[From The Daily Colonist, Feb. 5.]

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

The Explosion of Fire Crackers on Cormorant Street Causes a Dreadful Accident.

Albert Auld Trampled Under the Feet of a Frightened Team of Horses.

The privilege which the Chinese have had for years of exploding fire crackers in celebration of their New Year was brought to a sudden stop last night by a terrible accident by which a lad named Albert Wadman Auld lost his life. The unfortunate boy was the son of James Auld, a carpenter living at 12 King's road, who after returning home from school yesterday afternoon started down to see the fireworks. He was standing with a number of other people in the road on Cormorant street shortly after six o'clock intent upon the scene presented by the Chinese festivities, when suddenly there came a roar of firecrackers from a long string in front of Hong Chong & Co.'s store at No. 10, followed by a startled team of dray horses running down the street, scattering the crowd of spectators. Young Auld had not time to save himself and in a moment was down under the horses' feet, and when the wagon swept by he lay there dead, blood flowing in a red stream from his head, which had been crushed in.

The dray, which belongs to Messrs. Spratt & Macaulay, had been delivering coal a few doors from Hong Chong's, and Artemus Reeves, the driver, was on the box trying to quiet the spirited horses, which fretted and jumped at the noise of the fireworks on the street. When the big string of crackers went off close to them it proved too much for the frightened animals, and Reeves had all he could do to guide them down the street, not being able to pull them up till Store street was reached. Reeves had not noticed that the boy was struck, but seeing the crowd behind him, and surmising something was wrong, asked Mr. Macaulay to go back and see if anything was the matter, for he was unable to leave his horses.

In the meantime Constable Anderson, of the city police, who had been close at hand, ran to the scene of the accident at once, and seeing Auld's body on the street summoned Dr. Fraser, who arrived very promptly. His services were, however, not needed for the boy was dead. The lad's face was not marked, but the back of the head was badly crushed apparently by the sharp caulks of the horse shoes, and the ground for several yards around was spattered with blood. The poor lad was carried to the morgue and for a little time nobody knew who the victim was. The police, however, found some letters in his pocket and ascertained his name by that means. Then Constable Anderson had the painful task of breaking the news to the family, whose distress at the terrible fate of poor Albert may be imagined.

Reeves, the driver, who is said by his employer, Mr. Macaulay to be a most careful man with horses, is naturally greatly affected by the terrible accident, but said that he could not possibly stop his horses when they took fright. The whole thing happened so suddenly that none of the spectators seemed to realize anything till the whole thing was over and opinions differed as to whether it was the wheels of the dray or a blow from one of the horse's hoofs that had killed the lad. It seems to have been the latter cause as the marks in the head were apparently made by the shoe caulks as already intimated.

Mayor Redfern, when news of the accident was brought to him, at once hurried to the city hall and issued an order to the police to stop the firing of crackers. The order was promptly carried out, and to the credit of the Chinese be it said that they expressed their willingness to comply immediately with the Mayor's wishes. Indeed, one or two of the leading Chinese said that they were in favor of the Chinese Benevolent Society giving financial assistance to the family of the victim if they require it.

The Chinese, as has been the custom, obtained from Mayor Redfern permission to set off firecrackers during their new year week, the hours for the fireworks being from 5 p.m. to 7 a.m. In this the Mayor followed the example set by his predecessors. Complaints having been made to him, however, on Wednesday by people who were disturbed in the night by the noise, the Mayor cut down the hours from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

An inquest will be held to-day, when no doubt the coroner will have the whole matter carefully inquired into.

THE CITY.

Robert McFarren, of New Denver, who died at the Jubilee hospital on Sunday, was buried yesterday, the services at Hanna's undertaking rooms and at the graveside being conducted by Rev. Dr. Campbell. The two daughters of deceased left for home last night.

The Governor-General's medal, presented for the boy making the best progress in arithmetic at St. Louis College, has been won by Master John L. Lombard, the 12-year old son of Mr. C. A. Lombard. Master Lombard has received his medal and has written to the Governor-General thanking him for his generosity.

Steps are being taken to induce Mr. Clarence Eddy, the noted organist, to visit Victoria and give a recital. Mr. Eddy is now in San Francisco, where he went for the purpose of opening the magnificent organ presented by Mrs. Welch to the Jesuit church of that city. The organ cost $50,000, and is said to be the largest and finest in the United States.

The Alamota Mining Company, which was incorporated three months ago with a capital of $1,000,000 to work the Sunset No. 3 and Alwent claims at Rossland, held their first annual meeting yesterday afternoon at Capt. J. D. Warren's office. The directors elected were Messrs. L. Goodacre, D. Morrison, William Turpel, J. E. Church and G. T. Warren. Subsequently the directors met and chose Messrs. L. Goodacre president and J. E. Church vice-president; G. T. Warren secretary, and Capt. J. D. Warren treasurer. The company intend to start vigorous development work on their properties as soon as the spring opens.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner's jury empannelled yesterday to investigate the circumstances in connection with Wednesday's fatality at the new post office building, which resulted in the instantaneous death of James Abrams. The details of the accident as related in evidence were as given in yesterday's Colonist.

A children's mission band in connection with the Metropolitan Methodist church was organized yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mrs. J. C. Spencer. The children were addressed by Miss Morgan, a teacher in the Chinese mission home on Cormorant street, who told the boys and girls of her mission work in Japan, and briefly explained to them the objects of the band.

Some quiet mining operations are going on at Gordon Head, where several Victorians are interested in trying to ascertain if a small vein of graphite and quartz which at the surface has assayed about $2 in silver, is worth anything. So far the graphite is too impure to be of value, so that there is nothing to get excited over; but it may be that on development the claim may turn out well.

HEARD IN THE HOTELS.

"I have no hesitation in pronouncing Texada island the richest mining district in British Columbia, said Mr. E. Blewett, superintendent of the Van Anda mine, last evening at the Driard. "I have not had much to say up till now," he continued, "because I wanted to be quite sure how the Van Anda was turning out. Now that we have a mine and an ore shipper I don't mind talking a little. The last shipment of ore from the Van Anda, two weeks ago, was 40 tons and now there are 80 tons more ready to ship and if it averages what the last did and as I feel sure it will, the shipment will run $65 a ton. We have the mine in good shape for shipping now, and will send ore out right along. As for $25 ore, we have thousands of tons of that. I could load the Great Eastern with that class of ore to-morrow. The Van Anda is not the only mine there either, for the Victoria and other claims are doing well, and the Raven, the extension of the Van Anda, gives promise of being the richest in the lot."

Mr. Blewett went on to explain that one shot put in last week knocked out 175 sacks of ore on the Raven. There have been quite a number of well informed mining men and engineers visiting Texada island lately, and Mr. Blewett looks for something big in the spring.

Mr. E. A. Schon, of Vernon, who is at present a guest at the Orintal, bears witness to the fact that the gold discoveries in and on the outskirts of that flourishing town are looking more and more favorable as development work is undertaken, and mining promises in consequence to become one of the most important industries of the town. The ore is said to be very similar to that of some of Rossland's most famous mines, while the transportation facilities are superior to those possessed by the great Kootenay metropolis.

S. H. Rogers, of Cariboo; Thomas Kitchen, of Chilliwack; C. A. Semlin, leader of the opposition, and J. M. Kellie, of North Kootenay, are members of the house who arrived last night for the approaching session of the legislature. Mr. Kellie, who is stopping at the Oriental, is as enthusiastic as ever about West Kootenay, and will not admit that Mr. Roger's district of Carriboo is going to show it a pair of clean heels. "No, sir," he said emphatically as he chatted last evening about mining, "I just tell you that taking the district of West Kootenay as a whole, the development of its precious metal mines is unparalleled in the history of Canada, and rivals, for the short time active operations have been under weigh, the most enterprising and stable mining countries of the world. Day by day the mineral area is extending, the finds becoming larger and richer. Indeed it is not presumption to say that we have a rich inheritance and a field for the employment of labor and capital that is unrivalled. This vast mineral area is rapidly extending northward, and Revelstoke with its great natural advantages will in a few months hold the commanding position and become the great centre of this vast mining region. Rossland and Slocan have been well advertised, and they have had the advantage of heavy investments of capital, the fruits of which are really seen through the ever increasing volume of ore shipments. But they have wealthy rivals in Big Bend, Illecillewaet, Fish Creek, Lardeau, Duncan River, Cariboo Creek, and the country lying between Nelson and the international boundary—rivals that in a few months will enter the lists and struggle for supremacy as ore producers. In 1890 the total population of Kootenay was only 2,500; to-day West Kootenay alone has about 20,000 inhabitants, and its increase in population in the next two years will be something tremendous. West Kootenay's population, wealth and prestige deserve recognition at the hands of the Legislature, and two more members should be given to Rossland and Slocan respectively. A bill should be framed at the incoming session to create two new electoral districts as above mentioned."

Mr. Kellie thinks, too, that some provisional method of giving small unincorporated towns the right to levy assessments for sanitary improvements would be beneficial. Speaking of Rossland, Mr. Kellie waxed eloquent regarding its resources and advancement and its wonderful development.

RECEIVED AND RESTORED.

London, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg announces that the Czar has cordially received and restored to all his rights the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, who was banished from Russia and deprived of his uniform by the late Czar for mesalliance. The Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch was pardoned one year ago by the Czar. He was exiled for marrying Countess von Torby, daughter of Prince Nicholas Nassau by a morganatic marriage.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—(Special)—Heyd, Liberal, wins South Brant by 299; Bennett, Conservative, holds East Simcoe by 150; Graham, Patron, wins North Ontario by 12.

DELAYED BY FOG.

The Canadian-Australian Steamer Warrimoo Finds Difficulty in Entering the Straits.

H. M. S. Icarus Reaches Honululu—The Kingston's Repairs—Northern Pacific Liners.

Full up with cargo, wool, skins, butter, fruit, etc., the Canadian-Australian steamship Warrimoo, Capt. W.E. White, R.N.R., arrived from the Antipodes at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having sailed from Sydney, N.S.W., on the afternoon of the 13th January. The ship could have beaten her time on the voyage by about a day had she found the entrance to the Straits readily on Wednesday night. Fog, however, hung thick in the locality and the steamship spent the entire night feeling around for her course. Purser Young, in his memorandum of the trip, reports that the ship "experienced light to moderate winds to Mount Washington, which was passed on the 19th January at 2 a.m., arriving at Suva, Fiji, at 7:45 a.m. the same day. She left again at 2 p.m. and met with light S.E. winds through the Fiji group, which was cleared at 4 a.m. the following morning. The vessel passed Alofa island at 5 p.m. and experienced moderate S.E. trades to 8° south latitude—thence to 2° N. had strong winds, squally weather and heavy rains. The equator was crossed on January 22 at 5 p.m., and the R.M.S. Miowera was passed the following day. Light winds and calms with fine clear weather continued to arrival at Honolulu on January 27 at 8 a.m. Leaving again at 10 p.m. the same day the ship experienced strong S.W. and W. gales and high seas to 37° N., 136° W., after which moderate southerly winds and fog to Tatoosh, which was passed at 10 a.m. on the 4th inst. There was about 50 tons of the ship's cargo landed here, the most interesting consignment being the comparatively large shipment of Australian butter. This commodity is now produced in immense quantities in the South and several producers are now looking to this part of the world in hopes of discovering a lucrative business. The Warrimoo brought a very small complement of passengers, the most prominent being Mr. J. McWilliam, the manager of the big Spokane flour mills, who has been touring the world and who it is said has an eye to business in Australia. Mrs. Reid, another passenger, is a Toronto lady who has been visiting friends in Sydney and Melbourne. Miss Beach, a third arrival, is on her way to England from Suva. The other voyagers aboard were A. C. Campbell, J. Wilson, J. Bailey, A. Morrison, M. Powell, A. Goldschmidt and F. J. Goldschmidt.

"KINGSTON" OFF THE DOCK.

Steamer City of Kingston came off the dry dock in Tacoma on Wednesday. She is now at the Northern Pacific dock at that port, where repairs to her boilers and machinery will be completed. A new pump will be put in and 200 new tubes will replace the old ones in her boilers. While on the dock she received a new propeller and three new plates on the starboard side of her hull at the water line. Her hull was also cleaned and painted. She will probably resume her run in ten days.

FROM VICTORIA TO CHINA.

The Northern Pacific liner Victoria will sail to-day for Hongkong by way of Yokohama and other ports, with a full cargo, consisting principally of 1,000 bales of raw cotton, 1,000 tons of flour, 35 ship's spars, each from 50 to 80 feet long, 100,000 feet of lumber, and mixed freight, including electrical machinery. The steamer's crew, who were quarantined at Port Townsend after being taken from William Head, have all been given their liberty.

THE "ICARUS" AT HONOLULU.

The British war sloop Icarus arrived at Honolulu on January 25, having left Esquimalt on the morning of the 9th, and made the voyage down mostly under sail. The Icarus will remain in Honolulu until the mail from Victoria arrives by the Warrimoo on the 16th instant. It will then be decided how long the vessel will stay in Hawaii and the direction of her cruise.

OLYMPIA SAILS FOR TACOMA.

The Northern Pacific liner Olympia sailed on Saturday from Yokohama for Tacoma. She brings passengers, mail and general cargo. Included in the cargo are 600 bales of raw silk.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Another big list of newly incorporated companies whose work of development will be prosecuted in British Columbia, appears in the Gazette of yesterday as follows:

The Ashcroft & Kootenay Mining Co., Vancouver, capital $5,000,000.

The Christina Mining & Milling Co., of Tacoma. $1,000,00.

The Campbell-McCrae Co., of Rossland, $150,000.

Carbonite Silver Mining Co., of Rossland, $1,000,000.

The Doering & Marstrand Brewing Co., of Vancouver, $100,000.

Dollarocracy Mining & Smelting Co., of Trail Landing, $1,000,000.

Erie Mining & Milling Co., of Sandon, $200,000.

German Mining & Milling Co., (foreign), of Tacoma, $50,000.

Golden Bell Mining Co., of Rossland, $1,000,000.

Golden Eagle Mountain Gold Mining Co., of Vancouver, $600,000.

The Imperial Mining & Investment Co., of Vancouver, $3,000,000.

The Kootenay Lumber Co., of Victoria, $100,000.

Ramsdell Mining & Milling Co., (foreign) of Tacoma, $1,000,000.

The Royal Victoria Gold Mining Co., of Rossland, $1,000,000.

The Victoria and Kootenay Mining & Development Co., of Victoria, $1,000,000.

Wellington Square Gold Mining & Smelting Co., of Grand Forks, $2,000,000.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.—The India famine fund has reached $4,000. The lieutenant governor is making an appeal to all the provincial school teachers to get their pupils to contribute.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—Senator Thibaudeau states that the story that Hon. Mr. Laurier intended to send a deputation to treat with Archbishop Langevin is utterly untrue and without foundation.

WE WANT A RAILROAD.

The Great Mineral Country of Southern British Columbia Needs Coast Connection.

A Magnificent District Whose Progress Is Retarded by Its Isolation.

Grand Forks, B.C., Feb. 1.—(Special)—As the winter season gradually passes away a bright future begins to dawn for all parts of this great mineral belt in Southern British Columbia. Grand Forks is, topographically considered, the centre of all this section of the country, covering a radius of several hundred square miles, and from here naturally radiates all interest to this particular part of the province. Men of knowledge, influence and re liability have traversed this section over thoroughly for the past year, and in every instance they pronounced this to be the greatest mining region upon the face of the earth, not only for its immensity of mineral, but as a very desirable country to mine in, having at its immediate disposal all the necessary requirements for profitable, successful and productive mining operations. In addition to this the ores of the country are considered the most desirable for smelting yet found in extensive bodies, from the fact that they are free smelting and self-contained ores. As yet smelting facilities have not been supplied; consequently the values of the ores have not been fully and satisfactorily demonstrated, yet enough has been shown by small shipments and chemical analysis to convince mining men that nothing remains undone by nature to make this the greatest and richest mining section in the world. What has been done thus far has already made British Columbia famous to the four corners of the world and all of British Columbia is profiting by its advancement and its future prosperity.

The most necessary adjunct now is railway facilities, and the government should not now place any obstacle in the way whereby these necessities should be furnished us at once. All favor the government ownership of railways, built and operated by the government in the interests of the people. It is the biggest paying investment at present directed to the good and remunerative interests of the government. Without railway facilities we are at our own mercy, and it will naturally take many years for us to build up the country to a point of prosperity and reward. These matters have been pretty thoroughly discussed, so that at the coming session of the legislature there can be no doubt that the matter will be thoroughly understood, and all legitimate enterprises asking aid will no doubt receive favorable recognition.

Most important of all is the proposed railway from Victoria into this country, affording us an outlet to the Pacific Coast. Preliminary surveys have been made, and enough has been demonstrated from this source to convince all that we have the material here to justify the construction of the route established. It should be here and in operation before snow flies next fall, and at once the enterprise will have all the business it can do. Mining machinery, mining supplies and provisions will naturally come from that source, and mining men here almost as a unit—Canadians as well as Americans—want to see the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway in operation. It will possess a great advantage over a route coming in from the east simply because as soon as it leaves the Hope Mountain country it at once enters a promising and rich mineral and agricultural country, and remains in the very heart of this great mineral belt for over 200 miles. Victoria is our favored market and now is the time for Victorians to waken up to the grand business possibilities that are in store for them by simply supplying this land of mineral with a railroad.

There has been a number of Vancouver, Victoria and Coast people in this country recently and I see that they grasp the situation at a glance, that the American and Eastern Canadian markets are anxious to get the patronage of this country, and they are getting a push on themselves for it. Victoria promises to be besieged early next month with a delegation of Kootenay people waiting for results regarding the many wants now demanded by the people of this new country. Railroad facilities are the principal necessities now, and we feel sure that we shall get them by and through the assistance of the government.

The mining interests of this country have a bright future. Every foot of development work adds new encouragement to the general outlook. Several companies have been busily engaged throughout the Kettle River and Boundary Creek districts sinking shafts and running tunnels to test the continuity of these big ore deposits, and in every instance they prove to be richer as depth is gained. There are six different companies at work up the North Fork from Grand Forks, sinking 100-foot shafts and at the latest investigation were finding big ore bodies and richer mineral as they go down.

The Volcanic company will be ready to start work on or about the 1st of March, but they have such an immense surface showing of ore—a mountain of mineral—that it will take them some time to show up the property to any advantage. The company is now selling its treasury stock in the East without any trouble, and when they start work it will require a large force of men and a large expenditure of money to do anything. In addition to this they propose erecting a 4,000-ton smelter as soon as the coast route is built in here.

The Seattle, another big proposition and considered to be one of the richest gold and copper mines in the country, will also be in operation soon after March 1, and thoroughly developed by a deep shaft. Either the Seattle or Volcanic mines can easily keep large smelting works in operation, in addition to the enormous amount of ore that can be treated on the coast.

Up the North Fork, through which section the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern road will run, there are fifteen properties being actively worked, and with the assurance of a railway outlet 500 could be started up and two-thirds of them now ready to produce pay ore. On most of these properties machinery will be necessary before much work can be done. After a depth of 100 feet has been gained, and the ore body opened up by crosscuts and drifts it is a loss of time and money to try to proceed further without these requisites to successful mining. Then again the Pass creek country and all of that section lying between the North Fork and Boundary creek is an immense store of wealth covering an area of twenty miles wide by thirty miles long, with enough ore in sight to guarantee the building of a railroad, without consideration or subsidy.

The town of Grand Forks prides itself upon being situated on the most favorable and advantageous spot in this country. It is at the junction of the North Fork with the Kettle river, from which point railroads will necessarily have to branch out in four different directions. It has a population of about 600 people at present, and is supplied with adequate business houses and residences. Should the present large district of Osoyoos be divided, Grand Forks will be made headquarters for this new division. The spring immigration is just beginning to show itself, and in consequence three stage lines are now on the road between here and Marcus, Washington. The Grand Forks Club has been organized and arrangements made for keeping people posted on the outside as to the growth and advancement of the country in general, and also to keep visitors entertained while looking the country over.

In order to go into extended details of the mines and even to mention one-quarter of them worthy of note would require too much space. No one has any idea—unless they have been here and over the country—of the extent of our mining resources. Mining men who have had years of experience have no hesitancy in saying that this is a great mining section, as yet young, and will yet require time to actually show its real merits. During the past thirty days—midwinter times—there have been twenty sales made involving cash or time deals averaging from $4,000 to $50,000. Were our mines producing, with a market for the product, the slowest camp in the country could easily lay Rossland in the shade.

As soon as spring opens the Okanagan and Similkameen countries will receive a large influx of miners and prospectors and by next fall that country to the west of us will be witnessing prosperous times, as they have the country, which is the west end of this belt, or mineral zone, in which are some very rich gold and copper properties. Then again others are preparing to open up the upper North Fork country, 60 miles north of here, in which are reported to be large veins of quartz very rich in gold Possibly these new fields when explored will show to the world that British Columbia and the East and West Kootenays are only half opened up.

In reality the country drained by the North Fork river and Boundary creek is the heart of this district. There is a block of country 25 miles north of the boundary line to Pass creek and 30 miles wide, in which are Grand Forks, Greenwood City, Anaconda and Midway—all located on mineral claims—and I do not think a single location is devoid of mineral. Greenwood camp is a solid mineral farm, one claim there, 1,500 by 1,500 feet, or 52 acres, is all solid ore. The Volcanic is a mountain of ore, and on Pass creek one can sink a shaft most anywhere and find mineral. Within sight of Grand Forks and adjoining the townsite, on the east and west sides, are some very flattering prospects, more especially the Bonita, on Observation mountain, where a 100-foot tunnel is now being run to tap an ore body that has a surface showing 50 feet wide. There are three fine properties now being worked within a mile of the town. We are simply surrounded and hemmed in by ledges of mineral, the like of which is a puzzling sight to old and experienced mining men.

But we want a railroad, and want it badly; and we want it to come from the direction of the Pacific coast.

A TRAIN WITHOUT END.

"Whether we sleep or wake there is an unbroken train of perceptions passing through the mind."

So at least the Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy used to teach our class in college. In our modern hurry we should say he meant that the mind never stops up and takes a day off. It is always open and doing business—often business better left undone, absurd business, wild and crazy business, in which it sometimes breaks itself up so as not to be able to distinguish between the gold coin of common sense and the worthless paper of speculation.

But the mind will act, *must* act; and rather than lie quiet it will mislead and torment its owner. Glorious faculty! Dangerous power!

Still—mark this now!—the mind is not self-suggestive. The things that keep it going are outside of it, for good or for bad.

That being so, whence arose those *frightful dreams* with which Mrs. Rebecca Wilkin says she was troubled? Perhaps we can guess after reading her letter.

"In October, 1891," she says, "my health began to give way. I felt exhausted and tired with little exertion. My appetite was poor, and after every meal I had weight and pain at the chest, and was much swollen around the waist.

"I had a severe pain at the heart, as if a knife was cutting me. I had a sickening pain at the pit of the stomach, and would often be doubled up with spasms.

"I lost a good deal of sleep at night, and was troubled with frightful dreams.

"As time went on I got so weak that I could barely get about. In this distressing state I continued for over two years. I saw a doctor from time to time, who said I was suffering from windy spasms and indigestion, but his medicines did me no good.

"In November, 1893, a shopmate told my husband about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and recommended me to try it. I got a bottle from Mr. C. Sanderson, chemist, South Eston, and after taking this medicine for a week I began to improve. The pain at the heart was easier, and I had no pain after meals.

"I continued taking the medicine, and gained strength daily. When I had taken five bottles I was *completely cured*, and have been in good health ever since. I wish I had known of the medicine sooner; it would have saved me much suffering. You can publish this statement as you like. Yours truly, (signed) (Mrs.) Rebecca Wilkin, 35 California, South Eston, near Middlesbrough, November 15th, 1895."

These articles must in no case exceed their usual length. There are plenty of reasons for that, besides the money reason. People often write us and say: "Your essays on disease and its allied phenomena are the best things in the papers. Give us more of them and make them longer."

But we say no. And that is why I don't quote you, here and now, three other letters—two from women, one from a man—all telling of experiences very much like Mrs. Wilkin's, and all speaking of bad dreams that made nights a time of terror to them. I say "made" (using the past tense) for they are all over now, having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup, just as she was.

One moment now. Bad dreams, frightful dreams, are more than an annoyance; they are both a mental and a bodily evil. They exhaust vitality almost like blood letting; and, when habitual, they tend to induce mania. Commonly they are caused by the poisons of indigestion (food fermentation in the stomach) acting through the blood on the nerves, and then on the mind. From this tank full of corruption, horrible suggestions are conveyed to the fancy in sleep, as foul bats sweep through the darkness of country graveyards.

The cure may be inferred from the disease. Cure the indigestion, as these people did, with Mother Seigel's Syrup, and the mind in sleep will have only those harmless perceptions which neither break one's rest nor leave any memory to the waking hour.

The only case of any general interest in the County court yesterday was that of Murdock v. Walkley, King & Casey, which was tried by Judge Harrison. John Murdock, who was a bookkeeper for the defendants during the progress of the waterworks improvements at Beaver lake last year, brought suit for $242, which he claimed as balance of wages due. The defendants on the other hand argued that the work on which plaintiff was engaged really terminated in August and they counterclaimed for $67, on the ground that plaintiff in making up the accounts credited himself with $60 a month and only deducted from it the meals he had actually eaten at the camp boarding house instead of deducting $20 a month, which was, defendants said, the amount agreed that they should charge for board. Judge Harrison held that plaintiff's claim was good to the amount of $12 only, and allowed defendants the amount of their counter claim. Mr. L. Crease for plaintiff; Mr. P. Æ. Irving for defendants.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Graham, Liberal-Patron, has carried North Ontario by 12 majority.

A Wonderful Medicine.

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For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. For throwing off fevers in hot climates they are specially renowned. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

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NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Powder

6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. Tins, or

Carbolic Tooth Paste

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For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums.

Each is prepared with Calvert's purest Carbolic — the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath and prevent infection by inhalation.

Avoid imitations which are Numerous and Unreliable.

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3-oz. Solid Silver Cased Waltham Watches	$10.00
3-oz. Solid Silver Cased P. S. Bartlett, 15 jewels	$12.50
3-oz. Solid Silver Cased P. S. Bartlett, fine nickel movrment	$15.00
3-oz. Solid Silver Cased Appleton, Tracy & Co.	$16.50
3-oz. Solid Silver Cased Crescent St., 17 jewels	$27.50
3-oz. Solid Silver Cased Elgin Watch Co., 17 jewels	$22.00

All stem-wind. The three last named are adjusted to climate and position, and warranted 20 years.

TO BRITISH COLUMBIANS.

r customers will see that prices with us are a clear come-down of 25 to 30 per cent. Any of the above goods will be sent on approval to would-be purchasers.

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Ladies' Solid Gold, 14-karat, Waltham or Elgin Watches, from	$25.00
Ladies' Gold Filled, with jewelled Waltham or Elgin Movements, from	$10.00

S. A. Stoddart

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

68 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

deb-tf

NOTICE.

STOCK CERTIFICATES
STOCK LEDGERS,
STOCK JOURNALS,
MINERS' PAY SHEETS,
MINERS' CASH ABSTRACTS
MINING REPORTS,
MINING MAPS AND PLANS
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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of pasture land, situated at St. Peters Springs, about 7 miles north of Alkali Lake, Lillooet District, described as follows: Commencing at the N.W. corner, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

HENRY BOWE.

Alkali Lake, B.C., Jan. 8th, 1897. ja16