(From The Daily Colonist, October 29.)

INSPECTION OF FRUIT.

The Sound Cities Follow Victoria's Lead in Condemning Infected Shipments.

The Rural Press Reads Californian Orchardists a Severe Lesson on Their Evil Ways.

The wonderful display of beautiful fruit at the fall shows recently held, more especially that which we were pleased to see at New Westminster, must convince all who were fortunate enough to have been present that the horticultural resources of this fair province are capable of being developed into a mine of wealth of more permanent value than the discoveries in Klondyke, which are at this moment attracting the attention of the civilized world. We would not be understood to underrate the value of our mineral wealth, far from that; but we do hold that as long as food is necessary to the support of life, the first consideration should be given to the cultivation of the soil and the kindly products of the earth.

Our beautiful climate and sunlit valleys should be, must be, the happy homes of a prosperous agricultural community, which will give permanency and stability to the good times now at hand.

In nothing can we hope to excel more successfully than in fruit-growing. Our climate and geographical position is all that could be desired. The markets of the great Northwest and Manitoba are ours by inheritance; but we must not neglect our opportunities on that account, but should be the more earnestly determined to make the most of them.

The government has done much to foster and develop horticulture. We feel safe in stating that British Columbia horticultural legislation is far in advance of that of any other province in the Dominion, and the board of horticulture is certainly giving a good account of itself, judging from results.

Our attention has been called to the valuable operations of the board by the perusal of late numbers of the California Rural Press, one of the most reliable and respectable papers published in California, extracts from which we take pleasure in placing before our readers:

CALIFORNIA FRUITS DECLARED INFECTED.

If the market for our fruits is to be extended, we must be as careful about what we send out as what we get in. It will never do, simply as a matter of business, to allow infected fruits to go out of the state, for in a very little while it will make a prejudice damaging in the highest degree to our fruit interest. These remarks are suggested by the following in the form of a press dispatch from Victoria, B.C., dated Tuesday of this week: "Fruit Inspector Palmer and members of the Horticultural Board are very much in evidence on the arrival of steamers from San Francisco and other vessels bringing in fruit, and lately much fruit—pears in particular—has been condemned by them. On the steamer Walla Walla, which arrived on Sunday, there were many boxes of pears consigned to the local dealers which they condemned, being affected with the codlin moth. On the arrival of the last steamer from San Francisco 185 boxes of pears infected in this way were pronounced bad."

THE FRUIT WAS INFECTED.

There is a sequel to the story of infected California fruit condemned in British Columbia, printed in last week's Rural. It appears that, after being rejected by the inspector at Victoria, the fruit (some 500 cases) was reshipped to Seattle, but here it was again held up for inspection, and, failing to pass, was dumped into the bay. On the day following another shipment of infected California fruit came to Seattle, and this, like the other, was destroyed. The character of the fruit is thus described by a Seattle paper: "About 50 per cent. of the apples and pears in the shipment had been explored by worms. Several boxes contained fruit which showed the effects of the San Jose scale. The infected fruit from the outside looks almost perfect, save for a small black spot left by the worm when leaving the fruit. This makes the fruit even more dangerous. Very few people will buy rotten fruit, but no one could ask for nicer fruit on the outside than that which will be dumped from the garbage scow this afternoon. As Inspector Brown cut open the fruit, however, another state of affairs was observed. The worm had entered at the bloom end and burrowed its way through the fruit, leaving the centre quite rotten." Commenting upon this matter, the Seattle inspector is quoted as saying: "The business of shipping infected fruit into Seattle cannot go on as long as I am fruit inspector and the law backs me up. A few more expensive lessons like this one will almost cure San Francisco shippers."

September 4, 1897.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT AGAIN DUMPED.

A dispatch from Tacoma (23rd inst.) says:

"Horticultural Inspector Tonneson to-day began a rigid inspection of California fruits shipped into this city. The steamer Walla Walla arrived this morning from San Francisco, bringing considerable fruit, including apples, grapes, quinces and lemons, which Inspector Tonneson had piled up in the warehouses for inspection before delivery. One shipment of apples was condemned because found wormy and unfit for market. Other shipments are undergoing careful examination. The object of the inspection is to prevent the importation of the San Jose scale, the codlin moth and poor fruit."

The Tacoma authorities are right about this, as were the authorities at Victoria and Seattle a few weeks back. It is a grave outrage to ship infected fruits, not only to those who are expected to receive them, but to the interest of our fruit people. Whoever the guilty shippers are, they deserve to lose their stuff, and there is nobody in California to sympathize with them. And not only should no bad fruit be allowed to leave the state, but none should be allowed to be sold at home. The back streets of San Francisco swarm with hawkers whose wagons are filled with the disgusting product of infected orchards. As long as this is allowed, we shall not soon stamp out the pests which trouble fruit growers.

October 2, 1897.

War against Codlin moth.—The Horticultural Commissioners of Ventura county, says the Watsonville Pajaronian, are awake to the fact that the codlin moth is a pest which should be persistently fought if orchards are to be preserved and kept of value. It has issued an order which is apt to be accepted in other counties, and which we would recommend for the consideration of our supervisors, who should appoint a board of live Horticultural Commissioners. The orchards of this county are among the most valuable of the county's interests, and to the end that their value may be retained the supervisors should follow the example of other counties and have and active and valuable Horticultural Commission. The Ventura order (which should be in effect in this county) is as follows: "Notice is hereby given to all owners or tenants of orchards which are infested with the codlin moth, that they must gather all fruit either upon the tree or which has fallen upon the ground, known to be infested, and immediately destroy the same in some effective manner, either by feeding to hogs, making into vinegar or burning, and that there will be no fruit known to be affected by said codlin moth allowed to be carted over the roads or offered for sale, and if upon inspection of any box or wagon load of fruit any such insect pest be found, the inspector shall have power to immediately take it in charge and destroy the same. This shall be deemed a sufficient notification to all parties owning or having in charge any orchard whose fruit is infested with said codlin moth."

It will be seen from the foregoing that our neighbors approve of the measures which have been adopted for the protection of our orchardists, though they may be found to operate against California fruit export. What stronger proof of the wisdom of our legislation could be desired than that which is furnished in the Rural Press which recommend to the careful consideration of those who feel disposed to critize the government for having taken early precaution to protect our fruit growers from insect pests and diseases dangerous to this valuable and growing industry.

It will also be seen that our neighbors are waking up to the necessity of enforcing stringent measures for the cleansing of their infected orchards. They freely admit that it is morally wrong as well as business folly to export diseased and infected fruit, it is to be hoped that they will adhere strictly to those high resolves and not permit their horticultural interests to be run in political grooves as has been too much the fashion in the Pacific states.

Ventura, Oct. 9, 95.

INFORMALLY OPENED.

Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney Receives in the New Parliament Buildings.

What might be termed the informal opening of the new parliament buildings took place yesterday, when Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney for the first time took possession of the rooms set apart for his use. It has been customary for the Lieutenant-Governor to attend at his office in the government buildings on certain days, so as to meet anyone who wishes to see him, and yesterday was the first time the new rooms were used for this purpose. There was no ceremony nor any attempt at formally opening the buildings, that being reserved for the meeting of the legislature.

The three rooms set apart for the Lieutenant-Governor are situated in the upper story and in the front of the main building. One is the waiting room and the others are the Governor's private office and his private secretary's office. These rooms are very handsome in their simplicity, depending chiefly on the natural wood work, together with the quiet shades of chocolate and cream of the plaster work to make a pleasing and rich effect.

His Honor's room has a high wainscoting of national wood, and will look remarkably welle when the new furniture is placed in it. During the two hours the Lieut.-Governor was there the members of the cabinet and a number of others called to pay their respects, among them United States Consul Smith. Senator McInnes was also one of those whose names appear on the visitors' book.

Progress is going on rapidly to get the buildings completed as quickly as possible, and every day sees the work advanced appreciably. Men are busy at the front approach putting down additional stone steps to the ground level, and stonemasons are hammering away on the granite copings that will go on the terraces. Inside the legislative hall the scaffolding still conceals the beautiful marble work, but one can easily imagine how magnificent the great chamber will look when all is ready.

The structure gains the unstinted praise of visitors, for the majestic and solid, yet light appearance of the outside, and the perfection of finish of what has so far been completed.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

A Little Boy Accidentally Killed by a Rifle Bullet.

Willie Reid, a 9-year-old boy, is lying dead, his head shattered by a rifle ball, the result of an accident at South Saanich yesterday morning. The boy set off for school yesterday morning from the house of his father, John Reid, at the north end of Elk lake. Willie's young cousin, Tom Frank, accompanied him, and was carrying a loaded rifle. The boys had not proceeded far when in some accidental way the rifle was discharged, and Willie was struck directly in the face by the bullet, which penetrated his nose, shattered the bones of the face, and passed out at the back of the neck. The wounded boy was carried into the house by his mother, help was summoned, and as fast as possible he was brought to town for medical treatment and placed in St. Joseph's hospital, where Dr. Frank Hall did what he could to ease the poor boy's pain. It was, however, a hopeless case from the first, and by noon the boy was dead.

Here is another unfortunate result of young boys being trusted with firearms. A whole family grieve over the dead, and yet with the lesson before them, as there have been many previously, people will still permit boys to carry guns, and more accidents will result. An inquest will likely be held to-day.

In many cases, the first work of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is to expel the effects of the other medicines that have been tried in vain. It would be a saving of time and money if experimenters took Ayer's Sarsaparilla *at first* instead of *at last*.

F. CRYDERMAN'S FATE.

Dies in Klondyke as His Ambition Is on the Eve of Realization.

News of His Untimely Fate Brought to Victoria by a Returning Miner.

There appears unhappily to be all too certain authentication of the report current in Victoria during the past few days that Frank Cryderman of this city died at his claim in the Klondyke district six months or so ago, just as his dream of success was on the eve of realization. The sad news is verified by Abe Gordon, who was employed on the claim owned by "Doctor Frank" and his partner Bowman, and who was a passenger to Victoria by the C.P.N. steamer Danube on her recent trip to St. Michael's.

How it is that nothing has been heard of the distressing occurrence before is not so extraordinary as might at first thought appear, particularly as the fatal accident was six months ago and Gordon even after arrival here did not think to mention the matter save in casual conversation with his Victoria acquaintances. It was from one of these, Mr. William MacArthur, of 64 King's road, that the Colonist last evening obtained the sad story, as Gordon had related it to him.

"Doctor Frank," as the late member of the firm of Dean & Cryderman had been christened at Birch Creek, left here to seek his fortune in the North about eighteen months ago, and after spending some little time at Birch Creek went into the Klondyke district with the first rush of miners from the Alaskan camps lower on the river. He was, with his partner Bowman, fortunate in getting a good claim on either Bonanza or El Dorado—exactly which is not remembered by Mr. MacArthur—and this spring sent $50,000 by draft, to be banked for him in San Francisco, at the same time announcing his intention of remaining but one year more in the country, as his next spring clean-up would, he anticipated, give him all the money he wanted for the rest of his days.

The balance of his span of life proved unhappily short. For, while working at the bottom of a shaft his men had sunk to the bedrock, he encountered a noxious gas which all but overcame him. He had time to signal to the workmen on the surface, however, and they were drawing him up when he lost consciousness and fell back to the bottom of the shaft, breaking his spinal column. Death ensued within a few hours.

There can be little doubt as to the identity of the accident's victim. Gordon not only says that he knew "Doctor Frank" intimately, by working for him at both Birch Creek and in the Klondyke, but he gave Mr. MacArthur a description which is that of the former Victorian. He spoke, too, of the deceased having relatives in Ontario and in Moose Jaw, who should be communicated with, and said that Inspector Considine had taken charge of his property interests in the camp until such time as the rightful heirs could be heard from.

Mr. Cryderman will be well remembered by almost all residents of Victoria as one of the most popular and energetic of the young business men of the city. He was socially a favorite, while his sanguine temperament and his facility for mastering quickly the details of any subject to which he gave attention, amounting almost to intuiton, led those who knew him best to prophesy a brilliant future for him, however and wherever he might decide to devote his talents. That these expectations were all but realized, Mr. Gordon's report seems to declare.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Ernest Hall Asks Co-Operation in an Attempt to Cure an Insane Woman.

A letter from Dr. Ernest Hall was read at last night's meeting of the Jubilee hospital asking co-operation in an experiment which it was hoped would restore reason to a female patient now in the Westminster Insane Asylum. Dr. Hall had read a report of Dr. Hobbs, superintendent of the London, Ont., Asylum, who stated that out of 100 female insane patients examined 93 were found suffering from pelvic troubles, and out of 80 of these patients operated upon 30 were completely restored mentally. Dr. Hall had examined a female patient in the Westminster asylum and had found her suffering from pelvic trouble. He wanted the board to allow the patient to be brought to the Jubilee hospital and operated upon, as her relatives were willing to have the operation and were willing to pay all the expense of the extra attendance upon her. Dr. Hall, too, would be quite willing to allow other medical men to be associated with him in the operation.

Mr. Hayward remarked that it would of course be an innovation to admit as a patient any one suffering from insanity, but in the interests of humanity and the hope of a cure he was in favor of co-operating with Dr. Hall. Perhaps the best way would be to refer the letter to the medical staff for an opinion.

Mr. Geo. Byrnes while not lacking in sympathy was averse to breaking the rules laid down that no insane patient should be admitted to the hospital. Why could not the operation be conducted at Westminster instead of bringing the patient here.

Mr. C. E. Renouf remarked that the rules would allow an insane patient to be received if not suffering from an incurable disease, and he felt like Mr. Hayward that the matter might be referred to the medical staff to report. He seconded Mr. Hayward's motion to that effect.

Mr. George Byrnes moved, seconded by Mr. J. Braden, that Dr. Hall be informed that the hospital had no facilities for treating insane patients. This amendment was carried, Messrs. Chudley, Byrnes, Braverman and Braden voting for it and Messrs. Hayward, Helmcken and Renouf against.

Miss Macmillan, the matron, being desirous of visiting the San Francisco hospitals to see the methods employed there, she was granted two weeks vacation for that purpose.

Next a report was read from the special committee to whom was referred at last meeting the letter from Messrs. Crease & Crease, Mr. Chudley's solicitors. The report in effect stated that the board was not responsible for the statements contained in Mr. H. M. Yates' letter, that the hospital board had no control over the action of the city's representatives in publishing the letter, nor were the board responsible for the action. The committee also reported that though they did not consider him clear of blame they had imputed no dishonesty to Mr. Chudley, and that Mr. Chudley, as a director of the board, had always the privilege of access to all the books and papers of the hospital.

This report was adopted without discussion.

After accepting with thanks an offer of 200 trees from Mr. Geo. Jay for the hospital grounds and putting through routine business, the board adjourned.

FOUR YEARS IN PENITENTIARY.

Williams the Cracksman Pleads Guilty to All Charges and Is Forthwith Sentenced.

Joe Williams, against whom the police successfully brought six charges of housebreaking and stealing, was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Justice Drake to four years in the penitentiary. Williams showed his good sense in not making any fight against the inevitable, for the evidence against him was too strong for him to have got clear. When he was brought up for election yesterday forenoon before Mr. Justice Drake, Williams at once said he preferred a speedy trial, and would like it over as soon as possible. Then the six charges against him were read, and without further ado he pleaded guilty to each one.

Mr. Justice Drake pronounced sentence as follows:

1. For breaking into Smith's barber shop and stealing hair cutting implements, two years in the penitentiary.

2. For breaking into the Occidental hotel; two years in the penitentiary, to begin at the expiration of the first term of two years.

3. For breaking into Porter's cottages and stealing lead pipe and brass fittings; one year in the penitentiary, to run concurrently with the first sentence.

4. For breaking into Porter's butcher shop and attempting to blow the safe; one year in the penitentiary, to run concurrently with the first sentence.

5. For breaking into and stealing from Morrison's blacksmith shop; one year in the penitentiary, to run concurrently with the first sentence.

6. For stealing six bars of pig iron from Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf; one year in the penitentiary, to run concurrently with the first sentence.

So it will be seen that the term Williams is sentenced for is four years, the other sentences running concurrently.

After he was removed from court and on his way to the provincial jail, preliminary to his transfer to the penitentiary, Williams offered to show Sergt. Langley where the drills were which he had used in boring Porter's safe. Accordingly he led the officer to Porter's butcher shop at the corner of Douglas and Johnson streets, and there behind the building he groped near the sidewalk and drew out two finely tempered drills specially adapted for drilling steel. One of these drills he said he had brought with him from the Sound, the other he had purchased, but where he declined to say.

Williams is inclined to be thankful that his sentence was not longer, and at the same time he dates his misfortunes to having gone into partnership with the lad Lynn. If it had not been for "the kid," he says, he could have worked his game quietly for a long time without being caught. It is always these "ifs," however, that seem to fail in every unsuccessful plan.

REV. R. W. TROTTER WEDS.

An Amherst Lady Becomes the Bride of the Victoria Pastor.

The following is from an Amherst, N. S., paper: In the presence of only the intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties at the residence of the bride's parents yesterday afternoon Rev. Ralph Trotter, pastor of the First Baptist church, Victoria, B.C., and brother of Rev. Dr. Trotter, president of Acadia University, was united in marriage to Myra Jean, only daughter of Hon. Thomas R. Black, M.P.P. The ceremony was performed in the spacious parlor beneath a bower of evergreen and floral bell, by Rev. J. H. Macdonald, pastor of the Amherst Baptist church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Trotter, the groom's brother. The bride was tastefully attired in a blue travelling suit and carried cream roses. She was unattended. After the conclusion of the ceremony an elaborate wedding supper was served. Dr. Trotter proposed the toast of the bride, which was drunk with a will and brought a ready response from the groom. The toast to the host and hostess, proposed by Dr. Steele, was responded to feelingly by the bride's father, and a brief speech was made by her uncle, J. E. Black, Esq., of Sackville. The bride was the recipient of a very handsome array of presents, which conveyed an idea of the high esteem in which she is held by her friends. As Miss Black she was an active worker in the Baptist church of her native town as well as in the kindred provincial denominational societies and a lady of exceptionally high Christian ideals. In her removal to the West the church here loses a most valuable member and that in the West gains one whose presence is certain to be felt in the furthering of the cause of Christianity in the new land.

Mr. and Mrs. Trotter left on the C.P.R. last evening for Eastern points and will return to Amherst before their departure for the West. The Press joins their friends in wishing them a long and happy married life.

The list of cases to come before the fall assizes, which open here on November 16 before Mr. Justice Drake, is not a long one, though the charges are serious ones. There may possibly be more to add, but it is not at all likely:

Regina v. Aitkins, murder.
Regina v. Cummings, attempted murder.
Regina v. Reda, wounding.
Regina v. Landbury, theft.
Regina v. Hoc Taw, forgery.

Rector's Wife (after Harvest Festival)—Well, Mrs. Piggleswade, how did you like the Bishop's sermon?

Mrs. Piggleswade—Oh! ma'am, I ain't been so much upset since my old man took me to the Variety Theayter in London last August twelvemonth, and heard a gentleman sing about his grandmothers cat.—Punch.

BACK FROM THE EAST.

Commodore Irving Returns From a Trip to the Atlantic Coast.

The Yukon Rush Will Test Victoria's Accommodation to the Utmost.

Everyone knows Captain John Irving, manager of the C.P.N. Co., and it is generally conceded that the genial Captain's ability to grasp a situation is beyond question. Having just returned from a lengthened visit to eastern points, Captain Irving's opinion, formed as a result thereof, was asked yesterday, and in reply a considerable amount of information which is of interest just now was obtained.

To say that the presiding genius of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company is an optimist would perhaps be to overstate the case. He is first, last and all the time a business man, and while he realizes as well as the majority the importance which the northward rush of the people in the spring will have for Victoria, he doesn't consider that the prognostications which have been made in regard to the dimensions or duration of the rust quite justified by the circumstances. The C.P.N. Company won for themselves considerable praise during the summer by the manner in which they handled the traffic from Victoria to northern points, which it will be remembered came unexpectedly. The company intend next year to add more laurels to the many they already enjoy, and although at present they have made no arrangements to increase their fleet, the number of vessels owned by them will enable them to maintain a regular and reliable service between this city and Wrangel, Skagway, Dyea and Dawson City. Captain Irving says that although the ignorance existing in the eastern states of the Union in regard to the Klondyke region is profound, the enterprise which is being evinced by many of the people there in the direction of organizing wild-cat "Yukon companies" is in keeping with the general reputation enjoyed by the down east Yankee. Plans for the formation of transportation companies, trading syndicates, mining corporations and other schemes for coralling the elusive dollars of a gullible public, are plentiful, and, thanks to the advertising which is thus being given to the Yukon country, thousands of people flock westwards and northwards during the early spring. The "boom" will, in Captain Irving's opinion, exceed that of the Californian experience of '49, with this important difference. The climate of the Yukon country will serve to deter possible immigration, and will almost certainly prohibit actual settlement. It is true, however, he added, that in some portions of the country agriculture can be followed with profit. Barley, hemp, potatoes and other root vegetables, can be cultivated to advantage, an opinion which finds full endorsement in the published reports of Dr. Dawson.

Captain Irving, who is sometimes inclined to the prophetic mood, holds very firmly to the opinion that Victoria business men must avail themselves of every possible means to reap an advantage from next year's trade. The boom, which will be very marked then, is not likely to continue for many seasons, he thinks, so that to make hay while the sun shines will be the policy of the company with which he is associated and is the advice he gives to others.

The proposed extension of the outer wharf, combined with existing accommodation, will, in the Captain's judgment, furnish all the space needed, notwithstanding his estimate that three steamers will most likely leave Victoria every day. Twenty-four vessels will be engaged in the trade, as follows: The Homer, Al-Ki, Queen, City of Topeka, City of Seattle, Santa Cruz, Rosalie, Farallon, Danube, Islander, Tees, Princess Louise, Utopia, Willamette, the two new C.P.R. boats, four now being arranged for from England, and other four which will be sent from the Atlantic coast, in addition to an unknown quantity of tugboats and smaller craft.

"You may say to your readers," concluded Captain Irving, "that two points should be impressed upon the public and reiterated again and again, and those are that the mushroom transportation companies, organized in a night, should be shunned if satisfaction is expected, and that Victoria is, by reason of her situation and natural advantages, the place to outfit and start from." All of which, generally admitted as being true, should in the Captain's judgment be made known, widely, persistently and at once.

FLAX GROWING.

Mr. Hulburt Says It Can Be Carried On to Great Advantage by the Farmers.

Mr. W. H. Hulbert of Lake Hill, Saanich road, having noticed the articles in the Colonist on flax growing, brought to town with him yesterday a sample of flax grown by himself, and stated that he would be pleased to give some hints on flax culture in the hope that some of the farmers might benefit. Mr. Hulbert has had a large experience as a flax grower in England and therefore the result of his experiments in growing in British Columbia are naturally more valuable than if he were inexperienced at the business. Just for the sake of experiment, he put in a small plot of flax on his place, planting it on the very poorest gravelly soil he could find; so poor, indeed, that a few mangold he planted in the same soil have not grown much thicker than his thumb. Yet this unpromising soil gave a result in yield that he says fairly astonished him. He planted the flax in March, and feels sure that if he had put it in a month earlier it would have grown to a greater length. Still the sample he shows is well headed, and he says that even discarding the fibre the flax seed alone would pay well for the growing.

The growth and preparation of flax for the market is a very simple process, Mr. Hulbert explained, not requiring any implement that a farmer could not himself make.

One point he wished to make clear was that it is not required to soak the flax in water to treat it, for dew-ripened flax he found the best, and with the heavy dews and sunny days here he considers British Columbia an ideal place for flax cultivation. After the flax is cut the flax seed is taken out by a very simple contrivance like pressing the heads between two boards hinged at one end. After this the fibre is spread out on the ground in swathes, and turned every day till ripened. It is then put through what is called a break, simply three boards with the upper edge sharpened nailed together, with spaces between them longitudinally for a similar set of boards to be pressed into from above. The fibre pressed in this way loses a lot of the outer covering which it is sought to get rid of. Then it is combed in a simple manner, and this gives the tow which may be put up in round balls of a dozen pounds and sold for the manufacture of coarse towelling. For fine material it is hammered with a sort of wooden hatchet until fine as hair and then put up in bunches for sale.

Mr. Hulbert is very willing to show the process of treating the flax, and does so, he wants it distinctly understood, simply out of a desire to aid the farmers in advancing their interests and to enable them to take up what he says would be a most profitable industry.

One great benefit of flax culture is that it chokes off weeds and thus clears the land. A good clay soil he looks upon as the very best for growing flax.

FIRE WORKS SMALL DAMAGE.

The Ash Box Once Again Responsible for a Bill of Losses.

Those who find a moral in everything will note with satisfaction that it was through crossing from the wharf to Peter Steele's for a refresher that the watchman of the C. P. N. Co. was particularly prompt in discovering a fire last evening, and in bringing out the department in time for effective work to be done.

The blaze had originated, as was afterwards discovered, through live coals being left in the wooden ash box on the floor above the appraiser's offices—the premises of the Hamilton Powder Company. The hot ashes quickly burned through the floor, and as a result a quantity of merchandise in the appraiser's rooms was scorched or damaged by the smoke—the firemen are careful not to allow the water to destroy property.

Of the goods actually burned on the ground floor, the greater portion seemed to belong to Chinese consignees. Roast peanuts were unceremoniously dumped in the road to the great delight of the small boy throng, and over-heated boxes of tea steamed most appetizingly as water touched them. The policeman is yet looking for that particular small boy who replied to his unnecessary observation of "going to eat 'em?"—referring to the peanuts—with the sarcastic

"Naw—taken 'em home to me children!"

There was a small-sized thrill in connection with the blaze when it was announced that a quantity of powder was stored in the company's offices—samples only it turned out to be, but enough to create some excitement. Quite a number did not wait for further particulars and young men who had never before demonstrated special ability as sprinters surprised their friends by the record-making quality of their performances.

DRIVE AWAY THE DREADFUL DREAMS.

"A dream cometh of a multitude of business," says an ancient Hebrew proverb. Yes, and of many things besides business. The wisest man on earth knows no more than you do about how the body and the mind live and work together. All we know is that the condition of the body gives character and direction to the action of the mind, whether we wake or sleep. And the reverse is also largely true. The *method* of it is a mystery, and it's no use trying to fathom it. The facts, and how far we can control them, are all we need to trouble ourselves about.

Here for example is a woman who says that at a certain time she was disturbed with *frightful dreams*. They so broke her sleep and tired her out that she rose from her bed in the morning more exhausted than after a hard day's labour. That is exactly as it would be if, without waking you, somebody should lance one of your veins and draw away a big bowful of blood.

The ailment which led to this result began she says, in June, 1891. At first there was nothing she could give a name to. She found herself weary, languid and fatigued, as after a long and arduous journey; yet she had not left home nor done any unusual work. She lost her life and energy as she might have lost a shilling, without an idea how it came to pass.

"I had a foul taste in my mouth," she says, "and no wish to eat. After taking the least morsel I at once began to suffer pain in the chest and between the shoulder blades. My head got so bad that when I rose suddenly from the chair, or stooped for any purpose, everything seemed to go whirling around me, and I felt as if I must fall to the ground."

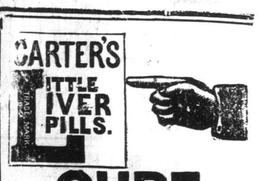
At this point she speaks of her terrible dreams already alluded to and then continues: "My hands and feet were cold and clamy, and I became pale and wan as death. All the blood seemed to be gone from me. In the night—besides the awful dreams—I was troubled with sweats which took away the remnant of my strength.

"With all this, and with lack of power to relish and digest food, I came to be so low spirited and weak that I gave up going outside the house. And what gave me most anxiety was a fear that I was coming into a decline, my father and sister having died of consumption. Every day I grew weaker until my husband and friends gave up all hopes of me. I had medical treatment, but it did not avail.

"While in this condition, about as much dead as alive, my husband read in a little book of the cures wrought, often in desperate cases, by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. He urged me to try it, but I answered him indifferently, having no faith in it. However he got me a bottle at Mr. C. E. Davies, chemist, King street Carmarthen, and after having used it for only a week I realized an improvement. My appetite was better, and what I ate agreed with me and gave me strength. This as you may suppose, made me hopeful; and I willingly consented to continue with this medicine—the only one that had done me any good. Briefly then after having taken two bottles more, I was completely cured, and have kept well ever since. I have related these facts to many persons, and you are at liberty to publish them if you wish, for the guidance of others similarly afflicted. (Signed) (Mrs.) Anne Davies, Cliarddu, Conwil, near Carmarthen, December 6th, 1894."

That Mrs. Davies did not have organic disease of the lungs (consumption) is shown by her rapid and complete recovery. But she had a disease which stimulates consumption, and is (in a large sense) even more dangerous, chronic inflammatory dyspepsia, learnedly called gastritis. This disease with its sequences, sweeps away more life than consumption, and is infinetely more productive of suffering. Yet Mother Seigel's Syrup will cure it. Let us keep that fact always before our minds.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

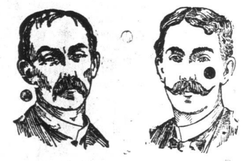
ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



A NERVOUS DIBILITY SUFFERER in an aggravated form shows it in his face—a haggard, worn-looking man. The same with women. But what of the man who has lost all vital and manly power, and yet looks like a physical giant? That is just the question to which Dr. Sanden has devoted twenty years of study. It is true that men who look strong ARE weak in this respect. Dr. Sanden has found the cause and explains it in his little work, "Three Classes of Men," which he sends free by mail, sealed from observation, or can be had at his office. It gives full information relating to

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

It might be worth your time to read the little book. Get it, or call and see this wonderful Belt.

ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

156 St. James St. Montreal, Quebec.

NOTICE is hereby given that two (2) months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres of land in Cassiar District, described as follows:—Commencing at a northeast corner post planted at high water mark on west shore of South Arm of Teslin Lake, in a line west of south from narrow channel leading to main lake and about 80 chains southerly from post planted at high water mark on west shore of South Arm of Teslin Lake, marked "James Dunsmuir's land"; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, more or less, to high water mark on west shore of South Arm of Teslin Lake; thence north along the shore of said arm of lake 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement.

A. BOYD.

13th September, 1897. oc24

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Situated on the Stickeen river, British Columbia, about three (3) miles S. from Telegraph Creek, commencing at a post marked R. Highland's S.E corner and initial post and dated October 4th, 1897, and running thence 40 chains West, thence 40 chains North, thence 40 chains E., more or less, to river bank, thence 40 chains more or less along river bank to initial post. 160 acres more or less.

R. HYLAND, Sr.

October 29th, 1897. no1

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the East shore of Teslin Lake, British Columbia, about one and one-half miles from the head of the Lake:—Commencing at a post marked J. Hyland's S. W. and Initial Post, dated September 24th, 1897, running thence 40 chains East, thence 80 chains North, thence 40 chains more or less to edge of Lake, thence back to Initial Post, 320 acres more or less

J. HYLAND.

October 29th, 1897. no1

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the Stikine river, British Columbia, about three miles and a half (3½) from Telegraph Creek: Commencing at a post marked J. S. Bowker's, Jr., N.E. corner post and dated October 4th, 1897, and initial post and running thence 40 chains West, thence 80 chains South, thence 40 chains E. more or less, to river edge, thence back to initial post along river bank, 320 acres more or less.

J. S. BOWKER, Jr.

October 29th, 1897. no1

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purcease the following described land, situated on the Stickeen river, B.C., about thirty miles South of Telegraph Creek, at the mouth of a river known as Clear Water. Commencing at a post marke t A. B. Cotton's N.E. corner post and dated October 15th, 1897, and running thence 40 chains W., thence 80 chains S., thence 40 chains more or less to river bank, thence 80 chains more or less, back to initial post, along river bank, 320 acres more or less

A. B. COTTON.

October 28th, 1897. no1

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. 21-1yd&w

WANTED—To exchange cows for sheep. Apply M. Morley, Saanich. oc27