CENTRE STAR VS. IRON MASK.

The Plaintiffs May Follow Their Vein Without Molestation Until the Courts Decide the Point at Issue.

NELSON, B.C., Nov. 12.—Following is the decision in full in the case of the Centre Star vs. the Iron Mask, which was given by Mr. Justice Walkem on Wednesday:

The solution of the issue between the parties to this action depends upon the construction to be placed upon sections 31 and 32 of our mineral act of 1881, which are as follows:

"Section 31. The holder or owner of a mineral claim shall have the exclusive right to and possession of all the surface within the lines of his location, and all veins or lodes throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lie inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically, although such veins or lodes may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downwards as to extend outside the vertical side lines of such surface location; but his right of possession to such outside parts of such veins or lodes shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downwards, as above described, through the end lines of his location so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of such veins or lodes; and nothing in this section shall authorize the locator or possessor of a vein or lode which extends in its downwards course beyond the vertical lines of his claim to enter upon the surface of a claim owned or possessed by another: Provided, always, that a prior location on the dip of a vein or lode shall have priority over a subsequent location on the same vein or lode.

"And it is hereby expressly declared that a location laid crosswise of a vein or lode, so that its center line crosses the same instead of following the course thereof, will secure only so much of the vein or lode as it actually crosses at the surface, and the side lines of the location will become the end lines thereof for the purpose of defining the rights of the owners. A location shall be deemed to have been laid crosswise when the smallest angle made by the center line falling on the general course of the vein or lode is greater than 45 degrees.

"Section 32. Where two or more veins or lodes intersect or cross each other on their downward dip, priority of title shall govern, and the prior location shall be entitled to all ore or mineral contained within the space of intersection: Provided, however, that the subsequent location shall have the right of way through the said space of intersection for the purpose of the convenient working of the said subsequent location; and provided, also, that where two or more veins or lodes unite on their downward dip, the oldest or prior location shall take the vein or lode below the point of union, including all the space of intersection."

It will be observed that the latter part of section 31 provides that where the centre line of a mineral claim crosses a vein, or, as the legislature expresses it, "is laid crosswise of a vein," the owner shall only be entitled to so much of the vein as the line crosses at the surface, and that, in such an event, the side lines of the claim shall become its end lines—a radical change, inasmuch as it deprives the owner of extra lateral right which he would otherwise have been entitled to. The section then proceeds in effect to define a "crosswise location" as one whose smallest angle made by the intersection of the center location line with the trend or "strike" of a vein is greater than 45 degrees. This "smallast angle" of intersection, for there is such an intersection in the plaintiff's vein, which is the one in dispute, and which dips into the Iron Mask, is shown on two of the plans that are sworn to as being accurate, as being 30 degrees 27 minutes. For instance, the bearing of the Centre Star company's location line is north 52 degrees 39 minutes east, and the "strike" of their vein is north 32 degrees 06 minutes east. The difference between the two is, obviously, 30 degrees 27 minutes, which is, of course, less than the statutory angle of 45 degrees. The contention, therefore, of the defendants' counsel, that the plaintiff's location line is with respect to the vein in dispute a "crosswise location," falls to the ground.

As I construe section 31, the apex of a mineral claim is a statutory and not a mathematical apex or pinnacle, but is the top of a vein at any place along its profile, however high or low that profile may be, for the words used in the section are "top or apex." The act gives no definition of an apex line, that is to say, as to whther it may run skyward or otherwise; but it has always been unstood here, as well as in the mining communities to the south of us, that such a line is a horizontal one.

These observations clear the way to a consideration of the question in dispute.

His Honor Judge Forin, at the instance of the Centre Star Company, granted an injunction on the 9th day of this month, restraining the Iron Mask Company from trespassing in the plaintiff's tunnel, which runs horizontally through the dip of their northerly vein, which vein is described in the affidavits as vein No. 2, whose apex is in their ground. In the order made by the learned judge it is stated that the plaintiffs undertook to do no further work in any of their "tunnels or workings" within the boundaries of the Iron Mask location until that order should be dissolved or otherwise disposed of. On the motion before me I held that order as it stood, estopped the plaintiffs from further sinking a shaft, which is designated on the plans as shaft No. 3, as it was included in the word "workings." This shaft, according to Mr. Durant's affidavit, has been sunk to a depth of 194 feet, in ore all that distance, the ore being the dip of the plaintiff's vein, No. 2, which, as I have said, runs into the Iron Mask. Both he and Mr. Joyce state that the shaft is not intended to be used for hoisting purposes, but the defendants have no right whatever to object to it on that account, as the shaft is in ore which, by law, belongs to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Daly, counsel for the plaintiffs, states on affidavit that he drew up the order in question hurriedly; and he disavows ever having undertaken to stop work in the shaft, as such stoppage would virtually mean the stoppage of further development in the plaintiff's vein, No. 2. He therefore desires to be understood as not consenting now to any such undertaking, and I certainly, under the circumstances, have no right to require it. He made this statement as his notice of motion is, in terms, to merely vary the injunction granted by Judge Forin, by extending its time limit until the hearing of this action.

Counsel for the Iron Mask company has strenuously opposed a continuation of the injunction, as well as Mr. Daly's application that the plaintiffs should be allowed to continue the sinking of shaft No. 3. Affidavits on both sides were had with respect to an alleged infraction by the plaintiffs of Judge Forin's order, inasmuch as they had continued to sink the shaft, but I am satisfied that there was no intention on their part to disobey the order, and that the work which they did arose from the mistake in its terms, which is explained in Mr. Daly's affidavit.

With respect to the main question, the evidence is wholly one-sided, for the only affidavits before me are those put in on behalf of the plaintiffs by Mr. Durant, their superintendent, and Mr. Joyce, their foreman. Mr. Durant testifies to the accuracy of several plans, showing as they do, the relative positions of the Centre Star, Iron Mask, War Eagle and Idaho locations, and also the positions of the plaintiff's shafts No. 3 and their vein No. 2, the vein in dispute, and its dip in a northerly direction at an angle of about 35 degrees into the Iron Mask ground. He also states that he has traced this vein from the easterly line of the Centre Star claim along its surface until it enters the War Eagle location, and that no part of its apex lies within the boundaries of the Iron Mask.

Moreover, in paragraph 9 of his affidavit, he states that the mouth of the tunnel above referred to is in the plaintiff's ground, and that its course for a considerable distance is within the surface boundaries of the Iron Mask location, but through a body of ore that forms part of the dip of the plaintiff's vein, No. 2. Mr. Bodwell has referred me to an American decision, to the effect that the plaintiff's, for instance, have been, in view of common law doctrines, trespassers from the moment they encroached upon the Iron Mask ground. I fully assent to this; but all that the decision virtually means is that a court should not overlook the rule that statutory provisions, such, for instance, as sections 31 and 32, which are in derogation of the common law, should be construed strictly. But the legislature has settled this point, unequivocally, by giving, in effect, the ore of vein No. 2 as dips into the Iron Mask, to the plaintiffs as their property. There is, therefore, no room for contention about it, that is to say, on the evidence before me.

My attention was called by Mr. Bodwell to paragraph 14 of Mr. Durant's affidavit, which is as follows: "I verily believe that three months from date plaintiffs will have been able to continue the sinking of their said shaft to a sufficient depth to demonstrate that the vein containing the ore bodies in question has its apex within the boundaries of the Central Star mineral claim, and is in fact the said vein No. 2." This paragraph is wholly consistent of Mr. Durant's previous statement, and is his opinion from twenty-seven years' of mining experience, which, on that account, is entitled to consideration; that the further sinking of the shaft will demonstrate the continuity of vein No. 2. The shaft is in the ore vein, and it seems to me that I would be improperly interfering with the plaintiff's legal rights if I stopped work in it. If the shaft in its downward course should digress in any way from the dip of the ledge in the Iron Mask ground, the digression, of course, would be trespass. The defendant company's remedy, if they suspect such a trespass, is an application to the court for an order of inspection.

With respect to one of the paragraphs in Mr. Durant's affidavit, where he says the shaft in time will probably reach a point 39 feet from the present face of the tunnel, I understand him to mean that when the tunnel has projected 39 feet further the shaft and tunnel will meet and the ore of vein No. 2 be eventually lowered instead of being hoisted. But this is neither here nor there. The complaint of the plaintiffs is that the Iron Mask Company commenced a shaft on their own ground and continued it downward until it struck into the workings of the Center Star tunnel. The injunction in question was to restrain the defendants temporarily from further proceeding with this shaft or interfering with the plaintiffs' work in their tunnel. A continuance of the injunction until the hearing is now moved, for it appears to me from the evidence that the plaintiffs are entitled to it without giving more than the ordinary undertaking as to damages. The costs of this motion will abide the event.

SICK SPANISH SOLDIERS.

Eight Hundred Are Invalided From Cuba—The Charges Against Weyler.

HAVANE, Nov. 15.—The Spanish steamer Alicante started for Spain to-day with 800 sick or invalided soldiers. The Spanish steamer Alfonso XII arrived here today, having on board sanitary sub-inspector general Brigadier General Digo Figuero, twenty-five officers, five chaplains and 700 soldiers. Admiral LuButlois also arrived and immediately relieved Admiral Navarro, the Spanish naval commander in these waters. The latter will return to Spain on Saturday next.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The semi-official correspondence referring to a Havana dispatch published in the New York Herald yesterday, Sunday, asserting that General Weyler carried off maps and other documents concerning Cuba, says: "The gravity of the situation does not permit comment. The matter must be completely elucidated, for if confirmed the government would be obliged to assume an inexorable attitude."

LYNCHED TOO SOON.

Dakokans Put Away the State Witnesses Against Two Suspected Murderers.

BISMARCK, N.D., Nov. 15.—An interesting legal question is presented by yesterday's lynching of three of the Spicer murderers. Two of the men, Holytrack and Ireland, were State's witnesses, and without their testimony the state has no case against two surviving suspects, Blackhawk and Defender. There is therefore now no possibility of convicting them before any tribunal, for the reason that the state's witnesses of the murder are dead.

Heavy blankets, mitts, Alaska socks, heavy wool underwear. B. Williams & Co. x

ABOUT STEWART RIVER

Two California Miners Say There Is Ground There for a Great Number.

Valuable Suggestions for Klondyke Prospectors—Alaska is a Cruel Country.

(For the COLONIST.)

JUNEAU, Alaska, Oct. 25.—The facts contained in the following lines will be of interest to some of your readers, many of whom will wish to go into the Yukon next spring.

We left Bodie, Mono county, Cal., nineteen months ago, intending to go to Cook's Inlet. Reaching Juneau we changed our minds, and went by way of Chilkoot Pass into the Yukon. We reached the Stewart river without accident, but had to go through great hardships, packing our supplies around the rapids and canyons, as we did not wish to lose all by upsetting our boats. We made our way up the Stewart river for nearly 200 miles or more, and worked the bars here and there, with some success, during the summer and fall of 1896. We went into winter quarters on the left bank of the river, where it becomes very shallow and rocky. We do not know the name of the smaller river which flows into the Stewart from the Pelly mountains, where we wintered. We prospected during the winter here and there without making a strike, never dreaming that not more than 200 miles from our camp a bonanza had been discovered.

As soon as the ice broke up in the spring we crossed the river to the right bank and commenced prospecting along every creek and gulch, and succeeded in locating good pay ground, paying us as high as $150 per man per day, with indications for doing still better. We were four men in camp and did not meet with a living soul, white or Indian, since we left the Yukon in 1896.

After fixing up a log house, two of s had to go down the river for supplies. We took about $2,500 in gold dust with us, intending to buy as much as we could and whatever we could, so we would be enabled to work our ground for all it is worth for a couple of years. We opened our eyes wide when we got to Dawson and heard about the rich strike in the Klondyke; but as we have, maybe, just as good a pay streak on our ground, we did not wish to locate any bench claim or buy an interest in a claim already located, or work on a lay or percentage, which we could have done. We were terribly disappointed by not being able to buy sufficient supplies to last all four of us for at least a year, because the storekeepers had already so many contracts ahead for the better class of canned goods that we would have had to wait till the middle or end of September, and then we were not sure we would get what we wanted. We got only 350 pounds of flour, at $80 per 100 pounds; 200 pounds of beans, at $95 per 100 pounds; 100 pounds of rice, at $100 per 100; 25 pounds of sugar, at $1.50 per pound; 20 pounds of tea, for $3 per pound; 100 pounds of bacon, for 75 cents a pound, and a little ginger and pills for medicine and 25 pounds of salt for 50 cents a pound. We had, as you see, to pay pretty stiff prices for these goods, and had to give a liberal tip to the storekeeper as a bribe besides, or we would have got nothing. We would have willingly given $5 for every pound of chocolate we could get, but there was none. We would have given $50 for a mosquito bar. There was plenty of whisky, but as we had no use whatever for the stuff, and had done without it for a year and a half, concluded we would not buy a drop. Besides, the price was $60 per gallon.

The Yukon country is a good country to break whisky guzzlers from the habit. Women who have drinking husbands are advised to send them to the Yukon—they quit when they cannot get a drop for a year or two. We blame the trading companies for shipping so much whisky into the country instead of food.

There are millions in it for half a dozen trading companies that are willing to put up the right class of goods in the right shape for the Yukon, and bring in a sufficient supply. We are ready and willing to give any information desired on that subject to any company wishing to enter this field next year. We know what a man wants, and in what shape he wants it. God pity the poor fellows from outlying districts who will reach the trading posts late in the season with their buckskin bags full of gold and will find nothing to buy with it.

We made our way back up the Yukon and the Stewart very slowly, poling the boat all the way. Our partners were the most surprised people when we told them the news, but did a good deal of cussing and swearing when they saw we brought only barely provisions enough for two men for one season and no canned vegetables at all. We had to do something. We made four slips of paper, marked a cross on two of them, folded them up, put them in a covered hat and the two of us drawing the marked slips had to quit camp, and got a chance to go back to civilization, promising to be back as early as possible with a full load of supplies in 1898.

We left the Upper Stewart on the 15th of August, reached the Yukon on the 22nd, and came up the Yukon, Lewis river and the lakes in twenty-two days. We had to pull our boat all the way with a rope. We met hundreds of boats bound for the Klondyke, some tough women, some children, some parties with good outfits, some with poor outfits, some with no outfits at all, the last-named class in the majority. I asked some why they did not bring provisions enough, furs and good, substantial clothing, fur sleeping bags, etc., etc. They laughed at me, and told me they had sold their outfits at Dyea and Skagway because unable to get them over the passes. I wonder what all these people, most of whom were totally unfit for hard work, speculators, gamblers, women, doctors, lawyers, second-hand actors, capitalists, are going to do in the Klondyke.

We do not need any capitalists; we have capital enough—dig all the capital we want out of the ground. Bring us only grub, plenty of good, substantial grub; grub put up so it will not spoil, as part of ours did. The bacon is too salty and not smoked enough. For eight months in the year chunks of ice and snow have to be melted for water over the stove, and to soak bacon and beans in water over night don't go. It is impracticable to use yeast cakes for making bread, the stuff is frozen solid before you know it, and it takes too much time anyhow—so it is flapjacks 1095 times in the year. We did not have any salt for two months, but a person can get along without a good many things. The tea leaves from breakfast are boiled over for lunch and supper. Everything has to be spun out as long as possible. There will be untold misery and starvation throughout the Yukon country next winter because most of the crazy people rushing in now will not be able to get out again till May or June next, and they are without sufficient food, clothing or shelter.

The Yukon country is a hard, cruel country in summer on account of rain and swamps, gnats and mosquitoes, but more so in winter in the long nights without light, because the candles soon give out, without reading matter, etc.

Now before I close, let me write a few lines about outfits. I have seen so many people with outfits put up at Seattle that I can truly say what a Seattle merchant doesn't know about fitting out a man for the Yukon would fill a book. How could he have this knowledge, having never fitted out men for the Arctic before? The Seattle supplies are mostly put up in unhandy packages, boxes, etc., and cannot be carried on a man's back for any distance without repacking. They are very poorly protected from the wet and rain. All goods are bound to get wet sometimes during the trip, the sugar will run out of the sacks, the salt ditto, the bacon will get soaky and mouldy. The sooner a man cuts loose from soap and toothbrushes and fancy pocket combs and frills and dainties, the better he is off in the Yukon.

I see men here now daily returning from Chilcoot Pass, where they lost heart. A good man is able to make enough money in two years in the Yukon to last him for the rest of his life, by hard work and by saving his money.

We would like to see about eight or ten good men who can outfit themselves for two years go in with us next spring, about the 1st of March. We will give them all the information needed about outfits, etc., if they will write to us and address

R. W. SCHMIDT,
J. L. EDWARDS.

AT DARGAI.

October 20, 1897—By Sir Edwin Arnold.

I.

Fifty yards wide the platform stretched
Between the shelters and the ridge;
Only such slender space to cross,
And 'tis of Victory the Bridge!
But on those rocks eight thousand foes
With furious fire the passage close.

II.

Fifty yards wide! No more! Yet dare
One step upon that levelled space,
And the brave Linesman, torn with shot,
Falls, dead or dying, on his face.
A storm-swept Bridge! A Bridge of Hell!
How deadly yon prone corpses tell.

III.

The Goorkhas start! Not readily
Will those lithe pigmies of the hills
Turn back for flame, or shot or steel;
But here, to-day, 'tis courage kills!
The boldest man by man must bleed;
The Goorkhas cannot do this deed!

IV.

Dorsetshire men, and Derbyshire—
Right gallant corps—form to the front;
Fearless they close in long-linked ranks,
Of that stern gap to bear the brunt;
What manhood may, and loyalty,
And pride, and pluck, this foe shall see!

V.

Alas! too dreadful drives that hail
Of hissing lead! The constant slain
Rollicumbring those heroic feet
Which would advance; the bloody plain
Is littered o'er with red and black;
Dorsetshires, Derbyshires, turn back!

VI.

And loud, from *sangar* and from crag,
The taunting, bitter screams are heard
Of tribes who mark a British line
The limbs bred in the purple heather—
The Gordon Highlanders fall in—
Pipers and all—Hell's Bridge to win.

VIII.

"Men of the Gordon Highlanders!"
Colonel Mathias loudly cries,
"The General's orders are to take,
At any needful sacrifice,
Yonder position! His we'll make it,
The Gordon Highlanders will take it."

IX.

To skirl of pipes and gleam of blades
The glorious band leaps joyous forth,
Drowning the muskets on the hill
With slogan from the North.
Stay *them!* Death's self, Hell's self, give ground
When Gordons to the battle bound!

X.

Fierce, splendid, faithful, stream our Scots
To lightsome, homely Highland lilt;
Too swift for Fate, to bold to fail,
Rush buskin, plume, and kilt.
The fifty yards of fire are passed;
The savage ridge is gained at last!

XI.

Down from the emptied *sangars* fly
Those rebel hordes; the flaming hill
Is cleared! the grim position seized
As was the General's will.
The Colonel's simple word did make it,
"The Gordon Highlanders will take it!"

XII.

Dear Brothers of our Blood! The cheers
Which hailed you conquerors, as ye came
'Mid glad battalions welcoming you,
Down-marching from that Hill of Flame,
Echo in British homes to-day,
From North to South, from Thames to Tay.

XIII.

Folks say your earliest files were raised
In bonny town of Aberdeen,
Where lads King George's guinea took
A Duchess' lovely lips between.*
Scots, of the Gordon Highlanders,
The country's kiss is yours, like hers!

*Alluding to the story that the beautiful Duchess of Gordon offered each man willing to join her husband's new regiment a kiss and a guinea.

A LETTER FROM THE NORTH.

Fifty Cents Invested in British Columbia Better Than $1,000 Spent in Toronto and San Francisco.

Mr. Jos. Little, of Port Essington, writes: "During the last twenty-five years I have spent nearly $1,000 with Catarrh specialists in Toronto and San Francisco, besides trying many Catarrh remedies. Six boxes of Japanese Catarrh Cure cured my catarrh completely. It is now nearly eight years since I used this remedy and Catarrh has not troubled me since. It is truly a wonderful remedy; the first application relieved." Price 50 cents, by all druggists. x

(FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, November 16.)

AT THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Mayor Explains a Payment in Connection With the Beaver Lake Works.

Birdcage Walk to Have Drainage at Once—Improvements at the Lighting Station.

The regular weekly grind of the municipal mill took place last evening. There were two vacant seats when the aldermanic board was called to order by His Worship. As a starter the Mayor wished for the benefit of the public to make an explanation as to the item of $10,000 passed last Monday evening. It was not a payment to Walkely King & Casey but was voted in order to enable the council to go on with the work at the Beaver lake dam and filter beds. This was paid out of the Waterworks loan by-law.

Bishop Perrin wrote asking for a continuation of a drain on Maclure street in order that Angela college, now used as a boys' school, should be connected with the sewerage system. The sewerage committee and engineer will be asked for a report as to the cost.

Messrs. W. & J. Wilson requested the construction of a cement gutter opposite a new sidewalk which they laid, at a cost of $500, in front of the Victoria hotel. This was referred to the city engineer.

A communication in regard to drainage from Yates & Jay was received and filed, and one from R. Homfray, C.E., pointing out the dangerous condition of a monument to Hugh Lloyd Jones erected in the cemetery, went to the cemetery committee with power to act—although Alderman Wilson was of opinion that if relatives thought so little of departed friends as to allow monuments to become dangerous, it was only right for the council to remove them altogether. The small cost will be charged against the owners of the lot.

F. M. Rattenbury wrote to the city engineer pointing out the necessity of a permanent drain on Birdcage walk before the sidewalk grade is filled in to its proper heighth; also as to the refund in connection with the permanent sidewalk for the Bank of Montreal building. The city engineer in a report stated that $250 will be the cost of the permanent drain on Birdcage Walk, and that there are 645½ square feet of sidewalk at 5 cents per foot in connection with the Bank of Montreal building. To widen Fort street opposite the Fernwood estate would cost $375, and $220 would pay for grading and gravelling Francis avenue.

The pipe drain on Birdcage Walk was, in accordance with a resolution, ordered to be laid. After some discussion as to refunds on account of permanent sidewalks laid by the owners of property the business was laid over for a week. The other two matters were taken up in connection with a report from the street commissioner. The committee advised that both works be carried out if the necessary funds are available.

Alderman Stewart said that the widening of upper Fort street had cost more already than if the city had bought the one-third of an acre in the first place. Over $700 had been laid out on this piece of roadway, and the former letter to the council was very unfair. However if there was money he would favor the work being completed. This was the idea of the balance of the board and the report was adopted.

The sanitary officer, in connection with the property destroyed when disinfecting Mr. Braden's property some time ago, offered to produce a list of articles so destroyed. Some of the family were moved to the isolated hospital early in the year.

The Mayor remarked that at least $700 had been spent by the council in caring for the sick of Mr. Braden's family, and they had been accorded specially liberal treatment.

Ald. McCandless thought that after the treatment Mr. Braden had received at the hands of the council he was not doing right in sending in any such letter. He would move that the communication be received and filed. A notification to this effect will be sent to Mr. Braden.

The contract for printing the appeal to the Supreme court in the case of Lang vs. the corporation was awarded to T. R. Cusack at 93c. per page.

A report from the finance committee advised that the city police magistrate be furnished with a typewriter not to cost more than $60. Adopted.

Another report from the same quarter recommended that $13,065 be appropriated for sundry accounts, and also $14 for the park.

The electric light committee proposed that certain alterations be made in connection with the light station—the covering of the boilers and steam pipes with non-heat conducting material and the construction of coal bunkers. In this connection a letter from the superintendent of the station expressed the wish that he might be allowed to get assistance for the firemen during the winter months at a cost of not more than $20.

Ald. Wilson said that having the bunkers built in front of the building as proposed by the committee would do away with the necessity for extra help. The report was adopted.

The council then adjourned.

UNTOLD AGONY.

Distracted by Excruciating Rheumatic Pains—Seven Years' Untold Misery—No Remedy to Help—No Physician to Thwart the Onslaught—But South American Rheumatic Cure Charms Away the Pains in 12 Hours and the Suffering Slave Is Emancipated.

J.D. McLeod, of Leith Ont., says: I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to my bed for months at a time and unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many of the best physicians without benefit. I had no faith in cures I saw advertised but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure. At that time I was suffering agonizing pains, but inside of 12 hours after I had taken the first dose the pains left me. Three bottles completely cured me, and I rejoice in having the opportunity of telling what a great cure it has wrought in me.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

THE CITY.

THE first announcement of a Christmas tree this year is made by the Spring Ridge Methodist Sunday school, which will have the annual Christmas tree treat on December 28.

A SMOKING concert is to be given by No. 3 Company of the Fifth Regiment at the drill hall on Friday evening. The programme starts at 8 o'clock, and the members of the company are requested to attend in uniform. Each member is entitled to bring a friend.

LT.-COL. SAM. HUGHES, M.P., who offered his regiment "for active service in Afghanistan or any part of the Empire," has announced in his paper, the Lindsay Warder, that he has been "sent on special business of importance to Australia. He sails in two or three weeks and will return in February."

THE projectoscope, the improvement the celebrated inventor, Thos. A. Edison, has made upon the machine for showing moving pictures on canvas, will be on exhibition at 67 Yates street, beginning on Thursday evening next. Over a hundred scenes will be shown, four—one after the other without interval, and with but a minute to change to the next four.

YESTERDAY Wm. A. Gordon, held on the charge of stealing the effects of his partner, Jones, who disappeared last summer was brought before the Chief Justice. Gordon had already chosen a speedy trial and yesterday pleaded not guilty. Mr. Oliver appeared for the defence and wished the trial to proceed, but the Crown obtained a remand till the spring assizes as owing to the distance it has been impossible to have the witnesses and evidence obtained yet from the North.

AN interesting little incident of the Windsor fire was received yesterday by a former resident of Nova Scotia. Rev. Canon Maynard, the oldest Anglican minister in Nova Scotia, when he found that the fire was sweeping over the whole town went into the church, where some of his friends found the aged man praying. They begged him to fly as the church roof had already been touched by the flames. He would not leave, however, and said he was perfectly sure that neither the church nor his own house would burn. Nor did they, and strange to say the Anglican church was the only place of worship in the town that the fire spared.

A VERY convenient little contrivance called a telephone companion has been invented by Mr. W. J. Hanna of this city and he now has it patented in Canada and the United States. It is one of those simple little things that is so handy that after seeing it people wonder why some one had not thought of the idea before. The telephone companion is a little desk that fastens on the wall beside the telephone. On this desk are memoranda sheets that serve the double purpose of advertising and of enabling a person at the telephone to write any message as it is received over the phone.

A LETTER received in this city a few days ago from the brother of Frank Cryderman, living in Bowmanville, Ont., stated that the writer had heard from Frank under date of July last, at which time he was in the best of health. The letter from the Ontario city did not give Cryderman's address, but that it was somewhere in the Klondyke is inferred from the fact that Frank stated that he and his partner had a good claim and expected to do well. Mention was made of an accident which had happened to the owner of the adjoining claim, resulting in his death. This was in midwinter and as the ground was frozen so hard as to make the digging of a grave a work of much difficulty, the corpse was placed in a coffin and made secure on the roof of the cabin in which Cryderman and his partner were dwelling, where it remained until the return of spring.

A YUKON GUIDE.

A Returned Klondyker Intends to Send a Large Party in Next Spring.

One of the Klondykers who came out from Dawson last summer is in town with the intention of returning to the Yukon in February. This is C. J. Mullins, a New Yorker, who was a partner of James McMahon, or "Jimmy the Diver" as he is better known to fame, for Jimmy pulled out $65,000 as his share in the summer. Jimmy is now back in the Yukon and Mr. Mullins is going in over the Stickeen trail in February. He says that he intends to start in early so as to avoid the rush which will start later in the spring. He is willing to act as a guide for others, and hopes to have as many as 50 to 100 men go in with him. Victoria he says is the best place to outfit, and as he comes from the United States his advice on this score may be considered as disinterested. In the meantime he, following Joseph Ladue's example, is going to give his experience in a little book. However, this book is to be a small handbook, with information of how to get to the Yukon, what outfit to get, the mining laws and a lot of practical information drawn from his own experience, besides giving the experiences of the men who drew the big prizes in the mines—Joe Ladue, Clarence Berry, Alex. Orr and Jim the Diver. Mr. Mullins is staying at the Brunswick.

BRITAIN'S HISTORY AND CAREER.

TO THE EDITOR:—1. In school boy days in learning the history of our country we are told Britain was but little known to the rest of the world before its invasion by the Romans under Julius Ceasar, but of that same Britain, now rejoicing in the appellation of Great Britain, it can longer be said it is little known, for it has attained to a world-wide fame.

2. But let it not be supposed she has attained to this distinction without many a struggle; our country's whole history indeed may be regarded as one continued series of such struggles, and it is by the aptitude displayed in surmounting the difficulties attendant, that she has educated herself into the fitness for the position of being the great and mighty power that she has become.

3. When we think of what our country has had to go through before present privileges were enjoyed, how grateful we ought to be to our forefathers for having in so many instances cleared the way and removed obstacles.

4. Prominently there figures conspicuous, the courage evinced in those great conflicts with the Spanish Armada, and that with the French at Waterloo, and more especially in that encounter with the Spanish Armada, when the destinies of our country hung trembling in the balance, as to whether England should conquer, or by defeat come under the domination of Spain.

5. More troubles now await our country, putting her adaptations to the severest tests, in having to deal with the new state of things arising from the Protestant Reformation, with the troubles resulting from the overthrow of the monarchy, and the civil wars ensuing, not forgetting the narrow escape of the loss of the national faith in the reign of James II, but for the timely intervention of William III, of immortal memory.

6. When there passes in review before us the perils and dangers that our country has surmounted during her eventful career, and more especially when we think of the happy position she now occupies, how can we do otherwise than come to the conclusion that it is a solemn fact that there is a God in history, and that our beloved country has been supremely favored?

W. K. P.

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.

TO SMOKERS.

THE OLD RELIABLE

T. & B.

Myrtle Navy 3's

IS STILL BEING MANUFACTURED. no12

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times January 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. seo v

WHAT BETTER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" Very Old

BLACK BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules { BLUE ..... One Star
PINK ..... Two Star
GOLD ..... Three Star

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON

mr15

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE S. A. SUPPLY CO., BOX 265, LONDON, ONT.

COME ALL WHO SUFFER.

Mrs. E. Brown, Hamilton, Ont., says: "I have used Laxa-Liver Pills and find them perfect as a cure for biliousness and sick headache. I strongly recommend them to all who suffer from such troubles as an unrivalled remedy."

THE BRITISH LIBRARY