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CO., Ltd.
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NG LINES:
PIPE AND FITTINGS
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RIA, B.C.
P. O. DRAWER 613

DWARE CO.

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s the rubber hose, which
to the rubber reservoir.

Chemist,
TELEPHONE 428

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)
cate of Improvements.
Anoka" Mineral Claim, situ-
Victoria Mining Division, Che-
rict. Where located: On
on, Chemainus District afore-
d by record as "on a creek
tho Chemainus river, about
rom E. & N. Ry bridge," and
described by survey and on
16 G, Chemainus District."
that The Mounts Sicker and
es, Limited, Free Miner's Cer-
86511, intend, sixty days from
reof, to apply to the Mining
a Certificate of Improvements,
pose of obtaining a Crown
above claim.
r take notice that action un-
57, must be commenced before
e of such Certificate of Im-
sixth day of November, A.
cker and Brenton Mines, Lim-
R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
Managing Director.

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
cate of Improvements.
NOTICE.
rdon" and "Tax" Mineral
te in the Victoria Mining Div-
frew District. Where located:
ek, Gordon River.
that I, H. E. Newton, B72436,
for R. D. Newton, Free Min-
te No. B72438, intend, sixty
e date hereof, to apply to the
order for a Certificate of Im-
for the purpose of obtaining
nt of the above claims.
r take notice that action, un-
57, must be commenced before
of such Certificate of Im-
27th day of November, A. D.

PANIES' ACT, 1897."
TE OF RE-INCORPORATION
rtify that the "Sutton Lumber
Company, Limited" (originally
under the "Companies Act,
"Sutton Lumber and Trading
mited Liability") has this day
porated and registered under
the "Companies Act, 1897," as
mpany, with a capital of one
sand dollars, divided into one
res of one hundred ($100.00)
r my hand and seal of office,
Province of British Columbia,
of November, one thousand
and two.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
of Joint Stock Companies.

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
cate of Improvements.
"May" Mineral Claim, situ-
Victoria Mining Division, Che-
rict. Where located: On
on, Chemainus District afore-
d by record as "on a creek
o Chemainus river, about
rom E. & N. Ry bridge" and
scribed by survey and on plan
Chemainus District."
that The Mounts Sicker and
s, Limited, Free Miner's Cer-
86511, intend, sixty days from
eof, to apply to the Mining
a Certificate of Improvements,
pose of obtaining a Crown
above claim.
r take notice that action un-
57, must be commenced before
of such Certificate of Im-
sixth day of November, A.
cker and Brenton Mines, Lim-
R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
Managing Director.

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRHAL IN NATURE.

Catarrhal Diseases are Most Prevalent in Winter.

IS THERE NO WAY OF ESCAPE FROM THEM?

Pe-ru-na Never Fails to Cure Catarrh Wherever Located.

There are some things which are as sure as fate, and can be relied on to occur to at least one-half of the human family unless means are taken to prevent.

First, the climate of winter is sure to bring colds.

Second, colds not promptly cured are sure to cause catarrh.

Third, catarrh improperly treated is sure to make life short and miserable.

Catarrh spares no organ or function of the body. It is capable of destroying sight, taste, smell, hearing, digestion, secretion, assimilation and excretion.

It pervades every part of the human body, head, throat, stomach, bowels, bronchial tubes, lungs, liver, kidneys, bladder and other pelvic organs.

That Peruna cures catarrh wherever located is attested by the following testimonials sent entirely unsolicited to Dr. Hartman by grateful men and women who have been cured by Peruna:

Systemic Catarrh.

Mrs. M. K. Bousch, Richmond, Va., writes: "I had catarrh all through my system for two years and could get no relief. I was advisad to try Peruna and I have taken five bottles of it and am well and better now than I have been for years. I can advise any one who has catarrh of any part of the body to take Peruna. My little girl who is eleven years old had catarrh, but was cured by Peruna. Before I began to take Peruna I was sick all the time, but now I am entirely cured, and all praise is due Peruna."—Mrs. M. K. Bousch.

Catarrh of the Nose.

Mr. Herman Ehlke, 952 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"I am entirely cured of my catarrh of the nose by your Peruna. My case was a severe one."—Herman Ehlke.

Catarrh of the Throat.

B. H. Runyan, Salesville, O., writes:

"I suffered with catarrh of the throat for five years. I was induced to try Peruna. I have used five bottles and am perfectly well."—B. H. Runyan.

Catarrh of The Ear.

Mr. Archie Godin, 188 Beech street, Fitchburg, Mass., writes:

"Peruna has cured me of catarrh of the middle ear. I feel better than I have for several years."—Archie Godin.

Catarrh of The Lungs.

Mrs. Emilie Kirckhoff, Ada, Minn., writes:

"Through a violent cold contracted last winter, I became afflicted with catarrh of the nose, which in a short time affected my lungs. I took Peruna which cured me thoroughly. I now feel better than I have for forty years."—Mrs. Emilie Kirckhoff.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Mr. John Smith, 311 S. Third street, Atchison, Kan., writes:

"I was troubled with catarrh of the urethra and bladder for two years. At the time I wrote to you I was under the care of my home doctor, and had been for four months.

"I followed your directions but two months, and can say Peruna cured me of that trouble."—John Smith.

Catarrh of The Head.

Mr. D. R. Ramsey writes in a recent letter from Pine Bluff, Ark., the following:

"My son, Leon Ramsey, four years of age, suffered with catarrh of the head for eighteen or twenty months. He took one bottle of your Peruna and could hear as good as ever."—D. R. Ramsey.

Catarrh of The Kidneys.

Peter J. Unger, Hawley, Pa., writes:

"I think that I am perfectly cured of catarrh of the kidneys by Peruna, as I have no trouble of any kind."—P. J. Unger.

Catarrh of The Stomach.

A. W. Graves, of Hammond, Ind., writing to Dr. Hartman, says:

"I am well of catarrh of the stomach after suffering two years. I have taken five bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin and I feel like a new man now."—A. W. Graves.

Pelvic Catarrh.

Miss Katie Lochman, Lafayette, Ind., writes:

"I had pelvic catarrh, pain in the abdomen, back, had stomach trouble and headache caused by catarrh. I followed your directions; took Peruna and Manalin according to directions, and how happy I feel that I am relieved of such a distressing ailment."—Miss Katie Lochman.

Catarrh of The Bowels.

Mr. Henry Entzion, South Bend, Ind., writes:

"The doctor said I had catarrh of the bowels and I took his medicine, but with no relief. I was getting worse all the time.

"Before I had taken a half bottle of Peruna I felt like a new man."—Henry Entzion.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Their Twelfth Annual Dinner

Sons of England Sit at the Festive Board at the Royal Cafe.

Mayor Hayward Deals With Municipal Questions in a Speech.

The twelfth annual banquet of the Sons of England was held last night at the Royal Cafe, where over one hundred of England's sons sat around the festal board, which was well laden with viands which would please the epicurean and tempt the dyspeptic, and merriment reigned. It was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the order, and it was royally celebrated. Col. E. G. Prior was in the chair, and on his either hand sat His Worship Mayor Hayward, Col. Hall of the Fifth Regiment, Richard Hall, M. P. P., and Rev. Baugh Allen. The menu, was one which reflected much credit upon the host and hostess, was done justice to, and then the glasses were filled, and the chairman called upon all present to drink that toast, with which Britishers ever head their toast list—the health of the King.

Col. the Hon. E. G. Prior, the chairman, in proposing the first toast, "The King," said it had not been the custom to speak to that toast, but he would follow the example set by some distinguished men, for as it was the first time the Sons of England had met at the festal board since the coronation, he wished to express his pride as a Briton in having such a king. He recalled the King's illness and how the subjects about the Empire had prayed for the King's recovery, and thanks to his good British constitution, Providence had seen fit to save him, and great was the Empire's rejoicing when it was known that the life of the King was restored. He said he was proud that the King also did the right thing and at the right time. He was one of nature's gentlemen, courteous to the lowliest of his subjects, and a thorough sportsman, a fact which would appeal to all Englishmen.

The toast was drunk with royal honors, and then Bro. E. C. B. Bagshawe proposed the health of the Imperial forces. He said that to speak of the Imperial forces was a large order. The glorious history of the army and navy is such that few speakers could do justice to it. The late war had shown that the British army was as good as it ever was. The world at large owes Britain a debt of gratitude for the British have invariably been the pioneers of liberty, and her soldiers have opened the world's deserts to the missionary who followed to civilize them.

Col. Hall, the new commanding officer of the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Artillery, responded. He was greeted with applause, and after thanking those present for their reception, he said he hoped that when he had been in command of the regiment as long as his illustrious predecessor, Col. Prior, he would be able to look back with an equal degree of satisfaction. He could not ready for the Imperial forces, but could for the Canadian militia. He said he had longed to wear the red coat of the Engineer, but it was not to be, but he now wore the uniform of the artillerymen. Concluding, he said recruiting was easy now, and there was room for many new members in the regiment.

S. H. O'Dell responded also as a volunteer who had fought in South Africa, the experience of which he spoke. He drew attention to an article in the Colonist speaking of a supposed army of 50,000 sharpshooters, which he said was unnecessary, not to attack the United States, but for Imperial federation. He had fought with the British army, and had a great respect for Tommy Atkins, and those who went to South Africa, who had gone to better themselves, came to fight for the flag and to defend their fellow-countrymen from despotic government. Concluding, he said he didn't want to be a prophet, but he thought that before many months there would be need of calling the volunteers out again.

Corp. Baker, R.E., sang, "The Sons of the Seas," with a rollicking chorus, in which all joined, and gave "The Village Blacksmith" as an encore.

Bro. J. Critchley proposed the health of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, although he said his song suit was the toast to "The Ladies," but this toast was a serious one, for none could say who would be in the parliaments next. Political affairs had been in a tangle, and would have continued so had not Providence seen that Col. Prior was called upon. As Englishmen, when the right man was in the right place, all should do their duty by him. He would not say that all should be Conservatives, for if all were, Heaven would not hold all. To be serious, though, whether Liberal or Conservative, all should do their duty. He eulogized the soldiers, for he was proud of them, and if any one of them come to Sidney with ten cents, he would be glad to drink with them, and if he was a license commissioner, he would take a man's license away that did not treat a soldier with respect in his house. The soldiers are all right, but as for parliament, the members had to look after things when soldiers are away—the widows, for instance. The legislators made good laws, and to conclude he said that British Columbia had not had a better premier or Victoria a better mayor.

H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., responded. He agreed that there was a good man sitting in the Premier's chair. He would not say anything against him. He couldn't. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions and would stand or fall by them.

Voices—He'll not fall!

Mr. R. Hall—No; he'll take a suck at the lemon and get into the fight again.

Mr. Helmcken, continuing, said that in the absence of any statement by his Premier, he was unable to outline any policy, but if those present wanted one, each member should get up and tell their ideas. However, in a short time a policy would be laid before all, and it would be one which would be of benefit to the province. The speaker said the Britons should have feelings of loyalty to their King and legislators when they thought of the noble way in which the Boers had been treated and made brothers. Now, Britain's most eminent statesman was being sent to them, and he hoped that they would see the resolutions brought before them in a broad light. He was satisfied with this province, and as for the Dominion parliament, he was thankful that he was not there, for he would rather fight for the province and endeavor to keep it in the same happy condition, and in concluding he would say he would always endeavor to put a premier who was a man like Col. Prior as far forward as he could.

Richard Hall, M. P. P., said he was happy to live under such a system as Britons have. This province had shown its appreciation of their system by sending its sons, some of whom had shed their blood to maintain it in South Africa. The Empire won, and at heavy cost preserved equal rights for all men. There must be no serfdom where the British flag floats—the blanket which warms the earth. The parliamentary system is the same as the parliament of the Mother Country, who is ever willing to support the colonial houses. The colonies may have their local bickerings, but all present one bold front in demanding justice in any corner of the Empire where it is imperilled. Speaking of the Premier, he would say that he was a man who would do his utmost in the best interests of the people of the province. He has nothing more than him, and he said that he should be supported in bringing the province to that prosperity which has been long looked for.

Rev. W. Baugh Allen sang "A Friar of Orders Grey" in good voice, and was heartily encored.

Bro. J. T. Croot proposed the health of "The Clergy." He said all had heard the praises of the soldier, had read in the newspapers of the glory of their arms, and hearts swelled with pride. Britons belong to God's chosen people and are proud of it; and as the good Queen said, the Empire owed its success to the Bible. He eulogized the clergy, who carried religion to the heathen and acted as heroes as did the soldier. The man who wore the cloth, though, often gives up as much as the soldier, and should not the praises of these men, who stand for the despised Nazarene, be sung? Britons were proud of their soldiers, but the man who wears the cloth should be praised as long as the earth shall last.

Rev. Baugh Allen responded. He complimented Mr. Croot, whom he hailed as a brother Baptist, on his speech. He was glad that the clergy had been honored, for as had been said, the Bible was the secret of Britain's greatness. There was probably a good deal of irreligion, but there was also a good deal of religion, and the parson was the man who knew it. Down in the hearts of all is a love for the Bible. He had been 16 years in this country, had traveled much, and always had been treated with kindness and respect. In illustration of this he said that when at Chilliwack he had a friend in a one-eyed prize fighter. The church was on a three-cornered lot, and most of the fights took place there. He stepped out one day to find the prize-fighter in a rough and tumble with a muscular half-breed, who was aptly named Muscle. And this fight occurred because the half-breed had been swearing in front of Rev. Mr. Allen's house, and said the prize-fighter, "I was not going to let any half-breed swear in front of Mr. Allen's house without licking him." He had ever been treated thus, and realized always that he was first the man, then the parson.

Mr. Petch gave an enjoyable recitation, entitled, "Gone With a Handsomer Man," and Bro. J. Bull proposed the toast of the Sons of England, speaking eulogistically of the society, and the scope of its work, and Bro. A. Lee, who responded, said the Sons of England were proud of the progress of the order. He outlined the financial advancement and gave data showing the growth of the order, which was shown to be in a most flourishing condition, and then Corp. Simpson, of the Royal Engineers, gave an enjoyable comic song in character, being loudly encored. Mr. Critchley sang "The Englishmen," and Bro. Dr. J. Gibbs proposed the health of Sister lodges, in a humorous speech, also touching upon the benefits of being a member of a friendly society. He gave details of the advantages to be derived, and advanced arguments why in his own interests each man should become a member of a society, which was a co-operation of which the members bore each others' burdens.

W. H. Price replied. Victoria for its size had more members of friendly societies than any city he knew of, and the society was doing good work—the work of the church in many instances. The lodges is the working man's club. His day's work completed, if he being a bachelor, the man has no where to go at night for amusement, but to the street, and perhaps to the saloon, unless he be a member of a lodge and the lodge room becomes thus the workingman's social club. He spoke strongly of the work of the lodges and hoped that the leading citizens of the city would continue to do their part in furthering these societies.

Arthur Wheeler sang "The Lifeboat," followed by a comic song given given as an encore, and then Rev. W. Baugh Allen proposed the health of the Mayor and Council. To be Mayor or a member of the council, he said, was no sinecure, although it was a great honor to represent the capital of British Columbia, a place the better of which the sun does not shine upon. Victoria is second to no place in beauty or in climate, and he hoped that before long there would dawn an era of prosperity in keeping with its climate and wonderful scenery. To be a Mayor or Councillor meant hard work, and much anxiety, for in a city there had to be scapegoats and the Mayor and Council made good scapegoats. It reminded one of the story of the Western saloonkeeper who hung a sign over the piano, which read "Please do not shoot the musician, he is doing his best." So it was with the Mayor and Council. Please do not shoot them, they are doing their best." The time is coming when a man must be placed in the Mayor's chair, and it was but right that the present Mayor should be allowed to see the works he has started carried to completion. Another matter worthy of note, he said, was the fact that a small number of people vote. It is not to the credit of those who do not, for all men should exercise their franchise.

The Mayor, after thanking the proposer and those present, said:

"I hope that it will not be considered out of place or be construed as intended to have any other tendency than an endeavor to remove some erroneous impressions regarding important municipal matters if I now refer to some of them.

"There are unfortunately always those amongst us, who do not take the trouble to inquire from reliable sources what is really taking place municipally who rush into print in almost entire ignorance of the subject dealt with, and therefore arrive at most absurd conclusions, causing unnecessary uneasiness to the ratepayers and often seriously misleading them. Probably the Carnegie library project has suffered most from this cause, although the Point Ellice bridge comes as a good second and the James Bay causeway stands, say third.

"With your kind permission I will say a word or two on each of these three subjects, leaving to a future occasion reference to many other matters in connection with the municipality, such as street paving, lighting, and watering, sewer extension, improvements to water supply, finances, etc., which also deserve our serious consideration.

"It will be remembered that during the early part of the year the ratepayers, by a large majority, accepted Mr. Carnegie's gift of $50,000 for a free library, and authorized the expenditure of $5,000 annually for books and maintenance. But at the same time they refused to sanction a loan to purchase a site. One of the conditions stipulated by Mr. Carnegie was that no part of his gift could be used for a site. Under these circumstances the position was forced upon the Council, either to wait for money to buy a site or place the library upon land belonging to the city. Now I have no hesitation in saying that none of the sites belonging to the city are sufficiently central or convenient to the general body of the ratepayers to justify the council in spending this large amount of money on them, and in my opinion the council have acted wisely and in your best interest in delaying the building of the library until next year, when money will be available out of ordinary revenue to purchase a site at reasonable cost in a locality as near as possible to the centre of the city.

"The council are pledged before finally accepting any site to refer the matter to the popular vote, and I confidently believe that very early next year actual building operations will commence on a free library, centrally located, that in finish and design will reflect credit both on the city and the generous donor of it.

"We now come to the much maligned Point Ellice bridge. There are very painful recollections in connection with this bridge in this locality which though unpleasant to touch upon have not been without influence in dealing with this matter. The cheerful acquiescence of the ratepayers in voting $75,000 for a new bridge may be taken as certain evidence of their desire to have a safe and enduring structure there—and no time was lost in calling for tenders. You all remember the almost unanimous desire expressed a year ago, that the plans and tender of a foreign firm then submitted to the council should not be accepted, and how the matter was disposed of. Earnest representations were then made to the provincial government showing their moral obligation to contribute to the losses sustained by the collapse of the original structure which they built. This view of the matter was not entertained by the government, but after protracted, and at times most unsatisfactory negotiations, a promise was eventually obtained from them to contribute $30,000 towards the cost of a new bridge. This $30,000 I am glad to state has been received from the government, and is now in the city treasury. Reviewing the whole character of the representations made to the government and the general conditions then prevailing, I cannot but think, (notwithstanding the opprobrium attached to the delay) that it would have been very bad policy on the part of your representatives in the City Council if they had proceeded further in this matter until the $30,000 was assured beyond peradventure. As soon as this money was safely in hand, immediate steps were taken to obtain complete plans for a substantial steel bridge, the engineer being left with a free hand as to the kind of bridge best adapted for the purpose. At that time I confess that it did not occur to me, nor does it seem to have occurred to any other person that a riveted structure, while equal as regard appearance, cost, and stability to a pin connected bridge, would be preferable, as it offered opportunities for local labor estimated to amount to $15,000 in favor of the riveted as against the pin bridge. As soon as this fact become apparent a strenuous effort was made to have the plans amended, but unfortunately the engineers of the Tramway company (who have a pecuniary interest in the bridge and entitled to speak) objected to the amended plans as not being sufficiently explicit. It was then evident that if the city was to derive the fullest advantage locally from this bridge expenditure, that complete details must be prepared. This the council have agreed to do, at a cost to them of $200, and at an early date they will be ready for final approval, and as far as can now be seen every obstacle to the immediate construction of a riveted bridge removed.

"With the exception of this $200 the seeming delay will not result in loss of either time or money, because the tender of the Victoria Machinery Depot company for either the pin or riveted bridge at 6½ cents per lb., has been practically accepted, and the ten months agreed time for completion dates from the 1st of December of this year.

"In the meantime the construction of the foundations, or substructure, is being pushed forward by the City Engineer, with labor employed by the day, and there is no doubt whatever in my mind that well within the time limit of ten months from December 1, Point Ellice will rejoice in an absolutely safe and commodious bridge, and the large cars of the Tramway company will bring Victoria West and the important suburb of Esquimalt in close touch with the city.

"Lastly we refer to the great improvement at James Bay, known as the causeway, by which about 11 acres of valuable land will be reclaimed and the costly necessity for a bridge there be for ever dispensed with. This work has procedeed very satisfactorily. The Dominion government, as you know, kindly promised the city the use of their powerful new dredge to do the filling in, and considerable progress (about 60,000 yards) has been made in this direction. The dredge, however, was required for certain work on the Fraser river, that could only be done at this season of the year, and the work of filling has been temporarily suspended, but we are promised that the dredge will return and resume work at an early date. It is not considered good form to look a gift horse in the mouth, and we must therefore give time for the Dominion government to carry out their good intentions, but if even we were disappointed in this respect, but which I do not for a moment contemplate as likely to occur, there is no need to fear, but that the unexpended balance of the money borrowed is sufficient to complete the enterprise, provided that the sum set aside for compensations for land taken, etc., and the opening up of Douglas street can be arranged on anything like the basis originally estimated. I am sanguine that this can be done, as every precaution has been taken to secure original documents and other evidence not heretofore available, and numerous photographs showing the original condition of the flats, have been obtained, so that the city's position is now very strong, improved rather than otherwise by the unavoidable delay.

Ald. Williams followed, speaking of the Sons of England and the scope of the society's work. Touching on civic affairs he said that the money secured for the Point Ellice bridge was earning $250 per month in the bank while the bridge matter was in abeyance.

Sapper D. Carliss sang a capital comic song in costume, and then H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P. proposed the toast of "The Press," highly commending the good work done by the press in the interests of the friendly societies, making special reference to the Colonist, and emphasizing the fact that the work of newspaper men was, as a rule, one of self-sacrifice for the general good. He called attention of the Mayor to the fact that the Yates estate was shortly to be placed on the market, including Curtis' Point, and pointed out the desirability of the city securing the ground as a recreation park, where athletic sports might be held.

Mr. Sexton also spoke briefly to this toast, and then Bro. Petch sang "Alice Where Art Thou," in good style. The toast to "the Ladies" was proposed by Bro. Wm. Jones, of Pride of the Island lodge, and Bro. G. Gardner replied for the ladies. Then after the toast to the "Host and Hostess" proposed by the chairman, Col. the Hon. E. G. Prior, the merry-makers left the festal board well satisfied with the twelfth annual banquet of the Sons of England, and the fund of merriment.

Colds Settle on the Kidneys

Hence the Backaches, Rheumatic Pains and Lumbago.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Prompt to Relieve and of Lasting Benefit.

It is not only the lungs that suffer during the cold, damp seasons. The kidneys are almost equally susceptible to sudden changes of temperature, and many a serious case of kidney disease has its beginning with a cold, which settles on the kidneys.

Persons working out of doors are most likely to be victims of such trouble and suffer from backaches, lumbago, rheumatism and crippled, aching limbs, but anyone is liable to sit in a draught or expose his back to a current of cold air.

Cold settling on the kidneys causes congestion, a clogging of these filtering organs and consequent derangement of the whole digestive and excretory systems. The liver fails to work, the bowels become constipated and the stomach gets upset.

Because of their direct and combined action on these organs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are of most prompt and most lasting benefit for such derangements. They are positive in their effects, and are backed by the experience and integrity of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author.

MR. WM. BOYNE OF 19 McGEE ST., TORONTO, SAYS: "I was afflicted severely with kidney disease, stone in the bladder, incontinence, deposits in the urine, severe pains in the back, and strains over the loins. I was so bad that I had to get up two or three times in the night and could then only make water with great pain.

"Though long a sufferer and unable to work, I was confined to my bed for three weeks, and during that time thought I could not possibly endure greater misery. It was then that I began to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is with gratitude that I say that they have freed me of all these symptoms, and made me a well man."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box; at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

"Prizes" with common soaps are dearly paid for at the expense of clothes and hands.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE.

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 247

VENEZUELA ARRAIGNED

Picture of the Misrule and Corruption Under Dictator Castro.

As showing the character of the President of Venezuela and the state of the country, the following description taken from the London Daily Mail is instructive at the present juncture:

Since the time of the great Bolivar—a name almost unknown in Great Britain—there has been no peace in all that great territory which the Liberator rescued from the infamous rule of the Spaniards. Coming down to later times, one finds a systematic continuation of bloodshed, rapine and every description of criminality. Recently I asked an old Venezuelan how many years had elapsed since there had been representation in Venezuela according to the constitution of the country, and he replied: "Sir, there has been no legitimate representation in Venezuela for the last forty years. I remember when it was suppressed at the point of the bayonet."

The constitution of Venezuela says, inter alia, that the president must be elected by the people. That is a very reasonable proposal. But what are we to say when a highway robber comes into the capital at the head of a horde of bandits and says, "I am the president"? Yet that is exactly what the present President of Venezuela did. Castro simply hunted his predecessor out of office, and took possession by force of arms.

Castro originally came from a small hamlet in the Andes, where he probably drove mules or carried sacks of coffee for a living. The situation became tedious to him, and it occurred to him to seize the presidency. The thought bred the action. From that point we see him on the high road to the presidency. Starting with some seventy followers (some of whom in a civilized country would have been convicts according to the criminal law), he continued an almost unbroken career of victory, which culminated at Tocuyito, where the victor left over 1,500 dead and wounded for five days on the field of battle, the wounded rotting with gangreue and dying of hunger and exposure for want of attendance.

Meanwhile Castro continued a course of victory until he arrived within striking distance of Caracas. Then he sent word to the existing President Andrade to clear out, and Andrade cleared out accordingly. Incidentally he left only a few cents in the treasury, but that is only a detail.

Castro then took possession and issued a glorious manifesto, announcing new men, new ideas, new everything; yet within twenty-four hours he started the old infamy of jailing without trial or sentence every man whose conduct displeased him. From that time began the miseries which now curse Venezuela. Castro brought into Caracas a ruffian crowd of Andinos (as the inhabitants of the Andes are called) and installed himself in the government offices. His offices and soldiers swaggered about the public parks and streets with knives and revolvers stuck in their belts; shot civilians on the slightest pretext; ordered drinks and never paid for them in hotels; called for meals in the restaurants and pulled out their daggers or revolvers when the owners asked for payment; insulted ladies in the street—and all, be it remembered, without the slightest fear of arrest, because they belonged to Castro's party.

At Yellow House, the recognized centre of government, a number of camp-followers were installed by his officers, and were to be seen daily lounging on the steps in the sun. With such a beginning Castro began his infamous career of murder and robbery, and with the official sanction of the foreign ministers, carried fire and sword through the length and breadth of Venezuela. Few indeed of his infamies reach the outside world, because the local press dare not say a word except by express sanction of the government. The New York press wilfully suppresses information so that foreign populations may not know what is going on, and the London press has not yet discovered South America.

From the time of his invasion up till now, Castro, with a gang of cut-throats at his side, has spread ruin in every direction through Venezuela. It is a common occurrence for his bandits, with the full cognizance of their President, and private houses, violate the women, to enter into a town, rob the stores murder every man who dares even to protest against these infamies, set fire to the town, and then go marching on, with the Venezuelan flag at their head.

No one dares breathe a word in Caracas against Castro. The hotels, restaurants, every street corner, every place of public resort are full of spies, and for the slightest word men are hurried off to jail without trial or sentence, and kept in jail just as long as Castro or his friends think fit. Actually there are hundreds and hundreds of men in the jails of Venezuela to-day who have been prisoners for one and two years without every having been brought before any court of justice or accused of any offence. Some of the prisons are damp and horribly unwholesome, and the wretches immured in them die little by little every day, with their iron manacles eating into their flesh. And the English government knows this, and the American government upholds it.

Of Castro personally one can only speak as of a common ruffian. The enormous revenues exacted from Venezuelan merchants through the custom houses are turned into gold, and a large portion goes directly into Castro's possession, and is by him sent away to his private account on the Continent. So it has happened that Castro, who arrived in Caracas a few years back without money to pay for his bed and board, is now worth at least five million dollars. These few words explain most of the revolutions which now occur in South and Central America. The vagabond of to-day may become the millionaire of to-morrow, no matter who suffers. To account for the deficit in the revenue of the nation, a fictitious balance-sheet is issued, debiting public works, roads, bridges, etc., with hundreds of thousands of dollars, but these public works are a myth, and the supposed expenditure upon them is merely a cloak to cover the robbery of public moneys.

The state of affairs in Venezuela today is a blasphemy on civilization, and not only has Castro spread like a gangrene over Venezuela, but he has been to a very large extent the cause of the present civil war in the adjoining republic of Colombia. Castro's men, Castro's money and Castro's gunboats helped largely to carry on the revolution against the Colombian government; and a Venezuelan gunboat, the Bolivar, actually bombarded Savanilla, a Colombian port, without any declaration of war.

I was in Caracas when Castro, president of the republic of Venezuela, gave audience at Yellow House to the Colombian General Uribe, the acknowledged leader of the revolution against the Colombian government, despite the fact that the two nations were friendly. The Venezuelan press naturally kept silent over the incident.

Behind, and tacitly supporting all this violence, corruption and abuse, we find the silent power of the United States. The Venezuelans themselves, even when committing their infamies, say: "It does not matter; the United States will not allow anyone to interfere with us." They are quite right. So the game goes on in South America, and Great Britain cringes before the situation, while the United States hold out a threatening fist and talk of the Monroe doctrine to all foreign powers.

Commerce is paralyzed, foreigners abused, maltreated and often murdered, whole towns delivered up to the horrors of fire, sword, rape and all the brutalities of a licentious soldiery, the jails crowded with innocent persons, men snatched up in the streets by press gangs, justice at a standstill, the superior courts giving their decisions according to the orders of an official appointed by Castro. Murderers are walking unmolested through the streets because they are Castro's friends; criminals are set free without ever being brought to the bar of justice; the chief justice was sent to jail on Castro's personal order for daring to call attention to certain abuses connected with prisons—and all because the United States say that the powers must not interfere with the (alleged) republics of South America.

That is to-day the great secret of misrule in Venezuela.

DESPERTADOR.

FAMILY QUARRELS.

"How many serious family quarrels, marriages out of spite and alterations of wills might have been prevented by a gentle dose of pills?" With the liver and kidneys sluggish, and torpid digestion is impaired and temper ruined. But Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills by invigorating the action of these organs ensure good digestion and sound health.—One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

STRIKE COMMISSION.

More Evidence on Behalf of the Miners.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 12.—The greater part of the day's session of the anthracite coal strike commission was taken up in presenting cumulative testimony on matters that have already been heard by the commission. The testimony tended to show that there had been excessive docking, that many men were discriminated against, because they went on strike rather than do the work of strikers, that they are paid one price for mine cars of all sizes, that they is not get paid for all the coal mined, that they should have the eight-hour day, because the mines are unhealthy and dangerous, and that they ought to receive higher wages. Later in the day President Mitchell was called to the witness stand, and presented comparative figures which showed that men paid by the day receive from 40 to 50 per cent. higher wages in the bituminous regions than they do in the anthracite region. His figures of the anthracite field were gathered by his own officers and a hurried comparison with he figures handed to the commission by the Delaware & Hudson Company, showed that his were generally higher. The Delaware & Hudson Company statistics were the only ones officially before the commission, and an investigation by the company's accountants late today showed that they contained many errors, which will be corrected. The representatives of the coal companies are considering the advisability of joining hands in presenting their opening argument, and only having one joint address instead of each company representing a separate one.

Dent's Gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 pair, also Waterproof Dogskin gloves. B. Williams & Co. *

U. S. IMMIGRANTS.

Discussing the New Bill Proposed For Closer Inspection.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The hearings on the immigration bill by the Senate committee on immigration were concluded today. Commissioner-General of Immigration Sargent said that while he would prefer the retention of the educational requirement, he recognized the fact that that feature could be sacrificed without destroying the efficiency of the bill. With the other portions of the bill unimpaired he believed that most of the undesirable illiterates could be kept out under other restrictions. Mr. Sargent made an urgent plea for retention of the $4 head tax, saying that with the increased vigilance necessary more money would be required to meet the expenses of service. He spoke especially of the necessity for increased vigilance on the Mexican frontier, and said that he recently had secured information by personal observation of the smuggling into this country of a large number of the most undesirable element of Mexican peons, who were willing to work at from 25 cents to 35 cents per day. These people he said were fed from troughs as hogs and were treated as slaves.

Among the most important witnesses of the day was Robt. Watchorn, in charge of United States immigration services in Canada, with headquarters at Montreal. He advocated the elimination of the provision of the bill excepting railroad lines entering the United States from contiguous territory from the penalty for bringing insane, diseased and idiotic aliens. He also said that the bill would be improved if all the provisions relating to Canada should be stricken out except section 33 placing the entire regulation of border immigration in the hands of the Immigration Bureau. He said that at present the Canadian railroads coming into the United States are prompt in complying with the requirements of the inspectors, but that this compliance was due to the penalty imposed. Without that penalty it would be impossible to secure their compliance. He said that there had been almost elimination of undesirable immigrants laid at United States ports owing to the requirements imposed on steamship companies, but that the reverse was true of immigrants coming into United States through Canada.

Commissioner David Healy, with headquarters at Vancouver, B. C., gave similar testimony concerning the necessity for guarding the Northwest frontier. He spoke especially of the danger from an invasion of Japanese coolies, and said this threat had been temporarily avoided by an edict issued by the Japanese Emperor; but he predicted that as soon as the Japanese authorities learned of the ease with which immigrants from European countries find access to the United States they will demand privileges similar to those granted to those countries.

Silk Lined Overcoats and Raglanette's Covert Coats, etc. B. Williams & Co. *

WANTS RECOUNT.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—An effort is being made to obtain a recount in the South Toronto referendum vote. Alex. Mills, barrister, makes affidavit before a County judge accusing several deputies of allowing gross irregularities at the polls. Decision was reserved.

Boys' Pea Jackets, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50; boys' sailor suits, $1.25, $1.75, $2.50, $3.00. B. Williams & Co. *

RAIL CONTRACT.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—It is definitely settled that the contract for steel rails for the Temiscaming railway will be awarded to Clergue's company. Frank Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works when seen, admitted that the company would have the preference. The figure of the Clergue tender is not divulged, but it is understood to be $36 per ton.

Boundary Ore Shipment

Despite Drawbacks the Shipments Were Nearly 2,000 Tons Daily.

Total For Year to Date 80,000 Tons More Than Last Year.

Phoenix, B. C., Dec. 12.—(Special)—Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of three blast furnaces being closed part of this week in two of the Boundary smelters, the Mother Lode and Granby, and the consequent curtailment on ore shipments, the ore tonnage total for the week reached 13,868 tons, or nearly 2,000 tons per day.

The shipments detailed were as follows:

Granby mines to Granby smelter, 8,598 tons.

Mother Lode to Greenwood smelter, 2,752 tons.

Snowshoe to Greenwood smelter, 1,200 tons.

B. C. Mine to Greenwood smelter, 540 tons.

Sunset mine to Sunset smelter, 275 tons.

Emma mine to Trail smelter, 510 tons.

Total for the year, 471,536 tons, or 80,000 tons more than for the twelve full months in 1901.

The Granby smelter treated 8,113 tons this week, making a total of 274,233 tons for the year to date.

Christy Hats, latest shapes, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. B. Williams & Co.*

At the Club—Caller—"Is Mr. Winnerton in?" Butler—"I think he is, sir; but I can't say just how much, as the game is not over."—Baltimore American.

Silk Umbrellas, specially selected handles for Christmas presents, $2.00