THE PLEBISCITE ON PROHIBITION.

Dominion Prohibitory Laws Injurious to Political and General Morality —The Maine Law.

The Concomitant Evils of Prohibition Recited at Length and in Detail —Dangerous Experiment.

The people of Canada, as compared with all other Christian nations, are singularly abstemious. In making comparisons I must confine myself to Christendom, for Mahomet and Gautama, the Buddha—unlike Jesus—absolutely prohibited the use of intoxicating liquors. Every good Mahomedan and Buddhist is therefore a pledged abstainer; but, though we are sometimes promised the millennium under a regime of prohibition, no millennium has come yet in Turkey or Armenia, nor where Buddhism has been supreme for more than a thousand years.

The sobriety of the people of Canada is admitted. Mr. Spence recently stated that the consumption of alcoholic liquors per head in the United States averages 17 gallons a year and in Canada 4½ gallons. What makes this state of things the more remarkable is that, as a rule, northern peoples drink more than those to the south of them, and also that the United States has been the great home and happy hunting ground of prohibition for half a century. It seems to me that if the conditions of the two countries were reversed, I would be ashamed to go to our sober neighbors and lecture them on their duty in the matter of temperance. I might be offered a good fee per night for my services, but shame itself would make me confine my efforts to my own distressful country, even if it were not evident to a self-respecting man that each people can best paddle its own canoe in its own waters.

Canada Is Temperate.

What has led to our comparatively happy condition of things? A great variety of causes;—the healthy, religious sentiment of the people which responds to every sane appeal with regard to admitted evils, an improved public opinion regarding drunkenness, tippling, treating and the use socially of wine or spirts; better food, lodging and clothing for the masses; more refined amusements for all; better cooking; better sanitation, these and other causes have combined with the earnest efforts of temperance reformers to bring about the happy result. We have been winning in the fight for temperance for 50 years, as everyone will admit who knows what the social customs were 50 or even 10 or 20 years ago. The victory is not yet completely won, but why in the name of common sense should we throw away the well-tried swords which have served us so well for the rusty razors of prohibition and constant political fighting, to secure new amendments to meet ever new evasions of coercive laws?

We have already had trials, in different provinces, of county prohibition, and the results, from a temperance point of view, are not encouraging. For instance, in Ontario, from 1885 to 1889, the Scott act years, the convictions for drunkenness averaged annually 6,243. In 1889 the convictions were 7,059. On the other hand, in 1894, when we were free from the Scott act, the convictions were only 3,267. I understand that there were still fewer convictions in 1895 and 1896, but I have not been able to get official returns for those years.

Prohibition in Maine.

The state of Maine, however, affords a much better illustration of what prohibition can and cannot do than any of our provinces, and it, besides, is the place to which prohibitionists point with greatest confidence. During the early part of the century Maine was, perhaps, the most drunken state in the Union. A recoil, essentially religious in its origin, began in 1826, which reached its climax in the course of the next 15 years. Total abstinence became a popular enthusiasm all over the state. As early as 1831 the official year book of the state said that "the quantity of ardent spirits consumed in Maine has been reduced two-thirds within three years." The idea of prohibition never entered the minds of those early reformers. The Washingtonian movement, whose achievements in suppressing intemperance were enthusiastically celebrated in popular songs, reached Maine in 1840, bue neither did it dream of prohibition. The leaders said in 1841: "Washingtonians are firm believers in the efficacy and power of moral suasion; this they believe to be the main lever; they hold that doctrine to be unsound which includes the principle of coercion, and therefore they cannot go hand in hand with those who cry out 'give us the strong arm of the law.'" Human nature, however, is impatient, and success is apt to make it tolerant. It loves shortcuts. Maine enacted a prohibitory law in 1846. What has been the result? In the half century that has since elapsed 50 amendments have been called for, to meet the evasions and the difficulties attending attempts at enforcing the law! Just as men who have drunk too much are thirsty and cry "more brandy," so the Maine prohibitionists have never ceased to cry for "more law." Let me refer all who are interested in a study of the Maine liquor laws, and indeed of the whole question, to an admirable volume entitled "The Liquor Problem in its Legislative Aspects," which gives the results of a careful, thorough and impartial investigation, under the direction of the most eminent educational and social reformers of the United States. This enables fair-minded men to form conclusions regarding what prohibition can, and what it cannot, do.

Evasion of the Law.

Prohibition can abolish the manufacture on a large scale of distilled, fermented and malt liquors within the area covered by the law. Whether it is moral to abolish factories in which men have invested their property, and which have grown up under the law, without offering the slightest compensation to those whose property is destroyed by law is another question. But no one pretends that prohibition can abolish illicit manufacture; and illicit stills always turn out the strongest and most poisonous liquors. In Maine, the "hard" liquor usually sold produces forms of intemperance most injurious to health and life. It is difficult to obtain malt liquors on account of their bulk. "The stricter the enforcement the poorer the liquor, which is often nothing but alcohol purchased from druggists and sold after dilution under the name of 'split.'"

Prohibition can prevent the open importation of wine, beer or spirits. It cannot prevent smuggling, which, even without prohibition, flourishes at present along the lower St. Lawrence with increasing vigor, according to the increase of the tariff or of licenses. Sir Richard Cartwright stated at the last session of parliament that the loss to the revenue from this smuggling was $800,000 a year, and that it was demoralizing the people of whole parishes. It would be impossible, he said, to bring guilt home to the principals without the aid of informers. The government got a vote to pay informers, but very little had been done. The long unsettled coasts of the gulf afford the smugglers too many facilities. The recent increase in duties has also led to an extensive illicit manufacture of alcohol in the country. What would happen under a Dominion prohibition law? Smuggling and illicit distilling would abound more and more in spite of armies of informers.

Prohibition can remove open temptation from the young and from persons disposed to alcoholic excess. It is practically helpless against "dives," "pocket peddlers" and all the well known variety of secret temptation for the young. "Stolen waters are sweet." Still less can it subdue that desire for some stimulant, which is all but universal in human nature, and which, when ordinary means of gratification are denied, finds relief in opium, morphine, chloral and drugs and drinks of various kinds more pernicious to the constitution than even whiskey.

Collusive Selling.

Prohibition can prevent the open sale of intoxicants, though as long as druggists or other agents are allowed to sell for medicinal, mechanical or sacramental uses or for use in the arts it is extremely difficult to distinguish one class of buyers from another. But it can do nothing towards subduing the natural resistance of the human, and especially of the British, heart to restrictive legislation, which is an infringement on personal liberty. "It is only in regions where prohibition prevails that illicit selling assumes large proportions." (See the report signed by President Eliot of Harvard, President Low of Columbia and James C. Carter of New York.)

Now while, according to these eminent authorities, "the most minute and painstaking legislation has failed to attain the object of the prohibitionists," let me quote a few sentences from their terrible arraignment of "concomitant evils of prohibitory legislation in Maine."

Concomtant Evils.

"The efforts to enforce it during 40 years past have had some unlooked-for effects on public respect for courts, judicial procedure, oaths and law in general, and for officers of the law, legislators and public servants. The public have seen law defied, a whole generation of habitual law-breakers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, courts ineffective through fluctuations of policy, delays, perjuries, negligences and other miscarriages of justice, officers of the law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere, candidates for office hypocritical and truckling and office-holders unfaithful to pledges and to reasonable public expectation. . . . . The liquor traffic being very profitable, has been able, when attacked by prohibitory legislation, to pay fines, bribes hush-money and assessments for political purposes to large amounts. This money has tended to corrupt the lower courts, the police administration, political organizations and even the electorate itself. . . . Frequent yielding to this temptation causes general degeneration in public life, breeds contempt for the public service, and of course makes the service less desirable for upright men. . All legislation intended to put restrictions on the liquor traffic, except, perhaps, the simple tax, is more or less liable to these objections; but the prohibitory legislation is the worst of all in these respects, because it stimulates to the utmost the resistance of he liquor dealers and their supporters."

Who would not rather have even the drinking customs as they were 50 years ago in Ontario than such a horrible state of things corrupting society at its fountain heads? Fortunately, however, we are not called upon to choose between the two evils. We can continue to improve without attempting dangerous experiments on so delicate and complicated an organism as modern society.

GEORGE M. GRANT.

Kingston, December 4.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Washington City, Dec. 17.—The President to-day sent a long list of nominations to the senate, among which were the following:

Wm. W. Thomas, of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden (reappointment).

Hamilton King, Minister Resident and Consul General to Siam.

James C. McNally, of Pennsylvania, Consul General at Bogota, Colombia.

Edgar O. Achorn, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Legation at St. Petersburg.

Edward S. Wilcox, of Illinois, Consul at Hankow, China.

Marshall Halstead, of New York, Consul at Birmingham, England.

Harlan W. Brush, of New York, Consul at Clifton, Ontario.

John Mell, of California, to be Third Lieutenant in Revenue Cutter Service.

Samuel Gordon, to be Registrar of the Land Office at Miles City, Montana.

Indian Agents—Wm. S. Smead, Flathead, Mont.; Thomas M. Fuller, Blackfoot, Mont.

Navy—Passed Assistant Surgeon General Francis W. Wilber, to be Surgeon; Paymaster Geo. H. Griffing, to be Pay Inspector; Assistant Naval Constructors Robert Stocker, Frank W. Robbs and Elliott Snow, to be Naval Constructors.

TO AID THE KLONDIKERS.

Washington City, Dec. 17.—Secretary Alger appeared before the senate committee on military affairs to explain the necessity for speedy action looking toward the relief of the miners in the Klondike regions. He was able to convince the senate committee of the merit of the position he had framed and the committee reported it later to the senate, and it was passed. The secretary has sent a telegram to the commanding general of the department of the Columbia to parade at Vancouver barracks, Wn., directing him to send two or three competent officers of the army to Dyea and vicinity to reconnoitre and report to the department how supplies can best be gotten across the passes to Dawson.

SEA OTTER HUNTING.

Washington City, Dec. 17.—The secretary of the treasury has issued new regulations which will govern sea otter hunting within the territorial waters of Alaska during the year 1898. These regulations are practically the same as those of last year, with the important exception that otter hunting hereafter will not be allowed from any boat or vessel other than the ordinary native canoe and by these only when operated from the shore.

M'KENNA'S NOMINATION.

Washington City, Dec. 17.—The nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to succeed Justice Field on the supreme bench will not be acted upon by the senate until after the Christmas holidays. The nomination was referred to the committee on judiciary in yesterday's executive session.

SOME COLD WEATHER.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 17.—The official thermometer in this city got down to 12 below zero during the night, and the cold wave is still in evidence all over the northeast. Bismarck's coldest was 18 below; Helena 16, and Havre and Battleford 30 degrees.

BOOKKEEPER SUICIDES.

Portland, Dec. 17.—C. W. Jameson, a bookkeeper in the employ of Dr. L. E. Moore, of Albina, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head. Ill-health is supposed to have caused Jameson to take his own life.

PHILIPPINES' SUBMISSION.

Madrid, Dec. 17.—An extra number of the Gazette publishes dispatches received from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, saying that the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, has ordered all his followers to submit and the officers of the insurgents will be permitted to go to Hongkong.

RATIFIED THE TREATY.

Athens, Dec. 17.—The Boule (Chamber of Deputies) has formally ratified the treaty of peace signed on December 4th by the representatives of the Sublime Porte and Greece.

NEW CHILEAN CABINET.

Lima, Peru (via Galveston), Dec. 17.—The new Chilean cabinet is composed as follows: Minister of the Interior, Senor Vedro Montt; of Justice, Senor Ammnategui; of War, Senor Ventura Blanco; of Finance, Senor Gonzales Errazuriz; of Public Works, Senor Bandodoes Espinoza.

JOHN MORGAN HANGED.

Ripley, W. Va., Dec. 17.—John Morgan, alias John T. Raines, was hanged here yesterday afternoon. He spent the forenoon crying, but rallied so as to go on the scaffold with composure. He murdered the Green family.

EDUCATIONAL TEST BILL.

Washington City, Dec. 17.—The house committee on immigration have decided to make a favorable report on the educational test bill.

FREE! HEALTH

and how to secure it Plain facts plainly stated.

A very interesting little book for MEN ONLY, which must be read to be appreciated. Through its honest advice, thousands have been restored to perfect manhood. For a short time mailed free, in plain envelope, securely sealed. Address the author:

C. H. ROBERTZ,
P.O. BOX 74, DETROIT, MICH.

FATALLY STABBED.

William Terriss, the Well Known Actor, Killed in London.

London, Dec. 16.—William Terriss, the well known actor, was assassinated, being stabbed with a knife, as he was entering the stage door of the Adelphi theatre tonight, for the performance of "Secret Service." His assailant is supposed to be a former super. The assassin rushed at the actor as he was stepping across the pavement from his cab and stabbed him just below the heart.

As Terriss fell the murderer was seized by the onlookers. The wounded man was carried into the theatre, and doctors were called from the Charing Cross hospital, but the wound, which was very deep, proved fatal, and the actor expired in fifteen minutes. The assassin had the appearance of a foreigner, and wore a long cloak. Terriss fell shouting "My God, he's stabbed me, don't let him escape." The assassin then drew the dagger and made a second plunge at his victim, before he was seized by the spectators, of whom there is always a crowd about the stage entrance to witness the arrival of the actors.

London, Dec. 17.—Richard Arthur Prince, known as "Mad Archer and "Super," who last evening stabbed and killed William Terriss, the well known actor, as the latter was entering the stage door at the Adelphi theatre, was arraigned in Bow street police court to-day, charged with the crime. He was remanded until Monday next.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Old Resident of Galt Dead—Nominations for Local Legislature.

Galt, Dec. 17.—Mrs. Thos. McMillan, a resident of Galt for over 50 years, was found dead in bed yesterday.

Walkerton, Ont., Dec. 17.—Centre Bruce Liberals have nominated Malcolm, of Kincardine, as a candidate for the assembly.

Stratford, Dec. 17.—Warden Montieth, of Perth, has been nominated for the legislative assembly by the Conservatives.

Montreal, Dec. 17.—Canadian Pacific telegraphers have been unable to affect an agreement with Divisional Superintendent Spencer, and will wait on General Manager Tait.

The new steamers to be built in Toronto for the Rathbun & Ontario line will be called the Kingston and Toronto.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Capture of the Murderer of Mrs. Clute in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—The mystery attending the brutal murder of Mrs. Mary Clute on Wednesday evening has been solved by the arrest of a Russian known as Albert Hoff, employed by Mrs. Clute to renovate some mattresses. The prisoner was identified by Mrs. L. A. Legg, who occupied the room directly under that in which the murder was committed, as the man seen leaving the house soon after Mrs. Clute's dying call for help was heard. Hoff's hand was badly cut as though by the sharp flange of the coupling pin with which the murder was committed. He strenuously maintains his innocence, however.

ABOUT PROHIBITION.

Principal Grant Discusses the Question in a Letter to the Globe.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—Principal Grant contributes another letter to the Globe this morning on the prohibition question. He argues that a Dominion prohibitory law would be more injurious than provincial legislation, and that some provinces would be coerced if they would not enforce the law. He points out that in Maine the prohibitory law soon became and has remained a party question, and flagrant breaches of the law have held that state up to shame and disgrace. A full blown hypocrisy must result from this method of dealing with temperance. Finally, the effective enforcement of the law in large cities and in frontier towns would be impossible.

A RAILWAY COMMISSION.

R. W. Jameson, M.P., Advocates Its Establishment.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—R. W. Jameson, M.P. for Winnipeg, has a long letter in the Globe advocating the establishment of a railway commission for Canada. He condemns the land and railway policies of past Conservative administrations, and declares that the railway system of Canada has outgrown beyond the possibility of control by the railway committee of the privy council. The unfortunate position of Western Canada is the principal reason, he says, for the slow growth of the population.

"GUINEA PIGS" IN TROUBLE.

Klondike Boomers Sued for a Large Sum by a New Yorker.

New York, Dec. 17.—Deputy Sheriff Butler received an attachment yesterday for $52,000 against the British North America Trading & Exploration Company, a Klondike enterprise, in favor of Gen. J. C. Varian. Fifty thousand dollars is for the use of his name as director, and $2,000 for commission in getting a party to put up $10,000 into the concern.

BIG FIRE RAGING.

Grand Forks, Dakota, Severely Scorched—Lives Reported Lost.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 17.—A special from Grand Forks, North Dakota, says a million dollar fire is raging there. The Hotel Dakotah and two wholesale grocery houses have already been destroyed. It is reported that several lives have been lost.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WILLIAM OGILVIE

As an Explorer He Is Said To Be a Greater Man Than Henry M. Stanley.

The Mechanics of Mining in the Yukon—A System of Dry Crushings Suggested.

(From the Canadian Engineer.)

Canada has all reason to be proud of William Ogilvie, assistant astronomer to the Dominion government. As we will be prepared to show in another issue, Mr. Ogilvie, as an explorer, is a greater man than Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, because he has encountered and surmounted greater difficulties, has traversed a greater extent of unknown country, has opened a greater field for colonization, and pointed the road to greater wealth. More than this, he is absolutely free from that insufferable egotism which made Stanley personally offensive to many who knew him and had to serve under him.

Mr. Ogilvie has returned to Ottawa, where he is now busy preparing his special report, to be published early next year. On his way through Toronto he favored The Canadian Engineer with a short conversation, some points in which were repeated at his most interesting talk before the Canadian Institute. One of the valuable points which he was generous enough to give to the mining readers of The Canadian Engineer refers to

The Mechanics of Mining

in the Yukon. As the climate of the Klondike may be said, to use the words of a pioneer, to be "nine months winter and three months late in the fall," hydraulic mining is out of the question. Where the thermometer ranges below zero so long, and the rivers are beds of ice, quartz mining will have to be conducted on a new plan. He suggests, therefore, a system of dry crushing, and a separation of gold by a modification of Edison's plan of magnetic iron ore extraction. Of course, the magnet has no attraction for gold; but the gravity element of Edison's plan could be used by having chutes from which the crushings would be ejected, the greater gravity of the gold causing the precious metal to be thrown farther than the particles of rock, so that the greater part of the gold would be found in a heap at one end. There would be an intermediate space in which more or less gold would be found mixed with the rock, but this could be treated by the present amalgam process. An alternative plan might be a process of winnowing. Mr. Ogilvie gives the idea of the gravity system for the benefit of miners, leaving it to the mechanical engineers to work out the details of the machinery. Another very valuable suggestion he makes, which can be applied to the present placer mines, is the use of

Steam Instead of Fire

in thawing the ground. The following conditions prevail in the placer diggings all through the Klondike: for the first six to twelve feet the miner goes down through what is called "muck," that is, decayed leaves, and other vegetable matter, embedded in a network of tree trunks and branches. Then coarse gravel is encountered several feet in depth, and at the bottom of this gravel, lying on the more or less crumbled flags of the so-called bedrock, the gold is found, near the top of it lying within two to four feet of the rock surface. Now all this material of muck and gravel is frozen solid at all times of the year, and has to be thawed out foot by foot by building fires each day, the daily fire only penetrating the distance of about a foot. When the rock is reached the miner thaws a tunnel horizontally along the surface of the rock in the direction where the best pay gold is found, but it is not safe to penetrate more than twenty or thirty feet in either direction from the vertical shaft because the tunnel cannot be ventilated. Now, the use of steam in thawing the gravel would not develop any poisonous carbonic acid gas, but in fact would help purify the air, while the steam thawing would enormously increase the amount of work that could be done in a day. All that would be required in this process is a simple type of boiler, and a steam hose-pipe and nozzle. Mr. Ogilvie proposes to demonstrate the advantages of this plan by having a sample steam thawing outfit manufactured and tested.

An Important Point

brought out by Mr. Ogilvie, but which is not generally known, is that, by the treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, all the bays, inlets and rivers extending through the Alaskan strip are open freely to navigation by Great Britain forever, so that there can never be any question of the right of Canadians to the use of the Skagway and other water inlets to the Klondike.

In an area of thirty-five miles long by fifteen miles wide in the Klondike, Mr. Ogilvie assures us that there are at least $100,000,000 worth of alluvial gold, and as he has proved that the pioneer miners of this region were Canadians or Old Country men, he believes that

This Vast Wealth

should be got by Canadians and kept in this country. This is the true spirit, and if the majority of Canadians were of the Ogilvie stamp, not much of the wealth of the Klondike would be lost to Canada. The available timber of the Klondike is being rapidly used up, but it is comforting to know from Mr. Ogilvie that over a large extent of country there are frequent outcroppings of semi-bituminous coal of a good serviceable character, and providentially these large seams of coal run parallel with the gold deposits, many of them being right along the river, where mining can be carried on cheaply. Still

Another Remarkable Fact

is, that along with the coal and gold in convenient proximity, there are ample deposits of limestone, affording all the flux wanted in smelting. Both coal mining and quartz mining will commence in 1898, when at least 100,000 men will be working in the Yukon region. Cone Hill, in the Yukon, appears to be one vast mountain of gold-bearing quartz, far surpassing the Treadwell mine in richness. Some samples of quartz gold, which Mr. Ogilvie tested in a hand mortar, yielded as high as $1,000 per ton. In addition to the gold and coal, galena has been found in various places, and in the serpentine rock there is much low grade asbestos. Besides these minerals, an Indian recently brought in

A Block of Pure Copper,

and when the source of this can be found another element of great value in these days of electricity will be disclosed. Of course, everyone will not get rich who goes to the Yukon. It will take energy and perseverance to develop these resources, but Canadians, with the help of British capital, are the people to do it.

ALBERNI TO THE FRONT.

An English Syndicate Takes Up the Bond on Regina Group.

Mr. Armstrong, who bonded the Regina group of mineral claims, has now taken up the bond and a company has been formed in England with a capital of £160,000 to develop the property, which Mr. Armstrong says is one of the best propositions he has seen. One ledge on this property being over 100 feet wide, and the assays give most satisfactory values.

He has also bonded several other claims adjoining the Regina group, which are all ready as good as taken up by the people in the old country that he represents, who are extensive mine owners in many parts of the world, having specially valuable properties in Africa.

The Alberni Development Company, of which Mr. Armstrong is also a member, is doing a considerable amount of work, not only on the Regina group, but have 22 men at work on the Cataract claim, who started washing fourteen days ago, the result giving 80 cents per cubic yard form the surface. This company is also interested in claims on Granite creek (Alberni) upon which they are doing considerable development work, having run several tunnels, etc. Lower down the canal they have an immense proposition, one ledge being over 900 feet wide, which can be traced for over ten miles. This can be literally quarried, like the famous Treadwell, only the ore assays very much better.

The above only refers to the operations of one syndicate or company, but extensive work is going on on the Golden Eagle, the Great Divide and other claims too numerous to mention; when we say work we mean real mining work. Numerous tunnels have been run rom 100 to 300 feet long, developing the properties with results that are most satisfactory, and bear out the well expressed opinion of prominent miners, that Alberni and district, with proper development, will be hard to equal.—Free Press.

JAS. STUART, Harness Maker.

DANGEROUS POISONS IN PLASTERS.

Belladona and Aconite plasters would not be used at all if their dangerous qualities were more generally known. These drugs may be absorbed by the system and cause serious trouble. "Quickcure" has been recommended as being entirely free from anything which could possibly injure even a child and no plaster removes pain so quickly. The 50c. and $1 size pots of "Quickcure" hold three and nine times the quantity of trial size; only a little is required.

MURDERED BY A MANIAC.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 17.—The police are convinced that Patrick Murphy, of Temescal, who was assassinated on Tuesday, was killed by Frederick Uhl, a maniac, who last night attempted to kill Edward Kearney and Constable Gus Koch. The lunatic is now at large and is being searched for by half a hundred armed men. He was once an inmate of an insane asylum, but had been discharged as cured. Last night he opened the front door of his father's house and fired a shot at Edward Kearney, who happened to be walking past the place. Constable Koch was called to the scene of the shooting and was met at the door of the house by Uhl, who fired at him at such close range that he was blinded by the powder. Koch stumbled and fell and was fired at three times in rapid succession, none of the bullets taking effect. The officer went for assistance and in the meantime Uhl reloaded his revolver and escaped. It is now known that he was seen near the murdered man's home a short time before the mysterious murder of Wednesday night.

WHEAT AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 17.—J. B. Kehlor has resigned from the presidency of the Consolidated Elevator Company, and Vice-President Henry S. Potter has been elected to succeed him. Several changes were also made in the board of directors. All these changes were made Wednesday, but kept quiet until last night. Mr. Kehlor resigned because of his ill health. The East St. Louis elevator is now filled and grain has been pouring into St. Louis in such quantities since the corner began that one after another of the elevators have been opened until the company now has upwards of 3,000,000 bushels of grain.

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For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
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Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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 is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A KLONDIKE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Yours will be better if you come to see us. We have everything to make it.

Plum pudding, fruit cake, assorted cakes and cheese, Mushrooms, corn, beans, tomatoes and peas, Cranberries, lemons, oranges, apples and pines. Champagne, Scotch whiskey, port and sherry wines.

(The machine broke and killed the poet.)

DON'T FORGET WE AMUSE THE LITTLE FOLKS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, 7 TO 8.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

ENGINEERS ON STRIKE.

Staff of Six Allan Steamers at Glasgow Walk Out.

London, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Glasgow to-day says the engineers of six Allan steamers now at that port have gone on strike. The dispatch adds that the Samaritan, due to sail to-day, was unable to start. Serious disorganization of the fleet is feared.

DEPEW COMING WEST.

Phoenix, A. T., Dec. 17.—It is locally learned that Chauncey M. Depew and a number of other New Yorkers will visit the Pacific coast within the next fortnight with the especial intention of inspecting the new Randsburk railroad, in which Mr. Depew is financially interested. In Arizona, it is understood, the party will accept the hospitality of President Murphy, of the Santo Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railroad, and will spend several days in Phoenix.

CABLE NEWS.

Paris, Dec. 17.—The famous model Lucie Hagerland has had her beauty destroyed by vitriol thrown by another model, named Juidicelle, in a fit of jealousy. Mlle. Hagerland has been taken to a hospital.

Constantinople, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Athens to-day announces that a treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece has been ratified.

Paris, Dec. 16.—The Gaulois to-day prints an interview with a Japanese minister here, during which he is quoted as declaring that Japan will not take any action with reference to the occupation of Kiao Chou Bay without consulting the powers interested in the far east.

Paris, Dec. 18.—In addition to the arrests made yesterday in connection with the Panama canal scandal, Mr. Henri Maret, member of the chamber of deputies, and M. Aime de Saint Martin, a former member, were also taken into custody by the police authorities.

—DR. TAFT'S— —ASTHMALENE— Gives a Night's sweet sleep and cures so that you need not sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. C. Taft Bros. Med Co., 186 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ontario.

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Miners' Outfits

A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C.

THE MILITIA

A Large Gathering of Dance the First Ball of First Battalion.

A Gorgeous Affair—Splend ations—First Class Mu Good Floor.

The members of the First B the Fifth Regiment are to be lated on the success of their fir ball. They well deserved the cess which attended their e they had worked like Trojans days before the event in lay floor and transforming the from a hall with blank walls a provoking appearance to a richly draped dancing salon.

The decorations were grand the walls and galleries bunting colors completely enveloped and with the evergreen bord large panels made up of bayone intervals and shining with the of the lights, they made a sp ture. The uninviting brick w also hidden by a draping of t different nations and panels bayonets swords, etc. The orchestra occupied a platform per end of the hall, and their handsomely draped. Huge fe ers and plants almost hid the and in front of the stand, with and bunting forming a backgr one of the prettiest panels of a hall. It was a collection of th of the soldiers of the world, and loaned for the occasion b Lawrie. It was made up of ne kind of weapon, from a blun the days of Drake, Howard, et al., to the latest pattern of

The supper room was at end of the hall, being divided dancing room by a partition of bunting. There were three t the way that they were lade viting eatables for the dance that the tables were strong must have collapsed.

The dancing began about about 700 couples joined in march. The set of honor wa as follows:

Sergt.-Major Mulcahy and per.

Sir C. H. Tupper and Mrs. Hon. C. E. Pooley and Mrs Lieut.-Col. Gregory and Mis Mayor Redfern and Mrs Smith.

Major Williams and Mrs. Major Trotter and Miss P Capt. Barnes and Miss Will

The beautiful decorations, the ladies with their handso the sombre black suits of th lieved by the uniforms, mad long to be remembered.

During the evening a plea polation was the solo of Mr. ling, whose sweet tenor voice to perfection in his rendition tional anthem of Canada, "Leaf Forever."

It was away in the wee that the happy throng disban but all declaring that they h a most enjoyable evening. It a successful affair and the are to be congratulated.

HYLAND-PHILIPS

Details of the Nuptials of a C Known in Victoria.

The San Francisco Chronic following regarding the weddi John Hyland and Miss Win lips:

Miss Winifred Phillips, da J. . M. Phillips, the well kn contractor of this city, was m evening to John Hyland, of Vi in a few days the happy yo will start out on a honeymoon circumstances as romantice as conceived by the imagination ist.

The young bridegroom is with his father in a number posts on the Stickeen riv frozen country in the interior tutary to Telegraph creek. T their destination when they st their bridal trip. The fair abandon the silks and laces she looked so charming on h night, for warmer garments with her husband will brave and hardships of a journey by up the frozen course of the St er in the dead of winter. Th from here on the 22nd inst. fo The rest of the journey wil dog sled, which is ready and their arrival. Hyland has ma many times before, and to hin ney over the frozen waters new adventure. It will be a perience to Mrs. Hyland, tho though she looks forward to t bridal tour with fond anticipati fortable quarters await the land's principal trading post graph creek, and they will bra clemencies of the long, cold

The wedding ceremony was at the California street Method at 8 o'clock last evening, in th of a large gathering of frien contracting parties. Rev. San of Vallejo, who was called old friend of the bride's family and was assisted by Rev. Phelps, pastor of the church. was beautifully arrayed in a white satin and wore the usu orange blossoms. She carried of bride's roses. The brides Miss Jennie Bonnemort, who lo pretty in a costume of pink s carried a bouquet of La Fra Martin J. Egan was the best

The ceremony was followed ding feast in the dining hall of House, where the health of couple was generously toasted ing bumpers. Over fifty guest at the enjoyable festivities a casion was kept merry u hour.

Ask your grocer fo Windso S For Table and Dairy, Purest