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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It not sold in bulk. Don's allow anyone to sellyou anything else on the plea or promise that is "just as good" and "will enswer every pur cose." Ar See that you get C-A-S-T-O-B-I-A.

G MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNO

ier, *** Specially Klondike

ctoria, Agents.

government guarantee) such as Sir Charles Tupper infers exists proves that favoritism and class distinction of the worst kind are the order of the day, and curse to the country.

3rd. That in view of the above de clarations and the large area of land already applied for (and no doubt allotted) that the chief commissioner's state-ments must be taken "cum grano salis." And that it has probably never struck him that "it is too late to lock the stable loor when the horse has been stolen." HONOR

The natural loss of the hair, either by lisease or the age of the hair itself, may be replenished with a heavy growth by Hall's Hair Renewer.

BELLA COOLA MAIL SERVICE.

To the Editor:-Will you kindly give me few inches of space in your valuable a few inches of space in your valuable paper to make known certain non-postal arrangements which are certainly nothing less than an outrage. Usually the mail has been coming here about the sixth of each month, but this month the Boscowitz came in on the 4th without any previous warning whatever, lands the mail and freight and sails off as soon as the tide is favorable. Settlers who received mail one favorable. Settlers who received mail one month ago after travelling from three to fifteen miles on foot have no chance of answering same until the January boat. There must be here waiting at Bella Coola wharf more than 120 letters waiting to go out.

We came to British Columbia and are

We came to British Columbia and are doing our best to make homes. Surely something might be done to give us better postal facilities. This is a large and growing colony, and from what can be seen at present likely to grow if a little encouragement is given, but the postal arrangements of late have been such as would kill any thriving settlement. Why give a few settlers along the coast at different points mail every two weeks and confine some two hundred (200) people at Bella Coola to a one mall a month system? People think in the east that they can get mall as quickly to the ice-frozen Klondike as they can to Bella Coola.

Now, we do not wish to grumble, but all we ask is to be treated a little more reasonably, which will add to both our spirits, pockets and population. It may be that the steamboat company is to blame. If so, why not ask them to run in on their next trip north and take out the many Christmas letters, which if still left here will make many sad hearts when in the old homesteads they are looking for the promised and accustomed Christmas greetings from afar. It was a great disappointment and will be even greater if this mall is not called for and taken away.

Surely, this is a case in which we might ask the help of the provincial government to stir up those to their duty 'whether O. P. N. company or postal inspector) and see that this part of the province is not neglected.

Bella Coola, Dec. 6th, 1897.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from prace tice, having had pased into his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula f a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, after having tried its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his luty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with ful ldirections for preparing and using. Seat by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester,



FOR PREFERENTIAL

An Important Address Delivered in Toronto by Hon. Geo. W. Ross.

Dangers Attendant Upon Reciprocity With the United States Strikingly Set Forth.

There Should be No Haste in the Efforts to Negotiate a Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Ross Confident That Great Britain is Likely to Grant Preferential Trade.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross' Address.

The year 1897 has been one of great satisfaction to the British Empire Reague. Never before in the history of the empire has there been such a commingling of colonial representatives, and never before were heard, wherever the British flag floats, such hearty expressions of good-will from subject and alien alike towards the British Empire and the Sovereign that has ruled it so long and so well. The "splendid isolation" which for many years lent a somewhat pathetic interest to the British Isles in their struggle for moral and commercial supremacy has been supplanted by a "splenddid Imperfalism," whose light and glory have filled the world with the fame of Britain's achievements in peace, and with a wholesome dread of her power should she be called upon to defend herself in war.

with a wholesome dread of her power should she be called upon to defend herself in war.

To the British, colonies scattered over the globe, these tokens of Imperial unity have been accepted with the greatest cordiality. If the idea prevailed anywhere of colonial independence, every such idea was fused and absorbed by the intensity of the larger one of unity, and the colonist who perhaps dreamed that on this side of the Atlantic or under the southern cross there might be a new nation, wearing the livery of a republic, has come to feel that to recognize the Sovereign of the United Kingdom as his Sovereign of the United Kingdom as his Sovereign of the United Kingdom as his Sovereign is the highest distinction to which he could attain.

To the members of the British Empires the dadge of British citizenship is the highest destinction to which he could attain.

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To the members of the british Empire the dadge of British Empire.

To the members of the british Empire the dadge of practical politics we might he are allough such preference grow the p ish heart so much as the evidence of Canadian loyalty to Britain which it represented. Having taken this stey, it is but natural that we should consider what we have

gained by it, and what are its possible

ture advantages. British Preference and Its Advantages. In answer to this inquiry I may state that the following advantages are evident:
(1) We have quieted for the time being, and I hope for ever, the restlessness which (1) We have quieted for the time being, and I hope for ever, the restlessness which prevailed in many quarters as to the future of Canada. Without questioning the value of a republican form of government theoretically, it has been demonstrated beyond a peradventure that under a monarchy it is possible to obtain as large a measure of freedom, both civil and religious, as under a republic. It has also been demonstrated that society is exposed to fewer dangers, commerce to fewer disturbances and capital to fewer risks by such a happy combination of a monarchy and democracy as prevails under the British system, than under the less restrained and more demonstrated institutions which the people were capable of establishing within its borders have convinced every colonist (and I include in these our own Canadian people) that the British constitution is liberal enough and elastic enough to meet all the necessities of citizenship of every rank and class, and strong enough to guard every right, moral and political, which arises from the ownership of property, the exercise of religious convictions or the liberty of soclass, and strong enough to guard every right, moral and political, which arises from the ownership of property, the exercise of religious convictions or the liberty of social organization. I think I may state it as a fact that for these reasons Canadians as a whole are better satisfied with the form of government they now possess than they ever were before, and I may add, I see no reason why they should not be.

(2) We have developed a greater feeling of confidence in ourselves, partly from the prominence given to Canada in the councils of the empire and partly from the respect paid to our wishes in Imperial matters. I have no sympathy with the pessimistic disposition of some Canadians to bewail our paltry population, our feebleness in men and money and our tardy growth as compared with our neighbors to the south. A multitude of circumstances which I cannot wait to discuss now, some of them political, some climatic and some geographical, have combined in producing a phenomenal growth of population and commerce in the United States. By some its growth is regarded as a menace to Canada, but even if so regarded, for which I see no reason, we can truly say that Ganadians have now a more buoyant feeling as to the future and that they are prepared to gird up their losins with a confidence never before so deeply felt in the inherent stability of their institutions and in the commercial and political possibilities of their own country.

for commercial ascendancy. On the construction and maintenance of our canals we have expended \$81,000,000, partly to meet the necessities of our own trade and partly to commend the trade of the western states. Such an expenditure is in itself pretty conclusive evidence that Canadians are not wanting in enterprise.

are not wanting in enterprise.

In railways we have invisted \$899,817,-900, of which \$212,655,000 have been contributed by the governments of the provinces and local municipalities—another evidence of Canadian enterprise. Besides large amounts of money have been spent for the improvement of harbors and for lighting our coasts, all of inestimable commercial value. Municipalitits have generously subsidized local enterprise of various kinds, and all the provinces give liberally for technical and agricultural education. Lands have been offered to the settler, free of charge, that he might grow food for hinself and a surplus for the markets of the world. Our prairies, our mines and our forests have been abundantly advertised, and we are in the position of a merchant with a heavy stock of goods on his hands in every line, looking out for customers with whom he can trade.

Our Two Great Markets.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—Before a meeting of the British Empire League in Toronto on Saturday evening last, the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, minister of education for Ontario, delivered the following powerful argument in favor of preferential trade with Britain. It is undoubtedly the most important utterance yet made by a prominent Liberal on this question:

Hon. Geo. W. Ross' Address.

The year 1897 has been one of great satisfaction to the British Empire league. Never before in the history of the empire league are generous loyalty to Britain will be pass there been such a commingfulge of cole-Our Two Great Markets.

a more generous loyalty to Britain will be politically.

Let us give a few reasons: Great Britain imported in 1896 for home consumption \$790,000,000 worth of food products, all of which, with the exception of tea and fruit and some minor articles amounting to \$100,000,000, can be produced in Canada. For instance, in 1896 she imported 130,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which Canada supplied only 10,000,000; she imported 12,000,000 bushels of four, of which Canada supplied only 90,000 barrels; she imported 5,500,000 bushels of peas, of which Canada supplied only 1,400,000 bushels; sht imported 53,500,000 bushels of oats, of which Canada supplied only 1500,000 bushels; she imported 52,500,000 bushels of barley, of which Canada supplied only 47,000; she imported 510,000,000 bushels of barley, of which Canada supplied only 47,000; she imported 510,000,000 bushels of barley, of which Canada supplied only 47,000; she imported 510,000,000 bushels of barley, of which Canada supplied only 47,000,000 pounds; she imported 163,000,000 pounds of hams, of which Canada supplied only 47,000,000 pounds; she imported 324,000,000 pounds of mutton, of which Canada supplied only 1,500,000 bushels of apples, of which Canada supplied only 1,500,000 bushels; she imported 251,000,000 pounds of cheese, of which Canada supplied only 164,000,000 pounds; The whole export of food stuffs of every description from Canada to Great Britain last year amounted to about \$48,000,000 or less than 7 per cent. of the food products imported by Great Britain for home consumption.

on the markets of Great Britain in Brst-class condition. Any prejudice that may exist with regard to the produce of Can-ada must be overcome, patiently and sure-ly, by submitting to the consumirs in Great Britain Canadian butter, chesse, fruit and every other article of home consumption equal in quality to similar articles imported from any other country. Granted these three conditions, and I am satisfied the markets of Great Britain will respond very readily to Canadian enterprise. readily to Canadian enterprise.

readily to Canadian enterprise.

While this is one way, and I believe a sure way to promote the development of Canadian commerce, I see no reason why Canadians should hesitate to look to Great Britain for some encouragement and response on her part. Trut, she admits our products free of duty, but then she confers a similar favor upon foreign nations. Have we not a right to expect that her own subjects, though living abroad, will be treated more favorably than the Magyar or the Russian or the citizen of the United States? The personal and political privileges of her The personal and political privileges of her subjects, even under a foreign flag, are protected against encroachment. Why should not the commercial interests of her own subjects, under the same flag, though separattd by a few leagues of water, be equally the subject of her protection?

Reasons For a Preference.

Reasons For a Preference.

In order to make my position clear, it might be worth while to give in detail a few of the considerations which might very properly influence Great Britain to give the products of Canada and of her other colonies a preference over the products of foreign nations. (1) The commercial advantages to the colonies with such a preference would greatly strengthen and increase their attachment to the empire. Commercial interchange means much more than simply buying and selling; it carries with it social and business relations and leads to a better knowledge of the political institutions of the countries concerned in suct commerce. Nothing would conduce more to a permanent union of her colonies than a better understanding in Great Britain of Canadian sentiment and feeling, and no better way could be found of increasing an acquaintance than by increasing trade.

(2) The greatness of England depends

Great Britain that a trifling increase, putting it at the very worst, of the cost of their food supplies had some compensating advantages. I have mistread very completely the remarks of several leaders of public opinion if I am wrong in believing that the manufacturers of longland are not fully satisfied with the admission of the products of other countries into the British market, whilst their products are shut out of the markets of such countries by tariffs almost prohibitory. A zollverein between the colonies and the empire, as was suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, Cotonial Secretary, would mean for some years at least a tax on many articles now admitted to the British market free. In his speech before the third Congress of the Chambers of Commerce on June 9, 1896, he said, speaking of a zollverein. "An essential condition of such a proposal would be that Britain shall consent to replace moderate duties upon certain articles which are of large production in the colonies. Now, if I have rightly understood it, these articles shall comprise corn, meat, wool and sugar, and perhaps other articles of enormous consumption in this country which are at present largely produced in the colonies. Further, after pointing out that such a zollverein existed in Germany and the United States, he stated: "I say that such a proposal as a zollverein between Britain and her colonies might commend itself even to the orthodox free trader"; and further on he says: "I want to impress upon you my personal conviction that if a proposal of this kind came to us from the colonies, backed by any considerable support on their part, it would not be met with a blank refusal by the people of this country."

port on their part, it would not be met with a blank refusal by the people of this country."

The London Times, quoted by Sir Donald Smith in a speech delivered at the same congress, said: "It is getting to be understood that free trade is made for man, not man for free trade. . . . The British Empire is so large and so completely self-supporting that it could very well afford to surround itself with a moderate fence." These two quotations are very suggestive.

Mr. Sidney Buxton, M.P., late under secretary of state for the colonies, after referring to Mr. Chamberlain's speech, just quoted, and the possibilities of commercial union between the colonies, said: "Though on the whole I am a free trader, I for one do not say it might not be requisite to reimpose certain duties which in the past were taken off British importations." A speech in a similar strain was made by Col. Howard Vincent, M.P., and by the president of the congress, Sir Albert Rollit, M.P. One observation of the president is worthy of special notice. He said: "I deliberately say that there may be circumstances in which an economic sacrifice may be more than justified for the greatness of the political, social and commercial ends which we have in view."

The Duke of Devonshire in his speech at Liverpool at the reception given to Sir

the political, social and commercial ends which we have in view."

The Duke of Devonshire in his speech at Liverpool at the reception given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke hopefully of a larger trade with the colonies on such a basis as would tend to the promotion of the unity of the empire. Perhaps, however, the most significant remark bearing upon the possibility of a modification of the trade policy of England was made by the Right Hon. A. J. balfour, leader of the government in the House of Commons, at Norwich, a few weeks ago, in reply to Lord Rosebery's speech on the commercial federation of the empire. Lord Rosebery took strong grounds against the commercial federation of the empire, because, in his opinion, such a federation, whilst permitting free trade within the empire, involved a lax upon foreign goods, and such a tax would be a menace to the peace of the empire. Mr. Balfour said: "If the commercial federation at all, that justification is to be found in the fact that it will draw closer together the various distant and far separated members of this great community. If it does that, I say it is no affair of any foreign nation what we do in the matter. They do not consult our convenience in the formation of their tariffs. I am not aware of any reason why we should consult their convenience in the formation of our tariffs." One cannot help but appreciate the true British ring of these few sentences from the speech of the leader of the House of Commons.

Reason For Confidence.

But there is, perhaps, more significant evidence still in the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties of the desire of Great Britain to improve and further colonial trade, particularly with Canada. When it is remembered that her trade with Germany and Belgium amounted to \$600,000,000 and her trade with Ganada to only about \$100,000,000, it will be seen how large a commercial risk she was prepared to take for the sake of strengthening her relations with this country. Neither the fear of possible irritation on the part of Germany or Belgium nor the diversion of her immense trade with the German Empire was allowed to stand in the way of treaties that existed for over thirty years, when it was pointed out to her that in he interest of Canada such a course was desirable. Having done so much for one colony, why should we doubt her disposition to give a reasonable preference to colonial goods for the benefit of over 11,000,000 of her subjects in all her colonies? The question, I admit, is one which must be settled in Great Britain, and not in Canada. It may involve the reconsideration of trade theories which have become ingrained in the public opinion of her leading men. But commercial theories, like social customs, however universal, are not necessarily sanctified by usage. Economic conditions change with the process of the suns. British statesmen are eminently practical, and the economic conditions which have led to free trade may, in the course of years, so change or become so subordinated to larger conditions of a national character as to warrant their revision. This chance is, I believe, at this moment taking place at the great centres of British industry. Mr. J. S. Willison, editor of the Globe, in his excellent letters on English polos, recently published in his paper, has the following remark on the present condition of free trade on the one hand and the advocates of a great alliance of free English-speaking democracies on the other hand, and that few have any adequate conceptio Reason For Confidence.

masses of Englishmen.

If the question could only be made an Imperial issue and thus separated from all commercial complications the watchword would not be free trade or protection, but the unification and consolidation of the empire, and on this view of the question it is not hard to predict what the attitude of the British Empire League should be. The Question of Reciprocity.

spect path to our wholes in Imperial matters. I have no sympathy with the peak spect path to our wholes in Imperial matters. I have no sympathy with the peak that he can be a second to see that the candidate and the control of the Next in importance to preferential trade with Great Britain is the subject of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. In dealing with this question one is embarrassed by the twofold interest which seems to be involved in it—the interest of the mother country and the interest of Canada. In the mother country the opinion very generally prevails that the unfriendly commercial relations existing between Canada and the United States are a menace to the peace of the empire. It has been the ambition of English statesmen for the last fifty years to remove this supposed irritation by treaties and concessions, many of which were none too favorable to Canada. The first attempt of this kind was the Ashburton treaty of 1846, by which it is universally admitted Canada was greatly the loser territorially on her eastern as well as on her western fronter. The Washington treaty of 1871 was less disastrous, although it involved concessions in the inland waters and canals of Canada for which no equivalent was granted in the inland waters of the United States. It is

Commercial Attacks Upon Canada.

In recent years the attack upon Canada was not of a military but of a compercial character, and was all the more insidious because disguised under the form of tariffs and duties alleged to be necessary for the maintenance of the revenues of the republic. The repeal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, immediately after the close of the American war, was evidently an attack upon the commerce of this country, and, all apoligies to the contrary notwithstanding, the same remark will hold true of the majority of the tariff bills that have been submitted to congress since that date. The remarks made during the discussions, notably on the McKlinley bill, clearly indicated that the intention of American statesmen in taxing our barley, our coal and our lumber, as well as other products of the country, was to cripple the trade of Canada as much as possible. Still more significant are the alien labor laws and the invidious provisions of the Dingley bill with respect to the products of our Canadian forests. Is it not evident, therefore, to the most superficial observer that no concession on the part of Great Britain to the United States—not even the payment of claims under the Geneva award, well known to be greatly in excess of the damages inflicted—has had the desired effect of developing a spirit of international friendship such as we should naturally expect ought to exist between two countries of the same blood and speaking the same language? The conclusion is thus irrestibly forced upon us that, as far as Canada is concerned, it is utterly useless to entertain the idea of a reciprocity treaty with the United States for the purpose of removing either present or future irritation. Our experience in many cases bitter and humiliating, is against any expectation of that kind. I am, therefore, reluctantly I must admit, obliged to eliminate from the consideration of this question all speculation with regard to its effect upon international relations.

Commercial Aspects of Reciprocity.

Commercial Aspects of Reciprocity.

But, it will be said, even if reciprocity with the United States does not promote more rirendly relations with the American republic it may nevertheless be a source of profit commercially to the people of Canada. In proof of this proposition the treaty effected by Lord Elgin in 1854 is constantly cited. It is not for me to dispute the opinion of commercial authorities respecting the treaty of 1854. I would merely, in passing, point out that during the last five years of that treaty the conditions of trade in the United States were exceptional. The republic was involved in a civil war, the most gigantic of modern times. Over 1,000,000 men were withdrawn from the productive industries of the country. They had to be red and clothed at all hazards, and for several years Canada was liberally drawn upon for the supplies required by the American army as well as to make up the diminution in other departments of trade and commerce caused by the withdrawal of so many men from their usual avocations. Had the treaty of 1854 been continued for some years longer it is doubtful whether the advantages to Canada, great as they no doubt were, would not have abated substantially by the resuscitation of industries which the civil war had destroyed.

But it will be said again, even admitting Commercial Aspects of Reciprocity.

of industries which the civil war had destroyed.

But it will be said again, even admitting your argument with regard to the treaty of 1854, there is still room for the interchange of products which would be of mutual advantage to the two countries. Using the word advantage in a strictly commercial sense, that statement is possibly true; for instance, I think reciprocity in coal and lumber, and perhaps in a few other articles would be a benefit to both Canada and the United States. It would be folly to say that nations as well as individuals could not prontably exchange products. Laws of exchange all the world over are against any such assumption; but valuable Laws of exchange all the world over are against any such assumption; but valuable as the exchange of commodities may be to the development of a country when such exchange becomes a subject of treaty, questions of an international character arise which must not be lost sight of. Trade then becomes a political as well as a commercial question, and it is to its political aspect that I wish to call your attention.

mercial question, and it is to its political aspect that I wish to call your attention.

Dangers of Reciprocity.

1) A reciprocity treaty may be used as an admission that the weaker nation making such a treaty is dependent upon the stronger nation for a market, or such a treaty may foster a feeling of dependence in the weaker nation upon the markets of the stronger nation. In either case any such feeling would be prejudicial to Canada. Though weaker numerically than the United States, we must resist resolutely everything that would propagate a feeling of dependence upon her either for our commerce or our national existence. Such a feeling would utterly mar the true spirit of Canadian nationality.

(2) The repeal of a reciprocity treaty by which new channels of trade were opened up might be held by a stronger nation in terrorem over the weaker, as destructive to the trade so established and as a means of wresting concessions inimical to the prosperity of the weaker nation. Nay, more, the consequence of such repeal night be made suggestive of political union as the only way of averting the commercial disasters which such repeal involved.

(3) Having invested, as I have already pointed out, nearly \$1,000,000,000 of money for the transportation of our goods to the seaboard, would we not be doing an injustice to the Canadian and British capital so invested if we diverted the transportation of our goods to American railways and canais? A similar observation would apply to the capital and labor employed in transportation. A nation that cannot give employment to its own people very soon becomes depopulated.

(4) At best any market based upon a treaty is a temporary one. On what commercial principle can we justify any effort to set up a temporary one. On what commercial principle can we justify any effort to expend the come Great Britain will be dependent on the outside world for her food products. The United States can more than supply her own people. Everything points to the market of Great Britain as the only permane Dangers of Reciprocity.

for strengthening our relations with the empire our obvious policy is to develop trade witth Great Britain.

There Should Be No Haste.

For these reasons there should be no haste in the efforts to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States. We owe it to ourselves that we should not approach the Americans in any spirit of dependence or subserviency. It should be distinctly understood that we ask no favors in the American market for which we are unable to give an ample equivalent in the Canadian market, and no condition involving the sacrifice of any vested right or any consideration whatsoever as to the use of our waterways, our railroads or our fisheries should be put in the scale as a counterpolse to any privilege afforded us in the markets of the United States. A commercial treaty that cannot be made on a commercial basis pure and simple should not be made at all. On this point there should be neither parleying nor pandering. If we cannot pay in kind for what we get we must not take the risk of supplementing the transaction by any other consideration.

Anti-cenclusion I desire to say that while it is, the object of the Brittish Empire League to promote the unity of the empire, if understand its principles aright, it is equally solicitous in promoting the peace of the empire. In fact no better guarantee can be given for the peace of the world than the strengthening of the moral and commercial power of Great Britain and her colonies. Her army and her navy may suggest the terrible consequences to the nation which provokes her to a contest either by land or by sea, and powerful as that army and navy may be, her enemies might have the temerity to believe it could be successfuly overcome, were it not for the reflection that her subjects in every one constitute a grand reserve, if need be, for any national emergency.

"For the sire lives in his sons, And they pay their father's debt— And the lion has leff a whelp Wherever his claw was set." After a speech by Mr. J. Van Sommer, a vote of thanks was proposed by Lieut. Col. Denison and seconded by Dr. G. R. Parkin in two highly laudatory speeches, which was enthusiastically carried.

the an interesting and the same of the

Commercial Attacks Upon Canada

My Mamma



Uses Dixi's cleaned Currants, Velencia Raisins, English Peel, to make her Plum Pudding. They are sweet, fat and juicy.

Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for 25c. Muscatel Raisins, 4 lbs. for 25c. Muscatel Raisins, 3 lbs. for 25c. English Mixed Peel, 20c. Table Raisins, 15c. Mixed Nuts. 20c. Mince Meat, 2 lbs. for 25c. Boiled Cider, 25c.

Bring the little ones out Friday evening to 8. We will amuse them.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

BOON FOR KLONDIKE.

Canadian Invention For Expediting Work in the Gold Mines. Ottawa, Dec. 9.-The difficulty of getting down to bed rock where the pay dirt is found in the Yukon gold fields is one of the great drawbacks to placer mining in that country and an invention to apply steam to the thawing out of the ground will shortly be submitted to the nspection of the government and of Mr. Ogilvie by Messrs. S. H. and E. B. Hay-cock, of this city. They have construct-ed a small model of "the Haycock-Klondike thawer and excavator," by which it is proposed to do in twenty-four hours what the method at present in vogue takes from fifteen to twenty days to do. They place the thawer on the surface of the ground and convey steam into it until they obtain a heat of between three and four hundred degrees of temperature. As the earth is penetrated by the steam and loosened it is brought up by a pump and the thawer continues to sink down through the hole it makes until it has reached a depth of about twenty feet, where pay dirt is found. The inventors have a large apparatus including a system of washing which can be operated all the year round and save labor, fuel, time and cost and requiring only two skilled hands. The apparatus

is portable, no one piece of machinery weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds, the whole weighing between two and three tons. The small plant, which does not include a system of washing all the year round, and which requires no skilled hands, is very simple in con struction and can be made in sizes to suit small operations. The cost is estimated to be not more than \$1.500. The large plant will cost about four thousand dollars laid down in the Yuken. If 'he invention stands the test it will work a revolution in placer mining in that country and make the production of gold something enormous compared with what is possible by the present primitive

methods. D-O-D-D-S

THE PECULIARITIES OF THIS WORD.

No Name on Earth So Famous --- No Name More Widely Imitated.

No name on earth, perhaps, is so well known, more peculiarly constructed or nore widely imitated than the word DODD. It possesses a peculiarity that makes it stand out prominently and fast-ens it in the memory. It contains four letters, but only two letters of the alphabet. Everyone knows that the first kidney remedy ever patented or sold in pill form was named DODD'S. Their discovery startled the medical profes-

sion the world over, and revolutionized the treatment of kidney diseases. No imitator has ever succeeded in constructing a name possessing the peculiarity of DODD, though they nearly all adopt names as similar as possible in sound and construction to this. Their foolishness prevents them realizing that attempts to imitate increase the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Why is the name "Dodd's Kidney Pills" imitated? As well ask why are diamonds and gold imitated. Because diamonds are the most precious gold the most precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are imitated because they are the most valuable medicine the

world has ever known. No medicine was ever named kidney pills tall years of medical research gave Dodd's Kidney Pills to the world. medicine ever cured Bright's disease except Dodd's Kidney Pills. No other edicine has cured as many cases of Rheumatism, Diabetes, Heart Disease, Lumbago Dropsy. Female Weakness, and other kidney diseases as Dodd's Kilney Pills have. It is universally known that they have never failed to cure these diseases, hence they are so widely and shamelessly imitated.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land situated on the northeastern shore of Alice Arm, Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked R. C., being the southwest corner; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to post marked N. W.; thence south fellowing shore line to point of com-

Dated this 10th day of October, 1897. ROBERT CUNNINGHAM.

Alice Arm, B. C. Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land on the northeastern bank of Alice Arm, Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked G. C., being the southwest corner; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to post marked N. W.; thence south

following the windings of shore line to point of commencement. point of commencement.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1897 GEORGE CUNNINGHAM.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate in Cassiar district, viz: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of E. M. Sullivan's pre-emption claim at south end of Bennet lake; thence south forty (40) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence east twenty (20) chains, more or less, to east twenty (20) chains, more or less, to the shore of Bennet lake; thence following the take shore in a southeasterly direction to the point of commencement, and comprising about three hundred (300) acres, more or less.

Bennet Lake, B. C., Nov. 4th, 1897. NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Teslin Lake and on the west side of the Arm or Slough thereof, commencing at the southeast corner post of C. E. Thomas' claim, thence south 40 chains along the west shore of the said Arm or Slough thereof, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to C. H.

JOHN ALEXANDER HINTON. Vietoria, B.C., Oct. 16, 1897. NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to pur-chase 160 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Teslin Lake, west side of the Arm, commencing at the southeast corner post of A. Boyd's claim; thence south 40 chains along the west shore of the Arm; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to A. Boyd's line: thence ment.

Thomas' line, thence east 40 chains to

point of commencement.

CHARLES EDWARD THOMAS Victoria, B. C., 13th Oct., 1897. oc19-2m

date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of unoccupied Crown lands, situated on an Arm of Sidney Inlet on the West Comst of Vancouver Island, commencing at the northeast corner, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains along the beach to place of commencement.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1897.

THOMAS STOCKHAM. (Signed) WALTER T. DAWLEY,

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following unoccupied land situated on Sharp Point, Sidney Inlet, Clayoquot district, commencing at a post marked J. A. Drinkwater, Jas. B. Thompson, K. Peterson, J. W. Russell, S.E. corner post running forty chains horth, thence forty chains south, thence forty chains seat to point of commencement.

JOHN IRVING.

mencement.

J. A. DRINKWATER.

JAS. B. THOMSON.

K. PETERSON.

J. W. RUSSELL.

Clayoquot, B. C., 20th Nov., 1897.

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