ALBERNI TELEGRAPH LINE.

On December 23rd last the Colonist published some extraordinary statements in reference to the alleged mismanagement of the Alberni telegraph line, and editorially drew attention to the same, making a number of slanderous and insulting insinuations. The report which we publish to-day from our own correspondent at Ottawa shows clearly how unjust and uncalled for were the aspersions of the Colonist upon Mrs. Williams, the Parksville operator. When the instruments were changed from the former operator's house to that of Mrs. Williams a short delay took place, but no more time was lost than was actually necessary to make the new connection. As to the competency of the new operator, the report shows conclusively that the Colonist's charge was utterly reckless and without foundation. It now remains for that paper to make free and ample apology to Mrs. Williams and to Lieut.-Governor McInnes for its insolent and injurious slanders.

THE LIBEL SUITS.

In refraining from an extended criticism of the farrago of ill-digested and crudely expressed argument put forth by the Colonist in regard to the discussion of the libel suits, we were actuated by no apprehension as to the feasibility of traversing those articles and demolishing seriatim the fallacious reasonings of which they were built up. But, as we remarked, of what avail? The articles carried their own confutation to every careful reader; no one in the slightest degree conversant with even the mechanics of argument or the rudiments of logic could fail to detect the shallow sophistries of the writer, and the cheap, nursery subterfuges to which he resorted to bolster up a false position. In fine, everything the Colonist said in the matter only went to confirm the position which we had taken up. All through this affair the Colonist has written in a passion—heatedly, thoughtlessly and recklessly. Consequently it will have the mortification of having to eat much of what it said. Hon. Mr. Higgins has stated his case very concisely and forcibly; the Colonist with an audacious impudence that is perfectly staggering, coolly lays claim to being "the foremost in contending for the right of the legislature to discuss the whole thing from beginning to end in the same manner as if the suits had never been brought." But the outrageousness of that is fairly eclipsed by this: "It is not the rule of the Colonist to impute motives to others and it will not do so now." At the end of the same paragraph the Colonist, in the most barefaced manner imputes improper motives to Hon. Mr. Higgins for writing the letter which the Colonist publishes this morning. The imputation is that Hon. Mr. Higgins being, as it says, "a disappointed man," has in order to stifle discussion and anticipate the bringing up of the matter in the House written the aforementioned letter. What is that but imputing an improper motive? Hon. Mr. Higgins undoubtedly penned that letter for the guidance of the Colonist, which has been going the whole length lately in this matter, and tangling itself up in a fearful mess of contradictory arguments until its position is now much that of a bumble bee in a can of molasses. Had the Colonist possessed any gumption it would have thanked Hon. Mr. Speaker for his kindly advice and guidance and remained quiet until the time arrives for its particular brand of shriek. By the way, the volt-face executed by the Colonist is one of the most astonishing antics of which there is any record. The Colonist seems to have shaken off its flunkeyism and base fawning to its masters, or else its masters must have had their hands off the controlling wires for an hour last night, for the Colonist has this to say:

"We have simply (very) maintained, and shall continue to maintain that the existence of the libel proceedings is no bar to a question asked on notice in the regular way or to a resolution condemning the action of ministers of the crown in acting on boards of directors. Ministers of the crown cannot prevent their acts from being ventilated on the floors of the House by instituting libel proceedings."

All interested might enjoy some sport by turning up the files of the Colonist from the date when the Times, the first paper in British Columbia to publish the facts, made the conduct of Messrs. Pooley and Turner known to the public of British Columbia, and comparing these later utterances with the earlier. The public should understand once and for all that what the Colonist has been guilty of is this: Prejudging the libel suits; maliciously using its power to influence the judgment of the public to the prejudice of the defendants.

CLOSING THE PASSES.

It is certainly most exasperating that the American officials at the Alaskan ports should calmly ignore the orders which by this time must have reached them regarding the abolition of customs duties at the debatable strip. But it is to be gravely doubted if peremptory demands upon the minister of the interior to act harshly will do more than embarrass him in his dealings with the American government. The closing of the passes would be a very hostile proceeding in face of the concessions which the United States government has voluntarily made, and which it has granted cheerfully for the asking. As we pointed out yesterday, the delay is due wholly to the action of rebellious understrappers, who think because they are several thousand miles from headquarters they can defy with impunity orders which to them seem unpleasant. Can anyone believe that those mutinous officials will be allowed to continue in their rebellious attitude? It should be known by the public that the minister of the interior is in much closer touch with all that is going on than any member of the public or newspaper here or elsewhere; and all can rest assured that the dilatoriness of the American officials is already well known to him and by him reported to the American government. Any ill-advised action on the part of the public or newspapers here only serves to embarrass our ministers in their dealings with the United States government, and surely no one is so infatuated as to declare or believe that our ministers are not quite capable of forming opinions for themselves as to whether or not they have succeeded in their missions at Washington.

Leprosy in British Columbia is due to Chinese immigration. These people are the only sufferers from this loathsome disease. One more powerful argument why they should not be allowed to come here. It is simply horrifying to think of white men having to work in the coal mines of Nanaimo alongside of such pestilent creatures in order that a grasping company may make a few more dollars. When white men begin to suffer from this awful disease no doubt the Chinese question will come up again with renewed force, but why wait until some poor white miner contracts the incurable malady and has to be put away from society forever?

PIONEER HOP GROWER.

To the Editor:—It has been stated in the Victoria Colonist that a Mr. Henry Breeds, a resident of North Saanich, is the pioneer hop grower of British Columbia. I think the Colonist must have fallen into the hands of some recent wanderer, possibly a Chinaman or Jap. Had any of the old hands been in possession they never would have made such a blunder. As the gentleman on whom the Colonist has bestowed the stolen laurel has not contradicted the untruth, I take the liberty to place the trophy where it by right belongs. In 1864 M. William Towner imported from Sacramento the first hop roots to Victoria, and planted them in North Saanich. These were the first hops ever grown north of San Francisco for mercantile purposes; Messrs. Wain, Moses, and Downey a few years later; and all of the above from seventeen to twenty years before Mr. H. Breeds came to Saanich. It is to be hoped when the history of British Columbia comes to be written, if it is to be based on facts, the compilers will be careful where they look for information.

PIONEER.

B. C. DAIRYMEN.

Annual Meeting Held at New Westminster—Officers Elected.

New Westminster, Jan. 22.—The annual meeting of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association opened in the city hall yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. W. P. Jaynes, vice-president, occupying the chair in the absence of the president, Mr. W. H. Ladner, who wrote saying that he would be unavoidably absent.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The secretary, Mr. G. H. Hadwen, briefly reviewed the year's work and congratulated the association on the increase in its membership.

A letter from Prof. Robertson, regarding the visit of Mr. C. Marker, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, was then read and produced a lengthy discussion.

Messrs. Thos. Cunningham, J. R. Anderson and G. H. Hadwen voiced the opinion that the Dominion government had treated the dairymen in this province very unfairly.

Mr. C. Marker, the dairy commissioner, stated on the authority that, if necessary, another expert would be sent out by the government.

This announcement was received with much satisfaction, and Mr. G. McL. Richards, of Tacoma, remarked that Canadian dairymen were much more fortunate than their cousins across the line, as the latter had to pay the instructors themselves.

Mr. S. M. Barre then gave an exhibition of the American cream separator. Incidentally Mr. Barre mentioned that he thought better facilties for the transportation of cream was the assistance most needed.

After a short recess Mr. Hadwen read his report as secretary-treasurer. The total receipts were $575.70, and the expenditure $284, leaving a balance on hand of $291.70. The report was adopted.

It was decided that the secretary-treasurer's salary should be $150 per annum. Ladner was selected as the place for the next annual meeting.

Mr. Richards, editor of the Pacific Coast Dairyman, then addressedl the meeting, dwelling principally on the best feed for cows. He thought that what most cows eat and enjoy the most, was generally the best food; still, care should be taken that the different chemical constituents that go to building up the body should be comprised in the food. Mr. Richards also descanted on the relative values of beets, carrots and turnips; all were good, but he had a slight preference for beets. He reminded his hearers that dampening a cow's food helps digestion.

During the discussion that took place after this speech Mr. Dosch said that he found the feed of white artichokes had given wonderful results, the milk being much richer.

Mr. H. F. Page said he had got good results from feeding turnips, even giving his cows fifty or sixty pounds, without the milk being tainted.

Mr. Page next gave a short paper on "Care and Feed of Dairy Cows." Stables, he said, should be warm, light, comfortable and clean. Cows should be handled with care and patience. The practice of leaving cows out in all sorts of weather, with a view to making them rugged, was a grave mistake, as the evaporation of any moisture that fell on the cow used up a lot of animal heat, thus necessitating more carbonaceous food.

The discussion resulting from this paper elicited the fact that the trouble expended on cows in keeping them clean, such as currying them, would be amply repaid by the increase in the flow of milk.

The election of officers and the board of directors for the ensuing year was next proceeded with, the following gentlemen being elected.

President, A. C. Wells; vice-president, J. C. Collins; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Hadwen; directors, H. F. Page, T. Kidd, W. H. Hayward, T. Foster, T. Cunningham, W. H. Ladner, E. A. Kipp, A. Evans, A. A. King, W. P. Jaynes, A. Urquhart, J. Slugget and W. Clarke.

On motion, Mr. C. Marker, was elected an honorary director.

In returning thanks for his election, Mr. Marker briefly addressed the members. He told his hearers that there was a good deal of work to be done among the herds of British Columbia. There was no doubt that where food was dear and the land limited, all poor cows should be weeded out. A cow's milk ought to be weighed, at least twice a month, and tested, and thus a good estimate of her value could be formed. He would like to impress on farmers the necessity of studying up their business. A considerable amount of agricultural literature was now given away free. Anyone could get, by applying to Ottawa, the experimental farm report, report of the commissioner on agriculture and dairying and the dairy bulletins.

Hearty votes of thanks were tendered to both Mr. Richards and Mr. Marker.

Mr. Thomas Cunningham occupied the chair at the evening meeting. He strongly emphasized the need of paying more atten tion to the dairying industry, pointing out that the local farmers were only supplying 25 per cent of the butter, cheeese and even eggs, consumed in the province.

Mr. A. A. King, B. Sc., manager of the Delta creamery, then gave a paper entitled "Hints on Cattle Feeding." In this paper he reviewed the necessity of more attention being given to feeding, if farm stock is kept for profit, and the composition and cost of various diets. He dwelt at length upon the economic importance of ensilage, as it produced the most milk and butter fat, at the minimum cost.

In the discussion which followed, most of those present took part, and light was thrown on various matters to the advantage of all. Quite an animated argument arose on the question of the possibilty of increasing the percentage of butter fat in the milk of any individual cow, but the vexed question remained unsettled, despite the able arguments of T. A. Sharpe and G. McL. Richards, respectively.

A paper on "The Care and Feed of Dairy Cows" was read by Mr. H. F. Page, of Mission, which, though short, was to the point, and based on extensive personal experience and observation.

This paper concluded the regular programme, and a general discussion followed on matters connected with the dairying industry.

It was decided to hold the quarterly meetings at such dairying centres as Chilliwack, Duncans, etc., and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The meeting then adjourned.

DAIRYING HINTS.

Valuable Papers Contributed by Canadian Specialists on Dairy Matters.

The following papers were read at the annual meeting of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, held in London last week:

Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M.P., the president of the association, delivered his annual address. In opening he made a pleasing reference to the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and said that it had been celebrated by the dairymen of the Dominion in making it the banner butter and cheese year in the history of trade in Canada. Every member of the association was true and loyal to the Queen. At this point the members of the association rose in a body and sang the National Anthem. In continuing, Mr. MacLaren sketched the history of the association since its first meeting in 1868, and during all these years he said, the cheese industry had gone forward with leaps and bounds. He felt that they had done wisely in joining hands with the Butter Association, as winter dairying or winter butter making was closely connected with the cheese industry, and he thought that the union would result in placing Canadian butter in as prominent a position in the markets of the world as that which was held by Canadian cheese to-day.

It was marvellous, he said, to note the many cheese factories which, during the past fall and winter, had been converted into creameries for the purpose of making butter during the winter months, and the time had arrived when combination men were required, men who could make good butter during the winter and good cheese during the summer. This would give the combination man employment all the year round. The president advised that every good cheese maker who intended to remain in the dairying business should lose no time in learning how to make butter, and make and handle it well. If he did not make up his mind to do it right he should drop out of the business entirely. The president then reviewed the work which the association had done during the past year. He spoke of what the cheese instructors had accomplished and he regretted the fact that more of the large factories which were working on the co-operative system had not employed the instructors to as great an extent as those who owned private factories.

The government had been assisting the association for the last number of years very liberally, and he hoped that the grant would be still further increased. He saw no reason why there should not be some system in connection with each cheese and butter factory throughout the whole western country whebrey each patron of each cheese factory would be asked to pay at least 25 cents a year. If such were the case the association would have a large fund and be able to employ more instructors and cover the ground thoroughly, as the number of instructors now employed was altogether insufficient. Mr. MacLaren emphasized the suggestion of the directors that each instructor be constituted a health officer, as some of the cheese factories were in an unhealthy, filthy and deplorable condition. He warned the members of the association that the other provinces of the Dominion and also the United States and New Zealand were watching Ontario very closely, and working hard to gain a similar position to that held by this province in the markets of the world.

If Ontario desired to hold her preeminence it was necessary for her to go on improving. The great strides which had been made in the industry were due to education, and what was needed was more education still to remedy existing evils. He impressed very strongly on his hearers the need of proper care of the dairy cow and proper attention to the treatment of milk. The farmer, he said, when he has a herd of cows, all of which he knows to be good, should feed them the proper kind of food, supply them with plenty of water, give them food which would not taint the milk, and keep them in comfortable stables, where they got plenty of sunlight.

He should also see that the milker's hands were perfectly clean, and that the milk was kept in a pure, wholesome atmosphere. If the cow were treated well and given a good chance, she would make money for her owner. He particularly emphasized the need of light, air and sunshine in the stable. Mr. MacLaren pointed out very forcibly the necessity of the proper boxing of cheese and of taking the cheese from one place to another without allowing it to get wet. In closing his address he gave much good advice on the management of the dairy and concluded by telling his audience what they should not do in handling the milk and manufacturing and handling the cheese.

In the discussion which ensued on the address of the president, Mr. Derbyshire spoke at some length on the proper boxing of cheese, and advised that oiled covers of heavy cotton should be used when the cheese was being carried from place to place, so that during fair weather the dust and sunshine might be kept off it, and in wet weather it might be protected from rain. The importance of the president's remarks regarding the keeping of factories clean and the dairy utensils in proper order and of proper ventilation in the buildings was accentuated by Mr. Derbyshire, who also charged the primary need of proper treatment of the cow and clean and careful handling of the milk.

Prof. Robertson, of Ottawa, began a half hour's address by impressing his audience with the necessity of paying attention to details in the dairy industry. Then he spoke on the relationship which should exist between the association and the department of agriculture and also between the individual dairymen and the government. He thought it well that the government should, as in the past, help to begin branches of industry which the people could then go on and continue themselves. It was well to give help to the individual to start what he could not start himself. The government did well, too, in its experimental work. Here the object was to find out things, and then see how they could be made useful to the farmer. The speaker then gave some practical advice in regard to the making of butter and cheese, with special regard to the temperature at which they should be made. One of the aids which it was the government's aim to furnish was the facilities by which the dairyman might get his goods to market—get them there in such a condition that the customers would want more of them. He mentioned that during the past year there had been 32,500,000 worth of Canadian products lost in transportation. If by cold storage and other means this could be saved, it would be a good thing. He urged the desirability of the Canadian producer making the best article possible and then stamping it, so that it could not be sold as the produce of any other country. If such products were placed in a perfect state on the European markets, Canada and Canadian industries would be greatly the gainers. He spoke also of the regular delivery of such products.

Mr. C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture for the province, then gave an admirable address on "Our Agricultural Wealth." He said that it was not uncommon to hear people misquoting the old maxim that "money is the root of all evil.' He pointed out that the underlying motive which had brought them all together to this convention was that they might become better dairymen, and therefore make more money. There was no word in the language which had a more magical effect on the people than the word "gold." The world had been electrified by the fairy tales which had been brought from the far Northwest regarding the discoveries there, and thousands were preparing to rush to that far frozen district.

A reasonable calculation of what would be brought out of there next year in the shape of gold was about $10,000,000, and over this the country had gone wild. He asked his audience to stop and consider what would result from the simple development of our argicultural resources in Ontario alone during the year. In Ontario we had eight and a half millions of acres of land cultivated with grain. Last year this gave 150,000,000 all told, of every class, and the value of this in money was $40,000,000. If we could add two bushels an acre to the average product it would mean 17,000,000. That would be 10 per cent of the presnt yield. If every farmer in Ontaria got the best variety of grain he would add 10 per cent to the present yield, and if he sowed only the best selected seed of the best varieties he would add another 10 per cent. By good cultivation, clean fields and care in handling he could add another 5 per cent. Thus he could increase the grain yield by 25 per cent., or $10,000,000. Mr. James then took up the fruit crop of Ontario. He said that there were six million bearing apple trees in the province, and their average return at present was not more than 50 cents per tree. By proper grafting, pruning and spraying the return from each tree could be greatly increased. If the increase were only placed at $2 per tree the extra return could easily be seen and appreciated. He also spoke of the poultry industry, the butter industry and others, and he thought that $20,000,000 of increase was a just estimate of what could easily be accomplished in Ontario. This could be accomplished by the individual farmer adding his part towards making this increase.

SCORES IN THE 72-HOUR RACE.

Pittsburg, Jan. 25.—The scores of three leaders in the bicycle race at 1 o'clock this morning were: Waller, 238 miles, 4 laps; Henshaw, 197 miles, 7 laps; Elkes, 238 miles, 2 laps.

Provincial News.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Jan. 25.—The Provincial Dairymen held their annual meeting yesterday. Opinion was freely expressed that the Dominion government had treated the dairymen of the province very unfairly in not sending experts to them at their request. The financial statement showed a credit of $291.70. Several interesting papers were read. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. A. C. Wells; vice-president, Mr. J. T. Collins; secretary-tredsurer, Mr. G. H. Hadwen; directors, Messrs. H. F. Page, T. Kidd, A. Evans, A. A. King, W. P. Jaynes, A. Urquhart, J. Sluggett and W. Clarke, W. H. Hayward, T. Foster, T. Cunningham, W. H. Ladner, E. A. Kipp.

New Westminster, Jan. 26.—The inquiry into the government of the New Westminster gaol is in progress. Several witnesses swore that Officer Caldbeck had instigated a prisoner named Roberts to write anonymous letters reflecting on the conduct of the warden. Chief Stewart, of Vancouver, swore that Roberts' reputation was very unsavory and that Caldbeck was an honorable and efficient officer. So far the case made against the management is weak.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Jan. 25.—It has been decided to hold a poultry and dog show in Vancouver next month.

The first regular meeting of the city council took place last night. The mayor council toop place last night. The mayor's address was full of interest. Should his wishes be carried out the drainage system will be extended. At present only 800 acres are being drained. A new water main will be constructed for the upper levels of the city, where the pressure for fire purposes it not what is desired. English Bay will be cleared for bathing purposes and Vancouver will have another public park, probably the Cambie street grounds. The present lockup being a disgrace to the city, a new one will be built or the old city hall utilized. Very active measures will be taken for the Klondike rush. The only other matter of interest that came up at the meeting was a discussion as to the safety of the new city hall for public meetings. It is probable that the floor of the hall will be tested.

The Vancouver board of trade met today to endorse the action of the Victoria board in sending dispatches to the Hon. Clifford Sifton stating that the interests of Canadian trade demand the closing of the pass at the head of Lynn canal until satisfactory regulations are actually in the United States officers' hands at Dyea and Skagway.

A private cable received here yesterday was to the effect that the London market is not at present in good condition for floating mining schemes.

The license commissioners have decided to increase the number of licenses from 40 to 45.

Vancouver, Jan. 26.—The committee appointed by a number of prominent men to complete the details of the formation of an organization to be called the Chamber of Mines met yesterday and decided to send out circular letters, explaining the raison d'etre of the organization. It was decided to hold a general meeting on the 15th of February for the adoption of a constitution and by-laws.

Thomas Tompkins is here to commence the construction of the C.P.R. depot. Mr. Tompkins built the Vancouver postoffice, and at that time created no little disgust by importing labor from the east. On being spoken to regarding this matter he said he would act strictly on business principles in the matter, giving preference to local workmen, but failing to secure these he would bring workmen from the east. Two million brick will be secured for construction, besides an immense quantity of stone. The terra cotta will be from Deseronto, Ont, and the steel will come from the Hamilton Bridge Company. A very large number of hands will be employed. Mr. Tompkins states that all the C.P.R. hotels across the continent will be enlarged to accommodate the increasing traffic.

The steamers Willapa and Tees, which called here on their way from Victoria to the north, took 50 passengers from this port yesterday. The Tees took 70,000 feet of lumber. Both vessels were loaded to their fullest capacity.

Burns' anniversary was celebrated last night by a banquet at the Hotel Metropole. About 75 members of Royal Scot Camp, Sons of Scotland, were present.

Owing to the rush of northern trade the New England Fish Company, who are the principal operators of the British Columbia halibut fisheries, have had only one steamer at work this season, and in consequence the catch so far has been lighter than for the same time last year, but, in spite of so much bad weather, the individual shipments have been large, the latest amounting to 50,000 pounds of fish. The fish are reported to be plentiful and in good condition, and if another boat was to be had the shipments could be almost, if not quite, doubled. In view of this the company is sending out one of its own boats from the Atlantic coast to go into the fishing business, and this vessel is expected in Vancouver next month. The new steamer will have a far greater capacity than any of the boats that have yet been in the service.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Jan. 26.—Mr. W. M. Botsford, inspector of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, was in the city yesterday and decided to open a branch of the bank here. He secured premises and expects to have the office ready for business in about ten days.

The beacon buoy once more has fallen into the mighty deep. The steamer Willapa ran into it when making a landing at Johnston's wharf last night and completely demolished the new buoy which was erected last fall. Fortunately the Willapa escaped without injury.

Mayor Bate and Aldermen Quennell and Manson returned from Victoria today, having had an interview with the provincial government in regard to reducing the expenses of the police department. They were received courteously, and the executive promised to give an answer in a few days.

A. R. Johnston & Co.'s wharf was a busy scene last evening, when the steamers Willapa and Tees were loading up for Skagway. Both steamers were packed with passengers, freight and live stock. The Willapa had 35 head of horses aboard for the use of the Mounted Police in the Yukon country.—Free Press.

NELSON.

Nelson, Jan. 24.—Development work on Toad Mountain properties is being pushed vigorously ahead; the number of claims on which work is being done is five times as many as last winter. Several important deals in valuable properties have recently been completed and others are pending.

Two promising claims, the J.R.C. and Silver Cap, about a quarter of a mile from the famous Silver King, were sold last week by Alfred Bunker to R. Reisterer and A. H. Clements of Nelson. The purchase price is not known, but it is understood that it is a good figure. Both are known to be valuable properties, and soon as the snow goes off, development work will be pushed ahead.

Both the steamers Nelson and Kokanee made the round trip to Kalama yesterday, loaded heavily with freight for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway and with a large passenger list. The Nelson will make round trips each day this week. The amount of freight going in by this route is enormous. Kalama is booming and before spring it will be a place of considerable size and importance.

MINING LICENSES.

The New Licenses Received By Colector of Customs Milne.

Collector of Customs A. R. Milne this morning received a supply of the mining licenses. One of these licenses each miner must obtain either from Mr. Milne or from the collector of customs at Vancouver, or from the inspectors of police at Dawson before he can locate a mining claim on Canadian territory. Should a miner go northward he will not be able to locate a claim until he finds the inspector of police at Dawson, which would involve a journey of, in the majority of cases, over 100 miles. It will be greatly to the advantage of miners starting for the gold fields to come to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster or Nanaimo and secure a license.

This license reads as follows: This is to certify that ..... has paid me this day the sum of ..... and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner under any mining regulations of the government of Canada for one year from the .... day of ....., 1898. This certificate shall also grant to the holder thereof the privilege of fishing and shooting, subject to the provisions of any act that has been passed for the protection of game and fish; also the privilege of cutting timber for actual necessities, for building houses, boats and for general mining operations, such timber, however, to be for the exclusive use of the miner himself, but such permission shall not extend to timber which may have been heretofore or which may be hereafter granted to other persons or corporations.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Countersigned: .....

To be countersigned by the gold commissioner, mining recorder or by an officer or agent of the department of the interior.

Those desiring licenses can get them on application to Collector Milne.

KLONDIKE NEWS.

The Montreal Star with its accustomed enterprise has followed up the discovery of gold in the Klondike with a series of authentic reports of the progress and development of that country. So much attention has been, and will be for some time to come, directed to the gold fields, that the Star's reports are regarded with the keenest interest in all parts of the Dominion. Besides the general news of the gold fields derived from direct and reliable sources, the Star furnishes freely in its columns maps and illustrations, with hints and instructions to prospective miners and expeditions, which are invaluable. Owing to its enormous circulation announcements in the Star are sure to reach further than in any other medium in Canada, as it has established a reputation across the width of the continent for the reliability of its reports, as well as its broad and liberal management, which has made it so popular.

True happiness does not begin for a womanly woman until she becomes a mother. The fear of death stands between thousands of women and this supreme joy. If a woman will but take the right course, she may trample this fear out of her heart, and all cause for it out of her body.

There is practically no danger, and but little pain, in maternity, for a woman who is thoroughly healthy and strong in a womanly way. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes the delicate organs that bear the burdens of maternity strong, healthy, virile and elastic. It banishes the distress of the period of impending maternity, and insures the newcomer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. An honest druggist will not try to get you to take some substitute for his profit's sake. Prospective mothers who write to Dr. R. V. Pierce will receive the best advice of an eminent and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.

"A neighbor of mine who was expecting the arrival of a baby before very long, was in very poor health," writes Eliza Remnsnider, Postmistress, at Majella, Bourbon Co., Kansas. "I induced her to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She used four bottles, and has just been delivered of as fine a daughter as I ever saw. She was only a short time in labor and is now doing well."

Pierce's Pellets. For sick headache, biliousness and constipation, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most rational cure known. They are mild but thorough and effective. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Never gripe. No other pill is like them.