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RELIEVED OF HIS MONEY

Silas Bennett, a Recent Arrival From Missouri Plays a Little Three Card Monte.

Sharpers Spotted Him in Seattle and Accompanied Him to Victoria on Thursday.

Silas Bennett was brought up on a farm in Missouri, where agriculture in all its branches are taught, but where the festive game of three card monte was never mentioned, even if it had been heard of. Therefore, when Silas came West to make his fortune in gold mining he was an easy mark for the sure-thing men. Somehow or other he passed through Seattle without being relieved of his cash by a couple of sharps spotted him while he was standing on the dock in that city waiting to proceed to Victoria, and like him, they crossed the straits on the steamer North Pacific, arriving here on Thursday. On the trip a rather stout and eminently respectable looking man made the acquaintance of the Missourian and after the arrival of the boat made a point of keeping him in sight.

Mr. Bennett came to Victoria to see a friend and as he could not find him, decided to return to Seattle on the North Pacific the same evening. He was on his way down the wharf when quite accidentally of course, he met his stout friend of the steamer. Casually the parliament buildings were mentioned, then the height of the same; the beauty of the Olympic range and the altitude of those mountains also formed a subject for conversation. Finally a third man joined the two new acquaintances and took part in the conversation, he and the stout individual making a few small bets on the height of the mountains and buildings, the late arrival in the meantime telling how he had been fleeced "up town" and taking out a pack of cards to show how it was done. The man who had come over on the steamer with Bennett made a few plays against the game and won, and Bennett seeing how easily it was done thought he would like to try it and at the suggestion of his new found acquaintance bet his pile on the card. Needless to say he lost and, it dawning upon him that he had been buncoed, demanded his money back and threatened to inform the police. They frightened him out of that idea, giving him $10 for his immediate wants and he returned from the wharf poorer by $160. Yesterday he informed the police, but the bunco men had departed for Seattle.

Bennett believes the stout man was an accomplice of the card dealer and says he will tell him so the next time he sees him.

It is believed that the two men who fleeced Bennett are recent arrivals from Skagway, as they do not answer the description of any of the crowd who are known to be on the Sound and in the British Columbia cities.

MEN OF MANY CRIMES.

Washington Authorities Have One of the Rascals Suspected of Burning Ashwell's Store.

In the toils of the authorities at Deming, Washington is R. J. Wilson alias "Baldy Smith," a tough criminal character who is suspected of being one of the two men implicated in the robberty and burning of Ashwell's store at Chilliwack on May 16. Wilson and George Turner arrived in that district a few weeks before the crime and got employment from Mr. Tretheway, not sawmill man. Wilson is an expert logger and proved a good workman. He and Turner had a habit of lounging round Ashwell's store in their spare time and on the night of the fire were observed standing in front of the place late at night. The fire took place between midnight and two o'clock in the morning and afterwards it was found that the safe had been blown and $70 stolen. Turner and Wilson were suspected of the job as both disappeared and it was found that neither man had been to bed on the night of the fire. They were traced to Deming, Washington, where Mr. Marquette, the Mission constable, had Deputy Sheriff Hogue arrest both men. While the United States officer was putting his men on the stage near the Regina hotel, Wilson suddenly hit the constable a mighty punch on the nose and both prisoners escaped. Wilson was caught again but Turner escaped. Wilson is at present held for assaulting the officer, and with Turner is also wanted at Everett for breaking jail. Wilson is a noted safe cracker, while Turner is known as a petty thief and beachcomber. The men, too, are wanted for breaking out of the Vancouver lock up a year or two ago and both Turner and Wilson are suspected of being the men who three or four years ago robbed the Yerkshire Guarantee Co.'s safe at Chilliwack of $3,000. Turner has not been located yet.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORS.

Arrangements Made Last Evening for the Annual Meeting in June.

The monthly meeting of the directors of the Jubilee Hospital was held at the Board of Trade rooms last evening. There was a full attendance of directors, Messrs. Alex. Wilson, president; H. D. Helmcken, I. Braverman, J. L. Crimp, W. J. Dwyer, G. H. Brown, Joshua Davies, John Braden, C. E. Renouf and F. Elworthy, secretary, being present.

The president reported that as Miss Livingstone would be engaged for the next three weeks she could not, till then, enter upon the organization of a cooking school for invalids.

The accounts for May were passed and a general discussion followed touching matters connected with the closing of the fiscal year, on the 31st inst. The annual meeting will be held during the latter part of June, when the printed reports for the year will be laid upon the table.

THE BELLA COOLA COLONY.

To the Editor:—About 300 miles from Victoria on the Northwest Coast of British Columbia the Bella Coola river, after passing through a heavily timbered valley of fifty miles or more, empties into salt water at the head of Burks channel, and, it is along this valley for twenty-three miles that the community known as the Bella Coola colony is settled.

Few however of the general public are aware of the progress already made by the settlers, and how, in the face of great difficulties, they are hewing out of the "forest primeval" comfortable homes for themselves and their children. These settlers numbering with their families two hundred souls have clearances of from three to twelve acres each at regular intervals along the wagon road which extends in a more or less finished state up the valley for about twenty miles, and visitors to this settlement are constrained to admit that people who voluntarily forego the comforts of civilization and underterred by the labor of clearing such heavily timbered land, settle upon it and make for themselves homes, are deserving of the hearty support of the government and the sympathy and admiration of all who have the welfare of the province at heart. The value and importance of the Bella Coola colony as a factor in the development of the province has, I think, been overlooked, and the action of the government in encouraging and assisting these settlers is an example of farseeing statesmanship, and a credit to its sponsors, of whom Col. Baker, I hear, is one of the principal. These people have come to stay, their children are growing up British Columbians, and they are in every sense of the phrase bona fide settlers, they are intelligent, industrious, sober and frugal, they come of a race with glorious traditions, they have all the attributes of born colonists, they are not only making the hitherto waste places to blossom as the rose, but they are supplying to the canneries on the coast, at Rivers Inlet and Namu white labors of a high order, and they bid fair to solve the Chinese labor question, so far as the salmon canneries are concerned, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Space will not allow a description of the whole settlement, but among the many may be mentioned Messrs. Nordscow, Johnsen, Christensen, Guardn, Sagsted and the president and vice-president of the colony, Messrs. Carlson and Borkird, as having large clearances well cicked and with comfortable houses and outbuildings.

The Rev. Mr. Hage, the pastor of the colony, had just arrived and many young couples were impatiently waiting for him to tie the nuptial knot. The school house is in the middle of the settlement, but owing to the distance of many of the children' homes the average attendance (Mr. Ivor Fogner, the school master states), is only twenty-seven. Another school house would be a great boon to the settlers, who are anxious their children should receive an English education. All the adults I met spoke good English and some without a perceivable foreign accent. I noticed that the public library was composed principally of standerd works in history, science and theology, and about half in the Norwegian and half in the English tongue.

A work of great importance to the settlers, the Saloompt bridge across the Bella Coola river, is about half completed. No assistance has been received from the government so far in this undertaking, $950 having been spent by the colonists in labor at $2.00 per day. The bridge is 284 feet long with one span of 74 feet and three of 70 feet each, supported by three massive triangular cribs well and solidly built, and with the apex of each sloping to lift the heavy drift constantly coming down during high water. It will cost about $1,000 more to complete the bridge, which will bring many good farms and much vacant land into direct communication with the older settlement.

Mr. John Clayton has a fine farm well stocked near the mouth of the river, last year he cut fifty tons of hay and raised thirty tons of turnips, besides potatoes and other vegetables. He has also a large orchard of apples, pear, plum and cherry trees which yield well, while small fruit of all kinds bear enormously. Besides Mr. Clayton there are nine other settlers not belonging to the Norwegian colony, but living in harmony with them.

Mr. Carlyle, an experienced quartz miner, and Mr. Allen last fall located thirteen claims for themselves and others on a good looking ledge. The ore is copper gold bearing, and assays from $8 to $100 to the ton, all values, $1, 300 has been subscribed by the owners to sing on the ledge this year, the immediate prosperity of the settlers is assured. The mountains along the valley look well and are heavily capped with iron. I noticed deposits of black sand on several bars of the Bella Coola river. Before visiting this settlement I heard it stated that the colony was a failure, that the colonists would only remain there so long as the government made grants and gave them work on the roads. Never was a greater mistake made. The settlers (though wondering at the non-completion of the wagon road according to agreement) are well contented and are steadily clearing their land, which they say is rich and deep—and the climate excellent. A market of course is wanted, but that they think will come in time, all of them speak most hopefully of the future and scoff the idea of ever abandoning their farms. I fancy a purchaser would have to pay a good round sum today for any of the farms in the valley. A good cattle trail from the end of the wagon road along the line of the old Palmer trail would greatly benefit this section as well as the Chilacoten stock raisers and farmers. Communication with the settlement is made every fortnight by the steamer Swan, owned by Mr. Robt. Draney, the proprietor of the Namu cannery. Mr. Draney is allowed a small subsidy by the Dominion government for delivering the mail and the service is performed well and punctually. We came from Bella Coola to Namu (sixty miles) in 6½ hours.

My visit to the Bella Coola colony has more than ever convinced me that in the valleys of the Northwest Coast from Rivers Inlet to the Naas we have a large area of farming land, and behind the coast range from the 52nd to the 55th parallel, we have a country which if opened up by trails, wagon roads and railroads will support a large mining and farming population.

In the crowds now coming to our shores attracted by the wonderful mineral wealth of British Columbia, and all hoping, no doubt, to snatch at least a handful of her plenteous golden grain," many, I believe, will settle in the country, and we need not begrudge the gold taken away by the rest, if those who elect to remain are endowed with the same resolute hopeful spirit, the same indomitable pluck and perseverance as the sturdy, hospitable settlers of the Bella Coola colony.

CHAS. W. D. CLIFFORD.

A UNIQUE MOVEMENT.

Young Toronto Preparing for the Battle of Life.

A Lecture on Everyday Ailments—Their Cause, Effects, and Cure — Prevalence of Bright's Disease—How It Can Be Cured.

Toronto, May 27.—A number of young men in this city have formed a class for the study of common ailments of humanity, with the laudable object of fitting themselves to intelligently undertake the duties that may, in the future, devolve upon upon them individually. A classroom has been secured and a popular and prominent physician lectures to the students two evenings a week.

Last evening the doctor's subject was "Bright's Disease." After the lecture, questions were asked and answered as follows:—

"What is Bright's Disease?"

"A disease of the kidneys, dependent on an impure state of the blood. The diseased kidneys, being unable to do their work properly, allow the Albumen and the Fibrin of the blood to be drained out in urine, while the Uric Acid, and other fragments of deal tissue, remain in the blood poisoning the system."

"What is the effect of this?"

"Albumen and Fibrin, the two most necessary constituents of the blood, being lost, the blood becomes thin and weak. I tis, moreover, made filthy and poisonous by the Uric Acid, which should be drained out in urine by the kidneys."

"Is Bright's Disease a common ailment?"

"Yes. Thousands die of it every year."

"Can it be cured?"

"Yes."

"How?"

"In one way only—by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, which are the only remedy known to man that can cure this and all other kidney complaints."

"Where can Dodd's Kidney Pills be obtained?"

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."

THE JEWISH RELIGION.

Interesting Sermon by Rabbi Linczer at the Synagogue Last Evening.

He Tells What the Jewish Religion Teaches — The Festival of Weeks Celebration.

A few members of the Jewish congregation attended divine service at the synagogue last evening in celebration of the "Festival of Weeks," a festival which also commemorates the giving of the Siani laws unto Moses. The services were conducted by Rabbi Linczer, most of the ritual being in Hebrew, interspersed with prayers in English. The services are called the "Feast of Weeks," because according to the old Mosaic law, the day concludes the seven weeks which were devoted to the garnering of the grain. In the old Palestine days, upon this occasion the first ripe fruits were brought as a thanks-offering into the temple of the Lord.

Rabbi Linczer's text was taken from Isaiah XIII., 10, 11. "I am the Lord and besides me there is no saviour." In the course of historical development, the Rabbi pointed out, the feast has lost its original signification, and in post-biblical times, the day is celebrated as a day on which God blessed Israel with the Torah. Truly the Lord's Torah and the Lord's Commandments are fruits of an infinitely higher value than the literal first fruits of the season. Man yearns after other nourishment—a spiritual nourishment. With all our hearts do we praise our Good Father in heaven for the corn and wheat, the bread and wine He blesses us with. Still more do we praise him for the gift of religion, the true bread of life, wherewith He stills the hunger of our hearts, and for the wine of our Torah, wherewith He quenches the thirst of our souls. Truly this was a great time of harvesting, when the eternal doctrines and laws of Judaism were gathered in first by a few select ones in Israel, by our patriarchs and prophets, by our singers and sages afterwards by all Israel and still later by other nations. This harvest time will be at an end, when finally all mankind will participate in the full possession and enjoyment of the treasure of Judah, in the truth and moral law of Judaism. In the golden age of mankind, which was not in the remote past, as we are told by Grecian myths, but which, rather, will be in the future, or, to use biblical language, in the Messianic time coming, Jewish ideas will have conquered the world and will rule it. Thus far Jewish ideas have already progressed wonderfully. They are already acknowledged, willingly or unwillingly, by the nation standing highest on the ladder of civilization. For Christianity and Mohammedanism are the offsprings of Judaism, and whatever is good and true in them they have directly appropriated from the treasures of Judah. We, from our Jewish standpoint, regret the fact that the Jewish doctrines, when borrowed by others, were not carefully guarded against adulteration by an intermixture with foreign elements, with elements un-Jewish and anti-Jewish. Time, however, slowly but surely will effect a thorough purification, and pure and unadulterated Jewish ideas will rule the world. Are these hopes based upon self-deception and illusion? Are these expectations not brought forth by our prejudice, naturally entertained in favor of the religion in which we have been reared? Whosoever studies Judaism earnestly, be he Jew or non-Jew, whoever frees himself of his erroneous notions concerning the same and becomes familiar with the tenets will surely admit that the doctrines and teachings of Judaism deserve to become the property of mankind. We will not deny that true and good doctrines are also maintained and are also taught in other religious systems. Gladly do we admit that eternal truths and moral precepts are taught even by those heathenish religious systems whose origin and growth we can not trace back to the religion of Israel, and whose books have not the least connection with the Jewish bible. Justly we assert that the New Testament of the Christian and the Koran of the Mohammedans would not and could not exist, if our Jewish bible had not existed before them. But neither the Brahmans and their vedas, nor the Parsees with their send-avesta, neither the Buddhists with their Tripitika, nor the Chinese with their, to them, lovely books of Confucius and Laotse, are in the least connected with Israel and its Torah. Still we joyfully concede that by them many true doctrines are taught and many good laws are prescribed, which deserve all acknowledgment. Even more, even, those religions which have not produced any holy books at all—holy in the sense as used in reference to the writings already named, for instance, the religions of Hellas and Rome, of the Teutons and the Celts, of the Africans and the Indians, even they were the vehicles to spread, in some degree, truth and morality, and therefore our appreciation is due to them also. How could it be otherwise? The Creator has bestowed on all nations and all individuals thereof a conscience and has blessed them with mental faculties more or less exalted. These faculties of the mind and the inborn consciousness of what is right and what is wrong, although they are less liable to err, are the common root whence have grown the manifold truths found everywhere, and it is a thory quite unnecessary and quite false to suppose that one nation must have borrowed the same from another nation. Different nations have discovered them independently of one another. But we claim that besides these grains of truth, which are to be found in the non-Jewish systems, there are also to be found great masses of error, intellectual and moral one of which Judaism, and only Judaism is free. It is not often that we make such comparisons. We do not undervalue the blessings which the powerful daughters of Judaism have brought to the nations in the East and in the West. We like rather to dwell upon the greatest merits and historic importance of these forerunners of the Messianic times and we render unto them praise and thanks for their deserts. But when we so often perceive that partly malice, partly ignorance and prejudice, and partly an ill directed zeal for un-Jewish doctrines, lead to belittlings of our own Judaism, then we are certainly justified when we point to the teachings of our creed. What does Judaism teach? Does it, indeed, teach that God is merely the national God of Israel? Does it not, on the contrary, say and repeat "the Lord alone is God, and beside Him there is none other?" Judaism teaches from earliest days one God. One God for all mankind. Does our religion really teach that God is a God of anger and revenge? Does it not, on the contrary, say by the mouths of all its prophets and teachers, that God is a God of mercy, and of love? Does not Judaism imperatively demand: Love they neighbor, even the poor and forsaken stranger, as thyself and grant to him equal rights with thee? Does it not unrelentingly insist that we have to sanctify even our desires, even our thoughts, by enjoining us not to covet what belongs to our neighbor? Does it, furthermore, not require of us, in several laws that have been laid down in the Pentateuch to be merciful towards the mute animal creation? We could go on with similar questions indefinitely, but these will suffice. But it might be others as well, and particularly by that powerful daughter of Judaism, to whom at present nearly all the Occidental world, nearly all Europe, pay homage? If this is so, we see therein the progress of Jewish ideas, for Christianity is in its main parts and its best parts, is nothing else than Judaism. But Christianity branched off from the mother church and foreign elements were intermixed when the fanciful reveries of the neo-platonic school of philosophers and the bottomless speculations of the Gnostics were engrafted upon rational Judaism by Paul.

The Jew does not and cannot teach a God incarnate. A God who ate and slept and suffered and died. We cannot teach that our God is so cruel as to give over to eternal perdition those that do not believe as we do. There is only one doctrine regarded in Judaism as firm and unshakeable, the doctrine of the one supernatural God. And there is only one kind of law for which unchangeability is claimed, the moral law. And these laws may be summed up in one sentence: "Sanctify your thoughts and actions, or as the bible has it, 'ye shall be holy, for holy am I, the Lord, your God.'" It was promised Israel "By you and your seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed." This promise the God in history fulfills. He caused Israel to be dispersed all over the world. Happy in the conscience of our lofty mission we dwell in all parts of the inhabited globe, as living witnesses of Him, the Holy One, who said through the mouth of His prophets: "I, even I, am the Lord, and besides me there is no savious." Let us thank Him for our dispersion. Let us never forget to be a witness of Him, the Holy One, the God of the universe, by walking in His ways. His name be praised forever and ever, Amen.

MR. HIGGINS' MEETING.

He Tells the Esquimalt Electors That He Could Have Been in the Cabinet, But Declined.

There was an opposition meeting out at Esquimalt last night at which the principal feature was an address by Mr. D. W. Higgins, who announced that he had called the gathering for the purpose of selecting delegates to the opposition convention at Colwood next Wednesday.

Mr. Higgins called the meeting to order and at his suggestion Mr. Richard Phillips was called upon to preside, while Mr. Higgins spoke.

Mr. Higgins in his opening remarks said he was speaking under somewhat peculiar and unpleasant circumstances as he had severed his connection with the present government after supporting their policy for many years. He hoped that the electors would at the coming election speak with no uncertain voice in favor of opposition. He then proceeded to touch on some of the main features of the past session and said he had voted for the Redistribution bill. He had voted against the Kettle River railway not that he feared Corbin would drain the Boundary Creek country, but because the Dominion should not grant charters for a provincial road without the permission of the province first being obtained for the charter. He had also supported the government on the Yukon bill for he did not believe in opposing a bill that had inherent good in it. At the same time he wanted them to understand he was an opposition supporter—not an independent. The mortgage tax he described as double taxation and could not agree with Mr. Pooley that the problem was an intricate one. He did not believe the road money was spent in the district to the best advantage as the work was rushed ahead too quickly and was not spread over a long enough period; nor did he believe in permanent road bosses. He denied the statement in the Wellington Enterprise that he had gone to the upper country last year in the interest of a constituency and he could bring affidavits from four men to show that he had a year ago spoken of running again for Esquimalt. He had indeed been besieged at Vernon by requests to be a candidate in that part of the province, but he had said: "I will never desert Esquimalt till Esquimalt deserts me." The Vernon, Rossland & Nelson papers would bear him out in saying that he had disavowed being in the upper country from political purposes. He was opposed to running the provincial elections on Dominion lines as people ought to be men enough to run a contest without calling in the aid of the Dominion parties. The Wellington Enterprise had said he was a bad Speaker, but Dr. Walkem, the editor of that paper, had spoken of him in the house as a fair and impartial Speaker. The province had a deficit of over a million to face and to float the loan proposed in the Railway Aid bill would cost half a million, so that when the deficit was provided for there would be much less than five millions to devote to the purposes intended in the bill. The government he said was giving away the provincial resources to syndicates and monopolies and in the case of the Cassiar Central railway nine million acres of land was being set aside for five years to enable the company to select their 700,000 acres. Incidentally he spoke against the arrangement with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard and said he was sick of the government his gorge rose against his old friends who as statesmen were dead failures. The new election act would make the syndicates tremble for by it there was no more room for bribery in Esquimalt district or any other district. He claimed that in some places in the province government officials were allowed to saunter down late to their offices and waste their time picking their teeth and reading the papers during office hours. In this God-fearing country, too, where there was so little crime they had policemen dotted all over it "eating our substance." He only mentioned this as one instance where money could be saved. Mr. Turner should not be Premier—he was a good man, but too easy. As to himself, Mr. Higgins said he could have had a portfolio in the cabinet years ago, but declined. Next time he came to Esquimalt he would bring a certificate to show this. When the electors voted this time, they should remember they were not voting for D. W. Higgins, but for a change of government.

Having finished his speech Mr. Higgins called for nominations for delegates to Colwood. At his suggestion Mr. Richard Phillips was chosen and Mr. John Jardine and Mr. V. Howard were the other two delegates finally decided on.

Mr. W. H. Hayward accused the government of recklessly throwing away the people's heritage, taxing the farmers and levying a mortgage tax. That was the reason he opposed them. Mr. Pooley could not represent the people and one of the biggest monopolies in Canada at the same time. At the end of June the province would probably be in debt to the amount of eleven million dollars and that was the reason he wanted to get the government out of power.

Mr. John Jardine expressed sympathy with Mr. Higgins and said the government were robbing the people. At the polls the people should get rid of "this accursed and abominable government."

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M.P.P., who with Mr. Braden and a number of others, had come in after Mr. Higgins had closed his address, was next called upon to speak. He did not wish to express himself on the political issues as he would have several opportunities to do so later on. As far as the present time was concerned he was proud of the position in which the province stood before the world and the people of the province should do their best to make this the banner province of Canada. He referred to the Railway Aid bill and said that it was satisfactory that the government had come forward as it did to help forward a work that would be of benefit not only to British Columbia but to Canada.

Mr. Higgins remarked that Mr. Braden and Mr. Helmcken deserved credit for aiding in passing the new election act.

This moved the chairman to say that no one need fear anybody with the new ballot act and as it could not be found out how any man voted he advised the electors if any man tried to bribe them to accept the bribe and then laugh at the donors. (Laughter.)

Mr. Braden declined to speak except to remark that the mortgage tax was not a simple matter to understand, for to him it was a difficult problem.

Mr. Hayward took the view that the tax was a double one, and then after thanks to the chair the meeting adjourned.

INJURIES PROVE FATAL.

Charles Keown Who Met With an Accident on Tuesday, Died Yesterday.

Charles Keown, for many years a carrier of the Colonist, died at the Jubilee hospital yesterday afternoon from injuries sustained in an accident on the Queen's Birthday. The deceased, with the intention of going to the Gorge, was about to mount a horse at his home, 180 Douglas street, when the animal slipped and fell heavily on the unfortunate lad, breaking his leg and shoulders. He was immediately taken to the hospital where the broken bones were set and for the first day or so of his confinement his injuries did not appear serious. Yesterday morning, however, mortification set in in the injured leg and the limb had at once to be amputated. At 5:15 o'clock in the afternoon the worst came, the shock being keenly felt by his parents and brothers and sisters. He was a native of London, Ont., and owing to a long residence here and a pleasant and kind disposition leaves many warm friends. The funeral is announced to take place at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon from the family residence.

MADE OTHERS RICH.

Men Whom Mr. Packard Started to the Yukon Have All Made Fortunes.

There are men who, while they can seek out fortunes for others, seem unable to make big strikes for themselves. Mr. P. L. Packard, who returned from the North on the steamer Islander, is one of these. While he has done fairly well for himself, he has not picked up the fortunes that have fallen to the men that he has been responsible for sending to the Yukon. The season before the Klondike discoveries were made Mr. Packard went through from Taku inlet to the headwaters of the Yukon. While he returned to Victoria several members of his party continued down the river and came out last year with big stakes. The next year Mr. Packard took in another party and again some of them went on down the river and news has been received from all but one of them, and each one heard from has either brought out or will bring out a fortune.

Mr. Packard was one of the first to see the necessity for a railway from the coast to the headwaters of the Yukon, and having gone through decided upon the route from Taku inlet as the best. He obtained charters from the American and Provincial governments and organized a strong company in the Eastern States, who were prepared to build the road, until the agitation commenced for an all-Canadian route, which they realized would have an advantage over a road built partly through Canadian territory. Although the scheme has not been entirely dropped, nothing will be done unless the scheme for an all-Canadian road fails.

This year Mr. Packard went in by the Taku route, and came out by way of Teslin lake and the Stikine river.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

New Provincial Office in Manitoba—Coadjutor Bishop of Ontario—Claims an Earldom.

J. Sifton has been appointed by the Greenway government as superintendent of neglected children for Manitoba. His duties will be similar to those of Mr. Kelso, superintendent for Ontario.

Arthur Woods has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Chief Justice Sir Thos. Taylor for burglary of Winnipeg residences.

The executive committee of the Anglican diocese of Ontario has reached an agreement with Archbishop Lewis for the appointment of a coadjutor bishop, who will be chosen in September next.

John Dillon, aged 78, of Montreal, claims to be heir to the dormant earldom of Roscommon and will at once enter proceedings to obtain his title. The earldom was supposed to have become extinct in 1850 but Dillon alleges that he is next in line.

Lieut. Carranza and Senor Dubosc, members of the staff of Senor Polo, are still in Montreal and have reuted houses for the summer.

Sir Charles Tupper, Lady Tupper and Miss Tupper have taken passage on the California which sails from Montreal to-day for Liverpool.

The Montreal chief of police has taken action for $10,000 damages against the editor of the Herald on the ground of libel. A criminal action also will be entered.

The Liberals of West Huron meet at Dungannon on Tuesday next when it is expected M. C. Cameron, M.P., will announce his resignation as member for the constituency to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North West Territory, to which he will shortly be gazetted.

A double drowning on Thursday night on the Eramose branch of the Speed river was the saddest accident Guelph has had in many years. Chas. Glendennan was the sole survivor of a party of three out in the boat, two others named Owens and Wallace losing their lives.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

GETTING BACK THE MUSIC.

A hollow shell of wood. Across the top of it four strings deftly adjusted. One of the simplest possible of human contrivances. Yet the most wonderful musical instrument ever invented. Compared with it apiano is but a machine, and an organ what John Knox called it, "a cupboard full of whistles." Out of such common materials as wood, catgut and horsehair, the divinest sounds that ever entered the ear of man can be elicited. Yet when, by any accident it is cracked, its living spirit flies. After that it makes noises, not music.

The living human body. It is made of dust, the same as fills the summer roads, and is driven in clouds by the vagrant wind. But what an instrument it is! Besides it, the finest mechanism ever constructed is coarse, common, clumsy and contemptible. But its highest capacities and powers are rarely realized. Its noblest visible performances forr short of the ilead of ias maker. Because it is seldom perfect. It is usually more or less damage. For this there are many reasons, the chief one being that aggregate of forces which, inlack of a better word, we call disease.

The hand that can restore its original sonority to a broken Stradivarius violin is a hand worth having in the world. And the remedy that can give back something of its native marvellousness to the worn and broken dobdy, is a remedy to send forth wheresoever suffering has spoiled its music.

Alas, how many cases there be. Here is one of them: "In the spring of 1891," writes a lady, "my health began to give way. At first I felt languid and weak, not knowing what really ailed me. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had awful pain at my chest through to my back, and sometimes the pain was so severe that I was drawn double.

"In a weak, low state, I continued until October, 1895, when I became so bad that I went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where I was under treatment fo rthree months. There I had the best medical care and nursing. I was unable to take food, and it was given by injection. One of the doctors said I was suffering from gastric ulcers, caused by long standing indigestion.

"After leaving the hospital, and returning home,, I was dreadfully weak, and a complete wreck. I was constantly sick, retching and straining, and got no good from the food I took. I passed restless nights and dreaded bed-time coming.

"In this condition I continued until February of last year (1896), when a friend, Mr. Walsh, told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and brought me a bottle to try. After taking this medicine a fortnight I began slowly to improve. I could eat better, and the food agred with m, my stomach feeling stronger.

"This encouraged me to persevere with the medicine, and every day I gained strength, and soon was well as ever I was in my life. Since that time I have kept in good health, and can eat anything. You can make public this statement, and refer any one to me. (Signed) (Mrs.) Lillian Booth, 69, Norfolk Road, Essex Road, Canonbury, London, January, 4th, 1879."

I cannot tell why, but I hesitate to write another word. Happy as the termination of this case was, my mind seems to dwell on the sad and dreadful circumstances which preceded this woman's recovery. It appears scarcely credible that she should have recovered at all. For nearly five years the world was to her merely a scene of gloom and sorrow. How deep and hopeless her trouble was I can conceive but faintly. It is like looking upon a person undergoing the torture of the rack, and trying to fancy what agonies they are which make the cold sweat stand in great drops on his face.

Gold help us, how little we know of what are neighbors are called upon to pass through. Read Mrs. Booth's letter again, and let her simple and truthful statements appeal to you in all their strength. For nothing less than that will enable us to appreciate the gravity of her situation, and the value of the plain, old-fashioned medicine which rescued her from it—known to-day and tusted in countless British homes—Mother Seigel's Syrup.

Her disease, profound inflammatory dyspepsia, was the sole cause of all this suffering. The many local pains and distresses which she describes were details and symptoms of that one complaint. Do you ask me why the admitted skill of the hospital physicians was unavailing in her case? Pardon me, I cannot undertake to say. It is enough that a medicine, named Mother Seigel's Syrup, gives back music and sunshine where both appeared to be for ever lost.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Fallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.
m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S.W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph Creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.
m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post ½ mile from the Stikine River and ½ mile above Shakes Creek marked J. M. McG. S. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

June 3, 1898. J. M. McGREGOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassian District: Commencing at a post marked C. R., at the southwest corner of lot 11, Cassiar District, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres.

June 3, 1898. C. ROBERTS.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, surveyed by Wm. Ralph, P.P.: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Stikine River about 8 miles below Glenora, thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west to river bank; and thence north-east along the bank to point of comencement, containing 320 acres.

Glenora, May 6, 1898.
(Sd) GEO. PRITCHETT.