

DESOLATION! DEATH!!

Cedar Keys, Florida, Swept Out of Existence by a Tidal Wave.

Terrible Loss of Life—Vessels at Anchor Carried to Utter Destruction.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 2.—Cedar Keys is a place of desolation and death. Forty-eight hours ago it was a thriving town of 1,500 inhabitants. To-day many of the people are corpses, scores of others are injured and there are but few houses left standing. Twenty corpses have been recovered; but only a few have been identified, so mutilated were they by the falling timbers. Many of the corpses were dug out of the mud, in which they were buried by the mighty tidal wave that swept over the town on Tuesday morning. The town is situated at the mouth of the Suwannee river on a number of small quays connected by a number of bridges. It had no protection and went to pieces when the West India hurricane with a velocity of thirty-five miles an hour came roaring from the gulf. The storm struck the place about 3:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning and continued for several hours. Though warning had been given nothing indicated a blow of unusual severity.

Up to 11 o'clock the night was calm and quiet. At that hour, a moderate breeze sprang up from the eastward, increasing gradually until a thirty mile wind was blowing. About 4 a.m. it blew a perfect tornado and suddenly changed to the southeast, bringing a perfect deluge of water, the tide rising two feet higher than in the memorable sale of 1894, which was at the time said to be the worst storm on record. At 7 o'clock an immense tidal wave came in from the south, carrying destruction with it. Boats, wharves and small houses were hurled on the shore and breaking into fragments covered the streets with wreckage and rendered them almost impassable; while the torrents of water were rushing through every open space at a rate which would take the strongest man off his feet. It was this tidal wave that caused the principal loss of life. Of the twenty bodies recovered, twelve are whites and eight colored. Of the whites six belonged to the Whitson family. The other four white victims are men and have not been identified. The number of deaths at Cedar Keys proper is as nothing compared with the number of spongers and fishermen who were drowned. The Mary Eliza came in this morning dismantled. She reported that at dark on Monday night nearly 100 vessels were anchored on the Sponger bar below Cedar Keys, and that all of them but about twenty were lost. These boats came from four to ten men each. The loss of life is therefore very great.

STEAMER "UMATILLA."

PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 3.—Capt. Goodall, of San Francisco, Capt. Hunter and a force of assistants are working like beavers to get everything in readiness for a grand effort to raise the Umatilla and take her around the point, and if necessary beach her in the light between Points Wilson and Hudson. There she would be amply protected from the ravages of the western storm coming up the straits. With the cargo out and powerful pumps to exhaust the water from the fore and aft compartments, and two other pumps to draw the water which is away down in the lower hold, it is firmly believed that the steamer will come off the beach without much difficulty, and it may be possible, too, to take her to the drydock. In any event, the point now is to get her away from her present dangerous position. If work and perseverance can accomplish anything, the Umatilla will be away from her present location within forty-eight hours.

The diver has found one of the holes. It is directly amidships, near the keel, and is about three feet square. He could not reach it himself on account of the sand piled around the hull, but was able to measure it by the flow of water coming out of the hold. The leak cannot be reached from the outside and is directly under the boiler, which almost precludes the possibility of the aperture being stopped, and the only resort is to close the bulkhead doors and pump out the other compartments, and that would only operate successfully providing there were no holes stove into those compartments. The officers seem to think that the Umatilla will come off all right, though they are apprehensive that there may be some leaks not yet found. It is hardly probable that any of the freight will be taken out and ready for delivery inside of two weeks.

ARMENIAN COLONIZATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Officials of the Armenian societies in this city do not believe that the United States will be any less hospitable in receiving immigrant Armenians than the countries of Europe, which received them with open arms. J. J. Rooney, secretary of the Armenian Association of New York and chairman of the executive committee, said to-day: "I don't believe there will be any trouble about the landing of the Armenian refugees in this country on account of the immigration laws. They are by no means paupers. As a matter of fact, the Armenians are a very industrious race, and I doubt greatly if the Marcelline refugees should decide to come here, I am quite sure they would not be barred out for any reason. A large number of refugees have come here in the last year or two, chiefly from the interior districts, and these had no difficulty in landing. The Armenians in this country, of whom there are about 150,000, many of whom being in the west, make it a point to help their unfortunate countrymen."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The attention of Commissioner Stump, of the immigration bureau, was called to the movement looking towards the colonization in this country of Armenian refugees. Mr. Stump said that Secretary Carlisle and him-elf had been fully advised of such movement and various appeals had been

received from Lady Henry Somerset, Frances Willard and the English and American relief associations, asking the co-operation of the government in furnishing this stricken people an asylum in the United States, but while the sympathies of all good people must be roused in their behalf, of course the government must enforce the laws as they exist. The matter was being investigated, and if any lawful means could be found they would be exercised. The subject, however, strictly prohibits the landing in this country of all persons likely to become public charges, as also "any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of others, or who is assisted by others to come in."

Lady Henry Somerset, it is understood, inquired whether bonds could be received, so these Armenians would not become public charges. A reply has been sent that the department cannot accept bonds except under special circumstances and after a thorough investigation of each individual case.

ACROSS SIBERIA.

PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 2.—The adventurous newspaper correspondent, De Windt, after a tiresome journey, though full of interest from a descriptive point of view, passed on through Southeastern Alaska to the gold mines of the Upper Yukon river and then down to the Isle of St. Michaels. He obtained some interesting data relative to the description of the country and its resources, of which he forwarded lengthy accounts to his papers in London and Paris. At St. Michaels he embarked on the revenue cutter Bear and was taken across Behring straits to Indian Point, Siberia. There he was landed and immediately commenced preparations for a journey of over 4,000 miles through the heart of the vast prairies of Siberia and over its practically unexplored mountains to St. Petersburg, the Russian capital. Except the native guides which he will take along the route, he is unaccompanied by a single person. That his Siberian journey, across such a vast barren waste of territory in midwinter, will be attended with many dangers and hardships can scarcely be doubted. De Windt then De Windt is an experienced traveller and has made many equally perilous journeys, so that no fear for his safety need be apprehended. Captain Healy, lately of the Bear, intended to be on the Yukon river, but on reaching the Yukon territory over which that Alaska afforded a more prolific field to labor in and did not involve such hardships as would be experienced across Siberia. He remained on the Yukon and will probably engage in trading.

THE SULTAN EXPLAINS

Reforms Will Be Gradually Introduced Throughout the Ottoman Empire.

Material Difficulties Which Hinder the Beneficial Effects of His Goodwill.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Le Journal des Debats contains an account of an interview had by a Frenchman with the Sultan on Sunday. The latter declared that any civil or military officer convicted of failing to do his duty during the recent massacres in Constantinople would be punished. The Sultan is reported to have added that the government would endeavor to introduce reforms gradually, that he would abide by all the pledges contained in the treaty of Berlin, although certain clauses in that treaty favorable to the Armenians had been forgotten. The people of Europe, the Sultan pointed out, were too apt to forget the material difficulties hindering the effects of his good will. His Asiatic empire, he added, contained two provinces which were alone equal in size to France, and several of the distant vilayets had scarcely any roads or telegraphs. The Sultan strongly emphasized his desire that the Armenians should be treated as equals in the government of the empire, and he urged that if progress was slow it was due to the Armenians having caused trouble.

MURDERED BY BRIGANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Advices from Belgrade say that the brother of the Austrian consul at Cerece, Macedonia, who was carried off by a band of Bulgarian brigands, some weeks ago, with a Greek land proprietor and others, has been murdered with four of his companions, because the ransom of \$50,000 demanded by the brigands as the price of their liberty was not forthcoming.

A semi-official note issued at Paris says the embassies at Constantinople are unanimous regarding the representations made to the Sultan by M. Cambon, the French ambassador, as having improved the most effective influence upon the Turkish government and being destined shortly to deprive the Eastern question of much of its acuteness. The Jewish quarter of Fez, the principal city of the empire of Morocco, has been burned and several persons were burned to death and many fatally injured. About five hundred residents of the burning quarter were compelled to fly in an unadvised condition to the country until the flames were quenched. It is estimated that there are 10,000 Jews in Fez, out of a total population of 100,000.

The Daily Mail says the prosecution of Edward Bell, the man arrested at Glasgow on a charge of complicity with Tynan in a dynamite conspiracy, and who was later identified as Edward J. Tynan, of New York, will be withdrawn owing to the failure of the government to secure the extradition of Tynan, Kearney and Haynes.

MERV, Turkistan, Oct. 2.—A malignant fever, similar to that which appeared in 1893, has ravaged Turkistan for the last two months. Ten thousand persons have died from the fever, most of the victims being children.

Captain O'Leary, of the Fortuna, leaves for the East this morning and will spend the winter in the Atlantic provinces.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Numerous Signatures to Anti-Mongolian Petitions—Vancouver Operative Society.

Strike in the Skylark Mining Camp—Ore From Meyers Creek.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Oct. 2.—The Vancouver Operative Society will present "The Chimes of Normandy" at an early date. The cast is already complete. No professionals have been chosen so that the performance may be purely an amateur one. The Vancouver Hockey Club will reorganize next week.

An immense number of names have been secured on the anti-Mongolian parliamentary petitions. Those who are actively engaged in circulating the petitions claim that they will secure 10,000 names before they are finished. The duty collected for the month of September at the port of Vancouver was \$37,998.75, the imports being \$150,010, and the exports being \$91,329. The imports in 1895 is \$8,758.

N. S. Hoffar has been elected president of the Vancouver Chess Club and W. E. Brown honorary secretary. The chess club have new rooms in the Inns of Court building.

The protest against Seattle Dick, who won the three minute trot at the Carnival Meet, will soon be decided. Seattle Dick is thought to be an old ringer of many aliases, if the protest is sustained, Leatherdale's Bill S. will be awarded first place.

A number of petty robberies have been committed of late and not reported by the police. The safe of the Standard Oil Company's agency was tampered with last night; but nothing was secured.

H.M.S. Imperieuse arrived in port today with a torpedo boat. Vancouver, Oct. 3.—The Philharmonic Society will present this season "May Queen" by Bennett, and "God, Thou Art Great!" by Spohr. The society commenced practice next week.

A bicycle ridden by W. Boniface came into collision with a butcher's cart yesterday and Mr. Boniface was thrown down heavily, sustaining serious injury to his head.

The Wilton and Barnes burglary case. Barnes proved an alibi and Wilton was sent for trial. It will be remembered that Wilton is suspected of being implicated in the Tidial burglary. If he is guilty he is a novice in the business, as he took his sword to Westminster, hid it under an empty sack and attempted to sell it in small lots on Columbia street.

A rumor is current that a man was shot in the back night before last by footpads, but if it is so it is being kept particularly dark, as no information whatever can be gained in connection with the affair.

The city revenue receipts for September are \$12,536.75, an increase over September, 1895, of \$355.54.

Albert McKenzie, 18 years old, died yesterday of typhoid fever. Typhoid has been very prevalent of late in Vancouver and several cases have terminated fatally.

Ira Simpson died at the city hospital last night from typhoid fever. He was 25 years old and a native of Malpeque, P.E.I.

Some men with a team and wagon attempted to run away with a number of young pigs from a Chinaman's ranch near Hastings yesterday. One Chinaman was guarding the place and he was handcuffed with a pig rope while the pigs were lifted into the wagon.

Several other Chinamen arrived upon the scene when the men were making off and gave chase. The Chinamen caught up to the wagon when the men threw the pigs out and whipped their horses into a run. Not a day passes without a burglary or highway robbery.

The charter for the formation of "Thine Forever" lodge, I.O.O.F., was received by the lodge here, which was formed in July last, and last night the reception of the charter was made the occasion of a banquet.

The Standard Oil Co. have a sign on their safe, "Don't blow up this safe; it is open." The burglars who visited the office the night before last, as chronicled in the Colonist, took the hint and only forced the drawer. Four dollars were secured.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 2.—Taxes have come in handsomely this year, more having been paid up to the present than the total collections of last year amounted to. Business is also said to be much improved.

Seventeen hundred dollars have been subscribed to the celebration fund to date. An effort will be made to secure \$9,000 before the fair opens. The duty collected at Westminster for August was \$8,308, and the imports were \$82,700, the exports being \$159,000. For September the duty was \$6,733; imports, \$73,500; and exports, \$130,800.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 3.—Some few weeks ago Mr. James Brown's foot was scratched with a nail or some other sharp instrument. Nothing was thought of the trifling accident at the time but blood poisoning has since set in and yesterday Mr. Brown was obliged to have his foot amputated. He is still in a serious condition.

Last night a fire started in the furnace room of the Bank of Montreal. It was promptly extinguished by the fire brigade.

The street decorations for the coming evening were completed to-day. Rev. Father Whalen, Roman Catholic chaplain at the penitentiary, was presented by the Catholic officers of that institution yesterday with an address and farewell gift on the part of his departure for other fields of labor.

NANAIMO, Oct. 3.—The monthly meeting of the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Protective Association was held in the Old Fellows hall this afternoon, at which was presented the report of Secretary

Smith, delegate to the Dominion Labor Congress.

The owners of the Van Anda mine have received a proposition from Swansea, Wales, to take the entire output of the mine, shipping the ore by the cargo and drawing for three-fourths of the assay value of the ore.

Early on Wednesday morning two barns belonging to Mr. James Alger, of Cedar district, in some mysterious way caught fire and were totally consumed. Mr. Alger says there was no fire around the premises on Tuesday night, and Mr. Walter Michael, a neighbor, who was out hunting at midnight, noticed no sign of fire near the barns, so that the cause of the fire is quite unknown. The barns were worth about \$2,500, and were insured for \$800 in the Western Insurance Company, and \$700 in the Scottish American.

The headwaters of the Nisnat, about thirty miles from Nanaimo, Messrs. J. Davy and A. Godfrey have staked a claim which they named "The Snow Creek Mineral Claim." The ledge is over two feet wide and an assay gives \$35 to the ton. The claim is within five miles of Cowichan lake.

BOUNDARY CREEK. (From the Boundary Creek Times.)

A good strike was made by W. A. Corbett on the Lake claim, Skylark camp, this week. He is opening the Last Chance lead which runs through his property, and has found what is evidently a rich pay reef.

Work on the Skylark is making rapid headway, the breakage of the whym notwithstanding. It is not at all improbable that a big low grade copper deposit lies almost alongside of the smaller vein of high grade silver-gold ore on which hitherto the Skylark has based its reputation to be considered a mine. At present a drift is being driven from the foot of the shaft to cross-cut the ledge. It is expected that within a week or so the vein will be struck. The old working has been put into excellent shape, and the shaft, which is planned over the timbers for a distance down, has a workmanlike appearance.

Returns from a fifty pound sample of ore from the Le Roi and the Blueing, on Meyers creek, submitted for analysis to the Le Roi and the Blueing, have just been received, the former claim running \$18.40 for all values, and the latter \$24. The sample sent to the smelter was taken from surface croppings. There is 16 feet of solid ore on the Le Roi and 12 feet on the Blueing. Both claims are owned by Sam Hayes, formerly of Rossland. There are between 50 and 60 men now working on Meyer's creek and some of the showings there are remarkable.

PROROGATION MONDAY

No Settlement of the School Question Reached—A Conference May Be Necessary.

Royal Military College Matriculations—Civil Service Examinations in November.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Oct. 2.—The Ontario Conservatives will hold a convention on Tuesday, October 27.

Sir Oliver Mowat informed the Senate to-day that there had been no settlement of the Manitoba school question as yet. If it were not soon reached by compromise, a conference would be appointed to investigate the matter.

The Minister of Militia has decided to extend to all chartered universities in Canada the privilege granted to a few during Hon. Mr. Dickey's tenure of office. Hereafter, passing the matriculation examination of any chartered university will be accepted as equivalent to the usual entrance examination at the Royal Military College.

The civil service examination will be held at the usual cities, commencing Tuesday, November 10. Although no official announcement has been made the general impression to-night is that prorogation will take place in the afternoon. In anticipation of this the account of the House, with the permission of the Speaker, was engaged all afternoon and evening paying members the balances due to them on account of sessional indemnity. There was quite an exodus of members east and west to-night.

At 1 a.m. all the estimates had been passed. The proceedings late in the evening were enlivened by words from Messrs. Munn and Wallace over the administration of the customs department.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—The House of Commons practically wound up business this evening, and prorogation will take place Monday afternoon.

During a short discussion on the fast line scheme Sir Richard Cartwright stated that the project would be taken up immediately after the session. Mr. Sandford Fleming publishes a pamphlet against the St. Lawrence route, and advocates a terminus at St. John or Halifax.

Lord Aberdeen returned to the Capital to-day and leaves for British Columbia on Tuesday.

Sir Oliver Mowat has experienced great difficulty in securing from the Senators the promise of a quorum for Monday. He said that without a quorum the supply bill could not be passed, which would be disastrous to the country.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was glad to see Sir Oliver so anxious to pass the supply bill. If the party of which he was a member had a little of the same spirit last session the supply bill would have been passed, and there would be no necessity for the present session and its attendant expense to the country.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Wheat opened easy with indications pointing to a decidedly bearish market with accompanying lower prices. Liverpool cables quoting spot were 1d. higher, but future 1d. to 2d. lower. The Continental markets were quiet and inclined to weakness.

Mining Companies' office stationery a specialty at the Colonist office. x

STRIKING OPERATORS.

C.P.R. Assistant General Manager Tait's Ultimatum to the Men Who Went Out.

Specials Sent to Revelstoke in View of Anticipated Trouble There.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2.—(Special)—Assistant General Manager Tait has wired to all points that the train dispatchers and operators who had stopped work have now had two days in which to consider the magnitude of their blunder and that if they desire to resume the places they have voluntarily given up they must do so before 5 p.m. to-day or their places will be filled by new men. The message also stated that many men on the Ontario and Quebec division and on the main line east of North Bay have already gone back to work and that the company can fill every existing vacancy with good men without delay.

Vancouver, Oct. 2.—(Special)—Superintendent Abbott's invitation to the operators of the Pacific division to return to work by noon to-day has been accepted. Mr. Abbott has had a wire from the General Manager that Assistant Chief Pierson, of the C.P.R. telegraphers, had an interview with the other brotherhoods of the road at Carleton Place, and they held out no promises of a sympathetic strike. Mr. Abbott said today that he expected that all existing difficulties would be cleared away in a few days, and that the company would have no difficulty whatever in getting all the operators that were wanted.

The local trainmen met in Sullivan hall last night and passed a resolution of sympathy and support to the "telegraphers now in difficulty." A freight train was sent yesterday and another left this morning.

KAMLOOPS, Oct. 2.—Every operator on the British Columbia system is out on strike. The chief dispatchers at Vancouver and Donald, with their assistants, are out. The only telegrapher remaining at his post is Chief Goodfellow. The situation is serious and an amicable settlement is not soon arrived at. Serious trouble will follow. The Brotherhood of Engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors heartily sympathize with the telegraphers and have passed resolutions to that effect at all divisional points.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 2.—The Canadian Pacific is tied up tightly. It is reported that a collision was narrowly averted west of Griswold. No freight is moving. All express business, except prepaid to be left on the platform, is declined.

On account of the trouble in the C.P.R. telegraph service six specials have been dispatched from the provincial police office to Revelstoke, where considerable trouble is anticipated.

CHEAPENING ELECTRICITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Nicola Tesla has explained the principles of the electrical oscillator for which he has just obtained a patent. He has been working on the idea for ten years. "The object of my oscillator," said Mr. Tesla, "is to provide a simple, compact and effective apparatus for producing greater effects with existing circuits carrying direct currents. Practical electricity is too expensive. It must be cheapened, so the multitude may have advantage of it. That is all I am aiming at."

"My new invention is simply this: In a given circuit I interpose a device in the nature of a choking coil in order to give the circuit a high self-induction. I also provide a circuit controller, that may be operated to make and break the circuit. Around the point of interruption I place a condenser to store the energy of the discharge current, and in series with such condenser I place a transformer, which becomes the source of currents of high frequency, and as much as the self-induction of the circuit through which the condenser discharges, as well as the capacity of the condenser itself, may be given practically any desired value, the frequency of the discharge current may be adjusted at will."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A special to the Herald from London says it would seem that the gaunt spectre that has been stalking before the eyes of Europe has been laid to rest. It may now be hoped that the danger against which strenuous warnings have been uttered from government commencing, has been conjured by diplomacy, which alone was capable of dealing safely and squarely with the problem. There is good reason for believing that a very important agreement has been reached between the great powers, and that all danger of a European war has for the present passed away.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Press Association this morning announces that it learns from government circles that there is no truth in the report which originated in a dispatch from Vienna to the Daily Mail to-day, saying that the powers have agreed upon a pacific settlement of the Eastern question honorable to all parties and guaranteeing the security of the Armenians. There was a direct intimation that the Turkish difficulty was virtually settled, but it appears such is not the case.

BANK CLEARANCES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the total bank clearances at the principal cities: Montreal, \$9,618,437—decrease 18 per cent.; Toronto, \$6,236,272—decrease 8.7; Halifax, \$1,121,206—decrease 9; Winnipeg, \$1,082,327—decrease 7.7. Total, \$18,025,165.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 30.—In the election yesterday for the provincial assembly in the fourth district of Prince County, to fill the vacancy caused by Hon. Alex. Laird's death, W. Campbell, Conservative, was returned over Peter McNutt, Liberal, and Thos. Humphrey, Patron.

THE SALMON INDUSTRY.

SEATTLE, Oct. 2.—Prof. W. A. Wilcox, statistical agent of the United States fish commission, who has been inspecting the Pacific coast for the last two or three months, has just returned from a trip along the Oregon coast, as far south as Crescent City, just over the California line. On this trip Prof. Wilcox visited all the coast rivers, gathering data for the next annual report of the fish commission. Speaking to an Oregonian reporter Wednesday he said: "The run of fish in all the Coast streams, with the exception of Coos bay and Rogue river, has been much below the average though the salmon as a rule were surprisingly large."

"The salmon industry," continued the agent of the fish commission, "has become a great factor on the Pacific coast. Salmon is a commodity that is readily converted into cash, and it does not require the investment of a very considerable capital. I first visited the Coast eight years ago, and last time four years ago, and the development in this industry that I have noticed in each successive trip West has surprised me. Four years ago, no fish were caught for commercial purposes in the four rivers emptying into the Sound above Seattle; but canneries have since been established there, and, a few months ago, when I was over there, I learned that the catch last year amounted to about 5,000,000 pound. The importance of propagation is now being felt, and the fish commission will soon find it necessary to establish more hatcheries here. Every year the Pacific coast is making greater and greater demands upon the fish commission."

Prof. Wilcox is actively engaged in gathering statistics for the commission. Last year his report on the Pacific coast made a pamphlet of several hundred pages, filled with tables and all manner of data.

The United States government has realized the importance of gathering such data and statistics every since an experience it had some years ago, in which it was compelled to pay over more than \$5,000,000 to England. According to Prof. Wilcox, this government and England entered into a treaty regarding the right to fish in Canadian and American waters on the Atlantic coast, which provided that the fishermen of either country could take fish in either Canadian or American waters, regardless of boundary lines, for the period of ten years. At the end of that time the commission was to meet and assess the benefit that had accrued to the one or the other party to the treaty, and the nation which was so benefited was then to reimburse the other in cash. At the end of the ten years the commission met. Canada presented in evidence elaborate statistics and tables showing every pound of fish that had been taken under the conditions of the treaty. The United States had nothing to offer in return, save very incomplete oral evidence, though its representative of the commission, Ben Butler, was satisfied that Canada was in reality the nation benefited, and the result was a finding by which this country had to pay the five millions mentioned in England. Since then, remarked Prof. Wilcox, the government has appreciated the importance of statistics.

A TRAPPER'S STORY.

A CALLING THAT ENTAILS MUCH HARSHSHIP AND EXPOSURE.

One Case in Which the Exposure Brought on La Grippe and Serious After Troubles—How the Victim Secured Renewed Health.

(From the Brockville Recorder.)

Rockport is but a small hamlet, but it has achieved a wide reputation owing to the fact that it is situated in the very heart of the far-famed Thousand Islands, and for this reason attracts during the summer months hundreds of pleasure seekers. Among the residents of the village none is better known than Wilton A. Root. During the summer months he follows the occupation of a oarsman, and none knows better than he the haunts of the gamey bass and pickerel. In the winter and spring months Mr. Root follows the occupation of trapping and his pursuit requires one to be out in all sorts of weather, and in the water frequently at a time of the year when the water is none too warm. As a result of a wetting Mr. Root took a severe cold which developed into la grippe, which took such a firm hold upon his system that for a time he was unable to leave the house. His kidneys became affected, and he suffered from severe pains across the back. There was a feeling of continuous tiredness, which no amount of rest or sleep seemed to relieve. The appetite was sickle, and there was an indisposition to exertion or work. A number of remedies were tried, one after the other, but without any beneficial results. At this juncture a friend strongly advised that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills be given a trial. They had cured thousands of others, and why not he? Acting on his friend's suggestion Mr. Root procured a single box of the Pink Pills, and before long he felt an improvement. This encouraged him to persevere with the treatment, and after the use of a few more boxes of the pills Mr. Root found his health fully restored, and all the pains and aches had disappeared, and with their disappearance came renewed strength and activity. Mr. Root says: "I firmly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to be unsurpassed as a medicine, and I advise any who are ailing to give it a fair and honest trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

WANTED At once, a few good men to whom \$100 or \$120 a week would be an object. Send references.

THE BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO. LTD.,

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