very much prominence. only the premier, but he was ment, and personally con- department. It was Mar- rtin next and Martin last. ere many reasons, too, why ue combination should not nger out here. One of these ound in his stand upon the question. Upon this he te-enact the disallowed stat- t was clap-trap, as all well question was one of federal nd it was very reassuring t Sir Wilfrid Laurier had introduce a Natal Act and the duty. But of this the k no account, and in spite of f England upon our loyalty , he was parading as cham- people's interest in bombastic ing the hand of the British e.

s then related the details of f the Labor Act and its dis- because of the plucky stand apan in England's aid in s. His appeal to the loyalty ism of tae people of Kam- ot in vain, and their enthusi- relief in rounds of cheers. the speaker showed the in- the Premier's position. In d with but two others voted resolution memorializing the ernment to increase the tax $500, and to-day he would ectorate with the catch-vote e-enact." But his effort was failure—he deceived no one f. The Premier, too, was a destroyer. His legislation lingly experimental and had e equally as dangerous. By through of the Alien bill he d great loss upon the prov- had been paralyzed; Cariboo d greatly, and the loss to the try had been something enor- egarding the eight-hour law, of its passage had been most tory. An eight-hour day was good day's work, but when chance to make more by con- r ten, the law should not pre- (Cheers.) A great deal was New Zealand and Australia, stralia a man was not pre- m earning ten hours' pay if illing to work. But the fact Mr. Hume had to be re-elected, romise of a compulsory eight s the only thing that would

at Martin plank of railway nd ownership was then taken Eberts, and its naked bones, ped under his treatment, occa- reat deal of amusement at the expense. With it he con- the Turner policy, and gave resting details of the Kitimaat ich demonstrated the able ship of that leader. The con- f the methods and results of ion of the provincial loans re- o to Mr. Turner's further her than that of the Semlin- artin administration. Regard- Torrens Act fiasco, Mr. Eberts the registry system of this showing that the indefeasible ed here was really a Torrens spite of which it had been that out of 20,000 registrations applications were made for the itle. Mr. Martin claimed great er this matter, but Mr. Davie ed a like act in 1895, which, like Mr. Martin's act of 1899, er been put in force, simply be- was not needed. The system province did not make indefeasi- es compulsory, while that of the Act did. Therein was one of f differences. The matter of s a serious one, too. Not only often very expensive to have es put under the Torrens system, le the present system cost the about $22,000 a year, to main- Torrens system between $50,000 0,000 would be requisite. Mr. appeared to pride himself further in at the death. He was in at th of Greenway; he was in at th of Semlin; and in a few days be in at the death of another, s time it will be his own.

ice—But he'll not be dead.

Eberts—Well, lots of us go to s, but we all don't die.

Eberts concluded his magnificent with an exposition of Mr. Mar- esent irresponsible position, which direct violation all principles presentative institutions. From ere could be no choice but to rele- im to the numbers of the "has politicians.

ave of applause passed over the g as he took his seat. Mr. Fulton f few further remarks, and the g broke up in time to catch the ht train.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

men who had deserted from A Bat- Kingston, were captured last night. hoppers are appearing in the central of Manitoba, and much damage is ned.

teamer Samantha, bound from Phila- a Miramichi is aground at Long N. S. Her forward compartment of water.

B. Overton, a victim of Boer trea- near Kroonstadt, South Africa, on y last, is a former Winnipeger. He- others at that city and at Dauphin.

meeting of the New York Yacht ast night, the rules were amended so he new Herr shall seventy footer be admitted. Sir Thomas Lipton the following cablegram: "As an ry member of the club, would be de- if committee would accept a $500 check for same amount as prize for tition during coming season, in what- class yachts committee might decide

Sheppard and Peter Byer, of To- charged with manslaughter for g the death, it was alleged, of a t under their care, by placing a r plaster on the chest, which caused by the plaster eating through the and lungs, have been exonerated by rand jury.

rd comes from Ottawa of the mur- f Thomas McCabe, 200 miles back uckingham, by an Indian named er. The Indian was drunk and Mc- refused to trade furs with him till as sober. Waber killed his victim an axe.

ung Sammie Spender is carrying out overnor's wishes faithfully, is'nt he?" ow's that?"

by, the old gentleman left instruc- in his will that after his death his was to be scattered to the winds."

our greatest enemy is whiskey," said parson to an incorrigible member of flock.

nt," said the wayward one, "you have ys tol dus to love our enemies."

es," answered the good man, "but not allow them."

ngry Higgins—But 'spose you just had ork, what would you 'druther do?

ary Watkins—Die.

# Manipulating The Ballots

### Slight of Hand Work in the West Huron Electoral Polling Booths.

### Disgraceful State of Affairs That the Opposition Wanted Investigated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 12.—There is no feature of ministerial action which places the government in such an unfavorable light as the attitude they have assumed in regard to the investigation of the West Huron and Brockville election frauds. Last year, when the government was not aware of the information in the possession of the opposition, they assumed a lofty tone of political morality and superiority in that they promised to afford the fullest opportunity for probing any election frauds. The close of the session prevented the completion of the enquiry, but in the meantime the revelations before the party committee had been of such an unsavory character that the government wanted no more of them. At the very beginning of this session Mr. Borden, Conservative member for Halifax, sought to have these investigations continued before the privileges and elections committee, but friends of the government interposed with a technical objection, and the motion was choked off. The member for Halifax then gave notice of his motion in the usual manner, but once more the government prevented the motion from being reached, and by pursuing similar obstructive tactics it would not have been reached this session. Seeing this, Mr. Borden removed his notice of motion from the order paper altogether, thus placing himself in a position to move his resolution as an amendment to the motion to go into committee of supply. The result is that the government is now brought face to face with the issue; there can be no dodging or side-tracking of it, and the country will soon see how much political honesty there is in the present outfit who are now misgoverning the country.

It is an old story now as to how the crooked work was done. In West Huron good ballots cast for Robert McLean, the Conservative candidate, were made away with, and ballots for Holmes, the sitting Grit member, substituted. Thus, in No. 4 Colborne, 44 ballots were cast for McLean, according to the testimony of voters themselves, but only 30 were found in the ballot box. The inference was obvious—14 ballots had been slipped for Holmes, and it so happened that there were discovered in the box 14 ballots which when tested by one of Eddy's experts with his micrometer, were found to be twice the thickness of the paper in the pad from which the genuine ballots were taken. The stubs from which the 14 ballots were supposed to have been torn were half the thickness of the famous 14, and, moreover, there was a difference in the printing of the ballots. The clear deduction from these facts was that false ballots had been substituted for the good ones. And so it went along all through the record. In No. 3 poll, Goderich, only 118 men voted, but 123 ballots came out of the box. Forty of these were marked for McLean, but 53 good men and true swore that they had cast their votes for the Conservative candidate. Thus in this poll 13 McLean ballots had been spirited away. If there had been time to conclude the enquiry last session it would have been shown that Mr. Holmes is the mis-representative of West Huron, and that he is unfairly and illegally in possession of a seat which belongs to Mr. McLean.

In the Brockville frauds Mr. Borden only touched the fringe of the matter. There is much more information to some. He furnished enough testimony, however, to show that there had been crooked work in the election of the "little pill man,' Comstock. Mr. Borden said he had in his possession an affidavit which went to show that a man had been imported into Brockville to train deputy returning officers how to steal and forge and substitute ballots, that eleven deputy returning officers were so trained, and 161 forged ballots substituted for good ballots; that the deputies were to get a certain sum, generally $5 per ballot, for each substituted ballot. The method by which this substitution was done was set forth in the affidavit of James Pritchett, the man who did the training. Pritchett's statement was as follows:

"The deputy returning officer would keep the false ballots so that he could readily take one in his left hand when he wished to work it. When a known Conservative voter would be in the act of handing his ballot to the deputy, the latter would place his left hand upon the table with a false ballot upder the hand, but no counterfoil. At the same moment he would accept from the voter, with his right hand, the genuine ballot and counterfoil. He then would place the genuine ballot under the left hand fingers as if for the purpose of tearing off the counterfoil, and with a quick motion of the right hand he would remove both genuine ballot and counterfoil, at the same moment raising the left hand and leaving on the table a ballot from which the counterfoil had apparently been just removed. He would put what he had in his right hand in his coat pocket, and then put in the box the ballots lying upon the table. This ballot so put in the box would be one of those previously furnished by me to the deputy, and on which I had put a cross in favor of Comstock."

Here we have the confession as to how the oracle was worked by "the machine." There is good reason for believing that this system had been in operation as far back as the time Wm. Paterson was elected in North Grey. It took the Conservatives a little time to get on to it, and now it is safe to say that the days of the machine are at an end.

Mr. McMullen, the government member for North Wellington, has put parliament under a debt of gratitude to him, although he certainly did not intend it, neither did he foresee it. It was on the discussion respecting seed grain indebtedness in the house on Thursday. Mr. McMullen had his say, and showed that he was entirely ignorant of the subject with which he was dealing; Mr. Davin did not fail to tell him so. The member for North Wellington then descended to personalities, spoke about Mr. Davin's greediness and twitted him with having a skating rink on the top of his head, and that he had rooms to let in his upper storey. Only an Irishman could get off the smart repartee which brought down the house. Mr. Davin did not lose his good temper. Rising, he said:

"Mr. McMullen has told you, Mr. Speaker, that I have a skating rink on the top of my head. Well, there is no doubt about that. I certainly have a larger amount of forehead to show than Mr. McMullen; but he did not tell you that there is a sort of similarity even now between us, because the curly locks that fell over whatever forehead he had twenty years ago, are no longer there. He did not, however, tell the house the difference between himself and myself, and the difference is: That though I am more bare-headed than he is, he is more bare-faced than I am. (Laughter. The hon gentleman said that in my upper story there were a large number of rooms to let. Again, he did not tell the difference between us. There may be rooms to let in my upper storey, and there are rooms to let in the hon gentleman's upper storey; but the difference is this, that mine are furnished and his are unfurnished."

The difficulties between the shipping interests and the Montreal pilots has led Sir Louis Davies to present a proposal looking to the creation of a pilotage court in the city of Montreal. The Montreal people do not like the minister's suggestion; what they are asking for is the creation of a vice-admiralty court in that city. Sir Louis Davies would not listen to this, but pressed for the passage of his own bill. After the measure had been considered for some time, it transpired, to Sir Louis Davies' great annoyance and chagrin, that a measure had passed the house this session to create a vice-admiralty court in Montreal. When the attention of the Minister of Marine was called to this he was greatly put out. He had fought so strenuously for his own little bill that it was a surprise to him to learn that it was likely to be so much waste paper. The upshot of the matter was that Sir Louis asked that his own measure should stand in order to see what could be done towards reconciling it with the other.

The anticipated famine in print paper has greatly perturbed some of the newspaper proprietors, especially those who were accustomed to getting their supplies from the Eddy company. It was thought that relief would be secured through the Laurentides company, but the newspaper men got another shock when the news came that the Laurentides mill had been burned. A meeting was held in Ottawa for the purpose of devising measures for relief. They were nearly all Grits who were there, and the upshot of the meeting was the passage of a resolution asking the government to place newspaper on the free list. The Conservative newspaper proprietors stayed away. They believe in the principle of the National Policy, and do not consider that the placing of United States paper on the free list would relieve the situation. The abolition of newspaper postage would certainly be a benefit.

The Dominion board of civil service examiners have presented their annual report to parliament for the year ending December 31, 1899. It shows that 317 candidates presented themselves for examination during the year, and that only 61 failed to pass the test. As an educational test the examinations are necessary to the good management of the public business, but they also entail much disappointment on persons looking for employment under the government. Sir Hector Langevin first started these examinations at Ottawa, in imitation of the English system, as a means of choking off the horde of applicants by whom ministers and members are always pestered. The English system, however, is non-political, and vacancies are always filled by the candidates having the highest number of marks. But the government still retains the political feature of appointments, which leaves things just as they were, in so far as getting into the public service is concerned, but limits the selection of the minister to those of his friends who have passed the examinations. It is a little easier for the ministers, but entails much disappointment on the army of aspiring youth who annually attend these examinations in the innocent expectation of getting a position in the public service.

## GAZETTE NOTICES.

### Few Notices of Importance in Yesterday's Official Publication.

Notice was given in yesterday's issue of the provincial Gazette of the incorporation of the Homestakes Mine, of Rossland; capital, $1,000,000.

A. B. Bucknorth, of Ymir, has been appointed a deputy mining recorder for the Ymir district, with sub-recording office at Ymir. The mining recorder at Ymir has also been appointed a deputy mining recorder for Fire Valley river district.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Kenneth Mining & Development Co. is called for Rossland on June 28, when a resolution will be submitted winding up the company and asking for its re-incorporation as The Tamarac Mines, Ltd.

The shareholders of the Chartered Commercial Co., of Vancouver, will meet at Vancouver on June 8, to elect a board of directors.

Application is made for the incorporation of Slocan Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., at Slocan.

A court of revision for the assessment roll of the Chilliwack dyking works will be held at Chilliwack on June 20 at 10 a. m.

Mr. Justice Walkem, on the petition of J. M. McKinnon, a shareholder of the Oro Fino Mines, has ordered that company to be wound up.

The Provincial Secretary of Ontario gives notice of the passage of an act respecting extra-provincial companies, by which certain classes of corporations, created otherwise than under the authority of the Ontario legislature, must procure before November 1, 1900, extra-provincial licenses.

Tenders for the supply of clothing, bread, milk, groceries, coal and wood for the Provincial Home at Kamloops are being called for by the deputy provincial secretary. Tenders will be received up to Thursday, the 7th proximo. Similar tenders for the insane asylum at New Westminster will be received up to the same date.

## THE DUKE DECLINES.

### Orleans May Be Beaten But He Will Not Surrender.

London, May 18, 3 a. m.—The Duke of Orleans, in consequence of the attitude of the letter to M. Willette, complimenting him upon his insulting caricature of Queen Victoria, has resigned his membership in the St. James and Marlborough Clubs. As to the Bachelors Club, which demanded his resignation, the Duke writes to the President from Venice, under date of May 15, refusing to comply with the demand and characterizing the summons as "unbecoming." After expressing his deep respect for Queen Victoria and the other members of the royal family, the Duke says: "You have forgotten that you addressed the heir of the King who made France." My intention was to resign, but your action makes me change my mind. I refuse to resign. I desire you to deliberate on the erasure of my name. It is important to know if your hospitality signifies bondage, and if you intend to abandon the ancient traditions of individual liberty, which made the strength and grandeur of your country. I await your decision, whatever it is, mine is taken.

# Protection From Smallpox.

### Prior Draws Attention of the Government to That Necessity.

### Not As An Alarmist But to Ascertain the Real Situation.

In the House of Commons on May 2, Col. Prior called the attention of the government to the outbreak of smallpox in Winnipeg, and pointed out the necessity under the circumstances of taking all possible steps to protect British Columbia from the disease. The following extract is taken from Hansard:

Mr. E. G. Prior (Victoria, B.C.—Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day are called, I wish to draw the attention of the government and especially the Hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Fisher), whose department has charge of the quarantine, to an account in the Winnipeg Free Press of Saturday, April 28, of a very serious outbreak of smallpox in that city. I do not wish to be an alarmist, but as this matter has been very largely dealt with in the press, I think there is nothing that will allay the natural anxiety of the people of the country, caused by the reading of these reports, so much as a short statement from the minister as to the methods by which the department deals with such a case. I will, with the permission of the house, read what the Winnipeg Free Press says:

"At a special meeting of the city council yesterday afternoon the question of smallpox quarantine was considered. At the quarantine hospital they had accommodation for only five to seven patients, while there are now fifteen cases in town.

"Dr. Inglis told the story of the outbreak. On April 13 Mr. Hector Finlayson was brought to the city with what has now proved to have been a malignant type of smallpox. The physicians in attendance saw nothing to indicate the nature of the case. Some of the staff of the hospital thought the case answered to the description of a certain type of smallpox, but their ideas were laughed at. The man died on April 15, and was placed in the morgue. The smallpox incubation period is twelve to sixteen days. Twelve days afterwards two of the nurses were taken down with the rash, and on Thursday the advice of the health department was asked. They rushed up and took charge of the whole hospital at once. Coming from the West on the train, a number of people had been in conversation with Mr. Finlayson and exposed to the contagion; and many of them also developed the disease. One of these was a train boy who was selling newspapers, etc. Another was a travelling piano dealer; and another rode from Portage la Prairie in the seat opposite the sick man. These cases of infection occurred in various parts of the city, and the exposure had been absolutely unlimited. Up to the present time he had taken charge of fifteen patients, six from the hospital and nine from outside. Regarding the steps taken to stamp out the disease, it was a little too soon yet to do very much. The first thing was to try and find out the people who had been most thoroughly exposed, vaccinate and disinfect premises. They had isolated all houses where cases had occurred, had removed the patients to the pesthouse, and had given instructions to prepare accommodation for twenty more cases. It looked as if the city were in for a first-class epidemic. He was afraid the exposure had been so great that the disease had got absolutely beyond control, like the Hull fire. He could not impress it too definitely on the council that they were face to face with a very serious situation. He knew of no epidemic, except that of Montreal of 1885, which had presented so serious an aspect as this on account of the exposure, and the absolute liberty with which the persons exposed had mixed with the public. A wire was received by Mr. Wood from Secretary Fagan, of the British Columbia board, yesterday afternoon to the effect that Finlayson arrived on the Empress of Japan on April 5. He came from New Zealand, via Hongkong, and was going East to consult a specialist about a kidney complaint from which he was suffering. He was fourteen days on the Empress on the passage across, and three days in Vancouver. The man showed no symptoms of smallpox at the time. Finlayson's case is said to be a remarkable one, as he had no exterior eruption, but was taken with a hemorrhage before his death.

"From the length of time which the original case, that of Finlayson, was exposed, and the number of people who came in contact with him, both during the trip from the Coast and his confinement, there are naturally a large number of suspects, and two new cases of well known gentlemen were reported.

"The first is that of Mr. O. H. Hatcher, general agent of the Deering Harvesting Company, who Thursday was taken into quarantine. Mr. Hatcher boarded the Canadian Pacific railway eastbound express at Regina on the 11th inst., and travelled in the same sleeper with Finlayson as far as Brandon. He remained off one day at that point and came into the city on the 12th and has since that time attended to the duties of his office and made several business trips to the country. The day before yesterday he felt ill, and Dr. Hutchinson was summoned Friday. That gentleman at once recognized the disease, and Mr. Hatcher was removed to the quarantine.

"Mr. Chas. H. Forrester, of the Henderson Piano Company, met Finlayson on board the train under circumstances similar to those of Mr. Hatcher, and was taken to quarantine.

"A man whose name cannot be ascertained was taken off car No. 60 of the street railway yesterday, and the company at once took that car to the shops and are having it thoroughly disinfected.

"Some ninety patients were discharged from the general hospital between the 12th and 26th of this month, and these have scattered to all parts of the province and the Territories, and some even into Ontario. Mr. E. M. Woods, of the provincial board of health, was busily engaged in wiring the local authorities at the different points at which the discharged patients are located that they—the patients—were exposed to infection by smallpox before being discharged from the hospital, and that they should be quarantined together with all persons in their present households.

"The sleeping car on which the man Finlayson came through from the Coast is the Tokio. The provincial authorities have wired the British Columbia board of health informing them that the car detain it there until after it has been thoroughly cleansed and fumigated.

"The Brandon case is now pronounced to be smallpox unmistakably, and quite secure at that. A telegram was received at the provincial office yesterday morning asking whether permission would be granted to send the patient there to the Winnipeg isolated hospital for treatment. Mr. Wood replied that this could not be done, and that Brandon would have to take care of its own cases.

"The smallpox now prevalent is described by physicians as of the most infectious, malignant type of the Asiatic variety."

I do not wish to be an alarmist, as I said before, but, evidently, if this newspaper report can be relied on, there is serious danger, owing to the number of people who came in contact with this man, of the disease being distributed all over the country. Not being a medical man myself, I cannot understand how this man failed to show the disease on arrival in British Columbia, after having been twelve or fourteen days on the steamer, as we are told the period of incubation is twelve or fifteen days. I am aware that we have a first-class quarantine officer, as superintendent of quarantine, in this country, thoroughly qualified to look after such cases as we are now dealing with, and I do not rise for the purpose of making any reflections or casting any blame upon anyone. But, I would ask the hon. minister to inform the house what he intends doing to ascertain exactly how the matter stands and to prevent our people being exposed to this fearful disease. I hear that in the mining camp of the republic, just across the British Columbia boundary, there is a great deal of this disease, and that it has now also got into Rossland.

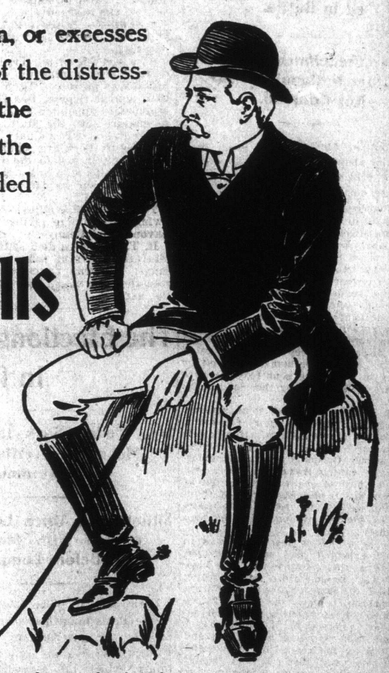
The Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Fisher)—In reply to my hon. friend, I would beg to say that I am aware that there is a good deal of smallpox in the adjoining camp of the republic, south of British Columbia, and I have issued instructions to our physicians to examine people coming across the frontier at different points. This, I hope, will be effective in preventing the spread of the disease. There is a good deal of the mild type of smallpox, known as ambulatory smallpox, in various parts of the United States, but the chief quarantine officer of the department, while fully appreciating the nature of the disease, which is of a very mild type, hardly thought it necessary to take extreme precautions against it. To ally any public fear, however, that might prevail, the necessary precautions have been taken to watch persons coming across the border into British Columbia and Manitoba. As regards the particular case which was discovered in Winnipeg, the quarantine authorities cannot be held responsible in any way whatever. The case passed through a quarantine in Victoria in the ordinary course, and the man appears to have remained in Vancouver for three day after he left the steamer, during which he showed no symptoms of the disease. He took the train eastward, and on arrival at Winnipeg was found so ill that he was taken to the hospital. The doctors there did not know that it was a case of smallpox. In fact, it was not, I think, until the man's death that they actually decided that it was a case of that disease. So little did they appreciate that the man was suffering from smallpox that they put him into the general hospital, and if they allowed patients to be discharged who had been in contact with him, in the same ward, as is stated in the newspaper report which the hon. gentleman read, these patients were allowed to be scattered throughout Manitoba and into Ontario by the health officers of the city of Winnipeg. Under the circumstances it would be entirely wrong to attribute any blame or responsibility to the quarantine officers at the port of Victoria. In the interior of this country, the provincial health boards, acting under provincial laws and appointed by the provincial authorities, have the entire control and management of the public health, and it is only in connection with the international boundary of the sea-coast that my department has any control. That control we try to exercise with the utmost vigilance, under the management of Dr. Montizambert, our chief quarantine officer, whom my hon. friend has rightly described as a most efficient officer. He has had now some thirty-five years' experience, and is one of the acknowledged authorities on quarantine laws and management on the continent of America. Under the circumstances, there is no blame to be attached to the department, and there is really nothing we can do in the matter.

As to the period of incubation of the disease, it is undoubtedly most extraordinary that a man should have been fourteen days on board the steamer and three days in Vancouver, and that some four or five days afterwards the doctors in Winnipeg, who examined him, could not tell that the disease from which he was suffering was smallpox. It seems one of those exceptions required to prove the rule that the period of incubation is sixteen days. There have been other cases in the experience of the medical fraternity in which all the rules with regard to the period of incubation were set at defiance and the disease appeared entirely out of the usual course. I cannot say anything further, except that my officer at Victoria has made me no report, because he did not find any disease at the time this man passed through his hands.

Motion agreed to.


# Nervous Debility

may be caused by over-work, worry, mental strain, or excesses of almost any nature. Very frequently it is one of the distressing after effects of la grippe. But whatever the cause a debilitated, nervous system means that the nerves lack nutrition. Feed the tired and jaded nerves and life will renew its joys for you.



## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is the best nerve food and most valuable tonic known to science. Merit, and merit alone, has given these pills a larger sale than any other medicine in the world. Through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills hundreds of thousands of tired, and jaded, despondent men and women have been made bright, active, work-loving people. But you must get the genuine—imitations are always a source of disappointment, and a waste of money.

**WEAK AND NERVOUS.**

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the Enterprise as follows:—"During the last winter, owing I suppose to overwork and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired and nervous all the time, had no appetite and often felt so low spirited that I wished myself in another world. Some of the time, necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing the job, would have to lie down; indeed I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes, I felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, and I felt again as though life was not all dreariness. By the time I had used six boxes I was as well as ever, and able to do a hard day's work at the forge without fatigue, and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work will knew what this means. Those who are not well will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

DR WILLIAMS PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE TRADE MARK REGISTERED

**Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are not Dr. Williams'.**

**The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red.**

Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.


## GRAND FORKS MINES.

### Free Gold Found in Central Camp—Development Work in the District.

Grand Forks, May 16.—A pump and hoist on the Golden Eagle has been installed. There is a full face of ore in the drift at the 130-foot level, which is said to assay $60 per ton.

A sub-recording office for the Kettle River mining division is to be opened at Vernon. A similar office will be established at West Bridge.

And now comes the news of a free gold strike in yet another quarter from strikes of this kind previously reported. J. D. Whelan is down from the City of Mexico claim, three-quarters of a mile from the City of Paris, in Central camp. He brought specimens of white quartz to have assayed, and also some soft rock with the appearance of talc, from a seam in the main quartz lead. One wall is defined but the other is not in sight, and the width of the lead, already six feet wide, cannot be determined until more work is done. The seam where the free gold occurs is from an inch to six inches wide, and lies in the middle of the quartz thus far uncovered. The gold is sprinkled all through it, and can be ground out with the fingers.

The ore from the Lone Star and Washington group, on the reservation, within a mile of the boundary line, will be treated at the Grand Forks smelter. Jay P. Graves recently visited the properties, which are only two miles distant from the City of Paris mine.

An athletic club is being formed here. It is proposed to secure suitable grounds.

Fifteen men are employed at Coryell's brickyard, getting out brick for the Greenwood smelter.

The second and third payments on the bond on the Mountain View claim, in Summit camp, have just been paid. The amount involved was $7,500. The shareholders include J. W. Stewart, Pat Welch, J. C. Serafford, John Dorsey and Alexander Miller. A contract for extensive development work will be awarded shortly, as bids closed a week ago.

The Jewel mine, in Long camp, has ordered a cyanide plant.

Hartford Junction, near Phoenix, is to have a new hotel.

The spur to the Brandon & Golden Crown mine, in Wellington camp, has been completed. The ore bins are filled, awaiting cars for shipment to Trail.

## PLENTY OF WATER.

Thirsty Lady—Is ther any water aboard?

Captain (excursion boat)—Only 'bout four feet, mum; but please don't tell anyone.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## RUSSIA AND KOREA.

### Masampo Will Be the Winter Quarters For Muscovite Fleet.

London, May 18.—A despatch to the Times from Pekin says: "M. Pavloff, the Russian minister to Korea, has informed the Korean government that Masampo will be the winter headquarters of the Russian fleet. His action is in close analogy with the Russian proceedings prior to the occupation of Port Arthur.

"On March 30, two agreements were signed between M. Pavloff and the Korean government, by the former Korea granted a site for a coaling depot and naval hospital. By the latter, Russia renounced her purpose to acquire land on the mainland opposite Masampo harbor."

## FAMINE-STRICKEN INDIA.

### Helping the Unfortunates to Keep Body and Soul Together.

London, May 16.—Dealing with the famine in the central provinces of India, which have an area equal to that of Austria and a population of nearly eleven millions, and which were formerly prosperous, the Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Bilaspur writes:

"The demand for government assistance is unparalleled. In one district 40 per cent. are dependent on the Sirdar for their daily bread. In two others the percentage is over 30 in the whole area. There are 1,500,000 people with no other source of subsistence than government charity. Three miles out from Bilaspur 1,500 persons are busy adding to the long list of tanks constructed by famine labor. Further on stone breaking is in progress, and peasants who have never befort handled any implements save those of husbandry, wrestle manfully with crowbars and boring tools.

When the rock is broken, women and youngsters busily ply little hammers. An able-bodied man earns three cents and women two cents. If the price of grain increases the wage is increased, and vice versa, so that a full day's toil secures to every work a sufficiency of food. No work, no pay. The old and feeble are drafted into the weakly gangs and even these wrecks of humanity, save a few pis (quarter of a cent) of their miserable pittance and starve their shrunken body in order to get a morsel of opium or tobacco. "The type of relief work described at Bilaspur is done by the hundreds in the central provinces and the aid given to the able-bodied people seems sufficient, and kitchens and hospitals are well managed. But, the penny wage for a weakling is insufficient. I am assured, however, that it will be raised."