INSPECTOR REPORTS.

The Chief of the N. W. M. Police Force at Skagway Vividly Describes Conditions There.

The Difficulties of Travelling by Lake, River and Trail on the Ice.

The Delayed Mail Being Sent Forward to Dawson City as Fast as Possible.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—Inspector Wood, of the N. W. M. Police, writes from Skagway, Alaska, 1st Dec., to the Comptroller, at Ottawa, a report upon the general state of affairs in that district. He says:

"The weather still keeps cold and windy, but even at this late date we have had no snow here. As I previously reported, there is plenty on the summit and on the other side. As for the trails, now that the mud is frozen, ice has taken its place, especially on the side hills, and this makes the travelling very bad for men and horses. One would imagine that when the ice was once chopped away in these places the trail would be in a fair shape, but there are evidently springs on the side of the mountain and every successive pack train has to chop out a foothold for their animals. A meeting was called a day or two ago to appoint a committee to examine the river from here to the summit to see if it were not possible to make a winter's road on the ice. The committee only got eight miles up when they found the ice had jammed and was standing on edge to a height of eight or nine feet. As they could see that the same state of affairs existed higher up, the idea of a river trail was abandoned.

The wagon road which is being built by Mr. Brackett, who had a contract during the building of the C.P.R., is going on well, about nine miles of first class road having so far been built. Mr. Brackett hopes to reach the summit by January 30th, too late, I am afraid, to catch the first part of the rush. The tramway is progressing, but is evidently not going to be finished in time to be of much use.

As for Dyea, it is only on a very calm day that it can be approached from the sea, as the ice has formed for a mile and a half out. This is the first day during the past ten that a landing there could be effected. The trail from Dyea to Sheep Camp is good. From there to the foot of the summit very bad, and packers will not attempt to cross except on calm days. None of the four cables to haul stores over the summit is yet working. The tramway line at Deya is making good headway. There is now telephone communication between Dyea and Sheep Camp, and Dyea and this place.

As for the Dalton trail, it is said, even by Mr. Dalton himself, to be very unsafe on account of the continual blizzards. The Humboldt Co. of Boston, of which I wrote you, is still at Haine's Mission with all their cattle and horses and have not moved a foot since landing. Everything considered this is the most feasible route at present. There are three good wharves here now, so the approach from the sea is easy.

The Tagish, Fort Selkirk and Dawson mail left here on the 29th ult. by pack train for Bennet, Corporal Holmes in charge. The mail consisted of 13 sacks, containing 254 lbs. as against 4 sacks containing 317 lbs. last month. My protest to the U. S. authorities against the unwieldly bulk of their sacks (one alone weighing 212 lbs.) had the desired effect. All but three of the sacks sent forward on the 29th ult. contained U. S. mail.

Mr. McGregor is still detained here awaiting the freezing up of Lake Bennett. Reports received from Mr. Hurdman only two days ago state that this lake is frozen over to a depth of six inches for eight miles from the western end, but the rest of the lake is open. The thermometer there has been as low as 18 degrees below zero. Lake Inchai is also only partly covered with ice. Lake Tagish is solid. Were there the slightest chance of Mr. McGregor being able to get through he would start, but there is no ice even on the edges of Bennett, and his instructions from Major Walsh were not to commence his journey until he heard the lake was frozen.

Inspector Strickland writes that he considers a trip down the river to Selkirk with horses impossible, owing to the banking up of the ice. Mr. Morley Ogilvie, son of Mr. William Ogilvie, who was here a few days ago, and who has had a good deal of experience on Alaskan rivers, does not thing so. Mr. McGregor is relying on his 14 horses to carry through the provisions for Major Walsh. Should the horses fail I will have all the dog teams at Tagish, so he can fall back on them. No further word has been heard of Major Walsh and his party, nor of Judge McGuire's party. Mr. Ogilvie thinks it quite likely they reached their respective destinations as the river does not freeze solid until December, and they could run down in their boats with the running ice.

At Bennett's a building 16x30 has been put up of logs for the accommodation of the men. The stores are in tents or on the beach covered with tarpaulins.

On the 23rd ult. the steamship City of Seattle arrived here with the balance of the stores (except clothing) ordered by Asst. Commissioner McIlree. We have on hand here now 25 tons of provisions, 8 tons of oats, 3 tons dog fish, and a little over 2 tons of hardware, tents, tarpaulins and shoes. Of the 25 tons of provisions, 3½ tons of flour and bacon have to go to Bennett at once, as per Major Walsh's instructions. The oats I am feeding to Mr. McGregor's horses while they are here awaiting the freezing over of Lake Bennett. Any remaining after their departure I will sell.

Freighting rates are still at the old figure, viz: 50 cents a pound, and I doubt very much if they are going to drop. They would, no doubt, were it not for the fact that people are already commencing to come in, 230 having arrived during last week. Every boat brings 100 or more. The great rush is expected between the 1st and 15th of January, and everyone is striving to keep ahead of the crowd. I have decided to put the stores now here over to Bennett at once. If I wait, I not only run the chance of getting caught in a crowd, but also of having the price raised, as undoubtedly it will be, when people commence to flock in. As soon as the rivers are safe I am sure many hundreds will start out from Dawson for this place.

As soon as the stores are at Bennett, it is my intention to run them down on the ice to the foot of Lake Labarge and there build scows to float them down the river as soon as it breaks up. On the way to Labarge I can supply the detachments at Tagish and White Horse Rapids. As the rivers break up fully a month earlier than the lakes, I not only gain that much time, but also keep well ahead of the rush behind me. I have talked with Mr. Morley Ogilvie and written to Inspector Strickland and both not only say that it is quite feasible, but that it is the best thing to do.

Mr. Morley Ogilvie reached here from the Stickeen via Hootalinqua, Marsh Lake, Tagish and Bennett on the 24th ult. He had one assistant with him and reports a hard trip. He left here on the 27th for the east."

It is the intention of the department to send up at once forty more dogs and sleds.

SLABTOWN.

D. C. CORBIN'S VIEWS.

Will See 10,000 Miners Employed Around Nelson.

D. C. Corbin, president of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, was a visitor to Nelson last week, says the Nelson Miner.

In speaking of the project to build to the Boundary country he said that he intended to apply for a charter for that purpose and would build just as soon as conditions justified it. At present there is not sufficient business to justify the expense but as there are many fine mines in that district the probabilities are that a road could do a good business there within the next two years. The route will not be all Canadian but will extend from Northport over the easiest grades on both sides of the line. Mr. Corbin says that he does not care where he hauls ore. He would as readily take ore from the Colville country and bring it into British Columbia for smelting if there was an equal amount of money in it for him. If anybody wants to build a smelter along the line of the proposed road or within a mile of it, he will haul as cheaply to it as to Northport.

He thinks the idea of an export duty on ore is absurd and would have a tendency to keep capital out of the country. It is a matter that will eventually right itself. Kootenay people should throw nothing in the way of the development of low grade mines. They should look to the building of the Crow's Nest road so that cheap fuel, etc., will make smelting in British Columbia as cheap as it is on the other side. When this condition has been established smelters will in the natural course of events be built in British Columbia. He looks forward to the day, and confidently believes that it is not far distant, when 10,000 men will be employed underground in that strip of territory lying between Nelson and the boundary. When this number is employed he will not care to haul ore but will be well satisfied to haul supplies, etc. It is a condition that can and will be accomplished and will soon be realized by the people working to that end. For general prosperity, the people of Kootenay should pin their faith to low grade properties.

FREIGHT IS REDUCED.

Nelson Miner: The Candian Pacific railway has voluntarily made material reductions in freight charges on commodities shipped from Eastern Canada to the Kootenay country. The reductions are those which the C. P. R. at the time of obtaining the Crow's Nest charter agreed to make when the Crow's Nest line was completed to Kootenay river. Under the agreement the reductions would not be in effect for many months to come, but the company concluded that they should go into effect January 1, 1898.

The reductions are from 10 to 33⅓ per cent, and some of the commodities affected are agricultural implements, cordage, felt, household furniture, glass, iron, paints and oils, building paper, wire, woodenware, coal oil, green and fresh fruits, rope, etc.

The C. P. R. is opening a route to Fort Steele by the new wagon road from Armstrong's landing on Kootenay river. The steamer Nelson will make the trip twice a week regularly and also make intermediate trips when necessary. On the regular trips the boat will leave Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 a.m. An agent will at once be appointed at Armstrong's landing to look after the freight and turn it over to the freighting —Porter Brothers.

This direct connection with the Fort Steele country, pending the construction of the Crow's Nest line, is a most important thing to Nelson and will open out a new field for local exporters. At present a considerable quantity of goods is going in from Golden, Kalispel and Bonner's Ferry but this trade will in the future be secured to Nelson. In anticipation of this new route some of Nelson's merchants have already sold a large quantity of goods for that section. Mr. McDonald of the C. P. R. left yesterday to go through to Fort Steele and make all arrangements for the proper handling of the goods.

The Canadian Pacific has published a Klondike tariff and the rates from Vancouver via the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. are as follows: To Fort Wrangle for flour, beans, pork and general merchandise, $8 per ton and $5 for each dog; to Telegraph Creek, $53 per ton and $10 for dogs; to Juneau $9 per ton and $5 for dogs; to Dyea, Skagway, $10 per ton and $5 for dogs; to St. Michaels $100 per ton; to Dawson City and Yukon points for flour, beans and pork $120 per ton and for general merchandise $200 per ton. No rates are given for dogs to St. Michaels and Yukon points.

O. W. O. Hardman, when sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., was at one time, almost prostrated with a cold. He used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was so much pleased with the quick relief and cure it afforded him, that he gave the following unsolicited testimonial: "To all who may be interested, I wish to say, that I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and find it invaluable for coughs and colds." For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

THE LIBEL SUITS

The Position Taken Up by Magistrate MacRae Carefully Reviewed.

What the Recent Decisions in the Police Court Mean to the People of Canada.

The Province, in discussing the recent preliminary hearing in the libel suits, says:

"Assuming for the sake of argument that Mr. Macrae would feel he would be acting on the safe side in committing the defendants for trial, a man of different capacity would possibly have taken a broader view of his duty, in which event it is possible that the result might have been otherwise. It is a question if it is wise for the preliminary hearing of important actions to be left to the care of magistrates. The jurisdiction of police courts is limitd and it is evident that the intention was to keep them so. Some magistrates are capable of disposing of cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct with a nice regard for the facts, but when they get beyond matters of this character they get out of their depth. The cases are too big for them. When this happens either the law should be amended so as to take the trial of important cases out of magisterial hands, or men whose capacity is not open to question should be appointed.

"The libel cases are still before the courts, and the Province proposes to live up strictly to the spirit and letter of the law regarding comments on issues which are sub judice, but there is a broad principle underlying the prosecutions which is a fit matter for public comment, and in the interest of the press and the people generally ought to be discussed. It is cause for regret that the criminal code which the late premier and minister of justice, Sir John Thompson, compiled with such care should contain a clause of the nature of the one under which these actions for criminal libel were instituted, because it makes possible a species of persecution that belongs to the middle ages rather than to the enlightened and presumably civilized present.

"The Province repeats that it does not intend to comment on the issues of the case at all, but, as pointed out above, when the charge against Mr. Nichol was being heard the defence endeavored to show that the article complained of was true and a fair comment on a condition of affairs believed to be without a parallel under the British flag. Unfortunately, however, when the prosecutors in these cases were placed in the box and asked as to their connection with English mining companies and what emoluments resulted from that connection, the magistrate ruled that question out of order, thus denying the Province an opportunity of endeavoring to prove its statements by the words of the complainants themselves. Under this construction of the law the Province was put in a position of having its hands and feet tied and a gag placed in its mouth, while the prosecution was practically left free to say and do what it pleased, the government organ villifying and traducing the defendants and finding them guilty even before the magistarte did. And this is what is called justice at the end of the nineteenth century!

"Do the people of Canada realize what this state of affairs means? Let us suppose for a moment that A finds B looting the public treasury, that he actually catches him in the act of taking money from the public chest and putting it in his own pocket. If he publishes that fact, it is possible for the thief to institute criminal libel proceedings against him under this section of the code and actually close A's mouth and prevent any evidence of the facts being adduced for a period varying from weeks to months, depending on the length of time elapsing between the conclusion of the preliminary proceedings in the police court and the hearing of the case at the assizes. Instead of taking proceedings in the civil courts in the ordinary way, where an examination of the parties could be had before trial at an early date and the truth or falsity of the charges discovered, he would invoke the criminal code and use it as a powerful and most effective engine of legal oppression to temporarily shield himself and discredit those who had exposed him. There has never been a greater travesty of justice than this, and it is a most infamous thing that the clause should be permitted to remain in force without amendment. Under it the boasted liberty of a British subject is no longer anything but an idle phrase. Publicists can muzzle criticism at any moment and any paper in the land is liable to be brought up with a round turn and prevented from discussing the public acts of public men. If that clause is not repealed we might as well return to the days of the Spanish inquisition and be done with it. It is a menace to the welfare of society and affords an open door for the perpetration of all sorts of rascality and allowing it to go for a time at least unpunished. The effect of it as applied here is to close the mouth of the Province and prevent its getting at the facts in open court until after the elections, and what is worse, the matter cannot now be discussed on the floor of the house even. While this gag law remains in the code no one is safe."

BONDING REGULATIONS.

Arrangements for the Passage of Goods Through Canadian Territory.

The regulations for the bonding of goods through Canadian territory from Juneau via the Chilkoot or White passes to Circle City and other places in interior Alaska, are as follows:

1. Imported goods in transit as above described shall be reported at the Canadian custom house, Lake Tagish, and may be entered for exportation there on the usual form 'in transitu" in duplicate.

2. The goods may then be delivered without payment of duty, to be carried to their destination out of Canada by any transportation company which has duly executed a bond in the form prescribed by the Minister of Customs for the due and faithful delivery of all packages carried by such company and for general compliance with the customs law and regulations governing such traffic. A duplicate of the entry in transitu, duly signed and marked with the proper customs stamp, shall accompany each shipment of goods conveyed by a bonded carrier, so that the same may be returned to the customs house at Fort Cudahy, with a certificate thereon as to the landing of the goods in the United States or of being passed outwards from Canada within six months from date of entry.

3. If the goods when entered in in transitu for exportation are not delivered to be forwarded by a bonded carrier, as provided in the last preceding section, the duty thereon is to be deposited with the customs officer at Lake Tagish, subject to a refund at the port of Fort Cudahy when the goods pass outwards thereat, or upon the certificate of an officer of the United States or of the Canadian customs that the said goods have been landed in the United States within six months from the date of their in transitu entry. The duty deposited in such case is to be endorsed on the entry and certified by the customs officer in charge, and the duplicate of the entry duly certified and marked with the customs stamp is to be delivered to the person making their deposit of duty.

4. A report of such entry in transitu shall be forwarded by mail without delay by the customs officer at the sending port to the collector of customs at Fort Cudahy for the collection of duties entered in transitu and not duly reported.

5. The articles usually classed as traveller's baggage are to be passed free without entry.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In Van Volkenburgh vs. Canada Western Ranching Company, Mr. Justice Drake dismissed with costs the defendants' application to have struck off the files as scandalous affidavits made by the plaintiff and Mr. S. Perry Mills, his solicitor. Mr. A. E. McPhillips for the defendants and S. Perry Mills for the plaintiff.

In the Supreme Court chambers this morning Mr. Belyea, acting on behalf of F. L. Guillim, of Slocan City, moved for a mandatory order compelling the Law Society to enroll Mr. Guillim as an applicant for admission. Section 37 of the Legal Professions Act, 1895, after stating the powers of Benchers to admit attorneys from other provinces has this proviso:

"(5.) Provided, also that any barrister or solicitor who shall base his claim for call or admission, upon his having been called or admitted, as the case may be, as a barrister or solicitor in some place or province where barristers or solicitors are called or admitted after a term of study or articles less than five years (except in case of a graduate of any recognized university of Great Britain or Ireland, or Dominion of Canada), must, before call or admission in this province, serve as a student-at-law or under articles for a sufficient time to complete the full term of five years."

Mr. Guillim is an advocate of the Northwest Territories, where the term of service is only three years; so, before coming to this province, he procured his admission as an attorney in Manitoba on paying fees and passing an examination, without serving further time. He then applied here, basing his claim on his Manitoba certificates and showing how he obtained them. The Benchers decided that under the proviso of section 37 Mr. Guillim would have to serve two years. He now applies for a mandamus compelling his entry on the six months' basis of residence and enrollment. His Lordship will deliver a written judgment, but intimated it would be in favor of the plaintiff. A. E. McPhillips appeared for the defendants, the Law Society.

There was not a quorum of the Full Court this morning to hear the appeal in Centre Star v. Iron Mask, so Mr. Bodwell for the defendants applied to Mr. Justice Walkem to vary his former order. Mr. Justice Walkem then referred the matter to the Supreme court and Justices Drake and McColl were then ready to deal with the case. The appeal was then adjourned sine die, the Iron Mask company in the meantime to keep an account and give bonds to be settled by the deputy registrar at Rossland. T. M. Daly, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff and E. V. Bodwell and A. H. MacNeill for defendants.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

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.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:—

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!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

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They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

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.

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by that eminent Expert Physician, G. H. Bobertz, M.D., 252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and its plain and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be complied with, if addressed as above and the Victoria, B.C., Times mentioned.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

SMOKE THE GREAT CRUSADER CIGAR

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Some people feel after the elections? You will feel the same when you find that you have been throwing your money away by not taking advantage of our offerings. Although "there are others," these are the most striking this week.

Bloater Paste . . . . 5c tin

Mustard and Spiced Sardines } 2 tins for 25c

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Fine Creamery Butter . 25c. lb

Also small tubs for family use.

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AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

Messrs. Lenz and Leiser's Well-Appointed Wholesale Clothing Manufactory.

An Establishment Modern in Equipment and Employing Only White Labor.

Messrs. Lenz & Leiser, who have for many years occupied a leading position as dry goods warehousemen, are amongst the first to enter upon the wholesale manufacture of clothing, including both fine and heavy goods, overalls, shirts (negligee, white flannel and mackinaw), and indeed all the lines usually included in the term clothing. While it is intended by this enterprising firm to manufacture all classes of goods suitable for the Klondike trade, they will not confine themselves exclusively thereto, and some very fine goods will be made at their new factory situate on Yates street, almost opposite the large warehouse and store so long occupied by the firm. The new factory is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended, and when visited by a Times reporter yesterday was found to be a very hive of industry. Lighted by large windows at either end the main room affords ample space for fifty sewing machines, the cutting department, and the buttonhole and button-attaching machines.

The manager, Mr. A. H. Hartley, courteously showed the visitor all the details in connection with the work, commencing by demonstrating the ease with which, by means of a huge machette, large quantities of woollen goods can be shaped into shirt patterns ready for stitching, more speedily than a single garment can be cut out with the shears. Mr. Hartley's experience was gained with such firms as Hart & Leoy, of Leicester, Eng., probably the largest clothing manufacturers in the world, who employ 1,500 hands, of whom 100 do nothing but cut out. Mr. Hartley was also for some years with John Calder & Co., of Hamilton, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of the finest grades of clothing.

The Singer sewing machines, fifty in number, are driven by electricity. The slightest toe pressure upon the treadle-plate starts the machines. Some of them have a capacity of 3,000 stitches a minute, and the ease with which the operators can turn out a finished garment demonstrates very conclusively the superiority of the electric motor as a driving power compared with the old foot-treadle. The machines for attaching the buttons to the garments, and those for making and finishing the buttonholes are marvels of ingenuity. When the machinery is in motion and the nimble fingers of the operators are seen guiding the cloth while the sewing is being done at the rate of speed mentioned, the three cutters carving out the shirts, suits, overalls and other garments in layers, and the buttons being attached at lightning speed, one cannot doubt that, as Mr. Hartley says, the factory has a capacity of seventy-five dozens of complete garments a day.

The motor from which the power for driving the machines is obtained was supplied by the Royal Electric Company of Montreal, and is of about 5 h.p., 500 volts with a speed of 2,000 revolutions. The factory is lighted throughout with electricity, and the excellence of the arrangement by which every available inch of space is utilized reflects credit upon the manager who conceived it and the contractor who carried it out.

Just before the reporter left Mr. Hartley called his attention to a device called an automatic bobbin winder. Everyone who has operated a sewing machine knows with what annoying frequency the under bobbin is exhausted of its supply of thread and the waste of time caused by refilling it. By the side of each machine in Lenz & Leiser's factory there is an attachment wherein the empty bobbin can be placed and a small catch being set in position the thread is wound into the bobbin by the same power which runs the machine, without any attention from the operator, and immediately the necessary amount of cotton is wound on the bobbin is automatically released.

By the employment of all these latest time and labor-saving contrivances Messrs. Lenz & Leiser hope to be in a position to give much-needed employment to girls and women, and avoid the necessity of using Mongolian labor.

C. N. R. CONSTRUCTION.

A Troublesome Bridge—Progress of the Work—A Matter of Supplies.

The work of tracklaying on the Crow's Nest Railway was finished westward from Macleod to the South Fork of Old Man river some time ago, but it will be impossible to get beyond that point till the big bridge that spans the river there has been put in. This poin is about 34 miles west of Macleod, or half way from Macleod to Crow's Nest lake. The bridge will be about 600 feet long and about 150 feet high at the highest point. Apparently no very careul investigation of the ground at the point selected has been made, and when the foundations for the bridge came to be put in it was discovered that the shifting sand would not bear the weight and they went out. A great deal of time was lost, and when the men began to experiment with concrete the weather had become so cold that the concrete would freeze before it had time to set. They then sought to moderate the climate by building fires in he vicinity of the concrete to allow it to harden before freezing, and they are working away on that principle now.

Beyond the site of this bridge the grade is all ready for the rails right into the Pass, and once the iron can be got over the river it will not be long before the construction trains will be at the lake.

Between Crow's Nest lake and Kootenay river there are probably 2,000 men now at work grading, etc. West of Wardner, through Isadore Canyon, past Fort Steele and on to the west end of Moyie lake there are a number of camps and the work is going ahead briskly. From Moyie lake to the mouth of Goat river on Kootenay lake the tote road is pretty well covered with teams hauling in supplies and materials forwarded by steamer from Nelson.

The great difficulty all along has been the getting in of supplies, but it is likely that hereafter provisions will be more abundant, and there seems no reason to doubt that before this year closes the rails will be laid through to Kootenay lake.—Fort Steele Prospector.

The latest cure for a rattlesnake bite is coal oil. When bitten upon the hand place it in a vessel filled with oil, and the poison will come out and rise to the surface of the liquid.

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

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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.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.