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

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

e fac-mile nature of Chas. H. Fletcher. ft on every wrapper.

J. E. MACFARLANE, Mgr. Tel. 449.

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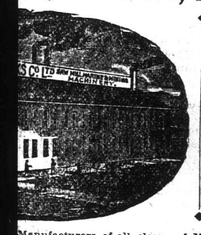


Mining Machinery a Specialty.

Manufacturers of all classes of Machinery Supplies, Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods, ather Belting, etc. Estimates for Boilers and lication.

inster Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. 816. Cable address, "Co-c.

em had been at the business some rty years—told me that the average mber of rejections is not more than per cent. That is to say, only one in every 200 is rejected for fects, and even then the fish is quite to feed pheasants on, for which rpose it is generally used. Some of e cases are found when landed to be ly partly filled. The suspicion is that ne of the sailors have got at the cargo d helped themselves to salmon as a ght change to salt meat. The result that the cans remaining in the case t about, and are shaken considerably, d all such tins are carefully tested. veral were opened in my presence, d in spite of the sad turmoil through ich they had passed since last autumn e contents were fresh and sweet, and ite unbroken. This, surely, is a test the efficiency of the packing.

But this is not all. Some of the cans ve 'sweated'; that is to say, the outer rtion has rusted, owing to the heat of e hold, and each of these is cast aside fresh lacquering and examination. other strong point in the accusations s that do-overs—leaky cans which ve been faked up in the canneries—plentifully sold, and are very dan-ous. The veteran expert assured me t he had not seen a single do-over a long time, and that the percentage infinitesmal. After they leave the k sheds, in cases and unlabelled, the s are taken to the private warehouses he merchants. There the labels are on each can, and every can is care-y examined once more before it is ed. The girls label them with great dity; and it is worth noting that e orders for colored labels to wrap nd the cans must be given. A mil-of such wrappers do not go very far uch a warehouse."

LACROSSE.

he Intermediate Lacrosse Associa- of the province met at Vancouver Saturday evening, when the following ers were elected: Hon. president, ardine; president, H. A. Simpson, aimo; vice presidents, J. D. Hall, couver; J. F. Murray, Victoria; etary-treasurer, W. G. McQuarrie, tminster. The following referees e appointed: Vancouver, E. A. gley, F. Miller; Nanaimo, Dr. Drys- and F. P. Morton; Victoria, Geo. well and A. E. Belfry; Westmin- C. K. Snell and P. Peele. The dule is as below:

ly 29—Vancouver v. New Westminster, ew Westminster.
ne 12—Victoria v. Vancouver, at Van-er.
ne 29—New Westminster v. Nanaimo, anaimo.
ly 3—Nanaimo v. Victoria, at Victoria.
ly 17—Victoria v. New Westminster, ew Westminster.
ly 24—Nanaimo v. Vancouver, at Van-er.
gust 7—Nanaimo v. Victoria, at Na-o.
gust 14—Vancouver v. Victoria, at oria.
ptember 4—New Westminster v. Van-er, at Vancouver.
ptember 11—New Westminster v. Na-o, at New Westminster.
ptember 18—Vancouver v. Nanaimo, at imo.
ober 2—New Westminster v. Victoria, ctoria.

THE CITY FILTER BEDS.

Engineer Wilmot Presents an Exhaustive Report on This Much-Discussed Subject.

The History of Construction Reviewed and Causes of Changes Explained.

Appended is the report on the subject of the filter beds at Beaver lake which E. A. Wilmot, city engineer, recently presented to the mayor and board of aldermen, and which was read at last evening's council meeting:

VICTORIA, May 3, 1897.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit for your examination the following report re filter bed contract, which the contractors claimed in July, 1896, they had completed. As at that time there was but little water against the main dam and cofferdam, and the contractors declined to let in the water against the main dam to the level of the lake surface, there was afforded no opportunity of testing the works, which, according to the contract, must be in a watertight condition before being accepted by the city. After the heavy fall rains, early in December, 1896, water rose in the west filter bed above the surface, and stood at a higher level inside the main dam than the level of the water outside, which demonstrated the fact that subsoil water found its way into that filter bed through or under the west wall. Later on in the season, when the lake rose sufficiently to overflow the cofferdam, thus bringing the water against the main dam to the lake level, numerous leaks were developed in the filter beds. The contractors, some time in the latter part of March, in order to ascertain the causes of these leaks, cleared away the filtering material to the concrete floor alongside of the west wall of the west filter bed and a portion of the length of the main dam wall, thereby exposing to view numerous jets of water spurting through both of these walls in streams varying in volume from about an ⅛ to about ¾ of an inch in diameter. These leaks were principally between the level of the floor and that of the sand surface. After ascertaining that the walls were porous, and cementing up some of the cracks that existed, the contractors ceased further operations. The removal, by my directions, of a portion of this filtering material alongside of the culverts in the west and central filter beds down to the concrete floor, exposed in the former case an open joint about ¼ of an inch wide between the concrete floor and the side of the culvert, and in the latter case a longitudinal crack about ⅜ of an inch wide in the side of the culvert wall, showing that the outer portion or footing course of the culvert foundation had settled, causing the lateral drain pipe which is built into the culvert at the place inspected to be shattered. There is also an open joint between the concrete floor and the side of the culvert similar to that observed in the west filter bed.

The leakage observable through the walls and through the open joints between the floors of the filter beds and the culverts would be sufficient to account for the water outflowing from the beds.

The leaks through the walls, especially through the main dam wall, which is about eight feet thick, is evidence of faulty construction, resulting either from an insufficient quantity of cement being used or carelessness in mixing the concrete, or from both causes combined. The open points alongside the culverts may or may not be caused by bad construction, but they lead to results which the contractors assumed the responsibility to guard against.

The endeavor of the contractors to place the responsibility of their departure from the specification, as regards thickness of concrete floor, upon the engineer, has evidently produced the impression on the minds of some that the leaky condition of the works is due to that alteration, whereas the causes of the leakage cited are not effected by the thickness of the floor. If, in addition to the defects above referred to, the concrete floor also is ruptured, it would not matter in the least whether that floor was 4 inches or 8 inches, or even 16 inches in thickness, it would have ruptured all the same, if the filled in material on which it rested had settled unevenly, on account of its variable depth, or if it had to counteract the upward pressure of water due to the difference of level of high water in the lake and the floor of the filter bed. In a recent communication to the council from the contractors it was given to be understood that it was the custom for the engineer to give verbal instructions for alterations in the contract; that conclusion was mainly arrived at from a statement made by Mr. Brown (late clerk of the works) at an investigation recently held, to the effect that no written instructions were given for the alteration of the iron covers of the valve chambers, when, the fact is, written instructions were so given, and a copy taken in the copying letter book, of which Mr. Brown had the custody at Beaver lake, and reads as follows:

April 24, 1896.

Mr. Baines.

DEAR SIR:—The cast-iron girders for the chambers at the lake are too light; they will require to be replaced by heavier iron, of the form shown in the accompanying sketch; the object of having the bottom flanges is that it may be firmly built into the wall in order to prevent the plate rising. The plates will also require to be bolted down to the brickwork, as explained to your workmen. Yours truly,

[Sd.] E. A. WILMOT.

The reason that the engineer did not notice the difference in thickness of the concrete floor as built and that specified can easily be understood from a description of the manner in which the work of laying the floor was carried out.

The concrete was laid in strips of about 8 feet in width, across the filter bed, the former being 6 inches in depth, after a strip of concrete had been laid and the frame removed the side of the concrete exposed would show a depth of six inches as required by the specification, so that the engineer in charge or any one else not suspecting deception would be justified in concluding that the thickness of the concrete laid all through was the same as that exposed to view, such however is not the case, the fact being established by an examination of the floor, that the thickness of concrete is only four or four and a half inches excepting at one side of the joint between two adjoining strips. This fact was ascertained through the caretaker at the lake being instructed to cut out a section of concrete at a joint of two adjoining strips, where, during construction, one side of the strip would be exposed to view on removal of the frame. The section he procured, and which still exists, shows the concrete to be just about six inches in depth along the vertical joint which would be exposed to view on the removal of the frame, but immediately back of that the concrete is only four inches in depth.

If, as the contractors state, the engineer gave instructions to lay the concrete floor four, or four and a half inches thick, why did they make the only side which would be exposed to view during construction six inches deep. When the abutting strip, the side elevation of which would not be so exposed is, according to the section obtained, only four inches thick, unless it was with intent to mislead. It could not have been for the purpose of strengthening the joint, for although the concrete at one side of the joint is six inches deep, that at the other side is only four, and consequently has the strength only of a joint five inches in depth. The contractors represent that because there has been a less thickness of concrete used in the floor of the filter beds than that specified, and that this departure from the specifications is the cause of the failure of the works as they exist at present, and that the engineer authorized the change; therefore the city is responsible in the matter. In this connection I beg to state:

1. That the thickness of the concrete floor, the maximum being six inches, has no bearing whatever on the efficiency of the works, so long as it imposes an impermeable coating between the ground and the filtered water.

2. That the leakage through the concrete walls is due solely to bad construction for which the contractors only are responsible, and these leaks have no connection whatever with the thickness of the concrete floor.

I would respectfully submit, with all due deference to your honorable body, that as in some of the questions connected with the construction of the filter bed works, there are involved those of a hydraulic and hydrostatic nature which can be intelligently decided on only by expert authority, to such I trust they may be referred if there should exist any doubt in your minds as to the conclusions I have arrived at in any of such questions.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

A TRAPPER'S TRIALS.

Joseph Morovits has just arrived at Chilliwack on his second visit to civilization in seven months. In company with Chas. Lundstrum he left Deming, Wash., on the 20th of October last, bound for the headwaters of Chilliwack lake, where the two proposed to put in the winter trapping. Lundstrum claimed to be well acquainted with the route, and on leaving Deming took eight pack horses to Hannington, Nooksack river. From there to the lake it was supposed to be only five or six miles, and the two having left behind at the pass all but one horse started out again with the expectation of reaching their destination in about a week. With smooth travelling the distance might well be covered in any hour, but when the numerous difficulties to be surpassed in an expedition of the kind are considered, the packing of 1,600 pounds of supplies, etc., through a country where even a trail is a novelty and where occasionally horse and pack would have to be lowered over steep declivities as though down the side of a house, the time seems not unreasonable.

But a week was not sufficient to bring them to their journey's end, and forty-one days elapsed before a place thirty miles below the lake was reached—and that, too, after the hardest experiences. Five days out the horse had to be shot owing to heavy snowfalls and the lack of feed, and the creek that was used for a guide was crossed and recrossed 27 times, now and again by means of trees felled for the purpose across the river, and on other occasions by wading, the men, up to their waists, carrying their outfit in 100-pound quantities. Three weeks were spent on the Chilliwack river trapping martin, but bad luck being met with, the two decided to continue on their way to the lake, 30 miles away.

Ten miles of this distance was travelled, when a stop over of a day was taken to replenish the long-exhausted supply of meat. The hunt, according to Morovits, started early in the morning, and was instituted in an independent way, each man taking a different course. Morovitz says he did not return to camp until night, when to his surprise he found his partner missing. After waiting an hour or so until darkness came on he came to the conclusion that Lundstrum was lost. Eating a lonely supper he determined on searching no more until early morning, and when finished with the meal went to his valise for some tools to repair a shoe. To his astonishment he found $30 of his money gone. Lundstrum's disappearance was then explained and Morovits, concluding that his man had suddenly taken his departure for Blaine, on the American side, made the best of his position. Next day he gathered up the entire effects of the expedition, which were strewn ten miles along the road and which all belonged to him, and building a small shack spent a fairly successful month trapping. On his arrival at Chilliwack he learned that Lundstrum was in Vancouver and immediately swore out a warrant for his arrest. The prisoner was brought to Vancouver, where he stood a preliminary hearing and was sent up for trial at the assizes this week. Morovits afterwards returned to his shack near the lake and has been there ever since. He found the little fur-bearing animal in great number but considers himself more fortunate in the discovery of some rich gold-bearing quartz.

Proof from the People.

Mr. Geo. Buskin, missionary for the International Mission in Algoma and North West. He writes: "I wish to say that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been to me a wonderful, soothing, speedy and effectual remedy. It has been my companion for several years during the labors and exposures of my missionary work in Algoma. Well it is for old and young to have it in store against the time of need, which so often comes without warning."

GEO. BUSKIN, Missionary,
Toronto, Ont.

THE SESSION'S WORK.

Many Important Bills Added to the Statute Book of British Columbia.

All the Industries of the Province Have Been Well Looked After.

The government merits the approbation of the whole country for the way in which it conducted the session of the legislature that was brought to a close yesterday. To meet the necessities of the time many new and important measures respecting divers industries had to be passed, and the three months' sitting has finished without any matter of real moment being left undealt with. In the rush of bringing a session to a close there is generally a wholesale slaughter of the innocents, but on this occasion Hon. Mr. Turner and his colleagues put through all their measures except two, which cannot be considered of pressing moment. The first of these referred to noxious weeds and the second was a proposed amendment to the school act. This last named was brought in at the request of the city council of Victoria and was designed to allow three members of the council of cities to sit on the board of school trustees. The bill did not commend itself to many people, and the government acted wisely in withdrawing it. The list of bills passed, which is given elsewhere, shows what good work has been done for the country. That list of course does not include the "Speedy Incorporation of Cities Act" and the act to specifically correct an ambiguity in the British Columbia Southern Railway Act. These two measures were assented to very early in the session, and the first gave Rossland and Nelson the dignity of cities.

Glancing down the list of measures that received the regal assent yesterday, it is noticeable how great is the number and importance of the railway bills. The government measures in this direction have already been sufficiently noticed, and the country is certainly to be congratulated on the steps that the ministry has taken to further the development of the resources of the province and make them accessible. Mining matters received very full attention at the session of the legislature now under discussion, and in this connection the companies bill—although meant to cover all undertakings of a public nature as well as mining companies—deserves especial mention. That bill will help more, perhaps, than anything else to keep down the over capitalization of mining companies, which threatened recently to prejudice the industry in this province; and moreover, while consolidating into one the numerous laws which formerly referred to corporations, it will serve to protect the interests of the people in the fullest possible manner. Besides this bill, the government brought in and passed a measure calling for the appointment of an inspector of metalliferous mines, whose duty will be to see that the safety and good health of workmen are looked after. Farmers, alike with miners, have been well treated by the government this session. Besides the farmers' institute bill and the dyking aid act there have just been passed bills to make more beneficial the working of the dairymen's associations, and in addition thereto the Horticultural Board Act, 1894, has been amended in the interest of the agriculturist.

This review is necessarily brief and partial, but, while many measures have to be left untouched, brief mention must be made of the lunacy bill, which is to meet the regrettable increase of lunacy in the province. In this bill everything has been done for the interest not only of the insane, but the sane. The government had this matter of the lunacy bill specially put in the hand of experts, and the result is that in the measure that has now the force of law we have one of the best bills that it is possible to frame regarding this subject. The numerous bills which the Attorney-General introduced for the better carrying out of the law and the bill to secure the completion of the revision of the statute cannot but commend themselves to everybody, while the new loan of $100,000 to complete the furnishing of the parliament buildings was an undoubted necessity. Taking everything into consideration and looking at the numerous and useful bills just assented to, it must be admitted on all sides that the government has fully and effectually dealt with the requirements of British Columbia.

A WATER SATELLITE.

Joseph A. Armstrong, of Toronto, promulgates the following information for the benefit of humanity:

A celestial body exists within our solar system which until the present time has not been recognized by modern astronomy. It is a globe formed of water and will rank as a satellite of the earth; it is placed at a distance of 240,000 miles from the earth, around which it revolves in a synodical period of 29 days and 12 hours. It travels in the same path as the moon and is always on the opposite side of the earth, hence it is in conjunction with the sun when the moon is in opposition, and it enters the sign of Libra about the same time that the moon enters Aries. It is the cause of the secondary tide of the sea. The moon draws the tide on only one side of the earth at one time. It is also the cause of some irregularities of long period in the moon's orbit and has some effect in keeping the reflective side of the moon towards the earth; it is a transparent body, and when near conjunction the sun's rays refracted through it form the Zodiacal light. It has not always kept its present position. Forty-three centuries ago it came within the sphere of the earth's attractions, when its waters covered our planet to the depth of more than one mile and remained for one year, and during that year all the waters above the snow line on all parts of the earth, except part of the continent of Asia, were frozen, and when the water returned from off the earth the tropical ice fields began to slide according to the elevation and incline of the land on which they rested and they melted, first, on the edge that was nearest to the equator and afterward the parts towards the tropics, where the icefield was thicker. In time the polar ice-caps began to melt and break down and slide toward the line, and they have been breaking up and melting in sections ever since and will continue to do so until they disappear, and the frigid zones will in time be as clear of ice in summer as they were before the deluge, and the Arctic explorer of the distant future will have a simple walkover.

In the south polar zone the ice was kept in place 60 years ago by mountain ranges and had a very steep incline toward the line, and if it has not receded much since that time, then to scale the southern ice-cap will be a question of mountain-climbing. As fast as the ice-fields melt the surplus waters find their way to the equatorial regions and are evaporated and are drawn above the atmosphere and regain that world of waters, which the early Egyptian and Assyrian astronomers called by a name that signified the Great Deep—the preglacial man of science is the antediluvian man of Revelation.

CELEBRATION PREPARATIONS.

A first meeting of the finance committee in connection with the approaching celebration in Victoria of the Queen's Jubilee is to be held at the city hall this evening, when territories will be allotted and the important work of this committee reduced to a system. The committee this year is composed of Messrs. A. W. Jones, A. W. Vowell, Charles Hayward, Ald. A. G. McCandless, W. Humphrey, G. A. Kirk, R. L. Drury, L. Goodacre, N. Shakespeare, C. W. Jenkinson, Captrin J. D. Warren, William Dalby, B. Williams, M. Young, B. Hanna, Sergt.-Major Mulcahy, T. Deasy, H. Price, W. Short, W. H. Langley, Ald. M. McGregor, T. Bradbury, J. Braden, M.P.P., J. Thomson, Ald. John Hall, B. W. Pearse, James Baker, F. B. Pemberton, P. R. Brown, F. Elworthy, W. L. Challoner, F. W. Laing and John Piercy. The other working committees in charge of departments of the celebration are composed as follows:

Regatta—Officers of the Royal Navy and R.M.A., Captain Gaudin, Messrs. T. S. Gore, D. Cartmel, Ald. M. McGregor, J. S. Yates, H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P.; A. J. Dallain, J. Holmes, E. E. Billinghurst, T. Lawrie, Captain Langley, J. A. Lobb, J. Hayden, Captain Clarke, D. O'Sullivan, F. J. Hussey, D. Jones, Captain J. G. Cox, A. W. Vowell, Captain J. D. Warren, the managing committee of the J.B.A.A. and the officers of the Victoria Yacht Club.

Printing and Band—N. Shakespeare, Ald. A. Stewart, Ald. A. G. McCandless, R. L. Drury and Col. R. Wolfenden.

Sports and Games—Messrs. D. Cartmel, H. Short, W. Snider, A. H. Scaife, R. L. Drury, G. A. Kirk, and John Braden, M.P.P.

His Worship the Mayor has been asked to appoint the committee to take charge of the preparations for the parade and service on the Sunday.

WITH WHITELEY AT THE WHEEL

Captain W. H. Whiteley and his brother, J. Whiteley, who a year or so ago were among the best known sealers in town, are no longer following the herds of the sea, failing to see where money is now to be made in the industry. Both have sold out all their sealing interests and are now visiting their people in Labrador. The former leaves Halifax on the 20th of this month as navigator on the steamer Diana, the vessel chartered by a number of scientists for an extended cruise in Hudson Bay.

It is believed that a practical route is to be found in that great body of water for a line of steamers that would connect with a railroad calculated to give Manitobans a cheap and ready means of sending their wheat to the big markets of the world. The main obstacle to the establishment of such a line is the ice that is always to be found in Hudson Bay, and it is to study the drift and to make other observations that the Halifax expedition is now being fitted up.

Life Was a Burden.

Four Years of Agony and Misery.

A Marvellous Cure by Paine's Celery Compound.

Three Bottles Suffice To Make Mr. Finter Well and Strong.

The hopeless, despairing, and all who imagine they are lost, because the doctors have failed, should rejoice to know that Paine's Celery Compound fully meets the worst cases, and never fails to restore lost health.

It is no vain or idle boast when the declaration is made that Paine's Celery Compound cures when all other means fail. To-day a grand army of men and women in our own Canada can vouch for the truth of the statement made.

As a proof that Paine's Celery Compound cures in the darkest times of disease and misery we give the testimony of Mr. F. Finter, of Ottawa, Ont., who was saved at almost the eleventh hour. He says,

"I consider it a duty to acknowledge the great good that I derived from your valuable remedy, Paine's Celery Compound. For four years I endured terrible agony and misery owing to pains in my head and chest. Life was a burden to me, and no living mortal could describe my sufferings. I was treated by doctors and used many patent medicines, but nothing gave me relief until I used your Paine's Celery Compound. I thank God for the day it was brought to my notice in the Ottawa papers. I have taken three bottles of the medicine, and to-day I can truly say that I feel like a new man. I feel certain that if the suffering people of Canada would only try Paine's Celery Compound they would be cured. I will recommend the remedy whenever I have the opportunity, as it is the best ever given to sufferers."

Nature's Medicine.

Nature's medicine for constipation, liver complaint, sick headache, biliousness, jaundice and sallow complexion is Laxa Liver Pills. They are a perfect laxative, never griping or causing pain. One pill each night for 30 days will cure constipation.

YOUTHFUL ELOPERS.

Had it not been for the interference of Detectives Cudihee and Corbett, of the Seattle police, Will. J. Maynard and Miss Agnes Mellon would now be enjoying their honeymoon in the Sound city. As it is, an elopement has been spoiled and the young folk are awaiting the coming of their respective parents—the boy at Seattle police headquarters and the girl in the care of Police Matron Taylor. He is 19 and she three years his junior, a daughter of Jailer Mellon, of the provincial force. There has been opposition to their mutual devotion and hence it is—to quote the young people—that they decided to go over to the Sound and be married as quickly and quietly as possible. On Sunday morning they left home, Miss Mellon having left home to go to mass at St. Andrew's cathedral. Her absence, and the explanation, was discovered so speedily that a message to the Seattle police asking that the elopers be detained, reached the Sound well in advance of the Kingston on which they were passengers. Neither expressed surprise when the officers introduced themselves.

"I expected something like that," observed Miss Mellon.

"Well, I didn't," observed young Maynard.

Both asserted that they had acted on the advice of mutual friends.

"I want to marry Miss Mellon and I mean to do so," said Maynard to Chief of Police Reed; and Miss Mellon says the same in regard to Maynard.

CANADIAN INVENTORS.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week by Canada and the United States to Canadian inventors, this report is specially prepared for our paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, 185 St. James street, Montreal, solicitors of patents:

CANADIAN PATENTS.

55,655—H'y. L. Miller, Kingsbury, P. Q., butter boxes.

55,657—A. H. Durant, Montreal, chemical extinguisher.

55,685—J. Tisdale & F. Larkins, Hamilton, O., dust pans.

55,666—Kate H. Gilmore, Hamilton, O., face steamer.

55,669—A. Leblanc, St. Jovite, Q., sleighs.

55,671—M. Power, Toronto, O., railroad track cleaner.

55,682—J. R. Brown, Harrison Hot Springs, B.C., rock drill.

65,689—H. Good, Conostogo, O., wood saving fire back.

55,890—A. Tetrault, Montreal, harvester.

55,698—J. Yuill, Calabogie, O., boom chain, hook and link.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

581,308—John D. Browne, car advertisement.

581,658—Wm. H. Chapman, electric motor controller.

581,539—Chas. O. de Lap et, E. D., Mills woven wire gate.

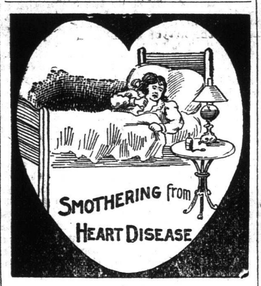
581,405—Francis G. Gale, spring bed.

581,580—Edouard Lemire dit Gacher, machine for making magnifying glasses.

581,598—Emile Levesque, type writer.

581,371—George M. Ross, injector.

ROSSLAND, May 10.—A special from Grand Forks states that John Manley has been elected mayor by a vote of 45 to 23 for McCallum.



DELAY MEANS DEATH.

One Dose Relieves—A Few Bottles Always Cure.

"For ten years I have suffered greatly from heart disease. Fluttering of the heart, palpitations and smothering spells have made my life miserable. When dropsy set in my physician said I must prepare my family for the worst. All this time I had seen Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure advertised. As a last resort I tried it, and think of my joy when I received great relief from one dose. One bottle cured by dropsy, and brought me out of bed, and five bottles have completely cured my heart. If you are troubled with any heart affection, and are in despair, as I was, use this remedy, for I know it will cure you."—Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse, N.Y.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

is the light that will bring a great big glow of Happiness to you. By it you will see how strong and vigorous your now weak body can be made. Hudyan is for man. The great Hudyan is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitalizer made. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable.

Strengthens and invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

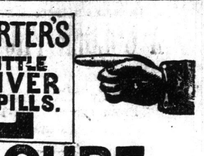
HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, emissions and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the backs, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 2000 private indorsements.

Send for circular and testimonials.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood, due to serious private disorders, carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then comes sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for "Blood Book" to the old physicians of the

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, California

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

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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.

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NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate at Harrison Lake, New Westminster District:—

1. Commencing at a post on lake shore, north side of Black Creek; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake shore.

2. Commencing at a post on lake shore, about half a mile from Black Creek; thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains, thence north to shore of lake and along shore to place of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post on the lake shore, about one mile down from what is known as the Narrows; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north to lake shore and following the shore to place of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post on the lake shore one and one-half miles south of Six-Mile Creek; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north to lake shore and following shore to place of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post on the shore at the northeast corner of the lake; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake; thence south along shore to place of commencement.

JAMES & ARTHUR TRETHEWAY.
ap15-sw