SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

the girl's hands and pressed it. Miss Lacey tried to withdraw it, but did not succeed, and burst into tears.

"I have not offended you, I hope?" he anxiously asked.

"Oh, no; you are very kind. It was because I appreciate your goodness."

The sight of a beautiful woman weeping will upset any man who is not a brute.

"Let me sympathize with you. Allow me to tell you—ah—that I love you—and—and."

She did not repel him, and blushes began to chase away her grief. He clasped her in his arms, and they understood each other.

The next day he announced the engagement, and there was a great hubbub. Miss Thoroughwheat and her father were so angry that they did not attempt to conceal their disapproval, and a bevy of disappointed maidens who had angled for the attentions of the aggreeable rector supported them. But most of the men in the parish and many of the married women took up the cudgels in defence of Mr. Wright.

Elbert Woodruff, the youngest vestryman, who had for some time chafed under the imperious methods of old Thoroughwheat, had the courage to sustain the rector boldly, and placing himself at the head of the clergyman's adherents.

In the midst of the commotion Mr. Wright sought the presence of the Bishop of the diocese and to him poured forth his troubles with disingenuous eloquence. Bishop Fox listened attentively. He was both a shrewd and a kind-hearted man, and he knew that the rector told the truth.

"My dear boy," he said, "I understand it all. The experience is new to you, but not new to our profession. Shakespeare understood it when he said, 'Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.' If one woman's rage could call forth so strong a comment from the master reader of human nature, what would he have said had he contemplated the fate of a young clergyman who gets into trouble with many women?"

"Yes; but I did not scorn them, I treated them all politely."

"True, but they do not so regard it. All women are not angels, like your future wife. The wiles and pettiness of some feminine hearts are great, I am sorry to say. Remember what the great Jonathan Edwards said."

"What did he say?"

"Why, he even advised a suitor for the hand of his daughter who was bad tempered not to marry her. 'There are some persons with whom the grace of God abides that you can't.'"

"Well put, I must say," remarked Mr. Wright, admiringly.

"Now, my boy, there is but one sensible thing to be done. You must resign your charge immediately and marry the lady of your choice. I will then transfer you to another parish, and, as a married man, you will have a more pleasant experience in your next field of labor."

Miss Thoroughwheat remained permanently single, and Elbert Woodruff opposed old Thoroughwheat successfully, depriving him of the support of the majority and greatly weakening his dictatorial power.—J. A. Bolles in the Salt Lake Herald.

A Mother's Story of Her Little Girl Cured of Croup.

Having tried your medicine my faith is very high in its powers of curing Cough and Croup. My little girl has been subject to the Croup for a long time, and I found nothing to cure it until I gave Dr. Chase's Linseed and Tuprentine, which I cannot speak too highly of.

MRS. F. W. BOND,
20 Macdonald Street, Barrie, Ont.

—DR. TAFT'S— —ASTHMALENE— Gives a Night's sweet sleep and cures so that you need not sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. C. Taft Bros. Med Co., 186 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ontario.

CURES ASTHMA FREE

CONSUL'S REPORT

What Consul Smith Had to Say to His Government About the Gold Fields.

Full Text of the Report at Which the Tacoma Ledger Took Offence.

Following is the report of Hon. Mr. Smith, U. S. Consul, to the department at Washington, on the Yukon Gold Fields, to which the Times referred editorially last evening, and which the Tacoma Ledger has seen fit to criticise severely:

Victoria is directly on the route to the gold regions, and the news from the Northwest is generally taken from the steamers as they pass this port and telegraphed all over the country. As Victoria is naturally the gateway of the Northwest, the people of Victoria are aroused as never before and determined to leave no effort undone to secure for this city its share of the travel already headed this way, prepared to start as soon as the ice is loosened on the Yukon. It is conceded that, last year, Seattle managed to grasp at least two-thirds of the outfitting trade, but this year Victoria merchants have spared no effort to win their share of the coming avalanche.

All the advices that reach here indicate that the rush in 1849 to California, and, later, to South Africa, will be eclipsed by the rush of gold-seekers headed for the Yukon in the early months of 1898. The crowd is coming, not only from this continent, but from the old world and the Antipodes. The steamship Warrimoo, two weeks ago, brought nearly a hundred from Australia to this port, on their way to the New El Dorado. Agents from England have been here and are now making contracts for housing three or four thousand gold seekers, and every hotel in Victoria has contracts for all rooms for portions of several months. When it is remembered that at least a portion of the great legion from the United States will pass through this port, it will be seen that this picturesque little city bids fair to have its hands full later on. One company has already secured seventy carloads of outfitting goods, and several other leading business men of Victoria, accustomed to doing things on a large scale, have made equally liberal preparations for the coming trade. The transportation companies have, by purchase or lease, secured ocean steamers sufficient to make daily lines between this port and St. Michaels, Dyea, Skagway, Fort Wrangel, etc.

Even beyond the sealing question, the people of British Columbia are interested in this trade, and it was in response to their demands that Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Canadian minister of the interior, recently made a trip to the Northwest. On his return he addressed a meeting of the representative citizens of Victoria.

The desire is to get the Canadian government to open an all-Canadian route to the gold fields and to enact such tariff laws as will make it to the interest of miners to purchase their outfits in Canada. Mr. Sifton, naturally desirous of pleasing his audience, declared that the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, when rightly settled, would include some important posts now in possession of the United States, and gave an outline of the plans now in progress to get an all-Canadian route, via the Stickeen river, and the railway projects connected therewith, his remarks being received with loud applause by the audience. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Sifton intimated that the 100-pounds exemption, now allowed by the Canadian government to the miners, would be abrogated by the 1st of January, and that, probably, everything not bought in Canada would have to pay duty. But he declined to give any assurance that the tax on mining would be reduced, or the "alternate claim" exaction be alleviated.

Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, the Dominion surveyor and police commissioner, who accompanied Mr. Sifton, also delivered a lecture on the subject of the gold fields, which was largely attended, notwithstanding adverse weather. His views, however, have already been made public.

Having met several who have spent some time in the newly discovered gold fields, perhaps it might be well to give a synopsis of the views given by two of the most prominent and intelligent men on Vancouver Island. A prominent citizen of Nanaimo, who spent some months on the ground, has given a most intelligent statement of the condition of the country. He says that the Klondike mining country is covered with snow most of the year. During the months of July and August, however it is quite hot, the thermometer showing 85 degrees to 90 degrees, and then men must wear protectors for the face and hands to keep off the mosquitoes. Last year, though so hot, the sun did not thaw the ground, which is protected by a thick moss under the snow, which neutralizes the sun's rays. This moss is now cut off with the shovel. The miner then builds a fire, thaws out the ground for two or three inches and digs, and so on, by relays. Every foot of the ground has to be thawed out in this way. The ground is frozen 35 feet, down to bedrock, and it is impossible to dig or work a pick therein.

A well known citizen of Victoria, who obtained $130,000, in addition to an interest in some fifteen rich claims, as a result of two years' labor in the Northwest region, says that, contrary to the general impression, the best time for mining is in the winter, as then the surface water does not inconvenience the miner. The large and paying mines are all worked in the winter and the wash-up is in the spring and summer. However, in the hot weather gold can be dug out of the bars and banks of the various rivers and creeks by a poor man, to enable him to purchase a good claim in the fall. In the Canadian gold region the land is extremely flat, and the best way to work it, except the river bar claims, is to dig a hole six feet long by four feet wide, or thereabouts, and build a hot fire to thaw the ground, so as to be able to shovel it out. In the summer the sun has sufficient heat to thaw the sides of the hole, but there being no grade, the water runs down the hole and extinguishes the fire, thus stopping the work. In the winter, of course, there is no such obstacle, the ground being thawed only by the miner's fire. The thawed dirt is removed by pick and shovel, piled by the side of the hole, and the thawing process repeated. When the hole becomes deep enough, a windlass is rigged and the dirt hauled up in buckets. At intervals of a few days, a pan of dirt is washed to ascertain its yield. No attempt is made during the winter to wash more than is necessary to test the yield of ore. This accounts for the big strikes reported last summer—they were the results of six months' previous hard work. My informant says that in Alaskan diggings summer work is more profitable than in Canada, and he has worked in both, and knows this from personal experience. The pay dirt in Alaska is nearer the surface than in Canada, and, he says, in about the same amount. He regards Alaska as a more profitble place for miners than Canada, owing to the excessive royalty charged by the Dominion government, and which, it seems, there is no expectation of having repealed. The Klondike stratum runs in the direction of Alaska, and he has interests in mines there which are paying as well as those in Canada. The miners in Alaska make their own laws. There is no tax upon them, and no questions of nationality are asked any more than in the Klondike region. The temperature in winter goes to 70 degrees below zero, but the air is still and dry and is really no harder to endure than 35 degrees below in Montana. This gentleman has since sold part of his claims in that gold region for $300,000, of which 10 per cent. was paid cash down. He will return in the spring to deliver what he has sold and prospect for more.

There are five principal routes followed by miners in going to the different diggings, which are distanced from Victoria as follows: Fort Wrangel, 801 miles; Skagway, 1,024 miles; Dawson City, 1,594 miles; Teslin lake, 1,079 miles; Fort Selkirk, 1,418 miles.

ABRAHAM E. SMITH, Consul.
Victoria, November 23, 1897.

BAD MADE WORSE.

There are many preparations on the market for the cure of toothache that are absolutely injurious to the teeth. "Quickcure" is recommended by the leading dentists of Canada as a sure cure for toothache, without having any evil effect on the teeth, gums or nerve.

EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANIES

That Have Been Granted Licenses and Have Registered.

Licenses have been granted to the following extra provincial companies during the past week to do business in British Columbia:

Anglo British Columbia Packing Co., of London, head office for British Columbia, Vancouver; B. C. Exploration Syndicate, Ltd., head office for British Columbia, Vancouver; British Kootenay Exploring Syndicate, of London, head office for Birtish Columbia, at Nelson; Canada Drug & Book Co., of Regina, head office for British Columbia at Nelson; Carlisle Canning Co., of England, head office for British Columbia at Victoria; Confederation Life Association, of Toronto, head office for British Columbia at Vancouver; Crow's Nest Pass Co., Ltd., of Montreal, head office for British Columbia at Coal Creek, East Kootenay; Erl Syndicate, Ltd., of London, England, head office for British Columbia at Victoria; Gold Fields of B. C., of England, head office for British Columbia at Vancouver; Great West Life Assurance Co., of Winnipeg, head office for British Columbia at Victoria; International Navigation & Trading Co., Ltd., of Calgary, head office for British Columbia at Kaslo; Kootenay Ore Co., Ltd., of London, head office for British Columbia at Kaslo; London & Vancouver Finance & Development Co., of England, head office for British Columbia at Vancouver; Midway Co., Ltd., of Montreal, head office for British Columbia at Midway.

The following extra provincial companies have registered their head offices in British Columbia:

Bean Pot Gold Mining Company, of Spokane, provincial head office at Osoyoos; Beaver Gold Mining Company, of Spokane, provincial head office at Osoyoos; Briggs-Phillips Mining Company, of Spokane, head office in British Columbia at South Fork, Kaslo Creek; Delaware Mining & Milling Company, of Spokane, head office for British Columbia at Rossland; Elkhorn Silver Mining Company, Ltd., of Spokane, head office for British Columbia at Kaslo; King Solomon Consolidated Mining Company, of Spokane, head office for British Columbia, Ainsworth; Purcell Mining Corporation, Ltd., of Spokane, head office for British Columbia at Sandon; Rossland-Red Mountain Gold Mining Company, of Spokane, head office for British Columbia at Rossland. Silver King Gold Mining Company, of Spokane, head office for British Columbia at Boundary Falls; Slocan-Liberty Hill Mining Company, of Spokane, head office for British Columbia at South Fork, Kaslo Creek; St. Keverine Mining Company, of Spokane, head office for British Columbia at Sandon; Trust Mining Company, of Spokane, head office for British Columbia at South Fork, Kaslo Creek.

It is Time

To turn over a new Leaf!

THE BEST

New Year's Resolution

FOR ALL

Weak and Nervous Men:

"I will make a determined effort to regain my manhood, to be restored to perfect health and vigor. IT IS NOW OR NEVER."

HOW TO REGAIN VIGOR.

Health and manhood is fully told in an interesting little book, which should be read by every thinking man. Plain facts plainly stated. No "Electric Belt", nonsense, no "free prescription" fake, no C. O. D. humbug, no quackery. BUT AN HONEST BOOK, BY AN HONEST DOCTOR. Mailed FREE, in plain envelope, securely sealed, if this paper is mentioned. Address the author: G. H. BOBERTZ, M.D. 252 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Established 1874.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE AWARD

Mr. E. V. Bodwell On the Colonist's Astonishing View of the Question.

A Statement of the Facts, Showing the Actual Position of the Sealers.

To the Editor:—I notice in this morning's issue of the Colonist, in publishing the statement taken from the schedule to the award of the Behring Sea Commissioners, it is said:

"They (speaking of the figures) bear out the statement published in the Colonist's despatch from Washington, that the award has been based on the actual damages established, with interest added, and without taking into calculation the prospective damages or loss to the sealers through being deprived by the seizures of the opportunity of completing the season's hunting, for which they had outfitted."

This is a most inaccurate statement and it is a pity that it should have appeared in a Victoria paper; as, no doubt, it will be reproduced throughout the American press on the Coast as a statement coming from those familiar with the facts, that Great Britain failed on a very material portion of the claim before the commission. Such, however, is very far from being the case. Although we have not yet received the written reasons of the commissioners, which will no doubt be published later, the figures themselves show clearly, that in every instance in which it was claimed, damages have been allowed on account of the loss of prospective catch, and that, too, in a very substantial sum.

As an illustration the case of the Triumph may be referred to. In that claim the particulars consisted of four items only, as follows: $2,000 for illegally boarding the vessel, $250 for legal costs, and $200 for owners' expenses, the balance being made up entirely of loss to the vessel by reason of being driven out of Behring sea before she had completed her season. No skins were seized on board, and she returned safely to the port of Victoria. The arbitrators have allowed her $15,450 for damages and $7,665 for interest, amounting in all to $23,115. It is a necessary inference from these figures that a very considerable sum has been allowed to that schooner for loss of prospective catch, in fact it is almost a certainty that the whole of the damages are given under that head, except perhaps, $550 for costs and expenses.

The claims for illegal boarding and search were not in any case looked upon favorably by the commissioners during the argument, and they have doubtless decided that the terms of the convention limited them to a consideration of the actual loss occasioned by the acts of the United States officers, and prevented them from dealing with a demand based merely upon the invasion of a legal right where no direct injury had resulted.

I have referred particularly to the Triumph, for the reason that it proves beyond doubt that damages for loss of prospective catch have been allowed in the award, but an analysis of the figures in the case of every other schooner shows that the same rule has been followed in assessing the amount of compensation.

We have every reason to be satisfied with the result. It is true that the sums allowed are less than the amount claimed, but that is an inevitable result of every reference to arbitration. It always means more or less of a compromise. The figures, however, show that Great Britain succeeded upon every material point raised in the discussion.

For instance, the United States contended that we were not to be allowed for loss of prospective catch. This I have dealt with. They also contended that we should not be paid interest, but the schedule shows that interest has been allowed in every case. They further argued in the case of all the Warren schooners, as well as in the case of the Carolena, the Pathfinder, the Favorite, the Black Diamond, the Lilly, the Alfred Adams and the Onward, that we were not entitled to succeed, because of the fact that the interests in these vessels were owned by American citizens; yet it appears that damages were awarded to every one of these schooners.

They also argued that no claim should be allowed for personal sufferings to the masters and mates arrested; as they were well treated while at Sitka, and the detention occurred in a bona fide assertion of a national right. Yet it will be observed that a substantial sum has been given as damages to every one of these persons, making in all a total of $49,475. The claim of one schooner only, the Wanderer, has been thrown out. Her case is peculiar, as she was neither seized nor warned in Behring Sea, but the claim was made by reason of the fact that the Indian hunters compelled her captain to return to Victoria before he reached Behring Sea, having in some way heard that the president had issued a proclamation that vessels entering Behring Sea would be seized. It is not at all a matter of surprise that the commissioners should have considered that this case did not fall strictly within the lines of the convention from which they derived their authority.

The Sayward costs case, which was also disallowed, was not a claim directly relating to the seizure and warning of any schooner, but was for sums paid for legal expenses connected with an argument of a motion for prohibition in the United States supreme court—the matter having been brought up in that way for the purpose of submitting the question of the legality of the seizures in Behring Sea to the municipal courts of the United States.

The Colonist in its editorial in the same issue also says that the sealers would appear to have a good claim upon their own government for compensation for damages by reason of their being driven from their legitimate occupation. This statement is, no doubt, made under a misapprehension of what was referred to and decided by the commissioners. It is beyond question that this matter was submitted to the commissioners, and it is also perfectly clear that it has been passed upon, and that the sealers have been allowed all the damages which the tribunal considered could be legally established under that head.

E. V. BODWELL.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD.

An American Statesman Whose Views on International Politics Are Worth Quoting.

An American interviewer has "held up" Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the late United States minister to Great Britain, and among countless other things asked Mr. Bayard what he thought about the ill-feeling alleged to exist between the United States and Great Britain. This is how the interviewer puts it:

I asked Mr. Bayard if there was any truth in the stories that he would represent some English interests in this country.

"None at all," he said. "I don't know who invented that story, but there is no truth in it. I do not represent any English interests here, and I am not going to. I am busy now getting settled in my old home. I have been so very busy that I did not get time to go to Washington and settle my accounts with the state department until ten days ago."

"It's probably not worth while to ask you seriously if you ever intend to return to England to live?" I ventured.

Mr. Bayard looked annoyed. "That story was not only untrue," he said, "but I think it was not good-natured. No, it was not good-natured. I have displeased a good many people," he added with a rather grim smile, "and I don't know that I regret it, but at least I have never deceived any one, and I have never had the reputation of concealing my opinions on public questions."

I quoted to Mr. Bayard the remark of a well known public man, published last spring, which was in effect that the people of the United States were "spoiling for a fight" with England.

"I don't know who his associates could be to give him such an impression," said Mr. Bayard. "I have yet to find an American with a feeling of animosity towards the English people. And on what is this feeling of animosity said to be based? I have yet to hear a specific reply to my statement that the disposition of the American people towards the English people is friendly. Whatever contradictions have been made have been of the vaguest character. I can understand men who might be interested in possible war contracts wanting to see us involved in trouble with some other nation. Such contracts are often very profitable. But I can say positively that there is no cause for umbrage between the two peoples—that there has been no difference between them which could not be adjusted on the basis of common reason and common fairness. If there was any such difference, I should know it, for I was for four years at the head of all foreign affairs of this government and for four years represented it in London."

Mr. Bayard refused to consider seriously the proposition attributed to an unnamed senator some time ago, that we really need a war to arouse the dormant patriotism of the American people.

"I don't know that any one said anything of the kind," he said, "or whether he had been drinking."

"What is the attitude of the English people towards us?" I asked.

"There are a great many kinds of English people," said Mr. Bayard. "It would be difficult to say just what is the attitude of all of them."

"Say, the commercial attitude."

"There is undoubtedly a great deal of feeling among the business men of England because of the restrictions which our laws have put on their trade. England is our best customer; yet the Dingley law seems to seek to put the greatest obstacles in the way of England's paying us for our goods in the things she produces. Then the disagreement about the time when that law went into effect, which I believe is still in the courts, may make a considerable difference in the duty to be paid by Englishmen on large quantities of goods which had passed out of their owners' hands before the law was passed. How great the feeling over that may be I do not know."

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

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In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

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They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man!

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Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

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And blows our prices before it. Don't miss these chances; they are made for you. Some for this week:

New Jams 5lb. Pails.
Snowflake Flour $1.30 Sack.
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Special attention given to mail orders.

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BRANDS:

Hungarian, Premier, ★★★ and ★★ ★★★ Specially Adapted for Klondike

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AWARD TO SEALERS

Details Received Show That Canadian Counsel Succeeded on Every Point.

Consequential Damages Were Included in the Award of the Arbitrators.

Details of the awards of the sealing claims arbitrators, which have been received from Ottawa, show that the Canadian council succeeded in maintaining every material claim that was made. The only claims entirely thrown out were those for costs in the Sayward case and the claim for damages made by the owners of the Wanderer. This latter claim was an unusual one. The Wanderer was not ordered out of Behring Sea, but lost a season through her Indians, who having heard of President Cleveland's proclamation prohibiting sealing, refused to continue sealing.

The statement made by the Colonist that "prospective profits" were not allowed is a mistake. The arbitrators did allow damages in cases where sealers had been deprived of completing a season's hunting for which they had outfitted. For instance, the case of the Triumph, is a perfect illustration. There the whole claim, with the exception of two small items and a claim of $2,000 for illegal boarding, was made up of damages for loss of the catch which would have been made if the vessel had not been seized, and the amount awarded is $23,115. Many other illustrations can be taken from the schedule, but one is sufficient.

The contention of the United States counsel that several of those claiming damages were American citizens completely failed.

The amount of the main award is $463,454, in addition to which the Black Diamond is awarded $5,000 damages and interest for her second seizure, and Capt. Gaudin $1,000 and interest.

The total of the main award is made up as follows:

	Damages.	Interest.	Award.
General claims ..	$264,188	$149,790	$413,979
Personal claims ..	30,000	19,475	49,475
Totals	$294,188	$169,265	$463,454

	Damages.	Interest.	Award.
Carolina	$ 13,341	$ 9,020	$ 22,362
Thornton	13,521	9,142	22,663
Onward	9,376	6,339	15,715
Favorite	3,202	2,165	5,367
Anna Beck	21,692	13 366	35,058
W. P. Sayward...	12,537	7,725	20,262
Dolphin	31,484	19,399	50,883
Grace	26,213	16,125	42,339
Alfred Adams	10,124	6,238	16,362
Ada	20,902	12,880	33,782
Triumph	1,750	1,078	2 828
Juanita	11,493	5,702	17,195
Pathfinder	13,796	6,845	20,641
Triumph	15,450	7,665	23,115
Black Diamond ...	15,173	7,528	22,701
Lily	11,739	5,832	17,571
Ariel	4,950	2 456	7,406
Kate	3,050	1,513	4,563
Minnie	8,460	4,197	12,657
Pathfinder ('90) ..	800	370	1,170
Winnifred	3,283	1,061	4,344
Henrietta	9,500	2,421	12,021
Oscar and Hattie.	2,250	715	2,965
Wanderer	.....	.....	.....
Sayward costs	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$264,188	$149,790	$413,979

Personal Claims.

	Damages.	Interest.	Award.
Monroe	$ 3,000	$ 2,028	$ 5,028
Margotich	2,500	1,690	4,190
Gutternsen	3,000	2,028	5,028
Norman	2,500	1,690	4,190
Ogilvie	3 000	2,028	5,028
Blake	2,500	1,690	4,190
Warren	2,000	1,232	3,232
Kelly	1,500	924	2,424
Ferry	2,000	1,232	3,232
Laing	1,500	924	2,424
Olsen	2,000	1,232	3,232
Keefe	1,500	924	2,424
Petit	2 000	1,232	3,232
Lundberg	1,000	616	1,616
Totals	$30,000	$19,475	$49,475

Mr. William Munsie, one of those who were awarded damages, in an interview said that the award could in one respect be said to be satisfactory. Most of those who had made claims would, he thought, recover their actual losses, but they should have been awarded more than that. For years they had been deprived of the use of their money, and in more than one case men had been financially crippled. What they now receive will barely pay the obligations they have incurred while waiting for a settlement. As to the proposition that the Canadian government should pay the difference between what the sealers think is their due and what was actually awarded, Mr. Munsie laughed at it. All concerned agreed that the question should be referred to arbitration and the award settled it.

MINERAL EXPORTS.

The returns from the port of Nelson for the month of December show that there was more ore and matte exported from Southern Kootenay during the month just closed than during any other month in the history of the district. In all the mineral exports aggregated $837,004. Of this amount the gold values were $318,807; copper, $65,571; lead, $93,192; silver, $357,458; gold bullion, $3,976. The exports for the year aggregate $8,332,476. The exports for the week which aggregate $242,952 were made up as follows:

Bullion and Matte.

	Pounds.
Trail smelter (matte)	240 821

Ore.

	Tons.
Black Diamond mine, Ainsworth	80
Slocan Star, Sandon	120
Queen Bess mine, Sandon	60
Whitewater mine, Slocan	250
Kootenay Ore Company, Kaslo	190
Last Chance mine, Slocan	100
Reco mine, Slocan	100
Payne mine, Slocan	550
Best mine, Slocan	76

		Approximate Value.
Total for week	1,646	$242,952
Total for December	5,291	837,004
Total for November	5,273	824,362
Total for October	5,105	835,050
Total for September	4,604	714 225
Total for August	5,070	675,189
Total for July	4,139	543,832
Total for June	3,464	483,885
Total for May	2,995	397,797
Total for April	3,764	433,234
Total for March	5,822	677,681
Total for February	5,201	562,853
Total for January	4,543	675,506
Total via Revelstoke to October 31st	.....	$719,132
Total for year 1897	55 271	$8,332,476

During the past two years, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, wife of the editor of the Waynesboro, (Miss.) Times, has, in a great many instances, relieved her baby when in the first stages of croup, by giving it Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. She looks upon this remedy as a household necessity and believes that no better medicine has ever been put in bottles. There are many thousands of mothers in this broad land, who are of the same opinion. It is the only remedy that can always be depended upon as a preventive and cure for croup. The 25 and 50 cent bottles are for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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.