CURED

ars' Standing.

ch all doctors agree, is that it is dif it to cure it. Local remedies may relief but they fail to cure perma. ly. Sprays or snuffs amount to e or nothing except to give tempo. relief.

tarrh is frequently located in inter. organs which cannot be reached by sort of local treatment. All this is wn by every physician.

devise some systemic internal rem. which would reach catarrh at its ce, to eradicate it permanently from system—this has been the desire of medical profession for a long time. y years ago Dr. Hartman confronted problem. He believed then that he solved it. He still believes he has ed it. He cures thousands of people ally. During all these years Pe. has been the remedy upon which s relied.

was at first a private prescription, wards manufactured expressly for in large quantities. This remedy, na, is now to be found in every drug. and nearly every home in the land.

the on devise ever lon ling.

. Camil t, New

have full al trouble ffered fo years with rh of the nose and t. I tried kinds of cine with elief, but at I have been ed by the derful rem. cal the Pe.

read of Pe in your anac, and e you for advice, which I followed. taking one and one-half bottles of na I am entirely cured, and can mmend Peruna to anyone as the best surest remedy for any catarrhal bles."—Camillus Senne.

Mr. Camillus Senne.

ourse of Peruna never fails to bring . There is no other remedy like na. Its cures are prompt and per nt.

ou do not derive prompt and satis ry results from the use of Peruna, at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a tatement of your case and he will leased to give you his valuable e gratis.

dress Dr. Hartman, President of Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,

The Ills of Life," which can be se escription of all catarrhal diseases

TAX NOTICE.

e is hereby given, in accordance he Statutes, that Provincial Revenue nd all assessed Taxes and Income ssessed and levied under the Assess. Act and amendments, are now due yable for the year 1902. All taxes ble for the Galiano Island Assess. District are due and payable at my situate at Galiano. This notice, in of law, is equivalent to a personal l by me upon all persons liable for

JOSEPH PAGE,
Assessor and Collector.
no Island Assessment District, Gal. ost Office.
d at Galiano, 11th January, 1902.

ISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
RIVATE BILLS NOTICE.

time limited by the Rules of the for receiving Petitions for Private ll expire on the first day of March,

must be presented to the House not an the 13th day of March, 1902.
ts from committees on Private Bills be received after the 20th day of 1902.

this 20th day of January, 1902.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

RESERVE.

is hereby given that all the unap. ed Crown lands situated within a daries of the following areas are eserved from pre-emption, sale, or position, excepting under the pro. f the mining laws of the Province, years from date hereof, pursuant rovisions of sub-section (5) of sec. f the "Land Act," as amended by 3 of the "Land Act Amendment t," to enable the Oriental Power Company, Limited, to select there. mber limits, for wood pulp r manufacturing purposes, as pro. an agreement bearing date the of January, 1902, viz:

.—All that portion of Princess land which lies to the north of nage, extending between the Prin. al Cannery and Laredo Sound or

—On the stream north of Fisher. ve, Ursula Channel, one parcel one ight miles.
3 and 4.—On Klekane Inlet, two e mile by one mile and a half miles

—Aaltanhash Inlet, one parcel one wo miles.
—Khutze Inlet, one parcel, one hree miles.
—Green Inlet, one parcel, one mile wo miles.
—Gill Island, one parcel, one mile iles, on south end.
—Kitkiatah Bay, one parcel, one ne mile.
—Kitkiatah River, two parcels, by one mile each.
—On bay near Paisley Point, one e mile by three miles.
—On Kildalla Arm and River, one e mile by four miles.
—A belt of land one mile in each side of Gardener Canal and n (or Kitlobe) River, for a dis. 0 miles up said river.

W. S. GORE,
ommissioner of Lands and Works.
nd Works Department, Victoria, h January, 1902.

The Missing Sloop Condor

Interest Maintained in Search For the Overdue Vessel.

Speculation Rife Regarding Her Possible Fate Since She Left Esquimalt.

There is still no news of the missing Condor. H. M. S. Egeria and U. S. S. Grant are cruising on the West Coast to seek for any wreckage that has come ashore there to endeavor to find a clue to her possible fate, and H. M. S. Phaeton and U. S. S. McCulloch are cruising the waters of the North Pacific between the latitude of the Columbia river and Honolulu in the hope of finding the sloop-of-war. That the Condor has met with accident as a result of the heavy storms seems certain, and the greatest hopes held for her are that she may be found a helpless derelict, as was the Strathnevis in the North Pacific about six years ago, and other steamers in Australian and South Pacific waters since then. If the Condor is still afloat it would be difficult to find her, as was shown in the case of the missing Strathnevis, which drifted unseen and unrescued for 75 days before the Australian steamers gave her a line but failed to tow her to port, a deed done after the collier Mineola, which thus lost a considerable sum in salvage. There hold hopes that the Condor could not sail with the canvas she had. If this is the case, or her canvas has been ribboned, she will be adrift helpless if still above the water, for her small complement of coal, will have long since run out. Others who have formed pessimistic opinions regarding the warship's safety recall conversations with officers who decried the build of the craft, and spoke ominously of dangers to which she would be subjected by one of her guns breaking from its lashings in a sea, or of the disability of the vessel to free herself by reason of her well decks when she took in a sea.

There are some few who even advance the suggestion that the missing collier Matteawan, which sailed from Nanaimo on December 2 with a cargo of 4,850 tons of coal for San Francisco, may possibly have collided with the Condor which sailed on the same day from Esquimalt in that heavy storm of December 3, but this is improbable, although not out of the range of possibility. Like the Keenewak and Montserrit losses, the Cadzow Forest, Rathdown, Andrada, Dominion, Laurelbank, Midas, Celtic Bard, Carradoc, Cape Wrath, Bertha, Pioneer, and other ships "posted as missing" in the North Pacific within the past few years, the tragedy of the Matteawan was surrounded with an atmosphere of mystery, which is always lacking in fatal disasters ashore, and the circumstances of the disaster will probably never be known.

It is too early yet to abandon all hope for the Condor, however, and the search of the four cruisers who are now hunting for some trace of her will be followed with interest. The Phaeton, Capt. Fleet, was at San Francisco on Monday to await the arrival of the steamers Sierra and China from Honolulu with news from the islands to January 21, and when the report was given by the incoming liners that no news had reached Honolulu of the Condor to that date the Phaeton again put to sea to cruise to Honolulu and thence back to Victoria making zigzag runs about the waters between the Golden Gate and the islands in the hope that she might fall in with the missing vessel. The U. S. S. McCulloch is also seeking in the same vicinity, cruising over the face of the waters with lookouts ever staring at the horizon for some trace of the overdue craft.

Nearer port the Egeria, which sailed for Ahousett on Monday on the receipt of news from the Queen City of the finding of the Condor's boat at Ahousett, and the U. S. S. Grant are making a thorough search of the island coast, and about 10 days hence or less, news of their finds, if any, will be received in Victoria. The only thing from the Condor which has come ashore is her boat, which the Egeria will bring back to port.

On board the Condor are about 140 men, and some of these are survivors of the earlier fights of the war against the Boers in South Africa. Sergeant of Marines Edgson, who was the schoolmaster on board the Condor, and who has a wife and family in Scotland, was the only one of his section who survived in the battle of Graspan, in which the naval brigade took such an active part. He was wounded in a number of places, all more or less seriously, but recovered and was drafted to the Condor, before she left Sheerness, when she was commissioned for service at Esquimalt in November, 1901.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Some of the Salient Points in Dr. Knopf's Prize Essay.

Two years ago a sum of 4,000 marks was donated by two merchants in Germany as a prize to be offered for the best essay on the subject, "Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses and How to Combat It." The conditions for judging were decided upon by the "International Congress for the study of the best way to combat tuberculosis as a disease of the Masses," which convened at Berlin, May 24th to 27th, 1899. Some 81 essays were received. After careful consideration the committee on awards came to the conclusion that the essay which had been prepared by S. A. Knopf, M. D., of New York, "so much surpassed all the others in excellence that it should be awarded the congress prize." The international prize was duly awarded to it on July 31st, 1900. The following is from the essay which comes like a veritable gospel of encouragement full of simple, clear, helpful information:

We will only add to these valuable instructions that tuberculin is a substance invented by Prof. Robert Koch for the purpose of diagnosing tuberculosis diseases. It is a fluid made from cultures of the germs of tuberculosis, but it does not contain either dead or living germs of tuberculosis, because it has been sterilized by heating, thus killing the germs; and filtered through porcelain, so that after they are destroyed they are completely removed from the fluid.

By tuberculin test is understood the process by which tuberculin is applied to an animal for the purpose of determining whether it is free from, or afflicted with, tuberculosis. In making the test it is necessary to determine the normal temperature of the animal, and then inject a small quantity of tuberculin. Its temperature will rise within from eight to sixteen hours after the injection, but if it does not suffer from tuberculosis, the temperature is not influenced.

The tuberculin test should always be applied by a competent veterinarian, and no danger will arrive to the animals, for, when properly applied, the healthy animal is never affected thereby.

Of course, there are conditions in animals, as there are in man, which predispose to the disease. The breed as well as the conditions under which an animal is compelled to live determine its susceptibility. We believe it to be perfectly safe to say that the suggestions made regarding the prevention of tuberculosis in man are also applicable to animals. Light, air, cleanliness, proper food, and sufficient exercise are essential in combating tuberculosis in the bovine race. After a herd has been freed from its tuberculous members and a strict hygiene has been instituted, with plenty of room for every animal, there will be little danger of a new outbreak of the disease.

Of course, as already mentioned in Dr. Smith's instructions, it is essential that no consumptive, no matter in what stage of the disease, should be permitted to enter these stables. To have one attended to by tuberculous help is absolutely dangerous. Expectorating on the floor of a stable should be as strictly prohibited as in the dwelling of man. If there is any disease such as diarrhoea, fever, etc., about the dairy or farm the physician should be called in. Medical advice should also be sought in cases of slowly healing ulcers and sores. Scrupulous cleanliness in the handling of milk and butter in dairies is, of course, essential and all the vessels used should be thoroughly cleaned with hot water before being used again.

There are certain occupations, especially those that require a long sojourn in the open air every day without too much bodily exertion, which tuberculous invalids in the first stages of the disease may be permitted to follow in their own interest as well as in that of their fellow-men. There are, on the other hand, certain occupations which should never be permitted to consumptives. What we have said in the preceding chapter concerning tuberculous help about cow stables and the possibility of their propagating the disease, is, of course, also applicable to milk dealers, butchers, cooks, bakers, confectioners, and all who have to do with the preparation or sale of food substances. For bread to be handled by tuberculous bakers or bread dealers is dangerous. The possibility of infection is evident when one considers through how many hands the bread passes before it enters the mouths of the consumers, and how probably nobody ever thinks of cleaning the bread before eating it. A very remarkable practise is now in vogue in some of the large bakeries in connection with the handling and transportation of bread. The moment the bread comes out of the oven, while it is still too hot to be handled, it is placed by the aid of a shovel, upon a piece of wrapping paper large enough to envelope the whole loaf. By twisting the two ends of the wrapper the bread is completely enclosed.

RETAIL MARKET.

In the markets this week wheat is reported dearer and wild ducks are also more expensive, otherwise there are no changes. The retail quotations follow:

Wheat, per ton	$35
Corn, whole, per ton	$38
Corn, cracked	$40
Oats, per ton	$28
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K., per 7-lb sack	35
Feed—	
Hay, baled, per ton	13@14
Straw, per bale	75
Middlings, per ton	$24 to $26
Bran, per ton	$22 to $24
Ground feed, per ton	$26
Vegetables—	
Cabbage, per head	2½
Cauliflower, per head	5 @10
Onions, per lb	5
Carrots, per lb	1½@ 3
Beet root, per lb	3
Lettuce, per head	5
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	$1.25
Turnips, per lb	1½@ 3
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	35
Eggs (store) per dozen	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	25
Butter—	
Cowichan creamery, per lb	35
Fresh Island butter	30
Victoria creamery, per lb	35
Delta creamery, per lb	35
Best dairy, per lb	25
Fruits—	
Cocoanuts, each	10@15
Lemons, California, per doz	25
Lemons, small, per doz	20@25
Apples, per lb	2 @ 5
Naval oranges, per doz	25@40
Japanese oranges, per box	50
California figs (black), 4 lbs	25
California figs (white), 3 lbs	25
Currants, per lb	12½
Pears, per lb	4 @ 5
Raisins, per lb	12½
Mixed peel, per lb	20
Sultanas, per lb	20
Poultry—	
Dressed fowl, each	60@75
Dressed turkeys, per lb	25
Wild ducks, per pair	75
Fish—	
Salmon	10@12½
Spring salmon, per lb	12
Steel heads, per lb	8
Cod, per lb	6 @ 8
Halibut, per lb	8
Smoked halibut	15
Halibut, frozen	8
Herrings, fresh	4
Flounders	6 @ 8
Crabs, per doz	75
Bloaters	10
Kipers	12½
Oolichans	6½
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Meats—	
Beef, choice, live weight, per lb	5 @5½
Mutton, live weight	5½
Lamb, spring, fore quarters, each	$1
Lamb, hind quarters	$1.25 to $1.50
Lamb, cut up, per lb	12½ to 20
Lipton's bacon	24
Lipton's ham	20
Veal	11@18
Hams, Canadian, per lb	18
Hams, American, per lb	18
Bacon, Canadian, per lb	20
Bacon, American, per lb	20
Bacon, rolled	16
Bacon, long clear	15
Beef, per lb	8 @18
Mutton,	8 @18
per lb	10@15
	6 @ 8
	$1.00

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be. This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Mrs. Frances Blondin, Pembroke, Ont., Benj. Webb, Clinton, Ont., and W. A. Nurgent, Belleville, Ont., all of whom suffered greatly from dyspepsia. Mrs. Blondin writes, "I am fully cured"; Mr. Webb, "It worked like a charm, restored a healthy appetite and toned my whole system"; and Mr. Nurgent, "cannot praise it too highly for the good it has done me."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

petite and general debility vercome by the use of a few the D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Bill Introduced in U. S. Senate Authorizing an Alternative Route.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Just before adjournment of the Senate today, Senator Spooner introduced a substitute for the Nicaragua Canal bill. The new bill is a practical authorization to the president of the United States to choose between the Panama and the Nicaragua routes.

The first publication looks to the acquisition of the franchise, right-of-way, and other property of the new Panama Canal company of France, including that company's control of the Panama railroad. The President is authorized to pay $40,000,000 for these, "Provided a satisfactory title can be obtained."

The bill also carries an alternative provision, authorizing the President to proceed with the construction of the Nicaragua canal, in case he fails to secure the necessary concessions from Colombia, or a satisfactory title from the Panama Canal company.

LAURIN HELD.

Coroner's Jury Finds Him Responsible for Smith's Death.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—The coroner's jury today held Arthur Laurin, the son of Cyrille Laurin, the well known horseman, as criminally responsible for the death of George W. Smith, the negro trainer, employed by his father. Young Laurin and Smith got into a quarrel, during which Laurin shot Smith. Smith died in a few hours. Smith came from New York last August.

Arrival of The Iyo Maru

Maiden Trip to Victoria of a Fine Japanese Liner.

Built in the Mikado's Country On Model of the Shinano Maru.

Steamer Iyo Maru, a sister ship of the Kaga Maru, and, like her, built in Japan after the model of the Shinano Maru, which was built on the Clyde, arrived from the Orient yesterday on her maiden voyage. She had a fine passage from Yokohama, which port was left on January 14. Capt. J. G. Parsons, who has been to this city on other vessels of the N. Y. K. line, is master. The new Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner, the Iyo Maru, went from the yards of the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha at Nagasaki to Hongkong, and came thence via the usual ports to Victoria, and after landing her cargo at the outer wharf, she leaves for Seattle this morning. She is entirely of Japanese construction—a perfect model of completeness of detail and a credit to the builders and owners alike. Her length is 460 feet, beam 50 feet, depth 30 feet, and draught when loaded 26 feet. Her registered capacity is 3,919 tons, and dead weight 7,500 tons. On six trial runs, she developed a speed of 15.37 knots. The crew numbers 121 all told. Accommodation of the most luxurious type is provided for 38 first-class passengers. The cabins are beautifully upholstered and fitted with every requisite for the toilet, and, the voyage being for the greater part a cold one, heating stoves of the latest and safest pattern occupy a corner in each cabin. The cabins have two berths and a settee. A feature in connection with the locker is the clever folding writing or reading desk. No second-class passengers are to be carried, but bunks are provided aft for 12 European and 200 native steerage. The saloon is handsomely furnished—equal, in fact, to anything seen here. The wood throughout is a Japanese polished maple, and this has been very effectively relieved. The social hall is among its appointments a piano by one of the best English makers, and the library includes Sir John Lubbock's 100 best books. The smoking room has a bar attached, and all the best known games are to be found here for the amusement of the passengers. The culinary department is replete with all the utensils necessary for the furnishing of a first-class meal, and passengers are assured that special attention is devoted to this most important department. As a cargo carrier the Iyo Maru is fitted with numerous steam winches and derricks for the rapid working of cargo. For the safety of the passengers, 12 large boats are carried, and numerous lifebuoys made of a mysterious very light substance are at hand in all parts of the vessel. All washing is done on board, a convenience which will be highly appreciated. In case of sickness an eight-berth hospital, with all the necessary fittings and medicines, occupies a good place on deck aft. The promenade deck is roomy and affords every facility for exercise. The quarters of the captain are exceedingly nice. From the bridge—a very roomy one—Captain Parsons can communicate by means of the telegraph or speaking tubes with any part of the ship. Mr. Franklyn (an American) is chief officer, and Mr. Rolland (a Scotsman) is chief engineer. The captain himself is an Englishman.

The saloon passengers of the Iyo were as follows: Consul and Mrs. Uchida and child, for New York; T. Takase, Mr. and Mrs. Saito, W. P. McKinnell, C. Crouther, S. Namukiri, for New York; J. M. Kinghorn, E. Kindblad, for London; Y. Kano and B. Suduki, for San Francisco. The second-class passengers were: Miss Tanaka Take, S. Sugiyama, K. Takagi, for New York; A. T. White, for San Francisco; Mr. Thermitte, for London. There were two Japs for Victoria and 18 Japs for Seattle and San Francisco, in the steerage.

The cargo consigned to British Columbia ports was as follows: For Victoria, Rice, 1,383 packages; tea, 127 packages; merchandise, 263 packages; total, 1,773 packages. For Vancouver—Rice, 690 packages; merchandise, 120 packages; total, 810 packages. For New Westminster—Rice, 240 packages; merchandise, 25 packages; total, 265 packages; grand total, 1,848 packages. The steamer had a full cargo of through freight.

MARCONI.

Wireless Telegraph Experiments He Will Make in Newfoundland.

A London special to the Montreal Star, dated November 25, says:

Mr. William Marconi of wireless telegraphy fame, sails today on the steamship Sardinian for St. John's, Nfld., to carry out some interesting scientific experiments in connection with his system.

During four weeks following his arrivel various localities on the Newfoundland coast will be utilized in turn as stations, as one of the main points which it is hoped will be solved by his experiments is the extent of the influence natural surroundings have upon wireless telegraphic transmission.

Weather conditions along this coast are notoriously bad and electrical disturbances frequent, so Mr. Marconi will in all probability be able to study all the difficulties which at present confront the development of wireless telegraphy.

As it would be tedious and expensive work to erect a huge mast at each spot selected for an experimental station, Mr. Marconi takes with him two balloons of 20,000 cubic feet capacity. These balloons will be used to suspend the aerial wire forming the shore station. With balloons it is obvious the experimenter can work with a longer aerial wire than with poles, and it is probable, weather conditions being favorable, that attempts to extend to its greatest distance the working radius of wireless telegraphy by utilizing an additional height for the wire will be made. Ordinarily the balloons will be kept about one hundred and fifty feet in the air, but may be used up to 300 feet.

The sea station will be on a steamer, equipped with a pole 120 feet high. This steamer will work off the coast, steaming out to sea as far as communication with the shore station can be maintained.

The effect of rocky shores, enclosed bays and fogs will be studied.

Electrical disturbances at present form one of the most aggravating obstacles to distinct and uninterrupted communication, as when electric strays come in on the aerial wire mixed up with Morse signals it is impossible to read the tape or sounder.

To discover a remedy for this defect also is one of the objects of Mr. Marconi's experiments. The steamer Lake Champlain, of the Beaver line, which is equipped with Marconi apparatus, will be communicated with at the longest distance possible during her trips in and out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. Marconi speaks of trying to do 250 or 300 miles, but does not promise success.

The first spot where experiments will be made is in the vicinity of St. John's, on the northern coast lower promontory. There is already a Marconi station at Cape Race, 80 miles from St. John's, but in order to satisfy himself on these points Mr. Marconi will move his basis of experiments from place to place between Cape Race and St. John's, at the same time testing the difference in altitudes by comparison with the results from balloons.

"Will the station at Newfoundland give you any better communication with ocean steamers?" I asked.

"Possibly with Canadian steamers," said Mr. Marconi. "Our Cape Race station is 80 miles from the westbound course, or 140 miles from the eastbound course of the northern route. This route is only used for five months in the year, from August to January, by trans-Atlantic steamers, which for the remaining seven months take a southern route over 200 miles further away.

"There is no immediate probability," he concluded, "of any station being established by which ocean steamers can communicate with America before they come within the radius of the station at Nantucket, Sable Island, which has been spoken of so much, is out of the question, and Cape Race is out of reach."

MONTREAL MAYOR'S TANGLE.

Extraordinary State of Affairs Getting Straightened Out.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—The mayoralty tangle was all smoothed out today. This morning objection was filed to the mandamus, when, to everybody's surprise, it was discovered that Judge Langelier repudiated the judgment upon which the writ of mandamus had been issued. The explanation was given that the issue of the summons was due to a clerical error. All the judge would do yesterday was to order that the opposition should be given nine days to prepare arguments. That will bring argument in on Saturday, the day of the elections, and consequently too late to be of any avail. Therefore Wilson Smith and Cochrane are left alone in the field, with the chance of Cochrane's election by a large majority. The Prefontaine people say they will ask for an injunction postponing the election.

THE WHITE PASS RAILWAY RATES

Opinions Expressed That Dominion Finds It Impossible to Control Rates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—It looks as if the White Pass road has the government on the hip in the matter of control of railway rates by the federal authorities. Since the conference here last week, Vice-President Newell has gone to Chicago to consult his associates with reference to a tariff of rates handed to him by the government and which they desire the company to adopt for both passengers and freight. Newell received a copy of this tariff with reluctance, and indicated quite emphatically that it could not be accepted by the company. It seems that the government has no authority to enforce it. The company may announce this tariff as in force from Summit to White Horse, but unfortunately Canada has no jurisdiction over the portion of line, 21 miles long, running through disputed territory from Skagway to Summit; hence over this section of the road the railway managers may charge any tariff they please and the Dominion authorities cannot interfere.

Senator Snowball has resigned his seat in the Upper House preliminary to being appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick. Mr. Snowball will either be succeeded by Robert Thomson of St. John, or F. P. Thomson of Fredericton.

The government will ask parliament to assist Signor Marconi financially in building his wireless telegraph in Cape Breton.

GREY IDENTIFIED.

Man Wanted for Murder in Manitoba Is the Right One.

Halifax, Jan. 28.—(Special)—John Grey, who enlisted from British Columbia a member of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and who is under arrest here, under the name of Walter Gordon, for murder committed two years ago at Whitewater, Manitoba, has been identified as Gordon. When he enlisted he gave the name of his next of kin as J. Gordon, Brooklin, Ontario.

ST. LOUIS FIRE.

Lindell Hotel and Big Business Block Destroyed.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28.—At 9:40 tonight fire broke out in the six-story building in Washington avenue occupied by the L. Bauman Jewelry company, and in 15 minutes the building was a roaring furnace. A heavy wind is blowing and the fire seems liable to spread in all directions.

At 10 o'clock, the Lindell hotel, which is situated directly east of the Bauman building, caught fire and was destroyed. The guests had ample time to leave the hotel, and there will probably be no casualties in this direction. The fire department were unable to control the fire, the high wind carrying the flames hundreds of feet in the air.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN

"Own cased" very old Black Bottle

WHISKEY

PLEASE SEE YOU GET IT WITH METAL CAPSULES

BLUE.....ONE STAR
PINK.....TWO STAR
GOLD.....THREE STAR

OFF ALL DEALERS

Sole export bottling agents to J. J. & S. C. DAY & CO., LONDON

FERRY'S SEEDS

For The Farmer The Gardener and The Housewife

They cost a little more. They are worth a *great deal* more than the ordinary kind. Sold everywhere. 1902 annual free.

D. M. FERRY & CO. Windsor, Ont.

The Whole Story in a letter

Pain-Killer (PERRY DAVIS')

From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 5, Montreal:—"We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER *for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost bites, chilblains, cramps,* and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER *is the best remedy* to have near at hand."

Used Internally and Externally.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

Working For The Hospital

Reports at January Meeting of Women's Auxiliary of the Jubilee.

Suggestions in Regard to Children's Ward and the Victoria Memorial.

The January meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Society Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital took place yesterday at the City hall. Present were the president, vice-president, eight members of the society and the secretaries.

The report for the month ran as follows:

Madame President and Ladies: Since the last meeting there is little to report, except as regards the Christmas donations from your society, which were gratefully appreciated at the hospital. A very kindly gift of $15 from Mr. Forrest Angus "to be expended on whatever was pressingly needed" came happily at the moment when warm slippers for the patients were in urgent demand. These were accordingly purchased and added greatly to the comforts of Christmas. The Daughters of Pity supplied pipes, tobacco, perfume, flowers, small gifts and decorations throughout the wards; and also sent a small box of toys to the Isolation hospital, where were some little prisoners debarred from their home Christmas.

Your work committee has met on the last two Fridays, with a very small attendance. There are on hand several bed jackets and pneumonia jackets, ready for making up. No doubt there will be a better attendance at this committee as time goes on, and weather improves. Meanwhile all offers for work will be gratefully received, either by the matron or the secretary, at the hospital.

A screen and a screen, both for the children's ward, the former sent by the King's Daughters' circle at Metchosin (per Mrs. Fisher), the latter from Mrs. Leonard Solly, are acknowledged, together with many thanks.

In the fall report, the name of Mr. Dodds, florist, who sent a most generous contribution of cut flowers, was inadvertently omitted. This is much to be regretted, as Mr. Dodds is a most faithful friend, and never forgets to help the society on every occasion.

Any donations of pot and flowering plants for the corridors at the hospital will be much appreciated during the early spring, those on hand having suffered severely during the recent sudden cold.

Respectfully submitted.

B. M. HASELL, Sec.

The report having been received, Mrs. Stadthagen asked a question regarding the fair which it had been proposed to hold during the year in aid of the Queen Victoria memorial wing. After some discussion it seemed generally felt that such an effort would be unpropitious until nearer the time of positive success, and also until those who have helped so earnestly heretofore, together with the public, should see some promise of attaining the first object, viz., that of providing a children's ward at the hospital.

The secretary referred the meeting to the recent report of the building committee of the board of directors on the subject of all the necessary improvements and additions contemplated at the hospital, and, among which the children's ward stood first. It was further suggested that, if an organized effort were made, and every woman, both in the city and districts, were invited to subscribe one dollar towards the Queen Victoria memorial fund, not only would each one feel individually associated with that monument at a cost which could be reached by all, but the fund for the building would be complete at a very short notice. This proposition was favorably received, and left over for discussion in detail at an early date.

Several members promised to attend the work committees, which will continue to meet on Friday afternoons at the hospital at 2:30, until Easter; and Mrs. Rocke Robertson and Mrs. Rhodes were appointed visitors for the month. Mrs. Gladding was also welcomed as a new member of the society.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, February 25.

THE CORONATION.

Description of the Ceremony When Queen Victoria Was Crowned.

The Church Family Newspaper gives a succinct account of the ceremonies observed at the coronation of Queen Victoria, and likely to be retained when Edward VII. is crowned. After the anthem of reception, the passing of the the raised dais, covered with cloth of gold, and her "humble adoration" the Primate presented the sovereign to her people, who, represented by the Westminster school boys, acclaimed her with one voice. The "First Oblation" is the presentation by the sovereign of an altar-cloth of gold, and a wedge of gold of a pound weight. These were handed to the archbishop, and laid by him on the altar. After the sermon (which will probably be omitted in June) the coronation oath was put and taken. With regard to religion the sovereign was asked:

"Will, you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve of England and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof as by law established within England and the territories thereunto belonging; and will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy and to the church committed to their charge all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?"

The Queen in taking the oath laid her hand upon the Holy Gospel in the great Bible which was carried in the procession and was tendered to her by the Primate, and said these words: "The things which I have heretofore promised I will perform and keep, so help me, God." In the "Annointing" the Queen sat in Eing Edward's chair. Four Knights of the Garter held over her a rich pall of cloth of gold. The Dean of Westminster took the flask and spoon from the altar, poured out the consecrated oil, and handed it to the archbishop, who anointed the sovereign in the form of a cross on the crown of the head and on the palm of the hand.

The presenting of the sphere and the sword and the oblation of the sword are most curious and elaborate ceremonies. After various picturesque formalities, the Primate drew the sword from off the altar and delivered it into the Queen's right hand; and she holding it, he said: "Receive this kingly sword brought now from the altar of God and delivered to you by the hands of us, the bishops and servants of God, though unworthy. With this sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the Holy Church of God, defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay," etc. The Queen then rose up, and walking to the altar delivered the sword to the Archbishop, who placed it thereon.

The investing with the royal robe, the ring and the sceptre, with the delivery of the orb were full of interest. At the great central ceremony—the crowning—the Dean of Westminster brought the crown to the Primate, who reverently placed it on the Queen's head, at the sight whereof the people cried "God save the Queen!" the trumpets sounded, and the guns of the Tower were shot off. After the presenting of the Holy Bible, the benediction, and the Te Deum, the Queen was led to her throne, and received the homage of her clergy and peers, who kneeling promised to "become her liegemen of life and limb, and of earthly worship and faith and truth," and to "bear unto her to live and die against all manner of folk."

These are brief extracts from the account of a ceremony which in 1838 occupied nearly four hours. It seems to be thought that the need for compression is imperative, although, compared with the formalities at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, described by the late Bishop Creighton, a four hours' service appears short.

COLOMBIAN WAR.

Government Steamers Will Try to Break Blockade of Agua Dulce.

Panama, Colombia, Jan. 28.—The government steamers Boyacca, Chucuito and General Campo, sailed from here today to make an attempt to break the blockade of Agua Dulce, where the revolutionary fleet was last seen, and to communicate with General Castro.

The government has sent strong reinforcements to resist any attack on Colon.

General Pinto with 3,000 men, has marched from Cali to Bogota to reinforce the governments troops at the capital.

ANOTHER BRIDGE.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—A contract is signed with a New York construction syndicate to construct the Montreal-Longueuil bridge, which will be used by the Rutland railway and connections for an entrance to Montreal. The estimated cost of the bridge and terminals is $6,000,000.

WILL MAKE WHITE LEAD

Marysville Smelter and Refinery Will Produce the Finished Material.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nelson, Jan. 27.—Col. E. D. Saunders, of the Sullivan Group Mining company, who has just returned from a visit to the property of his company, in which he is largely interested, in East Kootenay, makes the important announcement that his company intends on the completion of its smelter and refinery in East Kootenay, at Marysville, to add lead corroding works for the purpose of manufacturing white lead. "What is the use," said Col. Saunders, "of selling our lead for $1.20 per pound in the ore when we can refine, take the bullion and refine it into pig lead, take the pig lead and corrode it into white lead and get five cents per pound for it? As we have made some inquiries into the question we have found out considerable about the business of white lead manufacture. Formerly it took from three to six weeks to corrode lead, but under a new process the corroding can be done in two or three days. The plant required for the new process, as I understand it, does not cost nearly as much as for the old process. We believe that we will be the pioneer white lead manufacturers in this country.

"So far as the smelter and refinery are concerned, we are rushing construction, and the orders are to push matters no matter what the expense may be, to the end that the smelter and refinery be completed by June 1. The frames of the smelter buildings are up and the fire brick is on the ground, and so is most of the material for the furnaces. We have our power house finished and the generators and water wheels should soon come to hand. The plant will have a capacity of 800 horse power, and will be used to run the crushers and other machinery in our smelter. The C. P. R. trains running to and from Kimberley pass through Marysville, going and coming, and a spur has been constructed to our smelter site.

"So far as ore for our smelter is concerned, there will be no trouble about keeping it running up to its initial capacity of 150 tons per day. According to an estimate made by a competent mining engineer, there are 265,000 tons blocked out ready for shipment in our mine, and besides this there are nearly 50,000 tons of ore on the dumps. While we do not need outside ores, we will take all that is offered, as we desire to develop the country. When the capacity of the smelter is not sufficient for our current requirements, we intend to increase it to about 300 tons per diem. Already we have used 500,000 feet of lumber from our sawmill in the construction of the smelter and other buildings. We are going in this venture to win, and we are certain that we will do so. By the time we have finished the smelter and the lead refinery, we will have spent over $200,000, to say nothing of what has been used in the development of our mine," concluded Col. Saunders.

The Last Chance mine, in the Slocan, made an important strike on Saturday, in that it disclosed galena ore at a depth of 1,600 feet, the lowest depth to which any mine extends in British Columbia, and by several hundred feet the deepest workings in Slocan district. Eighteen months ago a tunnel, expected to be 1,800 feet in length, was started, and has been carried through at a cost of $50,000. Some weeks ago the vein was passed, as it happened, at a barren spot, and the tunnel carried for some distance beyond. A subsequent upraising, at what appeared to be a slip, revealed the ore body, which carries high values. This vein had not been explored from the surface for a greater depth than 50 feet. The Last Chance is situated two and a half miles from Sandon, and has shipped a large quantity of ore from the higher workings.

TRACE OF ROMANS.

An Interesting Discovery Recently Made Near Falkirk.

A discovery of considerable interest has been made near Falkirk which may prove to be one of the most interesting relics of the Roman occupation of that district. It consists of a large stone about 10 in. broad, 10 in. thick, over 4 ft. high, and weighing probably half a ton. It is beautifully sculptured in high relief. The ornament is divided into two panels, the larger being at the top. These panels are separated by a band about 1 1-2 in. broad, which is carried round both panels, meeting in an angle at the top of the stone. Under the angle is a beautiful shell-like device delicately executed. The upper panel is completely filled by a horse and rider. The latter carries a sword triumphantly aloft. He is arrayed in full armor, and bears a shield. The lower panel represents a naked man—a wild Celt, his shield and weapon lying beside him. The stone is in a complete state of preservation. It was found buried about five feet below the surface of the ground, and was probably so placed almost immediately after it had been sculptured. The relic has been taken possession of by Mr. Gair, Procurator Fiscal, on the behalf of the Crown authorities.—Altogether seventeen urns have recently been unearthed in the neighborhood of Sunningdale, Berks. They all contained fragments of bone partly burnt. The crust of the urns in almost every case of clay baked red and strengthened by fine flint grit. All are rudely hand-made, and some of them are 1 ft. 4 in. in diameter, the others varying in size, and in eight cases the vessel was found in an in