[From The Daily Colonist, April 28.]

YELLOW FLAG AT MAST

The Steamship "Empress of China" Reaches Quarantine With Two Smallpox Cases Aboard.

All Passengers and Crew to Be Detained Fourteen Days—Lack of Accommodation.

William Head is to-day a village of a population of over 1,000 people, with at least two doctors and the Marquis of Breadalbane, besides several hundred Chinese, all living in an atmosphere laden with fumes of a sulphurous character. The place became populated very suddenly yesterday on the arrival from the Orient of the R.M.S. Empress of China with smallpox aboard. The ship arrived early, and at 11 o'clock the C.P.N. steamer Maude, having the usual contingent of C.P.R. officials, expectant baggage men and hotel rustlers, went out to the quarantine station to convey all coming on her back to the city. At 3 o'clock she returned, but instead of being crowded with new Oriental arrivals, the same party who went out to William Head, minus Mr. J. A. Fullerton, of the C. P. R., still held sway on deck. Mr. Fullerton, with Dr. Watt, Dominion quarantine officer, boarded the big white liner soon after her arrival, and from them those on the Maude learned that two cases of smallpox were on board the Empress. The letters for passengers and crew, taken out by the Maude, were then transferred to a rock to the windward of the ship, from where they afterwards found delivery.

At 8 o'clock the Maude returned to the station for the mails, which Victonians will be able to get to-day. She took out with her at the same time a big quantity of supplies for those who are liable to be detained in quarantine. These will include everyone who arrived on the China, as also those who had been in contact with her in any way. Dr. Watt stated by telephone last night that he would hold the crew of the steamer, as also her saloon passengers, in quarantine for the full period, 14 days. The Empress herself, he said, he would have to detain at least two or three days, and if she left then it would be under control of another crew. When it is stated that the Empresses carry nearly 200 of a crew and that they are entrusted to none other than the most capable navigators and engineers it can easily be imagined to what expense her owners necessarily will have to be put. It is seldom that one of the line get caught with smallpox on board, and if the rule was vice versa the C.P.R. would not be in the business for long. The cost of the maintenance of the passengers in quarantine will not, it is said, be all borne by the C.P.R., for specified on every first class ticket is a clause not leaving the ship liable in such emergencies. There are 110 saloon passengers on the China, and there are besides between six and eight hundred Chinese, of whom 120 are for Victoria. For such a crowd, even with the improvements which have recently been made at the quarantine station by the Dominion government, there is not adequate accommodation. This at least appears to be the case, for, after the Maude returned from her first trip out to the quarantine, an endeavor was being made to charter the C.P.N. steamship Islander, now idle in port, to afford better provision for the first-class passengers on the Empress. At a late hour last evening the negotiations were not completed, but if the Islander is not brought into requisition, it is believed another steamer will, if possible, be engaged.

The China brings as cargo a very big freight, and if detained for long in quarantine through inability of the C.P.R. to replace her crew on so short notice, the shipping interests of merchants in nearly every city of the Coast, as well as those of a great many points inland, will be more or less affected. Very little is know of the two smallpox cases aboard, but they are not believed to be serious. The disease developed on the voyage in a couple of Chinese passengers.

PROMISING PROSPECTS.

Discovery of Large Bodies of Pyrrhotite Ores at Gordon River.

Messrs. A. Deacon and Julius West have located a number of mineral claims near Port Renfrew, San Juan harbor, Vancouver Island, which have remarkable surface showings. The claims, seven in number, are on a ledge forty feet in width, which is traceable for three miles, and are between two and three miles from navigable water on San Juan harbor. Surface ore assayed $12 in gold and silver. The owners now have four men at work on the Corbett claim, and intend making a shipment to the Everett smelter by the first of May. The ore is pronounced by experts to be of excellent quality, and as promising as the ore on the surface of the best mines at Rossland.

J. J. Baird, of Port Renfrew, has also located a number of well-situated claims in the same district. In fact, it is said that mineral is being found in every direction, and that the district gives promise of being a second Trail Creek. The ledge walls are diorite and limestone.

The mineral being so near to navigable water, and distant only fifty miles from Victoria, makes the field a specially attractive one. It may soon be proved that Victoria capital need not journey far to find profitable mining investments, the numerous discoveries adjacent to it, and all along the coasts of Vancouver Island, offering a large and, so far as known, as profitable a field as the much advertised mines of Kootenay.

10 YEARS A SUFFERER

From Kidney Disease—Gravel and Stricture—An Absolute Cure Found in South American Kidney Cure—A Remedy That Never Fails in the Most Distressing Cases.

The solid evidence of experience is behind South American Kidney Cure. Mr. Wilbur Goff, of Chippewa, Ont., is simply one of hundreds who have spoken in equally strong terms. He says: "After taking six bottles of South American Kidney Cure I am completely cured of stricture and gravel, having suffered from these complaints for over ten years. I found great relief after taking one bottle but continued the remedy until I was perfectly cured and I am now enjoying the best of health."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

THE CITY

In the case of Mann vs. Campbell, before Judge Walkem, a non suit with costs was entered and judgment on counter-claim for $310 and costs and possession of the property in dispute. Mr. H. D. Helmcken, Q. C., for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. B. Gregory for defendant.

The following officers were elected at the Easter vestry of Christ Church cathedral: People's warden, Mr. Archer Martin; rector's warden, Mr. Percy Wollaston, jr.; church committee, Messrs. J. Ward, Galletly, Woolley, L. Crease, Elworthy, Kent, Lettice, Hiscocks and Dallain; sidesmen, Messrs. Ward, Goward, Hiscocks and Dallain.

There would appear to be an error in the despatch sent from Winnipeg last night stating that 250 additional imperial troops were en route for Esquimalt. Lt. Col. Wheeler, whose name is mentioned, is the officer who comes out to relieve Col. Shakespeare, of H.M.S. Imperieuse, who went East a few weeks ago.

The Victoria branch of the British Columbia society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has issued a neat little pamphlet containing the act of incorporation, the constitution of the society, its by-laws, the Canadian law for the prevention of cruelty, suggestions to individuals who see or hear of acts of cruelty, and the municipal by-laws on the subject. It is a handy little pamphlet and its distribution will do much good.

A big blaze in the vicinity of Race rocks yesterday morning gave to many Victorians the impression that the Dominion quarantine station at William head was on fire. They were, however, a little astray. It was at Albert head where the fire was, and instead of the quarantine buildings now serving a purpose being demolished, it was those which formerly stood for a similar duty. Capt. Berry, on instructions, it is understood, of the Dominion government, touched the match which completely obliterated the landmark of bygone years.

The congregational reunion in the lecture-room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening was most enthusiastic and enjoyable, thanks to the Ladies' Aid Society and the several artists who provided entertainment to the large gathering present. The programme rendered was as follows: Piano duet, Mr. and Miss Burnett; recitation, Miss Macfarlane; song, Miss Jamieson; recitation, Mr. MacNeil; song, Miss Duffie; remarks by the chairman; piano duet, Miss Barron and Miss Gardiner; reading, Miss Cameron; song, Mr. Pilling; recitation, Miss Black.

J. J. Palmer, who own 800 acres surrounding Sturt bay, Texada island, and 400 acres more in the same vicinity, is having a townsite located on the south side of the bay, and has let a contract for a wharf to be built at once. He has also engaged Mr. Maxwell Muir, architect, of this city, to prepare the plans for a hotel with 20 bedrooms, and the building will be put up as soon as possible. Sturt bay is practically the only harbor on Texada. It is on the northeast of the island. The great Van Anda mine is close at hand. The townsite will be in the heart of the copper belt, a large portion of Mr. Palmer's being staked off by miners. In all, about 600 mining locations have been made on Texada, and the season starts with the brightest prospects.

TWO LONE GRAVES.

Victims of a Smallpox Visitation so Long Ago That Dates and Names Are Forgotten.

The subject brought up by Ald. McCandless at the close of the council meeting on Monday night is one of great interest to residents of Dallas road and vicinity. The two lone graves, which for the last thirty-five years have marked the resting place of two victims of the smallpox epidemic of the early days of the city, are decidedly out of place in a public park, and still to remove them will be to destroy a land mark which old-timers have learned to cherish as a reminder of the good old days of yore.

It was probably early in 1862 that the two graves were dug, and the body first of a young girl and, a few days later, that of a woman were laid side by side—both victims to that loathsome disease, smallpox, which at that time was sweeping over the province and decimating the then powerful Indian tribes of the Coast. The old files of the Colonist contain many references to the plague, which in 1862 was a perfect epidemic; for instance, on 19th June, 1862, appears an item stating that "the ravages of the disease still continue, and ten whites and many siwashes" are down with the disease in the city limits. Then the writer goes on to state that the body of a victim had been found in the woods near town by some children picking flowers, and makes the assertion that "fresh victims are reported every day and the woods contain many decaying bodies." On the 25th of June a policeman who had been detailed to bury the dead bodies of Indians who had died of the smallpox was discovered to be suffering from the same disease, "and was taken to the pest house," but the locality of the latter is not given. Early in July the Indians at Euculet are reported as dying in scores, and in the same paper it is asserted that the Indians at Cadboro Bay and Ogden Point had thrown the bodies of many victims into the water. Towards the middle of that month the scourge seems to have abated, but an item says, "the Northern Indians as tribes have been practically exterminated."

Sailor Bay was at one time the regular quarantine grounds, but an old building which stood close to Dallas road and near the site of the two graves was for years occupied as a pest house whenever smallpox visited these shores. Early in the '70's the old building was, one dark and stormy night, burned to the ground as the result, as was then supposed, of a match applied by residents in the neighborhood who objected to having the pest house so near. This was a sign that Victoria was growing.

As to the proposal to remove the bodies, it may be pointed out that the experience of Montreal in a precisely similar case should prevent any step of the kind being taken. The fences about the graves have been recently renewed and it cannot be said that they are in any way neglected.

Dandruff, which causes so much itching of the scalp, can be cured by Hall's Hair Renewer, because it is a corrective tonic for the glands producing dandruff.

HELPING THE SETTLERS

The Government Introduces a Bill to Save Settlers From Excessive Dyking Tax.

Dykes Already in Existence to Be Strengthened, Extended and Repaired.

In the legislature yesterday Hon. Premier Turner introduced a bill to authorize the redemption of certain debentures issued for the construction of dyking works, and subject thereto to authorize the expenditure of additional moneys in the strengthening, extending and repair of certain dykes. The bill reads as follows:

Whereas, under the authority of the "Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894," certain debentures were issued, to the amount of three hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, for the prosecution of dyking works in the municipalities and districts at the respective dates, and according to the particulars mentioned in the schedule to this act; and such respective debentures bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, guaranteed as to 4 per cent. of such interest (but not as to principal or any part thereof) by the government of British Columbia:

And whereas the moneys arising from the issuing of such debentures were applied in the construction and erection of dykes for the purpose of reclaiming certain lands within the municipalities and districts affected by the issue of such debentures, but the dykes so constructed and erected have in many instances proved insufficient for reclaiming the lands, and additional moneys, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, are required for strengthening, extending and repairing the same, and without the expenditure of such additional moneys there is danger that the moneys already expended, or a large portion thereof, will be lost and thrown away:

And whereas, to provide interest and a sinking fund for redemption of principal, as well upon the moneys already borrowed as upon the said additional sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will not, if borrowed on the credit of the government, require a yearly outlay in excess of the interest moneys now guaranteed by the government, and an excessive amount of interest will thereby be saved to the settlers, and the danger will be avoided of the moneys already expended being thrown away, if the government should make provision for the raising of the necessary moneys, limited to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to strengthen, extend and repair the dykes:

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to purchase all or any of the debentures specified in the schedule to this act, and for the purpose of such purchase to borrow or raise at discretion, in addition to all other moneys authorized to be raised or borrowed by any other act of the province, any sum of money not exceeding $324,000 by the sale of debentures or otherwise.

2. The debentures to be issued under this act may be disposed of either by issue and sale, and the moneys arising therefrom be paid to the finance minister to form part of the consolidated revenue of the province, and be applied in redemption of the debentures specified in the schedule, or may be exchanged in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may agree for the debentures specified in the schedule, or partly in one way and partly in another.

3. Any of the debentures specified in the schedule to this act, so purchased as aforesaid under the authority of this act, shall be vested in the Minister of Finance, for the time being, in right of the province, and he shall be deemed to be the holder of the same, and as such shall have and be possessed of all necessary powers and authorities for collection and recovery of interest moneys and principal, and shall account for all moneys so collected or recovered as part of the consolidated revenue fund of the province.

4. In addition to the moneys mentioned in the first paragraph of this act, the Lieutenant-Governor may expend any sum of money not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in strengthening, repairing or extending the several dyking works mentioned in the said schedule to this act, and may borrow the necessary moneys, limited to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by the sale of debentures or otherwise.

5. Such works shall be carried on under the "Public Works Act," and under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

6. Before the undertaking of any such works of strengthening, repair or extension, the repayment of the moneys to be expended, together with all expenses to which the government may have been put owing to supervision, inspection or otherwise, shall be secured upon the land affected, and by assessment upon the owners, together with interest at such rate as shall be designated by the Lientenant-Governor-in-Council as a debt due to the government of British Columbia, in such form and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall prescribe, and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may also make and prescribe regulations whereunder the interest moneys payable under the debentures to be purchased by the government under authority of this act may be reduced as to the rate, and a uniform rate imposed for recouping the government the interest and sinking fund payable by them, including any moneys already expended by the government in pursuance of their guarantee.

7. This act may be cited as the "Debenture Purchase Act, 1897."

SCHEDULE.

MUNICIPALITY DISTRICT OF MAPLE RIDGE.

Bonds No. 1 to 80, $1,000 each—$80,000. Dated 1st June, 1894, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly for twenty years, on the 15th day of December and 15th day of June each year. The first payment due 15th December, 1894. Bonds issued under authority of the "Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894." Government guarantee 4 per cent. interest. Commissioners: W. J. Harris, C. E. Woods, Wm. Manson.

DISTRICT OF MAPLE RIDGE.

Bonds No. 1 to 46, $1,000 each—$46,000. Dated 1st March, 1895, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, for twenty years, on the 15th day of December and 15th day of June in each year. Bonds issued under authority of the "Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894." Government guarantee 4 per cent. interest. Commissioners: W. N. Bole, W. J. Harris, Wm. Manson, James Cunningham, C. C. Major.

DISTRICT OF SUMAS.

Bonds No. 1 to 36, $500 each—$18,000. Dated 22nd February, 1895, and payable in forty years from the 15th day of January, 1895, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th day of July and 15th day of January in each year. The first payment due 15th July, 1895. Bonds issued under authority of the "Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894," and "Amendment Act, 1895." Government guarantee 4 per cent. interest. Commissioners: J. L. Atkinson, Donald McGillivray, Wm. Maher, Asa Ackerman.

DISTRICT OF COQUITLAM.

Bonds No. 1 to 70, $1,000—$70,000. Dated 15th January, 1895, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum for forty years, half-yearly, on the 15th day of July and 15th day of January each year. Bonds issued under authority of the "Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894." Government guarantee 4 per cent. interest. Commissioners: W. H. Keary, T. Dunn, R. B. Kelly.

PITT MEADOWS DYKING DISTRICT.

Bonds No. 1 to 60, $1,000 each—$60,000. Dated 1st May, 1895, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum for 40 years, half-yearly, on the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November each year. Bonds issued under authority of the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894. Government guarantee 4 per cent. interest. Commissioners: David Oppenheimer, James Ford Garden, John Wesley Sexsmith.

DISTRICT OF MATSQUI.

Bonds No. 1 to 100, $500 each—$50,000. Dated 1st January, 1896, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum for 40 years, payable annually on 1st of January at the Bank of British Columbia, Vancouver. Bonds issued under authority of the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894. Government guarantee 4 per cent. interest. Commissioners: Albert Hawkins, Charles J. Sim, Herbert F. Page.

"SAPPHIRE'S" CREW ARRIVE.

Steamer "Tees" Returns Last Evening With Capt. Wm. Cox and Seven of His Crew.

Capt. Wm. Cox and crew of seven, who manned the sealing schooner Sapphire, which was burned on the Coast on Friday last, arrived in the city at 8 o'clock last evening, the C. P. N. steamer Tees, which made a special trip to bring all home, arriving within two hours of the time calculated on by Capt. J. G. Cox, of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Co., when leaving here on Monday at noon. They found all the shipwrecked crew enjoying the hospitality of Stockom Dawley, the storekeeper at Clayoquot, but of the Sapphire herself there was nothing to bring back, everything save what the crew escaped in having been destroyed. Capt. Wm. Cox had little to tell of the wreck in addition to that told in yesterday's Colonist. He and his men were ten hours in getting ashore, but none suffered any privations or hardships other than in the loss of the schooner. She, when last seen, was burned to the water's edge and about 25 miles off Clayoquot. In the way of a catch she had aboard 70 sealskins, and these have all been destroyed. The only way in which Capt. Cox can account for the fire originating is in the possible igniting of the woodwork about the chimney of a cooking stove, which flue passed through two partitions. His Indian crew all turned up ashore after the disaster, the big blaze at sea together with the explosion which followed telling them, though miles away from the vessel, of what had happened her.

The loss sustained by the fire Capt. Cox is not yet able to state. Speaking generally of his cruise, he says the weather has been extremely rough. He reports having sighted sealers in recent date.

The sum of $1,175 represents the total now in the new instrument fund of the Fifth Regiment band. This amount includes $433 subscription received up to date and the balance is made up of the proceeds of the minstrel show, the Webbling concerts and the two extra band concerts recently given on Wednesday nights. It is well for the public to bear in mind that the proceeds of the Saturday night concerts are not devoted to the new instrument fund, but a percentage is paid to the men as wages and the balance goes towards the purchase of new music and the providing of various fittings, such as seats, etc., and extras for the concerts. The first concerts of the season, as well as some given during the winter, were very slimly attended, and the admissions amounted to a mere bagatelle, so that on the average the proceeds have not amounted to much more than would pay wages. However a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures will be published in due course by the commanding officer, so that the public will see exactly how the funds have been applied. The total represented by the purchase of the new instruments will be $1,600, so that $425 are still required to make up the necessary amount, and an extra band concert with special attractions will be given on the 5th of May to assist in making up that sum.

Is Consumption Contagious?

The question of isolation for those afflicted with consumption is being widely discussed by the health boards of the great cities. Many leading scientists believe this method of checking the disease impracticable and that the pharmacopoeia must furnish the means of eradication. The discovery of Dr. Stevens of "Cammabis Sativa" the East Indian Consumption Cure, is the greatest step of medical science towards conquering this dread disease. Thousands of cases, pronounced hopeless, have been entirely cured, and there is no longer any question of the remarkable efficacy of this wonderful remedy in curing all diseases of the lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and nervous diseases. To any one suffering from any of these diseases, who will enclose a stamp and mention this paper, the recipe will be mailed free. Address W. A. Noyes, Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

WILL REGISTER HERE.

Collier "Bristol" Arrives for an Overhaul and Will Make Victoria Her Home Port.

Vessels For and From Victoria Spoken at Sea—The "Samaria's" Fate.

In addition to the life-buoy found last week on the coast of Washington there has since been found near the same locality some wreckage consisting of the greater portion of the deck work of the lost British bark Samaria. The timbers are broken, says the Post-Intelligencer, and show that the bark foundered in a heavy gale. There is not the slightest chance for the safety of those on board. One of the Samaria's life boats, her sides broken in by the seas, drifted upon the beach this morning. The boat was positively identified by the letters "Samar—" on the demolished bow. At the mouth of the Nehalem river nearly the whole of a ship's cabin drifted ashore, and while there was nothing to show from whence it came, it is probably part of the ill-fated coal ship. It is the general belief of local shipping men that the vessel was lost north of Flattery, and that she went down at sea. If the crew took to the boats there is not the slightest chance of any reaching shore alive, as the demolished boat, which now lies on the beach, was strongly constructed. The loss of the Samaria has a parallel in the mysterious disappearance of the Cadzow forest, and it is likely both vessels went to the bottom at about the same place.

GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS.

A bigger ship than was ever before built has now been ordered. She will be launched within a year, and will run on the White Star line between New York and Liverpool. This leviathan will be called the Oceanic and she will be thirteen feet longer than the Great Eastern, the biggest boat that ever was constructed. The enormous size of this vessel will make the question of docking her at the end of every voyage a serious one. Swung across the North river, says the New York Telegram, she will be so long as to almost close it up, yet the docks of the White Star line are ample for her accommodations, once she has been backed into her place. Turning her in the river will require the assistance of dozens of tugs. The ordinary tug will look like a mere toy beside this monster. An army of stewards, engineers and sailors will make up the crew of this enormous vessel. With her crew and passengers she will carry more people than make up the population of the average American village. The Oceanic will be over a block long. If her stern were at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, her bow would rest more than 100 feet east of Broadway, on the south side of Madison Square. This monster ship could carry the entire audience of the Metropolitan opera house across the ocean. The Oceanic will have a beam of 70 feet. She will burn less than half the coal the famous Great Eastern consumed, and will cross the ocean in less than half the time the Eastern required. The Oceanic is intended to cross the Atlantic in less than seven days and land passengers in Liverpool or New York every Wednesday. She will be fitted with quadruple expansion engines of not less than 30,000 horse-power. It is expected that the Oceanic will be launched in January next at the yard of Harland & Wolff, her builders.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

One more of the '96-'97 salmon fleet which sailed for England has recently been reported. The British ship Drumlanrig, Capt. Farren, which sailed from Victoria for Liverpool on November 22, was spoken on the 23rd of February in lat. 49 S., long. 56 W. On the 8th of this month the British ship Drumrock, which loaded at Tacoma for Liverpool after discharging a partial cargo of English freight at the outer wharf, was spoken in lat. 41 N., long. 39 W. Two coal ships from Cardiff for Esquimalt were also sighted this month. The British ship Lodore, Capt. Lee, which sailed on the 30th of last month, was one of these, she having been seen a week after starting in lat. 46 N., long. 8 W. The other was the British North Riding, Capt. McGee, which sailed on January 23 and which was spoken on April 25 in lat. 16 S., long. 35 W.

FOR CANNERY SUPPLIES.

The steamer Angeles came in yesterday for 500 boxes of tin and 40 barrels of coal tar for Messrs. Munn, Holland & Co.'s cannery, at Lumby island. While on her way across the straits on Friday night, says the Port Townsend Leader, the Angeles had her shaft suddenly broken about midnight. She managed to keep in the course of the Kingston, and was reported by that steamer yesterday morning, when Castain Hastings sent the Enterprise out after the disabled steamer and had her brought here.

TO BE REGISTERED HERE.

The well known steam collier Costa Rica, or Bristol, as she is now called, which has for years sailed under the Nicaraguan flag, entered Esquimalt yesterday from San Francisco. She is going on the marine railroad there for cleaning and painting, and before leaving will make Victoria her new port of adoption. Her registration at the local customs means an increase of 1,274 tons in the tonnage of the port.

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.

YUKON PROSPECTORS.

"Alaska Miner" Gives Good Advice to Those Bound for the Gold Fields.

It Is by No Means a Pleasure Trip, But Toilsome and Rough.

"A careful examination of the crowd on the deck of an incoming steamer will reveal the fact that there are many amongst them who have no idea of the magnitude of the journey that awaits them before their eyes rest upon the district for which they are bound.

"We have from time to time warned those who intend to make the trip that there was nothing to be gained by starting too early, and it is with a knowledge of the suffering it will entail if these suggestions, given in good faith, are disregarded, that at the risk of repetition we will traverse the matter again.

"At the present time the Yukon from its source to the Behring sea is frozen up solid, for a distance of 2,500 miles, and as the ice must find an outlet before the river is susceptible to navigation, it is a self-evident proposition that, allowing time for the ice to travel down the river after it first breaks up, the opening of navigation dates from the time the river breaks up in Behring sea.

"Experience of the past few years proves that by about May 15 Lake Linderman, the first lake across the summit, is open for navigation. It will take a few hours to make the trip to Lake Bennett, about nine miles, at which place it is necessary to make a portage, there is a small stream between Linderman and Bennett, but as it is filled with boulders navigation is unsafe. Competent boat-builders with the experience necessary to build boats suitable for Yukon navigation are established there. The outfit can be put on board, and then assisted by a current of from two to ten miles an hour the journey to the Klondike commences.

"What will be the experience of those who have started now? This experience is being obtained at this very moment by a thousand men who are toiling over the trail from Dyea to Lake Linderman. As far as we can learn a large proportion of those who came from below, total strangers to the country, and some of whom who have never known what it is to cross a mountain range in the winter, have only taken supplies to last for two or three months.

"What position will these men find themselves in when travel over the ice becomes impossible, and they are compelled to suspend their journey until such time as the river is free from slush ice? In the first place the delay occasioned in crossing the summit will make great inroads in their slender outfit, but this will not be a circumstance to the enforced idleness of several weeks when their mode of travel will be changed from a winter sled to a summer boat or raft.

"How many of the men who are now on their way know anything at all about this? We venture to say that there are hundreds who think that they can go marching down the river to the Klondike on the ice, and be comfortably encamped on some gold-bearing stream before the winter breaks up. This is all a delusion, and if they had spent a little time in conversation with men here who have made the journey many times, both in winter and summer, this illusion would have been dispelled.

"Then, again, what provision have they made for building boats or rafts? They cannot tell at what moment they may be compelled to abandon their sleds. When the Yukon commences to break up it breaks up very quickly, and experienced men who know the country, and who prefer to start early over the ice, know just where they will make a camp during the interim between the closing of winter traffic and the opening of summer traffic. By this we mean that there are certain places on the river where good timber may be had, and it is such spots that these old-timers make for when they get over the summit."—Alaska Miner.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of British Columbia will be held at New Westminster, in St. Andrew's church, May 5. All the presbyteries in British Columbia as well as that of Calgary are included in this synod.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills or sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.