with jewels or hand-painted clasps her waistband. Celluloid buttons fasten her dress in muggy weather.

"The dancing girl is in the same predicament. Celluloid sequins covers her gown with glittering embroideries. Wreaths of celluloid fruits deck her hair or pink celluloid camelia is fastened beside a Marguerite plait.

"It is a pleasure to tell our readers about a cough cure like Dr. Shoop's. For years Dr. Shoop has fought against the use of Opium, Chloroform, or other unsafe ingredients commonly found in cough remedies. Dr. Shoop, it seems, has welcomed the Pure Food and Drug Law recently enacted, for he has worked along our lines many years. For nearly 20 years Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure containers have had a warning printed on them that opium and other narcotic poisons, if taken, have made it possible for mothers to protect their children by simply insisting on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Sold by C. H. Bowes.

"My papa is going to be postmaster today.

"I don't believe it. When did he kill any bears or bobcats?

NOMINATIONS FOR PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS, 1907

Constituency—Retiring Member.	Liberal-Conservative.	Liberal.	Socialist, Labor or Independent.
Atlin—Dr. Young (Con.)	Dr. Young	Capt. John Irving	
Alberni—Wm. Manson (Con.)	Wm Manson	H. C. Brewster	James Cartwright (Soc.)
Cariboo—J. Murphy (Lib.)	Chas. Wilson, K.C.	H. Jones	
2n1 Seat—H. Jones (Lib.)	L. F. J. Champion	J. Yorston	
Chilliwack—C. Munro (Lib.)	S. A. Cawley	C. W. Munro	
Columbia—W. C. Wells (Lib.)	H. G. Parson	W. C. Wells	
Comox—R. Grant (Con.)	R. Grant	J. B. Bennett	C. A. McKinnon (Ind.) G. Richards (Soc.)
Cowichan—J. N. Evans (Lib.)	W. H. Hayward	J. N. Evans	
Cranbrook—Dr. King (Lib.)	J. A. Harvey	Dr. King	Thos. E. Kelly (Lib.)
Delta—John Oliver (Lib.)	Frank J. MacKenzie	John Oliver	
Dewdney—R. McBride (Con.)	R. McBride	R. Jardine	
Esquimalt—C. E. Pooley (Con.)	C. E. Pooley	John Jardine	
Fernie—W. R. Ross (Con.)	W. R. Ross	Wm. Dicken	
Grand Forks—Geo. Fraser (Con.)	Ernest Miller	H. W. Gregory	W. H. Moore (Soc.)
Greenwood—J. R. Brown (Lib.)	E. G. Warren	G. R. Naden	E. W. Dynes (Soc.)
Islands—T. W. Paterson (Lib.)	A. E. McPhillips	T. W. Paterson	
Kamloops—F. J. Fulton (Con.)	F. J. Fulton	J. D. Swanson	
Kaslo—R. F. Green (Con.)	Neil Mackay	John Keen	
Lillooet—A. McDonald (Con.)	A. McDonald	M. Eagleson	
Nanaimo—J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Soc)	Dr. R. S. B. O'Brian		J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Soc.)
			H. Sheppard (Lib. Lab.)
Nelson—J. Houston (Con.)	J. A. Kirkpatrick	Dr. G. A. B. Hall	F. Phillips (Soc.)
Newcastle—P. Williams (Soc.)	J. S. Cairns		P. Williams (Soc.) D. Thomas (Ind. Lab.)
New Westminster—T. Gifford (Con.)	Thos. Gifford	F. W. Howay	J. S. Rainey (Lab.)
Okanagan—P. Ellison (Con.)	Price Ellison	Dr. Macdonald	
Revelstoke—T. Taylor (Con.)	Thos. Taylor	R. Cayley	
Richmond—F. L. Carter-Cotton (Con.)	F. L. Carter-Cotton	J. W. Wart	
Rossland—J. A. Macdonald (Lib.)	L. A. Campbell	J. A. Macdonald	
Saanich—H. Tanner (Lib.)	D. M. Eberts	John Piercy	
Similkameen—L. W. Shatford (Con.)	L. W. Shatford	Smith Curtis	
Skeena—C. W. D. Clifford (Con.)		Dr. Kergan	
Slocan—Wm. Davidson (Lab. Soc.)	Wm. Hunter	A. B. Dockstender	Wm. Davidson (Soc. Lab.)
Vancouver, 1—R. G. Tatlow (Con.)	Hon. R. G. Tatlow	W. W. B. McInnes	E. T. Kingsley (Soc.)
" 2—C. Wilson (Con.)	A. H. B. Macgowan	R. P. McLennan	A. R. Stebbings (Soc.)
" 3—J. F. Garden (Con.)	J. F. Garden	Judge Henderson	R. P. Pettipiece (Soc.)
" 4—W. J. Bowser (Con.)	W. J. Bowser	J. W. DeB. Farris	J. H. McVety (Soc.)
" 5—A. H. B. Macgowan (Con.)	Dr. McGuire	T. F. Neelands	J. E. Dubberley (Soc.)
			F. Williams (Lab.)
Victoria 1—R. L. Drury (Lib.)	Hon. R. McBride	R. L. Drury	A. G. Perry (Lab.)
" 2—W. G. Cameron (Lib.)	H. B. Thomson	R. Hall	Dr. Ernest Hall (Lab.)
" 3—J. D. McNiven (Lib.)	H. F. W. Behnsen	W. G. Cameron	A. Johnson (Lab.)
" 4—R. Hall (Lib.)	Frederick Darvey	J. D. McNiven	W. H. Marcon (Ind. Lab. Soc.)
Yale—Stuart Henderson (Lib.)	C. A. Semlin	Stuart Henderson	
Ymir—H. Wright (Con.)	J. H. Schofield	J. F. Hume	

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TRUSTEE ELECTION

Sir,—Owing to the sad bereavement which has visited his home, Mr. A. B. McNeil, one of the candidates for trustee, will not be able to take an active part in the campaign, nor be present at the polls. The undersigned, acting for him and his supporters, will attend to all matters connected with his candidature, and will represent him at the polling booth.

GORDON M. GRANT.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Sir,—In the selection of our School Trustees we should exercise every care that those we vote for are men who can give the time and be present when business of importance is transacted.

In this connection it is well known that Mr. Huggett's business in Vancouver takes up time which prevents him being at the meetings of the board, and in fact Mr. Huggett's absence from the regular business meetings is notorious.

We in Victoria West are very anxious to have improved school accommodation, but we want to have our friends at the regular meetings, and it is useless supporting Mr. Huggett if he is unable to be present at the board when a decision is arrived at.

"VICTORIA WEST."

MANY WORDS ABOUT NOTHING

Sir,—I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, and I have no strawberry mark on my left arm, but I feel strongly inclined to venture into the realm of prophecy for just this once. Here then are my predictions:

1. Mayor Morley is going to be re-elected with a much larger majority than he had last year, and

2. Dr. Ernest Hall is not going to be very far behind the man who leads the poll in the local election.

Just make a note of these two points. They might possibly save you from experiencing too severe a shock when the ballots are counted. I could give you reasons substantial reasons for the faith that is within me, but this is not the place to give them, besides it is not good tactics to show one's hand before the game begins. I would like, however, to call attention to a statement made in one of the interviews published in your issue of Monday last. Here it is: "Mayor Morley has done some things for which he deserves much credit, and many of his actions commend him highly to those who place the moral issue before everything else." These are first kind words that have appeared about Mayor Morley in either of our daily papers since the civic campaign opened, and how that one frank, manly and honorable statement, which does credit to the gentleman who made it, managed to escape the pruning knife is something of a mystery. In that sentence the gentleman sounded the keynote of this entire campaign. Among the five thousand men and women whose names are on the electoral lists of this city there are a sufficient number who do regard the "moral issue before everything else" to turn the scale in any direction they unitedly support. In fact, the time has gone by in this city when any candidate or ticket can be elected in the face of the united opposition of the moral sentiment of its people, and the sooner certain wire pulling politicians learn that fact, as they will soon have two opportunities of learning it, the sooner will the public life of our city and province be lifted to a higher plane and placed on a cleaner and purer basis. That they will have two opprtunities of learning this within the next few weeks, the writer is well assured.

Another factor that is entering largely into the campaign is the attitude of the daily press toward Mr. Morley. Many of us who believe that every man is entitled to British justice and British fair play, have been aroused from a condition of impleasant, quiescence to the realization of the difference to one of active sympathy with and support of Mr. Morley by these onslaughts made upon him by the daily press of the city. The age of chivalry has not yet wholly departed and it will be found that there is yet in this city sufficient of its spirit to resent this treatment and to defeat the attempts to down a man by such tactics. You newspaper folk have overdone the job you were attempting to do. Just make a note of that, too.

CITIZEN.

Jan. 14.

MORLEY AND WATER PROBLEM

Sir,—It has been established that the city has a right to obtain water from Goldstream, as set up by ex-Mayor Barnard when in office, without payment to the Esquimalt Water Works Co. For this Mr. Morley seems to appropriate to himself all the credit.

Electors should bear in mind that Mr. Morley, at the outset of his career as Mayor, repudiated the action of his predecessor in office, and ridiculed "as a waste of money" the idea of the city proceeding with an appeal intended to secure rights which it had been advised it was justly and legally entitled to.

Fortunately, notwithstanding the attitude taken by Mr. Morley in which he had the support of the satellites of the Esquimalt Water oWrks Co.—Mr. F. Angus, Mr. Edward Musgrave and others—the aldermen decided to carry an appeal to the Supreme Court instead of negotiating to buy water which was running to waste, and for which the Water Works Co. asked the sum of $600,000.

Electors today should show their disapproval of Mr. Morley's actions by recording their votes for a man of business experience who is not likely to permit the rights of the city to be jeopardized in this connection.

VOTER.

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST

Sir,—Having been present at the meeting in Semple's hall, Victoria West, on Friday evening last, I am forced as a workingman to take issue against the howling Socialist mob that are trying to shout Mayor Morley into power for another year. My honest intention in writing these few lines is to prove to my fellow-workers that the present Mayor is no friend to the laboring man, but that he is a devout out and out Socialist, and therefore an enemy of organized labor, as proven by the late Vancouver convention. His actions in the council this year have been such that he has not made one move in the interest of labor, which I will prove herewith and defy contradiction:

1st. On entering office he attempted to cut salaries. This is not generally known, but nevertheless true.

2nd. It was during his term of office that prisoners were taken out of the city lock-up to take the place of strikers.

3rd. He strenuously opposed the Wednesday half holiday for clerks.

4th. As chairman of the decoration committee of Earl Grey reception, Mayor Morley sanctioned the privilege of giving the Chinese arch the most prominent location—and the citizens had to pay for it. The building of this arch was of a more serious nature than the average workingman was aware of. Coming as it did at the time when there was a strong effort to remove the head tax, which the Liberal government so wisely put on, so as to give every honest workingman employment.

The best friend of labor is the man who will carry out the greatest amount of work — conditions and the labor market will govern the wages and other details. That man is not Mayor Morley, because the ratepayers have no confidence in him and will not sanction his undertakings.

E. S. EMERSON.

Victoria, Jan. 14.

FOWL CHOLERA.

Real hen cholera can never be mistaken for any other ailment. Its action is so swift the end comes so soon and certain, that you room is left for doubt as to the identity of the disease. It may come like a thief some roasting hot night and destroy a large proportion of the entire flock on the roost, as it may come slowly but surely during a long-drawn-out period of hot, wet, humid weather. During such times it is difficult to clean up about where the poultry live. Filth occumulates, and the cholera germs thrive to perfection in such conditions. Either or both of these ways it may come when least expected.

In the other hand, summer complaint, looseness of the bowels or diarrhoea may be mistaken for fowl cholera. The same influences that start cholera may induce the other. Both can be drawn out with the same active treatment. Hot lice, overfeeding or disordered liver will cause both diarrhoea and death. So these should be fought as energetically as the much-dreaded cholera.

Too much corn or fattening food of any kind is the beginning of many of these ailments. Notice that we say 'too much.' Too much fattening food or fat is injurious to man, beast or fowl. All must have a reasonable covering of fat, some more than others, but when overdone it opens the channel to many diseases. Fat is the most frequent being enlarged liver and internal fat. This often brings on vertigo or paralysis that kills the fowl on the roost at night. These ailments present a ready condition for the attack of cholera or kindred ailments.

The symptoms of cholera are looseness of the bowels, yellow voidings that look like a mixture of yellow ochre and water, a languid, slow movement, as if too weak to go about, a loss of appetite, thirst that cannot be satisfied, combs turning pale, as if the blood were all gone out of them, followed by death. At times they will drop dead from the roost by dozens without warning. Mere looseness of the bowels may be mistaken for the real cholera; this ailment but little, because the same treatment will stop both, and should be strenuously applied as soon as there is the slightest intimation of either.

These same ailments attack fowls of all kinds, including chicks and turkeys, pheasants, guinea fowl, pigeons and the young of all these. The same causes create them in each, and the same care and treatment prevent or drive them away. Seldom if ever is a case of real cholera cured in any of these fowls. It may be prevented, or those not affected may be kept from having it.

The causes are insanitary conditions of the houses and surroundings. Filth and damp together in hot weather create the birthplace for the germs that grow so rapidly and spread in such favorable places. Eating food or drinking water that has been contaminated with the feet of fowls that walk about in the voidings of sick fowls, or eating the carcasses of fowls that have died with the ailment, bring on the disease, and carcass-eating is almost sure death to fowl, bird or animal. Pigeons that carry home to their young the food or water that is contaminated by the sick fowls contract the disease. If the ailing fowls or birds drink from the water pan or fountain, they will contaminate the water, and in this way spread the disease.

To prevent it, keep clear of filth, vermin, and damp, unwholesome surroundings, provide comfortable housing at night, and shade from the hot rays of the sun during the day, and feed good, wholesome food, plenty of green food, grit and fresh, clean water. Under such treatment there is little danger of the fowl cholera, unless brought into the flock by outside contamination.

Treatment by medicine has proved to be almost, if not an entire, failure in true fowl cholera. Looseness of the bowels or diarrhoea may be cured with medical treatment, as for instance, a mixture of two drachms of pulverized camphor, one drachm of powdered rhubarb and 1½ drachms of pulverized opium, made into sixty pills, may be given one pill to a sick fowl three times a day for two days; or mix in powder form, blue vitriol one ounce, nitrate of potash one ounce; red pepper, one-half ounce; Venetian red, one pound, copperas, two pounds. When this is mixed, keep in close-fitting fruit jars out of the damp, to prevent its clinging together. Two tablespoonfuls to eight quarts of mixed feed is about right for sick fowls.

When cholera is present, the most rigid sanitary conditions must be preserved. First gather together every dead fowl or chick and burn their bodies or else bury them at least six feet under ground. Kill every fowl or chick that has the cholera and burn their bodies; clean up thoroughly and disinfect the whole premises with a strong solution of crude carbolic acid and water. Use a spray, and go over the house, roost and boxes thoroughly every other day with this solution, air out the houses thoroughly; be careful about the feed and water being clean from voidings; wash everything the fowls drink out of with scalding hot water; feed only wheat and oats, with plenty of green food and grit. Continue in these methods for at least three weeks after there are no signs of the disease being present.

The carcasses of all dead fowls or animals should be burned or buried very deep in the ground. When permitted to lie about, they cause ptomaine poisoning in birds or animals that eat the meat. Among the ailments that come from eating putrid meat is "limber neck." To cure limber neck, pour some turpentine into the crop of the fowl, after ten minutes fill the crop with warm water, turn the fowl's head to the ground, and work out the entire contents of the crop twice in this way, and give the fowl a tablespoonful of eastor oil. When the fowl has limber neck, it is better to kill the fowl and burn the body, unless it is quite valuable.—Country Gentleman.

FREIGHT RATE QUESTION

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 15.—Such rapid progress is being made in taking testimony in the suit of the city of Spokane to compel the railways to lower their freight rates from eastern points that it is believed the hearing before the commerce commission will be concluded by tomorrow as far as this city is concerned.

Commissioner Prouty, who presides, is promptly cutting out useless repetitions. Much of the testimony today was in reference to rates and the distances to which Spokane jobbers can ship goods. Tomorrow the railways will have their inning and present indication they will base their defence mainly on the theory of water competition compelling lower rates at coast points. They may also set forth that an average profit of operation for a term of years is not excessive at this point to the prosperity and growth of Spokane as evidence that the city is not suffering from existing freight rates.

The most interesting point brought out in the first day's hearing was the evidence that James J. Hill when accuring concessions for the G. N. in 1892 decided that the rates to Spokane were high. He asserted that he thought the system which would carry goods to the coast over the mountains and then back again was illegal, declared he was not afraid of water carriers and said: "The people have an idea about the cheapness of water carriage. Why you might build a canal 10 feet wide right alongside the Great Northern clear from one end to the other, and we would still do the business. With such a line as we are building a train crew of five men can take along at a speed of 15 miles an hour 800 tons. To do that on a canal would require three to five times as many three to five crews of men at a three-mile gait.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

SCHELL—On January 15th, the wife of Mr. J. E. Schell, of a daughter.

PICKARD—At Ladysmith, January 13th, to the wife of Geo. C. Pickard, a son.

TOMS—On the 14th instant, the wife of Lewis W. Toms, of Cormorant Point, Gordon Head, B. C., of a son.

DIED

HAMLEY—At his residence, Burdette avenue, Victoria, B. C., on the 13th inst., the Honorable Thomas Wymond Ogilvey Hamley, aged 88 years.

RIVERS—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 14th inst., Mary, beloved wife of William Rivers, No. 28 Stanley avenue, aged 80 years, and a native of Shropshire, England.

MAYNARD—At the family residence, Pandora avenue, on the 16th inst., Richard Maynard, aged 75 years, a native of Straton, Cornwall, Eng.

TAX NOTICE.

GALIANO ISLAND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all assessed taxes and Income tax, assessed and levied under the "Assessment Act, 1903," for the Galiano Island Assessment District, are due and payable for the year 1907, at my office, situate at the Post Office, Galiano Island. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Galiano Island, B. C., this 9th day of January, 1907.

JOSEPH PAGE,
Deputy Assessor and Collector.
Galiano Island Assessment District.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Nature's Way Is Best.

The function strengthening and tissue building plan of treating chronic, lingering and obstinate cases of disease as pursued by Dr. Pierce, is following after Nature's plan of restoring health.

He uses natural remedies, that is extracts from native medicinal roots, prepared by processes wrought out by the expenditure of much time and money, without the use of alcohol, and by skillful combination in just the right proportions.

Used as ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Black Cherry-bark, Queen's root, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot and Stone root, specially exert their influence in cases of lung, bronchial and throat troubles, and this "Discovery" is, therefore, a sovereign remedy for bronchitis, laryngitis, chronic coughs, catarrh and kindred ailments.

The above native roots also have the strongest possible endorsement from the leading medical writers, of all the several schools of practice, for the cure not only of the diseases named above but also for indigestion, torpor of liver, or biliousness, obstinate constipation, kidney and bladder troubles and catarrh, no matter where located.

You don't have to take Dr. Pierce's say-so alone as to this; what he claims for his "Discovery" is backed up by the writings of the most eminent men in the medical profession. A request by postal card or letter, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a little book of extracts from eminent medical authorities endorsing the ingredients of his medicines, will bring a little book *free* that is worthy of your attention if needing a good, safe, reliable remedy *of known composition* for the cure of almost any old chronic, or lingering malady.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic.

The most valuable book for both men and women is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A splendid 1008-page volume, with engravings and colored plates. A copy, paper-covered, will be sent to anyone sending 21 cents in one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing *only*, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth-bound, 50 stamps.

A. McKILLOP'S No. 1 CLAIM.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Rupert District:

No. 1.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 36, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 2.—Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 30, Township 36, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 3.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 31, Township 36, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 4.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 35, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 5.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 8, Township 35, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 6.—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 8, Township 35, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 7.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 5, Township 35, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 8.—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 4, Township 35, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 9.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 33, Township 36, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 10.—Commencing at the southwest corner of Section 3, Township 35, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 11.—Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 34, Township 36, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 12.—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 2, Township 35, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 13.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 35, Township 36, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 14.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 36, Township 36, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

N. 18.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 12, Township 36, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 19.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 31, Township 33, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

N. 20.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 32, Township 33, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 21.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of section 5, Township 34, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 22.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 34, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 23.—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 10, Township 34, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 24.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast norner of Section 16, Township 34, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 25.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 16, Township 34, thence west 100 chains to the Natwitti River, thence northerly along the bank of the river to Queen Charlotte Sound, thence easterly along the shore of Queen Charlotte Sound 140 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence west 20 chains to point of commencement.

No. 26.—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 10, Township 34, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement.

No. 27.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 34, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 28.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 34, Township 33, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 29.—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 2, Township 34, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 30.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 35, Township 33, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

N. 31.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of section 36, Township 33, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 32.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 25, Township 33, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 33.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 24, Township 33, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 34.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 13, Township 33, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 35.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 12, Township 33, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 36.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 1, Township 33, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 37.—Commencing a a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 24, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 38.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 5, Township 24, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 39.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 1, Township 24, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 40.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 30, Township 24, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 41.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 32, Township 24, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 42.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 5, Township 32, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 43.—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 9, Township 32, thence east 80 chains, thence north 60 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 44.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 32, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 45.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 32, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 46.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 34, Township 24, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 47.—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 35, Township 24, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 48.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 26, Township 24, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 49.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 25, Township 24, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 50.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 30, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 51.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 52.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 53.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 36, Township 24, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 54.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 31, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 55.—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 32, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 56.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 33, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 57.—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 3, Township 22, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 58.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 34, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 59.—Commencing at a post planted at the Northwest corner of Section 35, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 60.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 26, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 61.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 27, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 62.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 25, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 63.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 30, Township 8, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north about 60 chains to the shore of Goletas Channel, thence northwesterly along the shore of Goletas Channel to the line of Section 31, thence south 20 chains to point of commencement.

No. 64.—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 65.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 8, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 66.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 20, Township 8, thence south 80 chains, thence east to the shore of Goletas Channel, thence northerly along the shore of Goletas Channel to line of Section 29, Township 8, thence south to point of commencement.

No. 67.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 18, Township 8, thence west 80 chains, then south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point commencement.

No. 68.—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 17, Township 8, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 69.—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 16, Township 8, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, th