ARTER'S
ITTLE
IVER
PILLS.

CURE

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

adache, 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

he chey would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; unfortunately 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

he 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.

Men Made Manly

The new remedy "Oriental Pills," for all sickening disorders of the male sexual system, impotency, etc., is highly endorsed by leading physicians as being the only satisfactory and reliable treatment. Remedies heretofore employed prove most discouraging to the patient. The Oriental Pills encourage from the first dose and give untold satisfaction at the outset. Securely mailed to any address for $1. Send 4c. in practical pointers for self-cure sent with each package.
ONTARIO SUPPLY CO.,
77 Victoria St. Toronto, Agents for Canada.
my16

ore broken off the vein—a remarkably easy proposition. The ledge from which these chunks of galena were broken has been found, and a tunnel has been started below it. Meanwhile Mr. Field is working on his open cut and shipping from it. He has already a fully 100 feet wide and 30 feet deep in the galena placer mine, and tons of second-class ore in sight. The first equipment was made nearly a year ago, and since then about 500 tons have been shipped. The average of the ore is 117 ounces silver and nearly 72 per cent. lead, and the total net value on the shipments is about $56,500. There was talk of a dividend last winter, but it was decided to continue development instead.

NEWS OF THE ORIENT.

VANCOUVER, July 21.—The Empress of India brings the following advices from the Orient: Five missionary riots are reported to have occurred in Kiangsi province in as many weeks. In the last not three churches were destroyed by a mob on June 11. According to native reports, a little girl happened to be playing with a mud doll, designed something like a foreigner, when a missionary passed by. She is reported to have held up the doll before the missionary and used an insulting term, whereupon the missionary slapped her for her impudence. The child went home and fell it. It was claimed the missionary bewitched the child, hence the riot.

Fire broke out in the royal palace at Bangkok, Siam, June 16, and for a time it threatened to become a serious conflagration. Fortunately there was but little wind, and thus the blaze was confined to the building in which it started. This was formerly the mint department, but now used by the doctors attached to the palace. A quantity of medical stores and 500 rifles and ammunition were destroyed. The ammunition exploded and several people were injured. The treasury was for some time in danger.

According to the latest native reports from Szechuan, the famine there is still at its height and people are dying from starvation by hundreds daily. Large sums of money will be needed to start the survivors once more in life.

An epidemic of measles at Tokyo is on the decrease. From June 11 to June 20 2,070 cases occurred, but from the latter date to the end of the month only 1,424 cases were reported.

Japanese papers state that the ship Glenericht, bound from Yokohama to Kobe, and which was reported lost, a life buoy having been found on the west coast of Vancouver island, was spoken on June 16 in latitude 29.20 north, longitude 145 west.

According to the Japanese paper Kokumin, Mr. Buck, the new United States minister, has brought with him instructions to maintain as pacific an attitude as possible between Japan and the United States. The paper remarks that this is as it should be, as it would be a great pity to interrupt the friendly relations which have hitherto prevailed between America and Japan, especially over such a paltry thing as Hawaii.

The Korean government has decided to open the ports of Mok-Pho and Chin-Pom-Pho after October 1.

Revolvers at a Banquet.

MADRID, July 21.—At a banquet given last evening at Saragossa, in honor of Senor Moret Pendergast, Liberal leader and former minister, Count Roumanones made violent attacks upon "the Spanish minister beyond the seas," referring evidently to Senor Dupuy de Lome. A representative of the government who was present intervened, resenting the count's remarks and a free fight ensued. The government representative drew a revolver, and finally the whole company was ejected from the hall where the banquet was given, after which they formed in groups and paraded the streets shouting "Long live liberty."

A Treasurer Missing.

KINGSTON, July 21.—T. T. Van Hupen, treasurer of Frontenac county, is missing. His accounts are short.

(FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, July 24.)

GOLD FOR ALL COMERS.

That Is a Veteran Prospector's Opinion of the New Fields in the Far North.

Once a Claim Is Found Three or Four Months Make a Man's Fortune.

When an old mining man comes to the conclusion that he has made all the money he wants to, it is pretty safe to say his fortunes cannot be written in less than five large figures. Neil McArthur is such a man, and Angus Galbraith is another. Both are old Victorians who have been in the Yukon for several years past, and who returned home yesterday morning, accompanied by Mr. McArthur's cousin and partner, Dougall McArthur. They had been passengers to San Francisco by the Commercial Company's steamer Excelsior, and reached here from the Bay City by the Walla Walla. The exact amounts of their wealth they modestly prefer not to make public, but as the McArthurs are said to have taken fully one hundred and fifty pounds' weight of dust to San Francisco, it is safe to conclude that their dividend from the great northern river is not less than $75,000. And Mr. Galbraith has been equally fortunate.

Neil McArthur is one of the veteran miners of British Columbia. He served his apprenticeship in Cariboo days, and he was one of the first to try for fortune in Cassiar. For the past eight years he has been in the far North, making periodical visits home during this time, but never until he reached Bonanza creek finding gold sufficiently plentiful to satisfy his ambition. He went in last year with Dougall McArthur, who until then had been in the employ of the truck and dray company in this city. Two claims were taken up and worked during the season, and now the elder of the two partners is on his way East quite satisfied, the claim having yielded him enough money to maintain him in luxury the remainder of his days. Dougall McArthur will return to the mine in the spring.

"The reports that have been brought down of fortunes made almost in a day," said Mr. McArthur in conversation yesterday, "are not exaggerations, though they must appear to be. It is the richest mining ground in the world—and the biggest. Gold seekers are pouring in from every direction daily, and yet there is no danger of it becoming overcrowded. There is plenty of ground for everyone, if only there is food enough for all. That is the difficult question. As long ago as last October we had stocktaking, and allowed 100 pounds of flour per man to last until June. Naturally things were running very short before that time came. I and my partner made it a point to lay in our supplies for the entire year well ahead, and it would be all right if others did the same. Buying when normal prices prevail, it does not cost more than $500 or so for a year's necessary supplies. But if the same things are wanted when stocks are run out, with no way of replenishing them, and famine threatens in consequence, big prices, of course, must be paid. But it's not the price that is to be thought of—it is whether there are supplies enough to keep everybody alive through the winter.

"No one can estimate what the Yukon and its tributaries in Canadian soil will yield next year, but it will be something enormous. Approximately I should say over one million dollars has been taken out this year—and this by less than two hundred miners, all or almost all of whom spent nine months of the twelve in prospecting and about the other three in working their claims. Of the four hundred or more claims in the district I do not know of one that has proved worthless. The gold is everywhere, but naturally labor could not be employed to help get it out. Every man wanted to go on and take up claims of his own. The whole country is networked with streams, and all of them are auriferous. By the time I was ready to come out, the new arrivals were swarming in, hundreds going by my cabin. I did not have time to hear how they made out, though before I came away good money had been found on Dominion and half a dozen other new creeks. These of course are not marked on the maps at present. In fact the country has as yet been imperfectly delineated, and will be until Mr. Ogilvie's new map, which is very complete, comes out this fall."

On Dominion creek, one of the new streams mentioned, the miners, according to Mr. McArthur's report, are getting out from $1 to the pan upwards—or fully $200 a day—with an apparently inexhaustible ground to work on. On Bonanza creek, where the McArthurs and Galbraith made their pile, not one claim out of 200 has proved a blank, while many contained immense fortunes. That of the McDonalds is an example, the face where it has been cut away showing the nuggets sticking out like pebbles in a bed of gravel—literally thousands in sight.

Of the climate McArthur has no complaint to make. It is no colder in Dawson City, he says, than in Cassiar, while the winter is absolutely windless in the far North, and the country is well timbered, so that there is an abundance of fuel and materials for rough but comfortable cabins. Order prevails, and the community is on the whole one of the most contented on the face of the globe. The treatment of American miners on the Canadian side is in strong contrast with that accorded Canadians when the finds in the neighborhood of Circle City—on the United States side—first attracted population to the district. Every obstruction was then raised, and the Americans even went so far as to endeavor to prevent the Canadian miners taking up or working on claims unless they first became American citizens.

"Mr. McArthur's advice to the many who are now going in to try their luck is—don't fail to take with you plenty of supplies."

According to Mr. McArthur, the sensible policy for Victorians to adopt in bidding for the trade of the Yukon is to develop two routes of travel—by river steamers on the Yukon, connecting with Victoria liners at St. Michael's, for the fast passenger trade; and by the Stickeen river route, for supplies. So long as Dyea or the White Pass is made use of, the returned miner contends, Canadian goods passing through the United States' strip of territory, will be hampered and hindered by every petty quibble and contrivance known to American officialdom. The Stickeen route, he holds, too, to be the most practicable, while it affords ingress much earlier in the season than the Yukon, navigation seldom if ever opening on the great river before the 20th of June. As to the time occupied in going in by way of the Stickeen—McCrimmon, of Victoria, who went in last year, was, with his party, only twenty-eight days in going in from Tibbet creek (Dease lake) to Dawson City, at the junction of the Klondyke and Yukon. And this twenty-eight days included ten entire days occupied in building the boat in which the trip was made.

The Hootalinqua river McCrimmon reports broad and safe every foot of the way, there being no rapids or signs of rapids at any point. Besides, Mr. McArthur points out, this route via Teslin lake passes through a country which itself is well worth looking into, whereas nothing of account has ever yet been found in the Taku section.

ANGUS GALBRAITH AT HOME.

He Describes Concisely and Graphically the Distribution of the Gold Stream.

"It is the Klondyke's tributaries not the Klondyke, as is the general impression, that are yielding up the gold," said Mr. Angus Galbraith speaking of his experiences in the gold country from which he returned to Victoria yesterday. "The Klondyke is a large, swift river, running into the Yukon. Three miles from its mouth is the Bonanza, a good sized stream which empties into it, and a tributary of that water, and about ten miles from where it empties into the Klondyke is the El Dorado, at present the greatest gold producer in the North. Fifteen miles up from the mouth of the Klondyke is the Hunker, into which flows the Gold Bottom.

"Early this spring two new gold-yielding creeks were discovered, one being the Dominion, a stream about fifty miles long and sixteen miles distant from the head of Bonanza creek, but on the opposite slope to that creek; and the other being the Indian creek, which empties into the Yukon."

The surface prospects of these streams, according to what Mr. Galbraith had heard, are identical with those of the El Dorado and Bonanza when first located, both returning where worked about 25 cents to the pan. Henderson creek, about 2½ miles below the mouth of Stewart river, or about sixty miles from the Klondyke, is being worked somewhat with similar success. A great many miners struck out for this locality from Dawson City in early spring. At one time Stewart river was the greatest gold producing stream of the North, and as only surface workings were carried on here, the indications there for those who are now hunting the alluring yellow dust are good.

Though quite an elderly man, Mr. Galbraith says he stood the cold well, and worked on his claim (No. 12, on the Bonanza, above the Discovery), all last winter. When standing outdoors when the thermometer registers 60 or 70 degrees below zero, one has to be careful that no part of his person is exposed to the frosty air. Yet in the winter mining goes on. A shaft is sunk to bed rock through the aid of fires, and the diggings procured are washed out when the warm weather comes. The bedrock is found all shattered as if by some volcanic disturbance, Mr. Galbraith states, and in the crevices, intermixed with sand and clay, is found the gold.

On the Excelsior, the steamer which conveyed Mr. Galbraith from St. Michaels to San Francisco, there were 36 miners, all with fortunes, and making up these it was estimated—including $250,000 belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company—there was $750,000. Every cent of this, Mr. Galbraith says, was taken out of the El Dorado and Bonanza. It took the party six days from the time of leaving Dawson City until they landed at St. Michaels. There are four steamers plying on the Yukon and all they can make is two trips a season. These vessels Mr. Galbraith does not consider capable of handling all the provisions wanted to tide over winter the crowds which will be in the Klondyke this year.

Last winter many miners would have suffered had it not been for the way flour had been distributed. At Dawson City and in the mines around about there were about 3,000 people and the rations until the first steamers got up the river were very limited. Fruit was at a premium and other delicacies not to be had at all.

Mr. Galbraith advises everyone going to the Yukon to take in a year's provisions.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS

A—J. Alexander; P. Arena.
B—Miss George Ball; Mr. Bothwell; John Bothwell; W. Borns; Mrs. E. J. Branch; Mrs. Bristol; Mrs. A. J. Butler.
C—John Cartmell, Andrew Campbell, Meyer Case; Geo. Chatteron; Ed. Christol; Charley Chips; Miss J. Clemetson, W. G. Crowell; Charles Crocket; T. Cuniff.
D—S. Mildmay Dare; Mrs. Mary Devoe; A. S. Donough; C. Dun.
F—Ned Ferigon; R. Finlaison; Mrs. A. Forbes; Jno. Fraser, Mr. Frances.
G—Miss E. Gibson; Wm. H. Gillen; Ging Kee; Miss Marion Glover; A. A. Green; Andrew B. Grace; Miss Grub.
H—John Hall; Miss I. Halfpenny; A. C. B. Hall; Rev. Thomas Haddon; E. Harris; Mrs. L. S. Haskins; Richard Hawke; John Healey; Mrs. J. Hopkins; George Hurly.
I—W. A. Irwin.
J—M. H. Jenkins; John C. Jessop; Hannah M. Jordan.
K—J. A. Kaye; Capt. Kelly; Mrs. S. King; H. J. Kumano.
L—Dr. C. P. Lawrence; Robt. Lawson; C. Livingston; Mr. Lundberg.
M—Mrs. A. Mathison; W. R. Megaw; Miss Lillian Milton; A. Monk; Paul Murphy.
Mc—P. A. McDiarmid; Mrs. A. McKinnon, A. J. McKay; Mrs. Jas. McKim; Mrs. McLaren; J. W. McNeill.
N—E. Nicholias.
O—L. Oppenheimer.
P—Jno. Parker; Geo. Patrick; D. Perrier; Charles Phillips. (2); Frank Porter; M. B. Pollock; Prof. Ed. E. Prince; Providence Mining and D. Co.
R—J. Rannassu; N. E. Reinhardt; Mrs. A. Reid; Thos. Roarke, E. Roletgen.
S.—Mngr. Salt Works; Frank Savage; Dan. Saunders; Robt. Sayers; Mrs. or Miss J. Saunders; Mrs. Kate Scott; R. Seeman; Jno. Smith (2); W. Smith; Mr. Springer; J. F. Stokes; Bert. Stratford.
T.—L. J. Thomas.
U—Mrs. or Miss Clara Ursua.
W—Mr. Warren; Walter White; Miss L. Wiggins, Wilson (Esquimalt Rd.); J. H. Winnacott; Wright Bros; Miss D. Wilkinson.
Y—You Lee.

POINTERS FOR MINERS.

The Choice of Routes and Means of Getting Into the Klondyke.

Probable Customs Arrangements on Both Sides of the International Line.

The following is from the Seattle Times of July 22nd:

Mr. Chas. H. Lugrin, of Victoria, B.C., editor of the Victoria COLONIST, dropped into Seattle this morning and gave the Times a most newsy talk on the Klondyke. Mr. Lugrin is here on business, but found time to call upon his newspaper friends early in the day. Said the editor in a general talk:

"The excitement in Victoria is intense. Everything is Klondyke, Klondyke. Many people will go, and the Victoria merchants expect to get the lion's share of the outfitting trade, on account of the duty which the Canadian government proposes to collect. And that is something which the Seattle merchants should look into. There will be a Canadian customs officer on all passes which cross the line within ten days from to-day. I cannot give you the customs duties on outfits going into the Canadian Yukon, nor do I know what articles are exempt.

"I can tell you something about the passes. The White pass is open for the transportation of goods. It is a graded trail from Scagway bay, five miles south of Dyea, to the summit, a distance of sixteen miles. From the summit to Windy arm, on Tagish lake, there is a blazed trail through open and level country. A pack train can reach Tagish lake from Scagway bay in less than two days. Tagish bay is the head of the Lewis fork of the Yukon river. The trail was made by the British Yukon Company, and there are a number of horses at the bay for carrying.

"Another route, which is occupying much attention at Victoria, is that by the Stickeen river, which is navigable to Telegraph creek, 148 miles from the sea. From there to Lake Teslin is 150 miles, and John Callbreath, surveyor, has been over the route this spring. His report reached Victoria yesterday. The trail is entirely feasible, and a deputation of Victoria business men was to wait on the provincial government to-day to urge an expense of $25,000, or whatever more may be necessary, to put the trail in shape."

When asked if he thought the gold output of Alaska would be a lasting one, Mr. Lugrin promptly replied in the affirmative.

"I think it will be permanent for this reason: Dr. Dawson, of the Dominion Geological Survey, who foretold the wealth of the Kootenay and the deep placers of the Cariboo, says that on all the streams of the Canadian Yukon, which include one thousand miles of navigable water, with innumerable tributaries, gold is found in more or less paying quantities. His reports are confirmed by Ogilvie and by others. Dr. Dawson says that from the point where the Yukon river crosses the 141st meridian to the Cassiar, in British Columbia, the ground is substantially uniform and auriferous, or gold-bearing."

When asked as to the amount and extent of land a miner could claim, Mr. Lugrin said:

"I do not know definitely, but my general knowledge of it is pretty near the truth. A dry digging is 100 feet square. A bench digging is 100 feet square. A stream digging is 500 feet long and from bank to bank, providing it does not go more than 100 feet in width.

"I will tell you one more important fact. The outlet of Lake Teslin is the Hootalinqua river, in which there is four feet of water at the driest season of the year, and a steamer can run from the head of the lake to Behring Sea, a distance of probably 2,500 miles, without interruption. A railway company has been organized to construct a line from Telegraph creek to Teslin lake."

Mr. Lugrin's remark about custom duties led the Times to make an investigation of the matter for the benefit of its readers, an account of which will be found in another column of this issue.

Following is the matter referred to in the last preceding paragraph:

Every pound of goods going into the Klondyke gold fields will be subject to a duty by the Canadian government. There is practically no exception, and the duty comes below 20 per cent. on but few articles. On most of the goods such as a miner would take in the duty is from 30 to 35 per cent. and in several instances higher. Two inspectors of the Canadian customs service have gone North and within ten days from to-day will have established themselves on the pass that leads from Dyea into the Yukon country. The number of these inspectors will be increased as the traffic demands, and assistance in the collection of duties will be given by the Mounted Police now in the Northwest Territory. The Canadian government is terribly in earnest over this duty question, and it will be very difficult to get goods into the Yukon country without paying the duty.

The British and Canadian miners and prospectors going to the Yukon will have a similar trouble to face in the shape of an equal duty charged by the United States at Dyea, where the Britisher has to go through several miles of American territory. Deputy Collector Theodore P. Christian, who has charge of the local custom house during the absence from the city of Deputy Collector McDonald, was seen this morning regarding the possibility of getting goods bought in Victoria or other British Columbia towns through to the Yukon country without paying any duty. Mr. Christian said:

"Goods purchased in Canada and landed at Dyea or any other port on the Alaskan coast in United States territory will be subject to a United States duty of an equal percentage with Canadian duties, unless there is some responsible transportation company who will put up a big bond that the goods will be carried through the country. There is no transportation company that carries passengers and freight over the pass from Dyea, so the goods could not be sent through in bond.

"The only way the duty could be evaded would be to pay the expenses of a government inspector to follow up every lot of goods and see that it was taken over the line. This, however, would be more expensive than paying the duty. As soon as there is a transportation company across the divide and down the Yukon the goods can be sent in bond. All Canadian goods will be subject to a tax at the custom house at Juneau, where the vessels for Dyea will enter."

On this matter being brought to the attention of Captain John Irving, of the C. P. N. Company, he at once decided to go to Seattle and arrange to give such a bond as the deputy collector thinks would meet the requirements of the case. The C. P. N. Company will then be in a position to take miners and their Canadian outfits into the Yukon waters without the payment of any duty or being at any expense whatever for a United States customs house escort.

Hon. Mr. Turner telegraphed to the acting premier, Sir Richard Cartwright, to have arrangements made by which the Islander, after calling at Juneau, can discharge on Lynn canal, and this morning received a reply to the effect that the subject had been brought under the attention of the British ambassador at Washington with the request that he would act immediately.

AMMUNITION WORKS EXPLOSION.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—Four women and two men were killed to-day by an explosion in the loading department of the armory of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Two men were fatally injured and at least a dozen seriously injured. The dead are: Wm. F. Baumer, Mrs. Mary Barmeister, Miss Josie Brennan, Miss Ida Brown, William Hill, Miss Tracy Conroy. Fatally injured: George Barderof, Edward Barderof. The explosion took place in the loading room. Employed in this room was 150 hands, two-thirds of them girls and women. Nearly all the female hands are employed on loading machines. A full complement of hands were at work in the room when the explosion took place. Forty feet of the side of the building was blown out and fragments of human bodies were scattered in every direction. All available physicians, the fire department, police, ambulance and hospital corps were speedily summoned.

Harrowing scenes were enacted as a vast throng congregated about the place. The victims who were alive were made as comfortable as possible and conveyed with all possible speed to their homes. Two bodies had been decapitated. The others had been partially torn asunder, and still others had been dismembered. The cause of the explosion has not been determined. Edward Barderof died after being taken to the hospital. T. G. Bennett president, of the company, said: "We have been running automatic loading machines for more than 20 years and this is the first time anyone has been injured. Since the adoption of these machines we have not had accidents in the use of black gun powder." Bennett expressed the belief that through carelessness of an operator or powder boy the machine that exploded had been overcharged.

CLEAN OUT THAT SPRING.

"Tom," said my wife to me one morning at breakfast, "if you have time to-day, I wish you would clean out that spring. The water doesn't taste just right, and there may be things in it that will make us ill. It's been running roily quite often lately, too."

Now that spring was about a quarter of a mile from the house, and the water came down through a pipe. We used it for everything—washing, cooking and drinking. It was very soft and sweet and practically the same temperature all the year round. But things would get into it and so it was my job to give it an annual cleansing and scouring. Rather a wet and disagreeable task, but worth while; for after its purgation the spring sent out water as clear as a diamond, and pure as nature could brew it.

What flowing water is to the earth, the blood is to the body. Unless the blood is free from impurities you cannot be healthy. For that reason few persons are in perfect condition, perhaps nobody. There is no such thing of curing any disease unless we can drive the germs or poisons which cause it through the blood.

But how do impurities get into the blood? Through the food and from the stomach, for the blood is manufactured from the food in the stomach. When the digestion is perfect or nearly so, the blood is virtually pure. It builds up the body, and gives elasticity, strength and good spirits. When the digestion is bad the food ferments in the stomach and loads the blood with impurities, exactly as a foul spring or well sends out contaminated water. Take an example:—

"In March, 1885," says Mrs. Ann Willis, of 51 Rigg street, Crewe, "I found myself in a low, weak state of health. I ached all over, and was as weary and tired as though I had been working beyond my strength; yet that was not the cause. My appetite was poor, and after eating I was puffed and swollen at my chest and had a great deal of pain. I was also much troubled with dizziness, and when out walking I feared I should fall down. My sleep was broken up and I felt as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. Then I got low and nervous. I couldn't bear company and took no interest in anything. For nearly two years I was confined to my bed under a doctor's care. It was in February, 1887, that a friend urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from the Co-Operative stores in West street, and in a week I was greatly improved. I could eat better and my food agreed with me. I was also brighter and in better spirits. I continued with the Syrup and grew stronger and stronger, and able once more to do my work and enjoy my life. This is now eight years ago, and at this date, March 6th, 1895, I have had no return of the complaint.

"In the spring of 1889," says Mrs. Thomas Ward, news agent, 276 Bridgeman street, Bolton, "I felt strangely weak and ailing. At first I had a bad taste in the mouth, no appetite, and after eating I had weight and pain at the chest, and tightness around the waist. I had an awful pain at the pit of the stomach that never let up night or day, and made me irritable and wretched. After a time I got so bad I was afraid to eat—the food hurt me so. I became so weak that I almost fainted as I walked along the street. No medicine gave me relief. In March, 1890 after twelve months' suffering, my brother recommended me to use Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. He said he knew its virtues from a happy experience. I got a bottle from Mr. H. P. Pare, chemist, in Dever street and it soon made me feel better, and in a few weeks it cured me completely. From that day to this (Feb. 19th, 1895) I have been strong and well."

Thus we see it is as I said: To purify the blood we must do away with the indigestion, the dyspepsia; we must cleanse and tone the stomach, which (when diseased), is the foundation of all the mischief. This necessary task is done by Mother Seigel's Syrup with a thoroughness that ensures a lasting and real cure. The whole body shares in the restoration, and so does the mind, whose powers rise and fall with the condition of the body. Now as for the *stomach-spring*, don't wait for any set time to clean it out. Attend to it on the very day you perceive that it needs attention.

TO TAKE THE DUTIES.

Customs Officers to Be at Once Despatched From Victoria to the Passes to Klondyke.

Miners Satisfied That Canadian Law Gives Good Return for the Taxes Collected.

Two Thousand Claims Surveyed Last Winter—Even London Catches the Fever.

The good news came from Ottawa last evening that the government have determined to take the necessary steps to secure the payment of customs duty on all goods taken into the Yukon and Klondyke districts from abroad. The intimation was contained in a despatch to Collector Milne, upon which he will proceed at once to despatch men to the several stations it has been decided to establish. These will be on both the Chilkoot and White Pass routes, at Lake Tagish and Bennett Lakes, and at such other points as the circumstances of the traffic make it necessary to have officers.

Good news of the bonding agreement arranged with the United States government at Washington came in the same despatch. Under this there will it is expected be no difficulty whatever in shipping Canadian goods in bond over United States territory which may have to be crossed on routes to the Klondyke.

All the supplies for the thousands in and going into the Yukon country must be sent in by the across-country route for the present, as no steamers are yet available for the navigation of the Yukon, and the Commercial company religiously refuses to handle anything save light personal baggage. The rate for passage from Dawson City to San Francisco is now $180—including meals and stateroom—or $150 for the northbound voyage between the same places. This cost can be reduced by those who care to go in by the rougher and harder route over the pass, and they at the same time keep in company with their supplies. The feeling of the Americans in the gold country is stated by the correspondent of the San Francisco Call at the scene of action. In this representative San Francisco paper of the 19th inst., he says:

"Even Americans are glad that the new diggings are in British territory, owing to the vast difference in governmental methods. Most of the mining and population has been on the American side until this year, and the region has never been able to get the slightest attention or care from the federal government. There has been no mail service, no court, no constable, no marshal, no shadow of authority save and except a deputy revenue collector—and waifs have been long and strong. A mail contract has just been signed, however.

"When the miners rushed to the Klondyke they found an efficient force of twenty-five police there, and a governmental care of law, order, private rights and the good of the mining industry so zealously and liberally fostered by all the British colonies. Some of the Americans do not like the collection of duties for the benefit of the Canadian treasury, and now and then one kicks at the Canadian law of location which allows a length of 500 feet to a placer claim, while the American law allows about 1,300 feet. But most of the miners agree that this limitation is best for the community. As five or six men cannot locate a whole creekbed there are more claims to go round, and the development is much more rapid."

LONDON SENDING EXPERTS.

LONDON, July 22.—Sir Donald A. Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, has been besieged for several days past by inquirers who desire to obtain information about to Klondyke. Several of the applicants for information are young men without money, who are employed on farms and in factories. Would-be immigrants of this class are urged to stay at home, but hardened men with a capital of £100 or more are encourged to leave for the gold fields. Several solid London capitalists are interesting themselves in the mining territory and are making investigations with a view of organizing mining companies. Experts have been despatched to inspect the region. Sir Donald Smith has issued a pamphlet containing much information concerning the new gold fields.

Regarding the suggested exclusion of Americans from the Yukon regions, officials here say that there is nothing in the treaties between Great Britain and the United States to prevent such action on the part of the British government, but that, as a matter of policy, it is unlikely that the step will be taken. The various steamship companies report that few persons have left England for the new gold fields thus far. This is probably due to monetary considerations.

The Times publishes a long letter from Mr. Harry De Windt, the newspaper correspondent who some time since undertook to travel by land from New York to Paris, describing the dangers and difficulties in the way of reaching the Yukon gold fields. He urges the Canadian government to construct a wagon road over the White Pass, and warns Englishmen to wait until something of the kind is done, and not to be deceived by the allurements of unscrupulous agents. He says that there is no doubt that there is gold there, but that the wealth of the Indies will not compensate for the existing risks.

FIRST FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The World says: The first expedition from this city for the Yukon gold fields will leave early next week. All the details have been arranged at the office of former Judge George M. Curtis. The party is to comprise William H. Edwards, a young lawyer in Mr. Curtis' office, a son of Billy Edwards, of the Hoffman house; John W. Edwards, a Brooklyn druggist; Dr. J. W. Brostin, of Brooklyn, and Charles Edelman, a civil and mining engineer, of this city. In addition to scientific and gastronomical supplies furnished pro rata, each man will put $1,200 into a common fund. Every detail has been carefully arranged, and all that remains to do is to engage passage on the Pacific Coast steamship Queen, which will sail from Seattle August 7. This will be attended to by Judge Curtis, who is in San Francisco on legal business. The party will leave the Queen at Juneau, transfer to Dyea, and go overland to the Klondyke. One member of the party said:

"There is one thing in favor of the Yukon district, and that is the abundant supply of fresh fish. We will have plenty of fishing tackle, and every article necessary to establish a comfortable home. The doctor will look after our physical welfare. Dr. Clark, too, is a pharmacist, and can compound doctors' prescriptions. We will have the best equipment experience can suggest. We shall be well supplied with weapons to use in self-defence, if necessary."

Dr. Edwards, who has visited Alaska, has prepared a list of meats, saccharine and farinaceous food products, together with fresh and dried fruits and pickles. To this will be added tea, coffee, chocolate, spices, etc., and the supply is based on a total of seventy ounces of food for each man daily.

"This amount," said Dr. Edwards, "may be reasonably assumed as the quantity necessary to the maintenance of man's perfect health in a latitude such as the Yukon. We intend to take along a good supply of spirituous liquors, as they will be of great value to us."

Each of the party is in excellent spirits and is confident of success.

At all the ticket agencies and railroad offices inquiries are being made about rates. "What will it cost to send my son to the new gold fields?" a well-dressed woman inquired of C. E. Lambert, the general passenger agent of the West Shore railroad. Mr. Lambert gave her the figures and she promised to return.

"She is only one of a dozen who have been to see us this week," said Lambert.

W. B. Hasig, a prominent bourseman of Cleveland, well known in this city, is authority for the statement that he and a number of New Yorkers have chartered a steamer and are arranging an expedition which will sail from this port in September.

TWO THOUSAND CLAIMS.

OTTAWA, July 21.—At last a letter has been received from Surveyor Ogilvie, who has spent the winter in the Yukon country. It is dated June 7, and made the quickest passage of any letter yet sent out from that country, arriving July 20. It reads as follows, being addressed to the surveyor-general from Yukon river, near White river, June 7, 1897:

"As an opportunity presents itself to send you a few lines, I take advantage of a friendly log on the bank, with my camera box for a desk, to write the following short account of my doings since I last wrote you (January 30.) I had made a survey of all the lands applied for at or near Dawson. I surveyed nearly 2,000 claims on the Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, and got nearly all, if not all, the disputes on those creeks—and they were many—settled quickly and without trouble, and, as was most important, educated the miners pretty well in the requirements of the mining laws. I am now on my way to Pelly to make a survey of the lands applied for there, when I will go out via St. Michael's and San Francisco."

NEW NORTHERN CAPITAL.

SEATTLE, July 21.—Mrs. John F. Miller has received a letter from her husband, dated at Dawson City, June 18, in which he says: "As far as the wealth is concerned half has not been told, but like everything else a few have it and the many are looking and hunting—the same old story. Many claims have yielded $60,000, $80,000 and $100,000 from last winter's work. One man has three five-gallon coal oil cans full and is not fully washed out yet; but remember, he is one out of perhaps 5,000. The many have nothing, though great wealth doubtless exists. A town has sprung up here at the mouth of the Klondyke that has killed Circle City, Forty Mile and Fort Cudahy and all of the other towns dead. The Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Transportation & Trading Company have abandoned, or nearly abandoned their places of business there, and come boldly up here, each are erecting three large warehouses and stores. This will be their headquarters, in fact the only town on the river. A sawmill running night and day, saloons by the score, etc. Prices are high. A couple of fellows brought in 400 dozen eggs along with us. They arrived at 3 this afternoon, and now, 10:30, are nearly sold out at $4 per dozen. Bacon is 65 cents a pound, flour $6 per 50 pounds, and other things in proportion. Flour is cheapest of anything.

"Harry has returned from the diggings and speaks of some claims that are wonderful in their wealth. The country is a queer formation, one creek wonderfully rich, while another running parallel a few miles away, worthless. There will be great activity here this fall and winter. New discoveries will doubtless be made, and stampedes by the score. A couple of stampedes have taken place since we have been here, but they amounted to nothing whatever. On the boat to-morrow a great many are going out with ten, twenty, thirty, and as high as fifty and one hundred thousand dollars.

"The nights are so light here it is hard to sleep; it is now 11 o'clock and as light as midday. The mosquitoes are getting more numerous the last few days. This place is building up rapidly, town lots booming as in Seattle years ago.

Another Loud Call.

TORONTO, July 20.—The World in a strong, double-headed editorial calls upon the government to take action at once to prevent the Americans from carrying off all the gold in the Yukon country.

Foolish Young Men.

WINDSOR, July 21.—Two young men, named Arthur Fitzpatrick and Roderick Rodgers, started on bicycles from this place to-day for the Yukon gold fields. They go via Milwaukee and Minot, North Dakota.