

the object of the school, showing the drawings made by the pupils and the article both in the rough and to its finish, The educational portion of the fair is one that the youth of our province should

The illusions from the London Polytechnic alone are worth a visit, being one of the striking features of the show. The most important exhibit is the cyclorama of the battle of Lookout Mountain, painted by three German artists, all of whom were said to have been knighted by the German emperor for the excellence of the work. The painting occupied some two years in its preparation.

and is said to be the best yet produced.

It is best seen during the day. The committee noticed especially the fruits from east of the mountains and the difference in their flavor when compared with those received from Californ nia, and it occurred to Victorians that if Yakna and Palouse could compete with California in furnishing fruits of such choice quality to Tacoma and Seattle, why could the products of Lillooet and Yale districts not be marketed at the coast cities of British Columbia.

The proposal that British - Columbia should join the Northwest States in annually exhibiting at an international fair s one that our people should encourage. Exhibits from our importers and manufacturers will be given every attention and facility to market; duty only will be charged on the quantity sold; broken packages can be returned.

The business portion of the trip was completed most satisfactorily and will be reported to the mayor and board of allermen, the board of trade and agricultural society during the week. A challenge by Mr. Scaife to shoot

against Captain Flumerfelt at a movable target, ten shots, was a feature of the At the seventh shot Scaife was leading, when to the surprise of those present the captain succeeded in making three successive bull's eyes, thus winning the match. During the course of the dinner Mr. Scaife, on behalf of the Vic torians, presented the captain with an elegant piece of plate, engraved: "Crack Shot Flumerfelt, First Prize. Tacoma 1st September, 1894."

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Collector Saunders Does Not Think the Tariff Change Will Stop It.

Collector J. C. Saunders of Port Townsend is of the opinion that the reductio of the duty on opium from \$12 to \$6 a pound will not have the effect of putting a stop to smuggling operations by any means. On the contrary, he thinks will have a directly opposite effect. "I do not believe," he said, "that there will be any less smuggling of opium under the former rate of 12 a pound duty of the McKinley law. Opium in Victoria costs \$6.75 a pound, and the duty of \$6 makes it cost \$12.75 a pound with out the express charges, if it is regularly imported and the duty paid to the government. When in Hongkong it cannot be laid at the custom house here for less than \$13 a pound.

"Now the question is will the consumer of the drug pay \$13 a pound by importing it through the custom house rather than take chances of smuggling it in at a cost to them, provided they are successful, of not to exceed \$9 to 10 a pound. I do not think they will import it and pay the duty. On the contrary they will go into the business of smuggling on a larger scale, and perhaps the small fry fellows will be frozen out. Only a few days ago the Chinese steamer brought to Vancouver three thousand pounds of crude opium, which is to be cooked at Victoria. This does not indicate that the cookeries are to close down there, as has been stated repeatedly. At the auction sales of seized opium here we have realized as high as \$16.75 pound, and if this price is maintaine there will be a big profit for the successful smugglers.'

Col. Lindsay, of the Twenty-fifth battalion of St. Thomas, has been appoint ed commander of the Seventh battalion of London. The position has been vacant

Musquash village, in St. John county N. B., is excited over the kidnapping o the 15-year-old daughter of a respecta farmer named Crawford. A strange man drove up to the house in a carriage while the parents were out, and induced th stu- girl to go with him. There is no clue

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Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and

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ALASKA BOUNDARY SURVEY. What Has Been Accomplished by the Canadian and Am-

Americans Returning to Washington to Complie Their Field Notes.

erican Parties.

The international boundary expedition, which for two seasons has been locating boundary line between Alaska and Canadian territory, has completed jeld work and returned home to dissays the Seattle Telegraph. The ican part of the expedition return-Puget Sound yesterday on the States steamers Hassler and Patand is now practically disbanded, of the officers having left for Washand the main body of the men received their pay and gone their ways. The season's work has een most successful, and the expedition home a full month ahead of time, havg been gone almost four months to a

were five distinct working pares that formed the American portion expedition. The first one had for chief Captain J. F. Pratt, a well known coast survey official of this city, assistants F. S. Young, John F. and assistant astronomer, and A. H. Baldthe latter having made several preious and important visits to Alaska in vernmental work, and a Mr. Taylor. sides the officers there were men in the party as laborers, axemen, engineers, ks, etc., making a total of fourteen. With the Pratt party was H. H. Robertson, D. L. S., of the Canadian expedition, and an assistant. Captain Pratt's ork was confined to the Chilkat district, mbracing river, valley and mountains. bilcoot inlet, and the Taiya river. Captain Pratt carried accurate surveys and asurements up the two river valleys boundary line, which under the ld Russian treaty of 1825 is ten marine leagues (thirty miles) inland from the The Chilkat and Taiya river nouths are near together, but penetratng inland the rivers are found to diso that the party was enabled to ach the boundary in two distinct plac-As is well known by mining men nd Alaskan travellers, this district lies two hundred tons. rth of Sitka and Juneau, about two avs' steam from Sitka and probably 100 niles from Juneau.

The second party under John E. Magrath, assisted by Dr. Edmunds and priation of \$300 for a resident physician oven men all teld, worked on the coast in the lower country. beyond Yakitat bay. Mr. Magrath measured thirty miles around the base of Malaspina glacier, the largest in the vorld outside of Greenland, and which has an average frontage along the bese er's office, Kettle river. So far no move ninety miles or thereabouts, with an has been made toward spending these apterior distance or flow of forty to fifty propriations.

Mr. Magrath, who has done a great eal of exploration and investigation in overed on a trip made in 1892. This ar he checked the altitude, and found 19,500 feet, which places Mount Logan at the head of the list of high moun-

The third party was in charge of H. tain ranges on both sides of the river ing printed in Spokane.

The fourth party, J. A. Plummer, chief. ably elsewhere. The work is done quick- and only concentrates shipped. onvenient points around a valley the

Unuk river from where the Canadians left off last year. After that the party | find. did topographical work in the mountains at the head of Lynn canal.

The Unuk river is in the southern porion of Alaska, Bean's canal, the nearest port being Loring.

the Office work, most of them going to Vashington. Captain Pratt will remain ere and complete his work, this being his home and preferrable as well from an economical standpoint to himself.

In speakinng of the work yesterday aptain Pratt said that it was most alvays hazardous and required nerve, skill nay. and courage. The streams are regular and it is impossible to paddle up them, scarcely to pole up.

vas exceptional.

lagrath. On the 10th of July in Chilhas been done by the American par-

and nothing to work from.

Elias the line runs north along an established and fixed meridian of longitude. Mount St. Elias is the turning point of this boundary line, that is, will form the The mountain will probably fall

in Canadian territory..

There will never be necessary any survey of the meridian line, though astro-nomical observations have already fixed a number of points on the line as in the vicinity of Forty-mile creek, the big placer district. The two years' work of the Alaska boundary expedition has been confined to the territory from the main boundary line between the Southern limlong distance.

C. Mendenhall, superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, is the American commissioner, and Dr. King is the Canadian commissioner named by the Queen of England. After the work of the commission is all in the two commissioners will take the work as data to work from in deciding the location and placing the fixed boun-

The Canadian commissioner will have the results of the Canadian expedition and Mr. Mendenhall that of the Ameri-

There may be sparring for advantage between the two nations before the line is finally established, but there is not much base for an international disagreement. The mining interests now known are all on the American side, so that there can be no difficulties on that score. In a few places the salt water inlets go deep into the territory, so that the heads may possibly extend beyond the ten marine leagues from the coast. In that case England would wish to secure them as ports for her northwestern shipping and have them all included in his own terri-

INTERIOR NEWS.

Items of Interest from the Kettle River Country.

Midway Advance. Chief Tenasket has a hay crop of over There was a tobacco famine in Bound-

ary Creek last week. No doctor evidently wants the appro-

The provincial estimates for the year 1894-95 include \$1500 for the recorder's office, Osoyoos, and \$1500 for a record-

The present prohibitive tariff on minlaska in past years, has added to his enforced in this section of British Coame by determining on this trip the lumbia) is conducive to the erection of dititude of Mount Logan, which he dis- reduction works across the line instead of on Canadian territory when the Colville reserve is thrown open.

Mr. Ronald McDonald, who, for the ains in North America. St. Elias, past two months has been visiting his which stands at the front of Mount Lo- niece, Mrs. Nelson, on the Colville resergan, was considered the highest, save vation, near Midway, died suddenly on Mount Orajaba, which is checked at 18,314 feet and Mount St. Elias at 18, tleman was 72 years old and had been Mount Logan is on Canadian soil, and a great traveller, having lived many years is a triple cone, the three averaging over 19,000 feet. Mr. Magrath's work was of the former Hudson Bay factor for this trigonometrical, as the mountain is prob. district. He was a bachelor and Free ably insurmountable, and will always Mason. For some weeks he had been Ritter, with three men, and operated pired. A book of the life and travels in the mountains adjacent to the Chilkat of the deceased, containing his experialley in topography work of the moun- ence as a missionary in Asia, is now be

Kamloops Sentinel On Saturday last a car load of ore d three men, was in the Chilcoot river from the Homestake mine was sent forand inlet and Taiya river country doing ward by the C. P. R. to the Everett opography work. In the work the pho- smelter as a trial lot. The ore had to topographic process was used, some- be teamed down from Smith's Landing. hing almost entirely new to the general Mr. Olsen has gone up to the mine again, ublic. It is the first practical use of and work will be continued on the tunnel photography in government work of the until the mine has been thoroughly testand in the United States, though Can- ed. The Homestake ore is free milling, da has used it for three years past and and the probability is that eventually it is in use in Germany, Italy, and problit will be treated at the tunnel mouth

and without the interminable moun- Mr. John Knox, a plasterer, some time ain climbing usually characteristic of ago located a quartz ledge on Peterson oppographical expeditions, there being creek, a short distance above the falls. ut one great drawback, the clouds. It was visible in the bottom of the creek, When all is ready and the weather is and he did not then make the expendiwhole mountain ranges are photo- ture necessary to ascertain the body of graphed in short order. Thus by a sys- mineral bearing rock there, but he took tem of photographic sketches taken from out enough to have several assays made. These showed from \$5 to \$8 in gold and opography of a country is readily map- \$15 to \$20 in silver. Being a free millens, assisted by S. B. Tinsley with five ists the mine can be profitably worked. men, completed the measurements up the He leaves for the coast in a day or two, and upon his return will prospect his

Revelstoke Mail. We are informed on what we have always found to be reliable authority that the preparatory work for commencing the new C. P. R. steel bridge over the The officials of the party will take up | Columbia river at this point will surely commence with the low water this

The 5-stamp mill for the O K. mine, in Trail creek district, was landed at Trail this week. It will be run by steam Slowly but surely is the gold mining in dustry being developed in South Koote-

Mr. James Punch, ex-M. P. P. P. torrents, filled with ice for the most part, spent a few days in town this week, being on a trip through the Kootenay mining districts. Mr. Punch was quite will-The season was very late, said Mr. ing to talk on things political as well as ratt, more than a month, and this re- on mining. Speaking of Hon. Mr. Verarded the work, but when it did open it | non's defeat in East Yale and the probabilities of his finding a seat in North the 25th of May there were five Kootenay, Mr. Punch said Mr. Vernon et of snow in the mission yard at Ya- had served the government well in the tat, according to the report of Mr. past and filled the office of chief commissioner in an able and efficient manhat valley, Mr. Pratt says, there were ner, but it did not follow that Mr. Verseveral inches more than a foot of frozen non was the only capable man for holdground after digging through a small ing that portfolio among the mainland ount of surface of soil thawed out, representatives who would sit on the and on which the grass was growing. | government side. Mr. Punch did not say
The work of the Canadian expedition | so, but we inferred that it would be by is summer has been exploratory, and no means difficult for the government to vas conducted by six parties. All the get along without Mr. Vernon. Asked as cientific work, except measurements, to the most likely man to take the chief commissionership, Mr. Punch said he for the reason that Uncle Sam had a thought Mr. Hunter, member for Comox, to start from, owing to the coast | would fill the bill, being a man of wide ine, and on which astronomical observa- experience and an old parliamentary had located fixed points. The Ca- hand. But probably the long service of an territory being all inland, they Mr. Martin of North Yale would entitle him to recognition at the hands of a Beginning at the southern boundary be- government he had served long and faithween British Columbia and Alaska, the fully.

met in Washington, D. C. romantic business ventures this country ed "Boston." has ever known, the Pony Express, by 21 days to 10 days.

It is 3500 miles by our most direct railit of Alaska and British Columbia, and cisco, and it takes seven days, three the angle or turn at Mount St. Elias, a hours and forty-five minutes actual from Sacramento to Fort Churchill was western terminus of railway communication, and between that city and the young city of the Golden Gate intervened two thousand miles of wild, uninhabited country, infested by warlike Indians. Through this uninviting region led the trails over which it was proposed

to ride the flying ponies. Majors Russell and Wadell established and maintained for a number of years a fourteen-days' schedule by rail York and pony express between New and San Francisco, making the trip on the running ponies from St. Joseph to Sacramento, which requires five days by rail to-day, as exactly upon the schedule time as do our mails to-day. By using the telegraph to St. Joe and the pony express beyond news was carried from ocean to ocean in ten days. In Edward Creighton, completed a tele 1860 President James Buchanan's last message was carried into San Francisco in eight days and five hours. But even this time was bettered with Presi-Uncle Sam would without doubt wish to dent Lincoln's inaugural address, which reached the Golden Gate in seven days and fourteen hous.

Five hundred fleet-footed horses of the at times extended into hudreds of miles straight away. They had to possess, too, the bravery to face the dangers that eset their lonely routes, and the judgment that would enable them to get all dangerous service.

from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City, and hour, and changing horses 36 times. This this enabled them to use the same re- was a wonderful ride, and is still the ing machinery (which has always been lay stations for the pony express that subject of comment among men with enforced in this section of British Co- served for the stage line. But beyond whom feats of skill and endurance in the Salt Lake lay over 800 miles of the saddle were everyday occurrences. most desolate and difficult section of Here relay stations had to be built and war parth, and made it exceedingly diffitrails made, and this was entirely in the cult for the express boys to keep their country of hostile Indians.

As showing the difficulties attending the establishment of this line, I will tells this story of one of his rides over quote from an experience told by J. G. the trail: Kelly, now a mining engineer located at Denver, Col.

"I was pony express rider in 1860." says Mr. Kelly, "and I can assure you things very lively along the line, and a possessed before the date of annexation that the business was not a picnic. We man who wanted to stay on this earth while the town of Lake added 36 square River; we used willow brush laid cross-dle. The rider who was to succeed me had got a scare on, and he refused to go of Jefferson, 29 square miles, or over attended by the reservation doctor, but attended by the reservation doctor attended by the pile on to us until you could not tell whether the man was black or white. They had no hesitancy about presenting their bills either.

"At the sink of the Carson we built fort. There were no rocks nor logs within miles. We took mud from the shores of the lake and made adobes (sun-dried bricks). To get the mud into the proper consistency, we tramped it for hours with our bare feet. The mud was strongly impregnated with al-You can imagine the condition of our feet at the end of a week of this mortar mixing. They swelled to twice their normal size. Before that I had always worn a number 6 boot, but since, number 9's are a snug fit."

ing ore the cost of operating would be could carry it across two thousand miles by his ears. The moaning of the wind of plain, mountain and desert, desert, through the sage brush, and the howling

where the news was again put on the ing carried me over 75 miles.

To the people who had only a decade before begun life in the far-off Pacific | ment made a man forget himself. After them it meant the shortening of the time on the trail of my own route." demonstration of the practicability of a | He says: year-around route across the continent, many miles shorter than any then in existence. It was the forerunner of the telegraph and the railway they so longed for, and both of these followed on the route of the pony express within less

than a decade. The rider who dashed out of Sacramento, April 3, 1860, toward the east, to meet the rider who had left St. Joe the same day, was followed with more interest, ann his mission was more important to the people on the coast than that of the lonely rider flying westward to the people he was leaving behind. The trail of the rider coming eastward lay, nearly from the start, through the high passes of a snow-capped range of mountains, that had heretofore seemed to bar the way eastward from California's sunny

fixed boundary line between the Alaskan peninsula and the Canadian territory to the east of it is to follow the summit of the mountain range or to be ten marine leagues from the coast for a long distance until when in the vicinity of Mount St.

In the winter of 1859-60 Senator the large and the history of the west.

Contract of California and the PLAINS. Lake, These pioneer riders were demonstrating an unsolved problem. For this reason the names of the hardy men who made the first ride of the pony express from Sacramento to Salt Lake have been embalmed in the history of the west. Gwinn, of California, several money magnates of New York and Alexander the word "go," and was soon hidden in Majors, one of the firm who were at the cloud of dust his "cayuse" was raisthat time the transportation kings on ing with his flying hoofs. He changed the plains west of the Missouri river, ponies once in the first twenty miles, and covered the distance in 59 minutes. The result of that meeting was the in-ception of one of the most daring and turned his dispatches over to a man call-

> "Boston's" route lay up and over the which the time of transmitting news across the continent was reduced from and at Friday station was relieved by Sam Hamilton, who pushed on with all speed to Fort Churchill. Both Boston way route from New York to San Fran-cisco, and it takes seven days, three snow in the Sierras, yet the 185 miles time to cover the distance on our fast covered in 15 hours, a speed of over 12 est express trains. In 1859 there was miles per hour over the hardest trail on not a mile of railway west of the Mis-souri river, St. Joseph, Mo., was the passable.

At Fort Churchill Robert Haslam (Pony Bob), who afterwards became one of the most noted of the pony riders, took the saddle for a dash of 120 miles to Smith creek. This trail lay through a hostile Indian country. From Smith creek to Ruby Valley J. G. Kelly was in the saddle. From Ruby Valley to Deep creek H. Richardson was the mount. From Deep Creek to Salt Lake the ride was made by George Thatcher. was the eastern terminus of the western division, and was under the superintend ence of Boliver Roberts. Salt Lake was reached on schedule time, as was also St. Joe, Mo.

The pony express was operated for over two years. At the end of that time an enterprising citizen of Omaha, Neb., graph line across the continent, and the swift pony was superseded by the swift-

er lightning. Messengers carried by the pony express were required to be written on tissue paper, thus combining lightness and compactness. The rate charged was \$5 an ounce, and the weight carried each trip tough and tireless "broncho" Indian was limited to ten pounds. It was a and "cayuse" breeds were secured. losing business venture, but it opened the Two hundred men were engaged for the way for the telegraph and railroad lines. service, and eighty of them were selected as riders. These latter were chosen because of their expertness in the Bill), then a much lighter weight in saddle, and having the hardihood to avoirdupois, and in fame, than he is towithstand the fatigue of a gallop that day, rode a route of 116 miles over a rough and dangerous trail, through a hostile Indian country, in a section now comprised in the Black Hills country. On one occasion on reaching the end of his route he found that the rider who the speed out of their horses there was should succeed him had been killed by in them and yet not overtax them. Fin-/ the Indians. Young Cody was called on ally they must be of a weight of one to push forward on the route of the dead hundred pounds or less. They were rider. This he did, making a ride of paid \$125 a month for their hard and 384 miles without rest or stop, except the two minute change of horses, and for Majors Russell and Wadell were at his meals. He made the journey in 24 this time already operating a stage line hours, riding an average of 16 miles an

During the life of the pony express the scalps where nature intended they should wear them. Bob Haslam (Pony Bob), "I got \$100 extra for one ride. I ar-

ent, said, 'Bob, I'll give you \$50 extra if you will make this ride!" 'All right, I'll Lakeview, containing 10 square miles, just go you for 50!' In five minutes I or nearly one-fourth. At the same time was in the saddle, with a Spencer rifle at one square mile of Cicero was tacked my saddle bow and a brace of Colt's navy revolvers in my belt. It was 35 miles to the sink of the Carson. I had total area of the city 169 square miles to ride all the distance without change of as against 44 square miles before annexhorses, and I pushed on to San Springs. ation. It was a heavy trail. At the Springs changed horses and went right on to Cold Springs, made another change and rode the fresh pony 35 miles to Smith I stayed nine hours at Smith creek, and was again in the saddle with the return express. When I reached Cold Springs I found the Piutes had killed the station man and taken away the horses. The pony I was on had al-On April 3, 1860, at high noon, the ready carried me 35 miles at a pretty first fleet footed pony was mounted at fast gait, but there was nothing else I St. Joe, Mo., and went swiftly across the | could do but go on with the tired pony. rolling prairie towards the setting sun. It was very dark and my trail lay No record has been left of the name of through sage brush as high as a man's the rider who made the initial dash, car- head. I kept a sharp watch on my ried news which had been tick-ticking pony's ears. His acute sense would disover the wires from the east, and was cover a foe quicker than mine, and anythen born as swiftly as flying hoofs thing unusual would be at once indicated mountain and plain, on-on-on, day and of the wolves made cold chills chase up night, with only halts of two minutes and down my back. At the next station each for the rider to throw himself and I found things all right, got a fresh pony his precious pouch from the tired pony and galloped away to the Sink of the at the end of his dash, to a fresh one. Carson.' I found 15 white men there Each rider had six to ten relays of expecting an attack. A band of Pintes ponies, making his ride 60 to 100 miles- had been skulking around. I pushed on According as the country traversed was to Fort Churchill. When I arrived rough or smooth. Day and night the there I had ridden 264 miles, had made mad race went on, until at the end of ten | nearly schedule time, and had only seven days, a foam-flecked pony dashed up to horses under me. These ponies showed the telegraph office in far-off Sacramento, wonderful endurance, one of them hav-

wires and flashed down to the ocean at San Francisco. Truly it was a great Churchill, and he raised his original offer enterprise, grand in conception and hero- and gave me one hundred dollars for the

coast, the pony express meant more than a rest of only an hour and a half I was it did to the people of the east. To in saddle again, and climbing the Sierras of transit of lagging news from their old | J. G. Kelly, who has been referred to homes ever eleven days. It meant a before, tells some thrilling adventures.

"We were in the midst of the Piute war, and our instructions were, 'when you see an Indian close enough, shoot him.' One of our riders, a Mexican, rode into the station with a hole clean through him. He only lived long enough to tell us an Indian shot him as he came through a quaken asp thicket, about three miles back on the trail. Two days later I had come through this same thicket. It was a narrow trail just wide enough to allow a horse and rider to pass. The trail was crooked, and the brush was higher than the head of a man on horseback, and it cut off all view. It was decidedly an uncomfortable place in which to anticipate an attack from a lurking foe, who would be sure to shoot from a well-concealed ambuscade. With my heart bounding against the roof of valleys. Across these mountains and an | my mouth, I put my rifle at full cock, almost unknown inhospitable desert lay dropped the reins on the reck of my the trail between Sacramento and Salt pony, put my both spurs into his flanks,



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and went through the thicket like a streak of greased lightning. At the top of the hill overlooking the thicket I stopped, and while the pony caught his breath I watched the thicket. I noticed a shaking of the bushes in several places, and as there was neither cattle, horses, nor large game in the neighborhood that might account for the movement of the bushes, I concluded there were Pintes in the thicket, but I had come through with such a rush they had failed to get a shot at me. I opened fire on the spots where the bushes moved, they ceased to shake, and I was more than ever convinced that I had run an ambuscade. A few days afterwards two men were killed by

skulking warriors in this thicket. "I never met the Piutes face to face but once. Rounding the sharp shoulder of a hill I was right in a camp of them before I had noted a sign of Indians or they had seen me. 'Buffalo Jim,' the chief, came towards me alone. I stopped my pony, and when 'Jim' got where thought it was best to halt him, I shouted 'Stop!' He halted and said in broken English, 'Give me tobac.' I cut him, whereupon he said:

"'Me want more tobac." "I refused. Then he said as he started oward me:

'Jim wants to see white man's gun.' "I pulled the gun in a position where could use it quickly, and again said, 'Stop!' He looked at me a few seconds, then grunted in gutterals that are a feature of the Indian language: 'All right, you pooty good boy; you

'And I went, keeping a sharp lookout and my gun in position until I was at a safe distance. When I think of those days I wonder that any of us escaped with our lives."-Buffalo Express.

OHICAGO'S PRESENT AREA. The Big City of the West Stretches Over

186 Square Miles. A topic of interest for years for the ewspapers and general public has been the area of the city of Chicago. Statistics prepared by William Reisenegger, superintendent of the map department of the city, show some interesting figures and convey information on the subject not generally known. By these statistics desert and mountains on this continent. Pinte Indians in Nevada went on the it shows that after the sixth annexation of April 29, 1889, the area of the city of Chicago was, in round, numbers, 44 square miles. At the next annexation of July 15, 1889, Chicago took unto itself nearly three times as much territory as it had before, the figures being 125 square miles. The village of Hyde Park rived at Fort Churchill at the end of a alone gave to the city 49 square miles 75 mile ride. The Piutes were making or five more square miles than the city man who wanted to stay on this earth | while the town of Lake added 36 square had to build roads along the Carson was not liable to go to sleep in his sad-miles to Chicago's size, or mine-eleventh before called Chicago: and the city of

> on, making the total annexed at that time 125 square miles. This made the Still Chicago did not have enough The city wanted more territory, and April 1 of the year following the village of Gano, containing something over 11-2 square miles, was attached to and be came a part of the larger body. South Englewood wanted to get into the band wagon, and on May 12, 1890, its area of nearly three square miles became a part of the Garden city. The same year saw the annexation of the village Washington Heights, with nearly three square miles of territory, and the village of Fernwood, with one square mile, fol lowed the suit of the others in 1891. most impossible to believe is the fact that Chicago let a year go by without spreading out and taking in adjacent suburbs, but in 1892 showed no enlage ment of this city. Early in the next year in the next year, however, two square miles, formerly belonging to the village of West Ridge, was donated, and nearly as much more came from Roger's Park, and later in the year Norwood Park added its mite of two square miles to the city's greatness. This makes the total areat of Chicago at present 186 square miles, or over four times as much as that of 1889.

This is equal to 119,129 acres. . The greatest distance from the north line to the south line of the city of Chicago is 25 1-2 miles, while the average distance is 22 1-2 miles. The greatest distance from east to west is 14 miles, and the average is 81-2 miles, while a person going from the southeast corner to the northeast corner of the city would have "I was tired. I suppose, but the exciteto traverse 283-4 miles,-Chicago Tri-

> Burglars blew open a safe at the Canadian Pacific station at Ayr and secured \$40. They fired at the watchman, who returned the fire.

Andrew Carnegie has an article in the September Contemporary Review con cerning labor in America. He says that a workman can live for less in America if he chooses than in Great Britain, pro vided that he will live as frugally. sequently, Mr. Carnegie thinks that the argument that wages must be higher in America is fallacious. A pound judiciously expended in America on necessaries of life would afford workingman's family more comforts than would the same amount here. The American workingman's position was like that of the old Scotch woman, who, when asked if she could live on a cer tain annuity, replied that she could live on half of it, "but could spend dooble." 'General Booth will bid good bye to the London Salvation Army on Septembe 10, and will sail for New York to make a tour of the United States and Canada. TIGHT LACING

Apt to Injure the Liver and Produce

Professor Marchand, of Marburg, has called attention, says Modern Medicine July, to the fact that gallstones and tighttendency to atrophy of the gall-bladder.
When tight lacing has been extreme,
an artificial fissure is formed in the liver, giving form to what is termed "lacinglobe," which carries with it the gallbladder. Stagnation of the bile is well known to be one of the most important causes of the formation of gallstones. A change in the composition of the bile, from catarrh resulting from congestion of the mucous membrane, and thickening of the bile due to failure of the gallbladder to completely evacuate itself. gives rise to the formation of small masses which serve as nuclei for calculi: hence anything which ob tructs the free flow of bile through the cystic duct must my plug in half and tossed one piece to favor the formation of gallstones. Marchand is also of the opinion that many cases of cancer of the liver should be attributed to tight lacing. It is only a few years since a German surgeon was obliged to open an abdomen to remome "lac ing lobe" of the liver which had been so completely separated from the rest of the organ as to cause its death, rendering its removal necessary.

## Attention

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ness, and ver-tigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for

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