BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Members of the City Council Dispatch a Variety of the Routine Business.

Sewer Rental By-Law Amended—Report on Street Pavement Is Approved.

There was no business that created any very warm discussion at the regular meeting of the city council on Monday evening. His worship the mayor and all members of the board were present and the former, in commencing proceedings, announced that the Salvation Army's lease of a part of the city market had been extended until such time as the building might be wanted by the board.

Letters were read from the secretary of the finance minister, from Hon. Geo. R. Martin, H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., M.P.P., A. G. Smith and John Braden, acknowldging the receipt of the resolution passed at a previous meeting of the board concerning a proposal to raise a loan to cover judgments, if upheld by the privy council, against the city in the Point Ellice bridge cases.

Hon. F. W. Borden, minister of militia, wrote stating that the matter of a rifle range, so frequently before the board, was still under consideration by the government.

From Bristol, England, came invitations addressed to his worship for representatives of the city to attend the approaching meeting of the British Association. The invitations, the mayor explained, had been accepted.

R. H. Swinnerton wrote complaining of the bad condition of a drain on Harris street, and the communication was referred to the street committee, with power to act.

Another communication from the Deputy Provincial Secretary directed the attention of the board to the fact that the matter of removing the Songees Indian tribe from its present reservation has not been lost sight of and stating that a settlement of the case is yet pending between the Provincial and Dominion governments. The letter was received and filed, as well as one from Jas. Raymur, the water commissioner, respecting the installation of a pump in the Yates street station. The tenders for the supply of this pump were laid over for a week.

The market superintendent reported the receipt of $109.75 or $157.90 including stall rents.

A. C. Howe wrote expressing a desire to purchase ten acres of land at the head of Foot's valley and adjoining his. He wished to do some draining and in order to carry out the work it was necessary to dig a ditch across property which belonged to the city. He was prepared to pay by installments or in cash for the property.

On motion of Ald. Wilson the question of purchase was referred to the water commissioner for report.

The street electric lighting committee recommended, and the council approved, the acceptance of the tenders from the National Carbon Co. for the supply of carbons, etc., at a cost of $855; Thos. Watson for the supply of other material at $179; and the Johnson Electric Dynamo Co. for the supply of a dynamo at a cost of $2,285.

The fire wardens condemned the Lighthouse site as not suitable for the purposes of a station, and recommended the placing of alarm boxes, one at the corner of Burnside road and Douglas street, and the other at the corner of Carr and Simcoe streets, as also the purchase of 500 feet of hose. The report was received and filed. One item in the finance committee's statement was objected to, however, and that was the $110 for a sidewalk to Oaklands. Ald. Macgregor moving that the item be struck out. The motion was supported by Alds. Humphrey and McCandless, but was opposed by Ald. Williams, who thought the expenditure very small considering that the residents of the street, for whom the sidewalk was asked, paid into the city funds several hundred dollars per year.

Ald. Wilson thought that the matter should be accompanied by the requisition, and Ald. Kinsman, replying to Ald. Macgregor, somewhat warmly, remarked, "It was a ward proposition." After considerable discussion the motion to have the item disallowed was carried by a show of six hands to two. The other accounts, amounting to $4,707, were passed. A recommendation of the water works commissioner for the expenditure of $150 for the cleaning of the reservoir, etc., also provoked a lengthy discussion, but was finally allowed.

The by-laws were then taken up and the mayor moved that the words "The municipal" be inserted in the proposed bread statute.

In the discussion of the Sewer Rental by-law the council went into committee of the whole, with Ald. Williams in the chair, and the first four clauses of the by-law were finally passed upon, and are as follows:

Clause 1. All persons who own property which is drained into a common sewer, or which is required by any by-law to be drained into such sewer shall be charged and shall pay an annual rent for the use of such sewer, that is to say, for every building containing less than two water closets the annual rent shall be three dollars, for every building containing two water closets the annual rent shall be five dollars, and for every building containing more than two water closets the annual rent shall be two dollars for each and every water closet in the building: Provided, however, that when there are two or more buildings on any lot of not more than 60 feet frontage the same shall be considered as one building.

Clause 2. Every livery stable and every licensed wash-house or laundry shall pay an annual rental of three dollars in addition to the license for closets.

Clause 3. It shall be the duty of the City Engineer in the month of May or earlier in every year to make out or cause to be made out a roll showing the annual rental due for the use of the common sewers in each ward of the city by the owners of property therein in accordance with the requirements of this by-law.

Clause 4. The aforesaid rents shall be due and payable to the collector of the corporation at his office at the city hall, Victoria, on the thirty-first day of May in every year.

On the mayor resuming his seat the report of the building inspector re the pavement of Broad and Forts streets was brought forward, the cost of the work between Government and Douglas streets being placed at $8,599.03, less $386 for permanent walks already existing; between Fort and Yates streets, on Broad, at $9,097. These two undertakings, presented as they were, with a schedule of the individual property owners, were approved by the council.

But one other subject was touched upon, viz., the bad condition of David street, towards improving which, however, nothing was done.

CROW'S NEST GRIEVANCES.

Judge Dugas, chairman of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the alleged grievances of the laborers on the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway now being built, and especially their treatment by contractors and sub-contractors has returned to Montreal. The commission, which also includes Frank Pedley and John Appleton, has already examined 150 witnesses and taken 132 depositions. Additional witnesses, nearly all returned laborers, will be examined at Ottawa and Hull. The commission will hold its final sitting at Montreal for the same purpose, before submitting a report to the Dominion government. After visiting Winnipeg and Calgary the taking of evidence was begun at Fort McLeod. The interests of the C.P.R., the various contractors, and M. J. Harkey, superintendent of construction, were looked after by John R. Costigan, barrister at Fort McLeod. He attended all the sittings. Judge Dugas found everything along the line in a state of flux—men were coming and men were going. The first news of the gold find in the Klondike led to many desertions, but the laborers who quit work in recent months do so voluntarily. The majority are Canadians, but Swedes and Italians were found to be well represented. A solitary American laborer was encountered, thus indicating that Canadian labor is building the road. At present there is, if anything, says Judge Dugas, a scarcity of laborers on the works. The number on the pay roll a few weeks ago was 3,400. This contrasts unfavorably with the figures for last autumn, when between 5,000 and 6,000 were employed at one time. The wages were $1.50 per day and $4 per week for board up to February 1st, when wages were increased to $1.75 per day, and board $5 per week. Along the British Columbia section liquor was beginning to reach the camps, owing to the issue of provincial licenses. The commissioners had to rough it. They slept in shanties, and flat cars. After leaving the rails at Pincher Creek, the route over the Crow's Nest, and through the Rockies was made in sleighs. The places visited included Eddy's Camp, Crow's Nest, Bull Head, McDonald's Camp, the Troop, Brunet's Headquarters depot, Coal Creek, Wardiner, Fort Steele, Cranbrook and Goat River landing. Thence they proceeded by boat and rail to Nelson, and Revelstoke, and afterwards stopped off on the main line at Banff and Canmore. At the latter point the testimony of a Welshman was taken. "There are no fears that all the facts will not be known," said Judge Dugas to a Star reporter. "The enquiry has been thorough, and no impediments were placed in our way by the contractors, or sub-contractors. All the witnesses came forward, and spoke freely. They told their stories, and we jotted everything down."

THE MURDER CHARGE.

Preliminary Hearing Deferred Until This Afternoon—Complaint as to Report of the Case.

On account of a desire on the part of a number of important witnesses to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Marsden, yesterday the preliminary hearing on the charge of murder against Miss Martha Wolf was enlarged until this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Just before court adjourned Mr. Walls, counsel for the prisoner, who had a copy of the Colonist before him and had it marked in about a dozen places, rose and asked the magistrate's attention. He wished to complain of what he called comment on the charge against his client. He started out to read a few extracts from the article dealing with the alleged murder of Mrs. Marsden, but was interrupted by the court, who informed him that if he wanted a public hearing of his complaint he would have to seek some other opportunity. He ought to know that the police court was not the proper place for that. Mr. Walls then said he would like to ask the chief of police if he had outlined his theory to a Colonist reporter. The chief declined to talk on the question. Mr. Walls said something about the uncertainty of his mind on the serving of an injunction, and then dropped the matter.

M. J. Alymer, charged with being drunk on the streets, was reprimanded and released.

THEIR WORLD'S WORK OVER.

Funeral of Robert McLeese—Death of Mrs. McDonald and Miss Sharpnell.

Among the pioneers resting in Ross Bay now is all that is earthly of Robert McLeese, who joined that silent little band on Sunday afternoon.

The deceased, who was one of the central figures among the old-timers, came to this province in '62, participating in the Cariboo rush of that time, but of late years settled in Soda Creek, where he spent his last days. He was 68 years of age, and a native of Ireland. The remains were brought down on Saturday, accompanied by the daughter of the deceased.

The funeral left Hanna's undertaking rooms and proceeded to St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, where service was held by Rev. A. W. Winchester and subsequently at the grave. C. A. Semlin, M.P.P., Hon. G. B. Martin, Hon. Robt. Beaven, S. A. Rogers, M.P.P., W. Adams, M.P.P., J. H. Todd, E. B. Marvin and P. Dunlevy were the pallbearers, and the friends of the deceased covered the casket with numerous floral tokens of affection.

Mrs. Glassey is in Victoria from Carlboo, awaiting the arrival from Los Angeles of the late Mrs. McDonald. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Dan McLean, chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company in the province.

The funeral of the late Francis Hooper took place on Sunday afternoon from Hanna's undertaking rooms, where Rev. J. C. Speer conducted the funeral services. The sons of England, of which society the deceased was a member, marched to the cemetery, where the service of the order was held. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. C. Hughes, W. P. Allen, J. R. Williams, J. Nankebell, R. Dinsdale and F. Dykes.

News has been received from Oakland, Cal., of the demise there of Miss Ida Sharpnell on April 3rd. The sad event occurred in the Fabiola hospital, where Miss Shrapnell was being treated. Deceased, who had many friends in Victoria, was 30 years of age, and a native of Chedday, Somerset, England, where the remains will be sent for interment.

IN A BAD FIX.

A Man Who Claimed to Have Been Robbed was Locked Up.

John McLean, who is locked up in the police station, has expressed a strong disapproval of the laws of British Columbia. He made a complaint to a police officer yesterday that he had been robbed of $28 by a woman named Annie Newman. The officer took the woman to the police station and McLean accompanied them to lay an information. After he had sworn to and signed the necessary document the jailer, who had a suspicion that McLean might not appear to prosecute when the case was called in court, exercised his prerogative and insisted that he give bonds to guarantee his appearance. McLean was unable to do this and wanted to abandon the prosecution right away, but the information had already been sworn to and the jailer could not allow this. The only alternative was then to hold McLean in custody as a crown witness until the prisoner would come up for trial.

WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL.

Problem Now Engaging the Attention of the Canadian Parliament.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

Mr. McMillan's sugestion that a dozen of eggs should weigh one and one-half pounds, is really not more out of the way than some of the other amendments of the Weights and Measures Act parliament is now discussing. The bill which Mr. McMillan wants to have his egg clause inserted in, among other things, provides that a bushel of the following articles shall weigh as follows:

	Pounds.
Wheat	60
Indian corn	56
Rye	56
Peas	60
Barley	48
Malt	36
Oats	34
Beans	60
Clover seed	60
Timothy	48
Buckwheat	48
Flax seed	56
Hemp seed	44
Blue grass seed	14
Castor beans	40
Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, and beets	60
Onions	50
Bituminous coal	70

Besides this variety of established weights for a measure of capacity there is also a proposal that a bushel of lime shall weigh 70 pounds, and a question has arisen as to whether a bag of potatoes should weigh 70, 80 or 90 pounds. The awkwardness of establishing the bushel as a measure of weight could not be better illustrated. The idea would hardly be suggested if a system of weights and measures was to be devised from the begining. It seems practicably impossible, however, to make the change to a simpler system. The law permits, and even encourages, the sale of produce of the kinds enumerated by the cental, or hundred pounds, but in this country and in purchasing from the first hands, the old bushel, with its varying weight for each variety of article, is adhered to. This fact it is that compels efforts by legislation to secure uniformity in weight of a measure that was originally not a weight at all, and the contents of which may be honestly gauged without the legal number of pounds being reached.

THE NEWS OF WAR.

United States Treasury Never Better Supplied—Hard Words in the Senate.

Papal Suggestions not yet Formally Made but a Message in Preparation.

Washington, April 5.—"While the navy and war departments have necessarily been more in evidence in the making of preparations for the possible impending conflict between the United States and Spain," said Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, "the treasury department has not been behind in giving attention to what is quite as essential as battleships, namely the national finances as they relate to war. Fortunately at no time since the civil war has the United States treasury occupied so strong a position as it does now, with the exception possibly of the surplus days of 1885. We have an enormous stock of gold in the country, almost $730,000,000. Of this amount the United States treasury holds $175,000,000 net, and the tendency is towards an increase at the rate of $200,000 a day. About ten per cent. of the customs receipts is being paid in gold.

"Since the disaster to the Maine in Havana harbor the banks throughout the whole country have quietly pursued a policy which without disturbing the business of the country has made them financially strong. There would, however, in any sort of conflict soon be a necessity for additional revenues. This has given grave concern to those charged with the administration of the finances of the government. Unquestionably if war should come our first step should be the placing of the national treasury upon a war basis."

TALK IN THE SENATE.

Washington, April 5.—"The United States ought to immediately declare war against Spain and maintain that war until the people are free from Spanish starvation and cruelty and the government of the island firmly established as an independent republic." This utterance by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, as a carefully prepared statement of his position on the Cuban crisis, was the climax of an extended discussion on the subject participated in by several members of the senate this afternoon. Speeches had been delivered by Mr. Turner (Washington), Mr. Harris (Kansas) and Mr. Kenny (Delaware), all of whom took strong grounds for vigorous and instant action by the United States; indeed Mr. Turner took substantially the same position as Mr. Chandler, basing his demand for action upon the Maine catastrophe. Profound attention was attracted by a speech delivered by Mr. Turpie (Indiana), one of the foreign relations committee. Scathingly he reviewed the Spanish conduct of Cuban affairs and declared in the strongest terms for intervention. That would mean something. That would drive Spain from control of every foot of territory in the western hemisphere.

At the conclusion of the speeches on the Cuban question the senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil service bill.

THE PAPAL MEDIATION.

London, April 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Archbishop Ireland was cabled deprecating a formal offer of intervention, and explaining that the Pope could only intervene successfully by recognizing the Monroe doctrine, which would be impolitic."

Rome, April 5.—The Vatican authorities this afternoon absolutely refused to furnish any information relative to the despatch which President McKinley is said to have sent to the Pope on the subject of the latter's mediation with Spain, and in which the President was represented as having outlined his views on the Cuban situation. The clerical organ, the Osservatore Romano, is equally silent.

Madrid, April 5.—Two companies of artillery and two battalions of chasseurs sailed for the Canaries to-day. The crew of the French training ship Iphegenia cheered the departing troops, who with the crowds on the quays warmly reciprocated, making a Franco-Spanish demonstration.

SEARCH OF BRITISH VESSELS.

London, April 5.—The attorney general, Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., replying in the House of Commons to-day to the question asked yesterday by Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, whether the United States not being a signatory of the declaration of Paris, would in the event of war with Spain be bound by its provisions, said the rights of neither the United States nor Spain as belligerents were affected by the declaration of Paris. He added that the right of search for the capture of contraband of war undoubtedly exists, but it was impossible to say whether either country would search British vessels.

Mr. Gibson Bowles, conservative, proprietor of "Vanity Fair," asked whether Spain or the United States ahd done anything to impair their common law or international rights to search or capture neutral vessels. The Attorney General reylied: "Yes, there are a unmber of treaties and expressions of opinion on the part of the United States, which I think must seriously impair their rights. As to Spain, I am not aware of anything of the sort."

Rome, April 5.—There has been an active exchange of telegrams this afternoon between the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullom and Mgr. Merry del Val, the Pope's private chamberlain, with the view of drawing up with the consent of the Pope the exact terms of the armistice for Cuba which will be proposed, it is said, and the hope is expressed at the vatican that it will be agreed to by the authorities at Washington. In clerical circles it appears to be understood that President McKinley may bring pressure to bear upon the insurgents to induce them to accept an armistice, and it is understood the holy see will then exert similar influence through the episcopacy in Cuba. It is hoped here that the armistice proposal will be definitely drawn up to-morrow or Thursday.

CHURCH CONFERENCE INTERVENES.

New York, April 5.—In the New York district conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to-day, the committee on state of the country submitted a long report on the Spanish-American situation, and it was adopted by a vote of 163 to 3. The report, after reviewing the history of Spanish rule, both in Europe and America, demands the expulsion of the Spaniards from Cuba, under an indictment of ten counts, which includes the destruction of American commerce with the islands, search of American vessels on the high seas, the insult to President McKinley and the people of the United States contained in Mr. Delome's letter, the "criminally permissive, if not ordered" destruction of the Maine and 266 of its officers and crew, and the barbarity and inhumanity of its warfare under which more than 400,000 lives have been sacrificed in Cuba.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, April 5.—The Washington Post says that unless Spain within forty-eight hours yields all by surrendering Cuba, war cannot be averted. It says the President's message will be a ringing, vigorous document that will meet the expectation of congress and the country.

The navy department to-day concluded the purchase of four of ten ships contracted for. The four are the Morgan line steamers El Rio, El Norte, El Sol and El Sud. No orders have as yet been sent to New York as to the disposition of the vessels, but it is expected that the work of preparing them for duty as auxiliary cruisers will begin immediately.

Information received at the department of state from Consul General Lee does not indicate that he regards himself or the other consular officers in Cuba in any special danger at this time and in reply to the suggestion that it might be expedient for him to hasten his departure, he informs the department that several days would be necessary for the consuls throughout the island to arrange for their departure except in case of emergency. No definite action has yet been taken in regard to the removal of the consuls, but it seems probable that they will be recalled in the next day or two.

Claims against Spain aggregating $16,000,000 for injury and loss by the war in Cuba have been filed with the state department by citizens of the United States residing in that country. They cover claims for personal injury, imprisonment, loss of stock and burning of sugar plantations.

Bishop Henry C. Potter. He has sent his letter of withdrawal from the Presbyterian church to the Rev. Dr. W. F. Birch, the clerk of the New York presbytery, and when the letter has been presented to the presbytery will become a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church.

A POINT OF GREAT INTEREST.

Judgment of the Full Court on the Eligibility of Barrister Gwillim for Admission to Practice.

Very interesting to all members of the legal profession are the technical points involved in the case of Barister Gwillim, who for some little time has been fighting the issue of whether he is or is not legally entitled to practice in this province without first serving a period as a student to complete the five-year term required by the laws of this province. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Drake recently issued a mandamus to the Law Society, directing that Mr. Gwillim should be admitted. It appears that certain exceptions in the law were overlooked by Mr. Justice Drake, and the Full court has handed down a written judgment setting aside the order made by the single judge. The reasons for the action thus taken upon the Law Society's appeal are succinctly set forth in the judgment of Mr. Justice Walkem, which is here given:

I am unable to agree with the construction placed by the court blow upon sub-section 5 of section 37 of the 'Legal Professional Act.' The whole section must be looked at so as to ascertain what the legislature meant by the sub-section. "It is beyond dispute," observes Lord Herschell in Colquhoun vs. Brooks, 14 Ap. Cas., at p. 506, "that we may and, indeed, bound, when construing the terms of any provision found in a statute to consider any other parts of the act which throw light upon the intention of the legislature, which may serve to show that the particular provision ought not to be construed as it would be if considered alone and apart from the act." The last few words are singularly applicatble to the present case, for if sub-section 5, which I shall quote hereafter, is considered alone and apart from the provisions in section 37, the intention of the legislature in respect of the admission to the profession in this provision of practitioners of the other provinces would not be misunderstood.

A literal construction of an act has, in general, but a prima facie preference. To arrive at the real meaning it is always necessary to look at the broad design of the act, so as to get an exact conception of its aim, scope and object." (Max. on Stats. 27.)

The Legal Professions Act has no preamble; but if one were needed, it will be found in the several preambles of the original acts for which the present one is substituted. The object of the legislature, as stated in those preambles, was "to regulate the admission of persons who shall be allowed to practice in the courts of the colony as barristers, attorneys, solicitors and proctors." (See Rev. Laws. No. 47, 73, 81, 102); and the preliminary incorporation, in the present act, of the Law Society, is but a means to the end. The history of an enactment may always be referred to in accordance with "the general rule which is applicable to a construction of all other documents, viz., that the interpreter should so far put himself in the position of those whose words he is interpreting as to be able to see what those words relate to." (Maxwell, p. 28.)

The plaintiff was admitted as an advocate in the Northwest Territories after a three years' studentship, as prescribed there. He was afterwards, and without further probation, admitted in Manitoba as a solicitor, under, as I understand, an exceptional provision, or rule, in force there, applicatble to cases such as his. He was, consequently, so admitted—viewing his case in the most favorable light—upon a three-years term of service only; and there is no suggestion that he was at that time a graduate of any university. Sub-section 4 of section 37, in effect, lays down a standard of qualification for the position of solicitor. With respect to residents of this province, a studentship, under a practising solicitor, of five years' duration, reducible to three in the case of graduates of any recognized university of the United Kingdom or Canada, is, amongst other things, required; and with respect to solicitors of the United Kingdom, or any of the superior courts of the colonies, or of the provinces of Canada, who come here for admission, a probationary term of six months has to be spent. Other requirements in each of the above cases are mentioned; but it is unnecessary to allude to them as they are not in question now.

Then follows sub-section 5, e.g.: "Provided, also, that any barrister or solicitor who shall base his claim for call or admission upon his having been called or admitted, as the case may be, as a barrister or solicitor in some place or province where barristers or solicitors are called or admitted after a term of study or articles less than five years (except in the case of a graduate of any recognized university or Great Britain or Ireland, or the Dominion of Canada), must, before call or admission in this province serve as a student-at-law, or under articles, for a sufficient time to complete the full term of five years."

Reading the two sub-sections together, it seems to me that the legislature has plainly said: "Our standard of qualification is, amongst other things, a studentship, in the case of residents here, of five years, reducible to three years in the case of university graduates, and in the event of any other province or place having a similar standard of service, its practitioners will be admitted without any further service; but should its term of service be less than five years—save as to university graduates— the full service of five years shall be completed here."

In Manitoba, a five years' term of service, such as ours, has been adopted, but by an exceptional rule, as I have said, a service of three years elsewhere, viz., in the Territories, is recognized there as sufficient. We are asked to shut our eyes to the existence of this rule. To do so, one would have to first admit that our legislation is subject to the control of Manitoba—an absurdity on the face of it. Changes may hereafter be made in the legislation of that province which, while retaining the five years' service in regard to students, may create wide differences in other respects between our present statute and theirs. No one would pretend to say that such canges would be binding here.

The appeal must be allowed, but without costs.

GEO. A. WALKEM, J.

E. C. and Mrs. Baker arrived over from the Mainland last evening.

A KLONDIKE OUTFIT

Is Incomplete Without a Supply of Dr. William's Pink Pills.

ONE OF THE PIONEERS OF THE FROZEN NORTH TELLS HOW THEY SAVED HIS LIFE—HARDSHIPS ENDURED MAKE IT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO FORTIFY THE SYSTEM AGAINST THE INROADS OF DISEASE.

In the rush towards the golden fields of the Klondike, there are thousands who are ill-fitted to stand the strain of hardship and exposure, which are inseparable from that trip. Illness, disease and death are almost certain to claim many of the ill-prepared adventurers. The following letter from one who has undergone the hardships of the trip, will prove interesting to those who intend going into the desolate but gold-laden north:

Skagway, Dec. 2th, 1897.

Dear Sirs,—My object in writing this letter is to give a word of advice to those who contemplate going to the Yukon gold fields. For ten years I have followed the occupation of prospecting, timber estimating and mining, and the hardships and privations which one has to undergo are enough to wreck the strongest constitution. In the spring of 1897 I was stricken with pleurisy, as the result of exposure. I recovered from this, but it left behind the seeds of disease which manifested themselves in the form of heart and kidney troubles. I managed to reach Vancouver, but did not have much hopes of recovering. I was advised, however, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and at first purchased but two boxes. Before these were gone I found beyond a doubt that they were helping me, and their continued use "put me on my feet again," to use a common expression. I then engaged to go to the Yukon country and only those who have made the trip to Dawson City can form even the faintest conception of the hardships that have to be borne in making the trip. Before starting I added to my outfit two dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I can honestly say no part of my outfit proved of such invaluable service to me, and I would strongly urge every man who goes in to take a supply with him, as he will find the need of such a tonic and upbuilder of the system on many occasions. I went in and returned to this place by the Dalton trail, which consists of 350 miles of old Indian trail, starting at Pyramid Harbor. In going over the trail one has at times to wade through mud more than a foot deep, and ford streams waist deep in ice cold waters. When I started for the Yukon my weight was only 149 pounds, and I now weigh 169 pounds, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

I am soon starting for another trip to Dawson by the same route. This time, however, the travelling will be on snow-shoes, and you may depend upon it Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will again form part of my outfit.

I write this letter for the two fold purpose of letting you know what your medicine has done for me and urging those who go in to take a supply with them. Every man, whether he is sick or well, who undertakes the trip to the Yukon will require something to brace him and keep his constitution sound in that country. I may say that my home is in Copper Cliff, Ont., where my wife now resides.

Yours very truly,
JOHN PICHE.

It may be added that for climatic and other reasons liquid medicines cannot be carried by the prospector. There is another point where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills prove their superiority. They are not only the most effective tonic and strengthening medicine known to medical science, but are put up in such a compact form that a supply can be carried in the pocket at all times if need be. Those going to the Klondike must, if they value life and health, take a supply of medicine with them, and that medicine should be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all druggists, but insist upon getting the genuine, put up only in packages bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. All imitations are worthless.

FABLE ABOUT ANDREE.

Mail Carrier Carr's Boldly Promised Story Fails Utterly to Materialize.

How He Talked to the Times for Some Consideration Left to be Guessed at.

A small, sharp-featured, super-egotistical man of forty, is Jack Carr, upon whose report the world was on Tuesday asked to believe that Andree, the venturesome, was still in the life—and what is more, had accomplished what all other explorers of the Arctic have essayed in vain. For if Carr's news had been authentic, Andree must have crossed the Pole to be in the locality from which it was claimed he had sent word of himself.

The proof of the genuineness of the news had, however, to be produced; and it had to be conclusive indeed to sweep away the general opinion of those who know Carr best that he is "at his old tricks again."

For numerous northern fakes had previously been charged to his account, and although he proudly proclaims himself the bearer of the first news of the Klondike discoveries and their initial cleanup, it must be remembered that he is not the only claimant of these honors and as United States mail carrier he would naturally have been selected as the herald of these events.

With regard to his Andree story it is different. He had claimed, if fellow-travellers from Dawson are to be believed, that his wonderful journey over three thousand miles of river ice and wilderness was undertaken primarily to carry out an Andree message received by pigeon.

Had such been the fact, and his statement true that he knew of Andree's whereabouts on Thanksgiving Day last, at which date he left St. Michael's, his only natural and rational course would have been to communicate his information to the Swedish government, to whom he could look with confidence for handsome remuneration for his journey.

Instead of this he declared when the reached the coast that he had news of Andree, and proposed to sell it to whatever newspaper would pay him the comparatively modest sum of $500, with an additional $500 for the story of his trip.

And when Mr. W. A. Ward, consul for Sweden and Norway, interviewed him early yesterday morning, and in behalf of the Scandinavian government asked for any advice or news of the missing aeronaut of which he might be the bearer, Carr with his characteristic fox-like look and declaration of supreme importance answered: "I'm not telling anything—It's Jack Carr I'm looking out for."

The consul emphasized his position—that if Carr brought news from Andree the Swedish government had a right to it, and if his trip was undertaken as had been claimed, the Swedish government would unquestionably see him recompensed.

His only reply was: "I'm not telling anything—It's worth money to me."

Consul Ward's interview convinced him that Carr's fellow-passengers had been about right in their estimate of the man, and he left him with the observation that in his opinion the man and his message both were fraudulent through and through.

Harris, a Vancouver Klondiker, who beat Carr out from Dawson to the coast, says he is discredited among all the people of the North. If he had genuine Andree news, he says, "he could not have kept it to himself if there was a million in sight." For although no doubt a splendid path-finder under the midnight sun, Carr is the impersonation of conceit and braggadocio, feeding upon notoriety and of the type that attires itself in furs from head to heel in order to attract attention on the city streets.

While drinking up the whiskey of Dawson City, Carr grew sufficiently confidential to say that although he had worked hard for small money in the past, he was out now on the make.

"The newspaper men have got lots of good stories out of me for nothing in the past," he said. "Now watch me get even."

A fair line upon his standard of principle may be had from the fact that when asked yesterday morning for letters that he had been paid $2 to $5 each to bring, and the immediate delivery of which he knew to be of the utmost importance, he informed the parties addressed that they would get their mail "when he got good and ready—he was looking out for Jack Carr."

As for Andree he declared that if he did not get suited as to terms for his information, "he would destroy all he had about him so that no one would ever read it."

This would not have been hard to do—for when the editor of the Evening Times had completed his bargain for Carr's story—Andree and all, and had unwrapped his beautiful gold brick to feast his eyes upon it, he found that the news of Andree consisted in toto of the statement by Carr that a pigeon with a message from the aeronaut-explorer had arrived not far from St. Michael's.

To quote the Times: "In regard to the Andree story Carr says that a little paper published at St. Michael's printed a short paragraph to the effect that news had been received by certain officials at St. Michael's, but what the news consisted of or who the officials were the paper did not state."

The "proof" consisted of a copy of a little typewritten sheet published in St. Michael's, and containing a huge "josh"—the humor of which Carr could not grasp, dealing with the post mortem of a deceased wild pigeon, a regular balloon romance.

And there is the Andree story of which "the world has been on fire during the past forty-eight hours!"

The Times publishes Carr's story of his trip to the coast in extenso, but of the Andree story—the cream of the great news—it contains only the significantly brief lines, lost in the body of the general story:

"Here (at St. Michael's)," Mr. Carr obtained the news he brings of the daring aeronaut, Herr Andree, the whispering of which by Mr. Carr created such a furore in newspaperdom throughout the world."

The Times was evidently stricken with a fit of modesty here, or feared that some one might even yet steal its lively gold brick in case of its being exposed to the public gaze. For it does not say what the "news" was for which all the world was waiting.

Editorially the editor admits that he has been buncoed, and philosophically concludes to put the best face on it possible, by praising to the skies the story of the trip, and dropping the Andree hot potato thusly:

"Unfortunately the news about Andree is very vague. In fact there is nothing in it."

Nothing in it?
Ask Carr.

What is puzzling the newspaper men now is the nature of the bargain to which the editor bound the Victoria Times and its manager, Senator Templeman, in order to secure the story that all the big dailies had been ready to bid for on the one condition—proof of genuineness. He had been offered as high as $2,000 for his story, on guarantee of authenticity, and refused it with the certain: "I'm looking out for Carr."

Hence it has been reasonably inferred that it was no insignificant favor that he sought of the Times and its senator-manager. The prevailing impression among the few Centennial passengers whom Carr in a measure took into his confidence on the run down from Nanaimo is that Carr is looking for certain liquor privileges in the Canadian Yukon country, and the Times and Mr. Templeman have been asked to endorse his proposition.

If your stomach, liver and bowels are working properly you will have no headache. Burdock Blood Bitters will keep you right, so there is no need to let your headache. There is lots of proof that this is so. "I had severe headache for over three years and was not free from it for a single day. Finally I used Burdock Blood Bitters, with the result that it has completely cured me." Mrs. Affleck, Toronto.