DSON STREET—Full lot and 7 cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apovernment street. B. C. Land & ent Agency, Limited.

ON STREET—Lot and nice cot-,750; $250 cash and balance at nt. Apply 40 Government street. d & Investment Agency, Limited.

NZIES AND NIAGARA STS.—One ,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Gov- street. B. C. Land & Invest- ency, Limited.

M STREET (near Cook Street)—120; cottage six rooms, $1,300; nally easy terms. Apply 40 Gov- street. B. C. Land & Investment Limited.

A STREET—1¼ lots and 2-story, $1,500; exceptionally easy terms Government street. B. C. Land ment Agency, Limited.

STREET (above Douglas)—Lot, 3 story brick and basement, well located for factory of any r $30,000; exceptionally easy Apply 40 Government street. B. & Investment Agency, Limited.

A WEST (cor. of Mary and k streets)—Two lots for $800; e building site; fine view of the easy terms. Apply 40 Govern- eet. B. C. Land & Investment Limited.

NDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS: each will buy a nice 5 roomed James Bay. Apply 40 Gov- street. B. C. Land & Investment Limited.

STREET—Good 2 story house and d lot, $2,100. Apply 40 Govern- reet. B. C. Land & Investment Limited.

ON STREET—Two story dwelling 60x120, James Bay, for $1,900; h, balance at 6 per cent. Apply rument street. B. C. Land & In- t Agency, Limited.

M STREET—Cottage and double t, $850, $100 cash and balance on This is cheaper than paying rent. 40 Government street. B.C. Land stment Agency, Limited.

E STREET—Five roomed cottage 22x120 for $1,800; easy terms. 40 Government street. B. C. Land stment Agency, Limited.

SON STREET—Running through to street; ½ lot, 5 roomed cottage, vernment street. B. C. Land & In- nt Agency, Limited.

BAY—Nice cottage and lot, 54x cing south, on a good street; price $100 down, balance on easy terms. 40 Government street. B. C. Land estment Agency, Limited.

AND NORTH PARK STREETS—tory building, containing two stores to responsible tenant, only $2,500. 40 Government street. B. C. Land estment Agency, Limited.

RY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full ot and good 2 story dwelling, $2,100 cheap. Apply 40 Government B. C. Land & Investment Agency, ed.

H STREET—2¼ acres; has been un- ultivation; price $1,750; $250 down, e on time with interest at 6 per Apply 40 Government street. B.C. & Investment Agency, Limited.

DERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres nd; all under cultivation; beautiful n; well stocked with fruit; flowers shade trees; sea frontage; only 15 tes' walk from Fort street car; or be sold with smaller acreage. Apply overnment street. B. C. Land & In- nent Agency, Limited.

BAY—3¼ acres, cleared; very pretty cheap; $1,000; $200 cash, balance on Apply 40 Government street. B. C. & Investment Agency, Limited.

ARM—1¼ acres, cleared; waterfront; site for bungalow; electric light and r pipes running past premises; whole nt of purchase money may remain r mortgage at 6 per cent. $3,000. Ap- 40 Government street. B. C. Land & stment Agency, Limited.

SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor—cres, good modern dwelling, with all ern conveniences; daily communica- with Victoria; good shooting and shoot- over $1,400. Apply 40 Government et. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, ited.

H SAANICH—Three or four very h farms. Call and see our list. Apply Government street. B. C. Land & In- ment Agency, Limited.

IMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—ut 230 acres, within five miles of office; blocks of five acres each; o terms. Full particulars at 40 Gov- ment street. B. C. Land & Investment ncy, Limited.

DON ROAD—11 acres, all clear- and fenced; barn; ready for cultiva- ; $1,800. B. C. Land & Investment ncy, Limited.

UIMALT ROAD—Handsome building s, just opposite naval recreation nds; about 1¼ acres; cheap in order close an estate. Apply 40 Govern- nt street. B. C. Land & Investment ency, Limited.

DON HEAD—Part of section 84, Vic- ia district; 10 acres; well adapted for all fruit or chicken ranch; $625; easy ms. Apply 40 Government street. B. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

TORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—out 700 acres; within five miles from t office; 200 acres under cultivation; endid soil; or will sell in lots to suit rchaser; very cheap. Apply 40 Govern- nt street. B. C. Land & Investment ency, Limited.

E DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly shed; adjoining a beautiful farm; very of soil and level ground; cheap. Apply Government street. B. C. Land & In- stment Agency, Limited.

GHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms for le in this district; building on each; om $1,600 to $3,000. Apply 40 Govern- nt street. B. C. Land & Investment gency, Limited.

TCHOSIN DISTRICT—An exceptionally ty farm of over 300 acres; about 100 cres under cultivation, which yields very eavy crops; orchard, etc.; good build- gs, $15,000; can arrange to purchase ve stock, implements, etc. Apply 40 overnment street, B. C. Land & Invest- ent Agency, Limited.

WO LOTS—Off Oak Bay avenue; good uilding site; $500. B. C. Land & Invest- ment Agency, Limited.

QUIMALT ROAD—Corner lots, all clear- d and fenced; nice building site. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

QUIMALT ROAD—9 roomed house, mod- ern in every respect; 1 acre of land; out- buildings, etc., etc., $3,000.

QUIMALT ROAD—Four very cheap lots off Esquimalt road; a bargain; will sell separately. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OUNT TOLMIE ROAD—Opposite Jubilee Hospital; 8 acres; all cleared; will sell in single acreage; extremely cheap; good building site.

AMES BAY—Corner lot and four dwellings cheap. Must be sold to close an estate.

ST. LOUIS STREET—2 cottages and one 2 story dwelling; will be sold as a great bargain; either singly or together. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

Many other farms in all parts of the Province too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

Another Stampede

Rich Placer Ground Found at a Place Opposite Moosehide Creek.

It Is Close to Dawson and Hundreds of Claims Are Staked.

Quartz Excitement in the Klondike—Good Reports From Chilkat.

Steamer Danube brings news that still another rich placer strike has been made in the North. While there were miners on the steamer who told of the late discoveries on the Chilkat, in the Stewart river district, in Canadian territory, and in Chistachina valley and the far-away Koyukak and Rampart districts, others arrived who told of a later discovery of rich placers—a find which has been responsible for a big stampede from Dawson.

Rich placers have been unearthed opposite Moosehide creek and on the bank of the Klondike river four miles above Dawson. The Dawson News says the stampeders are stealing away from the Klondike capital, with hatchets in hand, in a continuous stream.

L. J. Heacock, Dawson agent of the White Pass & Yukon railway, who has returned to Dawson from the new strike, says hundreds of men were on the ground, and large crowds were met on the way there. The Dawson News says: "Mr. Heacock staked a claim and hurried back to work. Just how to designate the place he does not know, but says it is four miles below town, on a hill opposite Moosehide, and evidently was the bed of the Yukon many years ago.

"When I left," Mr. Heacock is quoted as saying, "there were yet opportunities for staking. Pay had been discovered along the bank at a depth of 18 feet. As high as 40 cents to the pan was taken out. I did not learn the name of the discoverer or any further particulars, but got back as soon as possible."

News was brought by the Danube that never since the discovery of the Klondike has there been such a quartz excitement there as at present. The Dawson News says: "Hundreds of men are scouring the slopes and ridges along the best known and the most famous of the placer mining streams of the district in search for mineral. They are scrutinizing and prying into everything that looks as though it may contain precious metal. The sharpest of skirmish lines have been formed by little parties and individuals, and a steady, persistent advance made through the underbrush, over the boundary promontories, and up hill and down. Every day a stream of men pour into the gold commissioner's office to record their findings. An average of 15 or 20 locations are recorded every day. A year ago the average daily records issued for quartz were only five or six. In 1898 there was a flurry and many claims were recorded, but the excitement was nothing like that of the present.

"According to the records being made, the greatest activity in prospecting for mineral is probably on the divides between Hunker and Sulphur and Dominion. Ledges in this district are understood to run in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction. The ridges and slopes are receiving a great deal of attention. Bear creek has also been the scene of some activity on the part of the quartz hunters, but the quest for the mineral does not seem to end there. Locations are being made all the way from Indian river into the centre of the oldest and best of the placer creeks. The locations that were made on Indian river soon after the discovery of conglomerates there helped to largely swell the totals in the recorder's department."

According to the News, the Alaska Exploration Company has just installed the only stamp mill in the interior. It is a one-stamp mill, with complete attachments. The mill has a 150-pound drop on the ore, and only one-eighth of a horse-power is required to operate it. The mill is the only one in operation in the Klondike country, and has a capacity of three-fourths of a ton for 20 hours' work. Until all the perfected improvements are made in the plant, the A. E. Co. is making assays and mill tests for the public free of charge.

Hatons Mission is assuming quite a busy appearance, according to news received by the Danube, on account of the rush of prospectors and miners via that place to the Chilkat strike. The steamers running from Skagway to Haines and regular liners making that place a port of call are landing a large number of stampeders. About 20 went down from Atlin two days before the Danube sailed, it being said that they had received a straight tip as to the richness of the new find. Sam Weitzmann, a miner who had returned to Skagway from the new find, says:

"No one had been to bedrock when I left the creek. The coarse gold we found from the grassroots down was enough to satisfy us. We are all thoroughly satisfied with the prospects so far, and have big hopes for next year."

The scenes of the new discoveries on Bear and Clear creeks, tributaries of the Chilkat, is about 35 miles from Haines Mission. The route travelled is from Haines by trail to the Chilkat, and thence up that river to the creeks.

News of a new strike, which is said to pay 65 cents to the pan, has been reported at Dawson by the captain of the steamer Rock Island. The information brought to Dawson of the new find is meagre, but the captain says he learned that it was made on Ruby and Slate creeks. Gravel was panned out which went 65 cents to the pan. The diggings were shallow, being from 8 to 15 feet to bedrock.

J. M. Goheen, of Whatcom, who returned from Koyukuk with a number of gold bricks made by the A. C. Co.'s mint at Dawson, said:

"I have been over most of the country from the south fork through to the north fork. Myrtle creek, when first discovered, showed up little or nothing, but recently on No. 11 they have been taking out $120 per day to the man; on No. 12, $36 per day to the man. Wages are $15 per day, the men to find themselves.

"On Gold Bench, south fork, they have been taking out $70 to the man per day. On Tramway Bar, nine men working nine days cleaned up $1,000. On Clara creek, two and a half miles above, the pans run from $4.90 to $22.50.

"The prospects on north fork I know nothing of personally, but I was told that good prospects have been found, and a number have stayed in this winter to stake on other creeks on that fork.

"About 300 men have come out this winter; how many remained I could not say. We all think the district is going to prove remarkably good next summer."

General Manager E. C. Hawkins, who is one of the quarantined passengers on the steamer City of Seattle, at William Head, in an interview at Skagway said he was sorry to find that the results of the great hydraulic expense on Wright creek, Atlin, in which he is interested, were not very satisfactory, but they had located the pay ground, and are prepared to do good work on it in the spring. Work had been closed down for the winter, and most of the men were coming out.

Quite a number of men will winter there, as there is to be more drifting than has ever before been attempted. Gold Run, for instance, one of the best river beds of Pine creek, was showing up well, and along that 25 tents and cabins are being put up, each of which will have four to five tenants the winter through, and all will be engaged in drifting.

M. Clark, the discoverer of Boulder creek, has found a monster nugget, which he sold two weeks ago to Mr. LaMarre, who expressed it to Paris, to be placed in the exposition.

J. H. Harrigan later discovered one that is about four inches long by two wide, and nearly an inch thick, and has no quartz in it and is worth $480.

Mr. Harrigan says he has been offered $700 for it. It was taken from bench claim No. 9 below on Pine creek. He has a good opinion of Atlin, for the reason that he cleared $22,000 there last year, and hopes to do much better next season.

Mr. Harrigan has 18 claims now, and says his ground never went less than an ounce a day to the man, and had run as high as ten ounces a day to the man. He planned to leave the day before he did leave, and made his clean-up, but as the boat did not come in, he worked three men for another half-day and got six ounces, which would run at the rate of four ounces a day to the man.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Meteorological Office.

Victoria, Oct. 17 to 23, 1900.

This week commenced on the 17th with a high area over the Northwest Territories, and the barometer falling fast over British Columbia, the west point being at Barkerville in Cariboo. The decrease of pressure continued with cloudy, threatening weather, and fog on the Coast.

On the 18th pressure was still falling, cloudy threatening weather over the Pacific Slope, with rain in our own section and at various other points. Temperature moderately warm, but considerably higher on the eastern side of the Rockies.

On the 19th the storm area had developed over the province with marked intensity, the barometer falling here to 29.10 inches, the lowest point recorded for some years past. A southeasterly gale set in, the Victoria anemometer recording a hourly velocity of 48 miles. The storm signals for a southerly gale were displayed at Victoria and Vancouver at 5 a.m. Rain fell at most points on the Pacific Coast, being especially heavy in Oregon and Washington. The storm area moved rapidly towards the Northwest, where strong winds prevailed.

On the 20th the pressure began to rise again over the province, the recent storm having crossed the Rockies, and being now central in Assiniboia. Indications appeared of another low area following in its wake. Rain continued to fall in this district, being very heavy in the western part of the adjoining states.

On the 21st there was not much change in the weather conditions, low barometer, continued rain, and unsettled stormy weather.

On the 22nd the barometer continued to rise slowly in British Columbia, unsettled weather with rainfall prevailed from Portland northward to Kamloops. The storm area now covered the whole of the Canadian Northwest, accompanied with strong winds. Snow fell at Edmonton. A thunderstorm occurred at Neah Bay.

On the 23rd low areas were passing over the province and the Northwest; the centres of depression being at Cassiar and Manitoba. Rainfall was general over the district of the Straits and Sound. A high area of some force overspreads California and the States west of the Rockies, and the week closes with this the usual normal type of Pacific Coast winter weather.

Victoria reports 6 hours 36 minutes of bright sunshine registered, with four days completely clouded; rainfall, 1.19 inches; highest temperature, 60.1, on the 21st; lowest, 44.1, on the 22nd.

In marked contrast to last week, when only 464 miles of wind were recorded, the Victoria anemometer this week the record is 1,988 miles.

New Westminster reports rainfall, 2.26 inches; highest temperature, 62, on the 17th lowest, 42, on the 23rd.

Kamloops reports rainfall .62 inch; highest temperature, 62, on the 17th; lowest, 38, on the 22nd and 23rd.

Owing to wire trouble, no reports have been received from Barkerville.

Evening With Tennyson.—The literary department of the James Bay Epworth League gave an "Evening With Longfellow" on Monday last. The room was quite full, and a very interesting and profitable time was spent. A sketch of the great American poet's life was given by Miss Bulman, many little incidents of his domestic life being introduced, which made the paper most appreciable. Mr. Little rendered the song, "The Village Blacksmith," while Miss Morris sang "The Bridge." Miss E. Lindsay told the story of "Evangeline"; "Hiawatha" and "Minnie Ha Ha" being well described by Mrs. Richdale; Miss Tegart, the "Slave's Dream," and "The Children's Hour" was recited by the pastor, Mr. Ed. White occupied the chair. It is purposed to have other evening of the same kind during the winter months.

PAINFUL, FATAL KIDNEY DISEASE.

The Symptoms by Which to Know It—The Treatment by Which to Cure It—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water, which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, heavy aching in the small of the back and down the limbs.

When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for 24 hours, you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease, and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Take one pill at a dose, and in a surprisingly short time you will be far on the road to recovery, for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and promptly on the kidneys, and are certain to prove of great benefit to anyone suffering from irregularities of these organs.

Don't imagine that you are experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are almost as well-known as his great Recipe Book, have made some of the most surprising cures of kidney diseases on record, and have come to be considered the only absolute cure for kidney disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills: one pill a dose; 25 cents a box; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Liberals at A O.U.W. Hall

Government Candidates Address Small Meeting Last Evening.

Usual Stock Arguments Advanced In Plea For Support of Electors.

The meeting in the A. O. U. W. hall yesterday evening, held in the interests of Messrs. Riley and Drury, the government candidates, was not very well attended. Speeches were dellevered by the government candidates and Richard Hall, M.P.P., and Mr. L. P. Duff. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

A. G. McCandless occupied the chair, and on the platform were the Liberal candidates, Messrs. Riley and Drury, and Senator Templeman, Richard Hall, M. P. P., and Mr. L. P. Duff. The chairman, in his opening remarks, expressed the belief that the small attendance was perhaps due to the fact that a majority of the electors had made up their minds to support the Liberal candidates. He had no doubt that the Liberal government would be sustained. They had done much during their term of office in the interests of the whole people of Canada. The policy of the Liberal government towards British Columbia had not been one of justice, though it was better than that of the Conservatives; but they had offered an all-Canadian route to the Yukon without a cent of cost to the people of British Columbia. But this project was defeated, owing to the votes of Senator Macdonald and Messrs. Prior and Earle. Had the road been built, great advantage would have accrued to the Coast cities. There were other reasons why the government should be sustained—when good men were got, they should be kept in office. And Messrs. Riley and Drury should be returned as they would be in sympathy with the party in power.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Geo. Riley, who thought if he were sent to Ottawa he could do more in six months than Messrs. Prior and Earle had done in eighteen years. (Laughter.) He and Mr. Drury had thought that their opponents were gentlemen, but he did not think that they were after they had circulated a borus fac simile of the Toronto Globe—this being done to delude the electors. It was a disgraceful thing to do, and he did not think after this that he would care to ride in the same train to Ottawa with Messrs. Prior and Earle—he would rather walk first.

Victoria was on the eve of an era of progress. In a few weeks the people would be called upon to say whether or not Victoria was to be given the terminus of the Great Northern railway. And in connection with that scheme he would do all he could to secure the extension of the Island railway to the North.

Mr. Richard Hall, M.P.P., was the next speaker. He complained of not being a good speaker, but was pleased to see such a good attendance. He thought the general government had been a success, pointing in support of this to the prosperity of the country. People were coming back from the United States owing to the increased prosperity of the country. It was his opinion that the result of the election would affect Victoria very materially. Men should be sent to Ottawa who would be able to help the city. There were the questions of harbor improvements and railway extension to be looked after.

Too much had been said of the question of sending a Canadian contingent to South Africa. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had done his duty—Canada being the second to send her contingent out. The present government was the friend of the Labor party—a bill being introduced preventing the sub-letting of government contracts, and a labor bureau being established. Other matters—the penny postage and the Chinese question—were pointed as to indicating the wisdom of the government in treating with difficult problems.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Drury. In the Colonist's report of the Conservative meeting at Esquimalt appeared an inaccuracy in regard to the matter of the land grant to the Crow's Nest Pass railway. The inaccuracy was consequence of Col. Prior being misreported. Col. Prior had explained the matter to him satisfactorily. He thought that on the whole the Crow's Nest Pass railway bargain could be held up in contrast with the policy of the Conservatives in the matter of the building of the C. P. R.

Alluding to the trade question, he thought the evidences of increased prosperity were abundant on every hand. The plano factories were now employing double the number of hands they did four years ago. The Conservatives said the Liberals were not entitled to any credit for this; and the binder twine question was being brought forward. Mr. Drury went exhaustively into this latter question, and he presented an argument with the object of showing that the binder twine market had not been cornered. Mr. Drury criticized adversely Sir Charles Tupper's attitude in the matter of the binder twine market and the strong changes in the tariff. Under the British preference the Canadian people had substantially benefitted—the reduction in duties in fact, amounted to $62,000 per annum. The exports to Great Britain largely increased under the preferential tariff. There was an increasing demand for Canadian products in Great Britain according to the London Times. He did not meet a Conservative in Victoria who was opposed to the preference clause in the tariff. Had not Canada benefited? Look at the purchases of horses hay, clothing, books and shoes and stoves by the imperial government for the army. Canadian securities were now included in the trusts' list, and rank two per cent. higher than they did before. The announcement that there was to be a branch of the Royal Canadian Mint established in the Dominion was welcome news. The departmental administration of the post offices was touched upon by the speaker and by an elaborate argument he supported a contention that much had been done in the administration of this department for the benefit of the Canadian people.

Mr. L. P. Duff was the next speaker. Before the election was over he thought every elector would find that it was peculiarly in the interests of the city of Victoria to support the government candidates. The question of the extension of the Island railway and building of an all-Canadian route to the Yukon were most important—also the likelihood of a mint being established here. Many favors in these connections would have to be asked from the Dominion government, and was it not important that gentlemen in sympathy with the government should be sent to Ottawa? He had much difficulty ascertaining what Col. Prior and Thomas Earle had done to advance the interests of Victoria—in fact, they had betrayed, in his opinion, the "dearest interests of the city"—especially was this true in the matter of the Yukon railway, upon which question the speaker entered with a very exhaustive argument. A government which had succeeded in improving the country so much was, he thought, again entitled to the confidence of the people. Sir Hibbert Tupper had said the Laurier government had inaugurated a "carnival of crime." True, they had been guilty of a black crime—ousting the Tupper family from power in Canada. Eulogizing Sir John A. Macdonald, who "had given the best of his life for the upbuilding of Canada," the speaker said that Sir Charles Tupper had acted much against the interests of the country in attempting to stir up trouble with Quebec, and in the matter of preferential trade. In regard to the waving of the old flag, the Liberals were entitled to wave it equally as well as the Conservatives.

On the conclusion of Mr. Duff's address, Senator Templeman moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

By far the most important part of digestion takes place in the intestines and it is folly to expect stomach medicines to cure a severe case of indigestion or dyspepsia. The kidneys, liver and bowels must first be made regular and active, and the only remedy which acts directly on these organs is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are purely vegetable, act pleasantly and naturally and positively cure dyspepsia, biliousness and stomach troubles. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box; take no substitute.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

A Case That Took Five Days to Relieve the Man of the Coat.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Several hotel guests were sitting in the cosey corner of the lobby the other day, reading the papers and exchanging desultory remarks. "Ha! ha!" chuckled one of the party. "I see they tarred and feathered a couple of Mormon elders up the country last night. Served 'em right, by Jove! They must have looked funny, sauntering out of town, dressed in pitch and plumage."

"Did you ever seen anybody tarred and feathered?" asked a red-bearded man in the next chair. "No? Well, let me assure you that it's a pretty serious thing. I saw one case, and I'll never forget it in my life. It was in the fall of '87," he continued, in response to a general request for the story, "and I was running a Turkish bath house in Pittsburg, Pa. One morning a big athletic manjof about 35 walked in and ordered a hot bath. A little later he rang the bell and sent for me, and when I entered the room I was so astonished that I nearly toppled over. From his feet to his neck he looked like a half picked black chicken. As it afterward turned out, he had been waylaid by a party of men at a place called Shelton right in the heart of the district where the coal strike is now progressing, and treated to a coat of tar and feathers. He was supposed to be a private detective who had been sent to pry into the secrets of one of the miners' societies, and I guess the supposition was correct. Anyhow they did a very thorough job and evidently stopped at his neck to give him a chance to get out of the district without attracting attention, which was really a pretty shrewd move.

"The question before the house was how to get the stuff off, and a more difficult problem I never tackled. He had ridden over 100 miles in his shirt, and the tar had become perfectly dry. In hardening it had contracted slightly and had pulled out millions of the minute hairs with which all human beings are covered, which, of course, caused him intense agony. Moreover, it had choked up all the pores, and if he hadn't been a man of superb physique, I'm satisfied that he would have succumbed before he reached the city. Well, I put him in a hot bath to begin with and set a couple of masseuse operators to scrubbing him with flesh brushes and carbolic soap. In a little while we saw that wouldn't do. They got off a few small pieces, but the skin came off along with them, and I stopped the flaying and tried sponging with benzine. That had about as much effect as spring water on Krupp armor plate.

"Then I sent for a doctor, who had to admit himself puzzled. He said he had had very few cases of tarring and feathering in his practice; but something had to be done quick, so he tried soaking in warm turpentine. That proved to be the correct thing, but it was desperately slow work, and meanwhile the man had to be kept up on stimulants, for he was getting very weak. Eventually the turpentine dissolved the tar, and we got it off with soft sponges; but how long do you think it took? Five days—working on and off, as he could stand it. When we got through he was laid up for a month. I got $150 for the job. No, gentlemen, there is nothing humorous about tar and feathers when seen at close range."

FORCIBLE FACTS.

One sixth of the deaths from disease are due to consumption. Ninety-eight per cent. of all those who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for "weak lungs" have been perfectly and permanently cured. Cornelius McCawley, of Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., had in all eighty-one hemorrhages. He says: "My doctor did all he could for me, but could not stop the hemorrhages, and all gave me up to die with consumption." What doctors could not do Golden Medical Discovery did. It stopped the hemorrhages and cured their cause. This is one case out of thousands. Investigate the facts.

Free. Dr. Pierce's great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mail and customs. Send 31 one-cent stamps for paper covered book, or 50 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Death of Mrs. Fish.—The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Fish, relict of the late James Fish, an old resident of the city. The deceased lady was a native of Manchester, England, and 64 years of age. The funeral will take place to-morrow, at 2:30, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Fish, 54 Rock Bay avenue.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

CONTAINING NEW YORK SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Liberals In The District

Messrs. Riley and Drury Address a Meeting at Tolmie School House.

Laurier-Tarte Administration Defended By Usual Stock Arguments.

Tolmie's school house, on Boleskine road, was comfortably filled with a number of the electors and numerous small boys yesterday evening on the occasion of a political meeting held in the interests of the Liberal candidates, Messrs. Riley and Drury.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting a chairman, but Mr. J. Richards finally consented to act in that capacity. He asked that the speakers be given a patient hearing and then introduced Mr. Riley.

Mr. Riley said he was connected with a number of large contracts in his life, but would rather undertake to build 50 miles of railway than speak for ten minutes. (Laughter.) He was no speaker and would have to refer to his notes. They had heard a great deal of Liberal corruption in the Yukon, but as the people of Skagway were petitioning for the closing of that port, owing to the fact that Canadians had grabbed 80 per cent. of the Klondike trade, it did not look much like mismanagement on the part of the government in the administration of the Yukon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the grandest man in public life—many of his sayings were worthy of being placed in the text-books of the country. In canvassing, he had met very few who had anything to say against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. On the Chinese question, he thought a remedy should be provided for the grievance which the workingman had in that regard. He was in favor of a registration system. Let as many Chinamen and Japs come in there as there are white men going into China. If he were elected he would strive for an appropriation for Victoria harbor and aid for the extension of the Island railway. This latter was a most important project, and meant much for the prosperity of the Island.

Mr. Richard Hall, M.P.P., followed Mr. Riley. The approaching election was an important one, particularly to Victorians. The parties were evenly balanced in the city. His interests all lay in Victoria, and he thought it to the advantage of the city to place Liberal candidates in office in sympathy with the party in power. He was not a dyed-in-the-wool party man, and if he thought the Conservatives were going to be successful would support them as freely as he did the Liberals. His reason for supporting the latter was because he believed Sir Wilfrid Laurier had given the country the ablest government it ever had. Canada was the only colony which had sent a contingent to South Africa without the consent of parliament. He did not think the Liberals were extravagant in expenditure, inasmuch as Canadians who had gone to the United States were coming back again, proving that the country was prosperous. He closed by hoping that Mr. Riley would be elected—and also Mr. Drury.

Mr. Drury was the next speaker. He found it a great ordeal to address the e'ectors. One matter which was engaging public attention in British Columbia to some extent was the defection of Mr. Cook from the Liberal party. He was a native of the country in which Mr. Cook was born, and knew him well. His uncle had often spoken on behalf of Mr. Cook during the latter's campaign. He learned from his uncle that Mr. Cook's leaving the party was owing to the fact that, being a wealthy lumberman, he had become angry because the timber dues had been increased in Ontario. The charge made against the government by Mr. Cook that he had been offered a senatorship for $10,000 was false—for did not Sir Wilfrid Laurier deny it! And, furthermore, there was no ground for the Colonist's argument, that the government, therefore, should be condemned on that account.

Coming to reasons why he appeared for the suffrages of the electors, he thought that one of the most important was that there was a likelihood of the Liberals being returned again. The government's policy, he believed, was in the interest of the country. Mr. Blair had done an excellent stroke of business in preserving some of the resources of the country to the people in the matter of the contract of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. The policy of the Liberals on the matter of railways was much in contrast to that of the Conservatives. The C. P. R. had been obtained at too great a cost. They had got 25,000,000 acres of land and a cash subsidy of $25,000,000; and the land was not to pay any taxes for 10 years. Contrasted with the policy of the Liberals in the matter of the Crow's Nest road, showed that the C. P. R. was a bad bargain. Again, the Intercolonial railway had been well managed by the Liberals, which in the past had simply been run in the interests of the C. P. R.

The Conservatives said the Liberals had not kept their pledges. Well, they had only been in office a short time and had aimed in the right direction. The government was human, and must not be expected to be found perfect. But first of all they had settled the Manitoba school question; then they had introduced British preference—which was not a portion of the Conservative policy. As a result of this feature of the trade policy the sum of $62,000 was annually left among Victorians—saved from duties which would otherwise have to be paid. The government was deserving of credit also for Mr. Mulock's reforms in the postal department; the Franchise Act had also been repealed. What he had mentioned proved, he thought, that the Liberals were carrying out their pledges. The government had established a labor department—the first time in the history of the country when Labor had been recognized by a government in Canada. He closed with a strong appeal for support for himself and Mr. Riley.

L. P. Duff next took the platform. Those who voted for Messrs. Drury and Riley could rest assured that they were giving a vote for the Empire, the Dominion of Canada and the city of Victoria. These were strong words, but they were true and capable of proof, he thought. Victoria was going ahead rapidly and as many new projects would shortly be mooted, it was important that men should be sent to Ottawa competent to properly represent the interests of the city. If Riley and Drury were sent to Ottawa, they would be in a position to do good work, being among friends. There was no doubt at all but that the Liberals were going to be returned, and there was little use of returning Messrs. Prior and Earle, who would be out of sympathy with the government.

Mr. Duff delivered a very vigorous speech, and dealt exhaustively with most of the great issues in the campaign. He thought it was a pure, simple business proposition to elect Messrs. Riley and Drury, assuming in the most nonchalant fashion in the world that it was a foregone conclusion that the Liberals would be returned to power and that it would be foolish to send to Ottawa two avowed enemies of the government. The announcement that a mint would be established in Canada was most important, and it ought to be established in Victoria; but was there any likelihood of that being done if the Liberals were returned and Messrs. Prior and Earle sent to Ottawa? The alleged advantages of the preferential tariff were pictured in glowing language by Mr. Duff, who closed by asking all present to support the Liberal candidates.

The meeting closed with the customary vote of thanks to the chair.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, OF GOOD character to deliver and collect in Victoria for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year, pay 18 per cent. more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in the city. Enclosed se'addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago

LORD WOLSELEY.

Reforms He Has Effected and Difficulties He Has Overcome.

From London Daily Mail.

Now that the time approaches for Lord Wolseley's retirement from the post of commander-in-chief, it is opportune to review briefly the work he has done at Pall Mall. Its extent and usefulness have in truth been somewhat obscured by misconception, still more by misrepresentation.

The first wrongly supposed that he had full powers for good and if the second has steadfastly belittled his strenuous and unceasing efforts to develop the efficiency of the army as a fighting machine.

It will be found some day—soon, no doubt, when the seal of official reserve is removed—that the whole responsibility for failure and shortcomings in South Africa rests on other shoulders, that he foresaw with the deepest anxiety what must assuredly overtake us when we rushed unprepared into serious war.

Many, nay, all, the measures so tardily adopted he had strongly advocated from the first; he had anticipated the urgent needs of the coming campaign and its tremendous scope.

All this we shall have from his own lips or his own pen. The true facts have only to be made public for his triumphant vindication.

This much, however, may be unhesitatingly asserted—that but for Lord Wolseley it would have been impossible to meet the Boers at all in the field.

Whether or not the system of short service is ideally the best that can be devised, no other at the same outlay would have given us, numerically, the same army almost at a moment's notice. It has been said that our first-class reserves were no reserves, as they actually formed part of the fighting line. That is not the point.

The so-called reserve meant a great accession of strength within easy and immediate reach, yet maintained at a trifling cost, so that the active army could be almost doubled on emergency by men in the prime of life, and, as has been proved abundantly of late, in no sense deteriorated as regards military training by a civil life.

So many momentous events have been crowded into a short space of time that we have entirely lost sight of the fine spectacle shown by the reserves when called up last October. There were those who had called them a farce, a figment of the overheated official brain.

Yet within three weeks of the royal proclamation, 92 per cent. rejoined the colors, many of them cheerfully surrendering lucrative employment, their homes and their families to enter upon arduous duty in the field.

The chief credit for the system which made this possible mainly belongs to Lord Wolseley. He did not invent short service, nor did Lord Cardwell; but that best of war ministers was guided and influenced by the young staff officer who had just then joined the headquarters staff for the first time.

Lord Wolseley had quickly realized why recruiting so constantly fell off, and knew that to attract men the terms of engagement must be shortened, and to this extent he invented short service. The principle is fully accepted now, and we have seen its further extension by the enlistment of volunteers and Yeomen for a single year of the continuance of a war.

It is the fashion just now to decry the professional attainments of many of our officers and find fault with their training, or the absence of it, as shown by frequent mistakes made before the enemy. All this is probably exaggerated. What is certain is that from first to last Lord Wolseley has strenuously advocated and strongly insisted upon the higher education of officers.

FELL OVER A CLIFF.

Body of Robert J. Gray Found on the Beach at Ross Bay.

The body of Robert J. Gray, an English solicitor, who has lived for a number of years in a little cottage at Ross Bay, was found on Tuesday evening on the beach, below a high cliff, between Henley's Point and his home. He evidently fell over the cliff on his way home, as the post mortem examination made by Dr. Carter yesterday morning disclosed the fact that several ribs had been broken, and there were internal injuries sufficient to cause death. The body was above high water mark. Attention was first attracted to it by the barking of a large black dog, which had been Gray's constant companion. Mr. J. Black made the discovery and reported to the police. Sergt. Walker and Constable Mouatt, who went out, found the dog standing guard over the body of his master, and it was with some difficulty that they approached it. When it was placed in the coffin, the dog nosed the cover off and refused to leave his dead master.

Gray, although he had had a thorough legal training, and was a polished gentleman and good speaker and conversationalist, never made any effort to practice here, seemingly being satisfied to live in his little cabin, raising potatoes and other vegetables on the piece of ground surrounding his home. He commenced the erection of a more pretentious cottage, but this has remained in its uncompleted state for several years. The deceased was often seen around the city, with a much-worn lawyer's bag over his shoulder.

An inquest will be held at 9 this morning.

Pain Killer is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes. There's but one Pain-Killer. Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

BORN.

WILSON—On October 24th, the wife of Robert C. Wilson, of at son, at 106 John street.

SHORE—On the 22nd instant, to the wife of Sidney Shore, Victoria West, of a son.

WINTER—In this city, on the 17th inst., the wife of Robert Winter, of a son.

DIED.

FISH—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Ann, relict of the late James Fish, a native of Manchester, England; aged 64 years.

MARRIED.

LANGTON-PATTON—At St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral, Victoria, B. C., on October 24, 1900, by His Lordship Right Reverend Bishop Orth, Henry Francis Langton, eldest son of Francis Albert Romuald Langton, of 11