ns of last year and is, remarking that intention this year in the shape of It had gathering should an excursion to and in opportunity being people of seeing the and satisfying themis doing under the ned management of conduct of the farm zed by surprising reof whose operaood and appreciated the section in parof the successful ciety and of the esits auspices of the ange, by means of es of fruit had found arkets. He eulogized xcursion, and paid a enterprise of Mr tion with that enter

on, deputy minister eing called upon said egretted absence of ster of agriculture effects of a recent ill the engagements -it devolved upon ks for the warm wele people of Agassiz able superintendent farm. An inspecsaid, would repay who are in no way alture and horticullesson furnished by carried on by Mr. but prove to be ingreatest benefit to and to the agricul-Mr. Sharpe is doing long way towards eriority of British growing country, tation of such ideas ed not later than the ancouver by a fruit om Ontario. effect that British oles could in no way grown in the East should be directed apples which he berly well; he further-Gravenstein apples ere greatly superior British Columbia. ice to the gentleman arks, he maintained as good or better t both summer and wn in the East, and ld be able to prove vears' time. As for his is the one apple ch we pride perfection, and he Mr. Earl would be which can fairly be or to anything grown man with reference of agriculture he arnest endeavor to to the public to in all branches of rests, and he hoped selves of it whenever ney were only too matters referred to nsider it any trouble their power. The r the benefit of the e right to use it, the vices of the officers closing Mr. Anderrom Mr. Smith, the okane Fruit Exposion of Washington, to take place at 6th to the 17th om all parts, and to redound greatly the Northwest as a y. He had sent a the different fruit

sh., July 27, 1896. of Agriculture, Vic-

ace, and he trusted

o Spokane worthy of The letter reads as

be taken towards

nual Spokane fruit ais city from Octosive. It has been s fair entirely nonre the exhibits from irrespective of loling only that we ifferent sections the ntral location as a the world what the fic Northwest really ern mining convene during the fair. rom foreign counthe far East. Men and whose good over an immense ew years, to return ill. The States of shington and Oreresented, and seem ie opportunity to ely advertise their ld be very agreeable vince well reprenture to ask your e of our project? A rowers from your hem to the opporncourage many of make an exhibit. eral, and will be railroads will bring

r your co-operation very respectfully

F. W. SMITH. ry and Manager.
McLagan, Wm.
ter and J. A. Rudcing was then comand outdoor sports ding to programme. ng from Harris Agassiz. Mr winners, wit'

Sanitary Inspection of the Province With Several Important Suggestions Resulting.

Particular Attention Paid to Towns Old and New in the Mining Centres.

The secretary of the provincial board of health has been engaged this summer in making himself familiar with the ets with this drain, and it has consetowns and villages of the province, with quently been converted into one long a view to intelligently dealing with their of the town. The drain, moreover, has sanitary requirements, and he has just no proper outfall; what sewage is not presented the following report:

VICTORIA, B.C., August 5th, 1896.

Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier, etc.: SIR:-I beg to report that pursuant to your instructions, to make a sanitary in- sent impossible, kitchen water, etc., is spection of the province, I visited the still being allowed to enter; although towns of West Kootenay and Vernon by making a better dam to divert more and Kamloops, as well as the coast water into the drain as, I believe, is be garding sanitary matters in each place proper sewer or drain is laid, visited. A copy will be forwarded you I would recommend that the water as soon as possible.

I desire to say in the meantime, howobserved have arisen in consequence of the pollution of the drinking water, and the improper disposal of household refuse, excreta, etc. As to the first, I may say that within a mile or two of alply of wholesome water can be obtained at a comparatively small cost. Rossland and Nelson already have a water supply, but the systems need extension. In the case of Rossland, I have already arranged with the secretary of the company to make this extension. A new reservoir will be put in and a small pipe run to supply all the houses in the squatter district. The water supplied y the company I found to be good and free from contamination. The report that mules were stabled in the creek which the reservoir is filled, I found to be incorrect. The water is brought in a flume from another creek miles away from these stables. I shall endeavor to have the Nelson water company extend their system also.

Trail, Sandon, Revelstoke and Kaslo a good public supply will be put in during the summer. In some of the sirable if a suitable system of sewers other towns a public supply ought to be introduced. This could be done either by levying a special rate, as allowed by the health act, or by assuring a water company that clause 21, "Sanitary Regulations, 1896," providing for compulsory use of public supply, would be enforced. The latter would be sufficient encouragement for a company to proceed with the work. The number of houses to be supplied being known, the report of an engineer would show on what terms a company could put in a supply. As to the disposal of

HOUSEHOLD REFUSE. etc., the trouble everywhere is that there has been no dumping ground where the lect the interest and sinking fund each to be removed has caused or will cause vised people to go into the scavenger business in each of the larger towns. In some places it will be necessary that some would be that some compare money be spent in building a short road

With regard to a system of sewerage in the different towns, in my opinion there is no town in the interior where a sewerage system is an absolute necessity at present. If the new sanitary regulations are strictly enforced, the towns will get along almost as well without a system of sewerage until they are very much more thickly populated. The nuisances I observed were, with the exception of those arising from privy pits and the improper disposal of liquid wastes, not such as a system of sewers would do away with. The general use of earth closets will do away with the nuisance from privy-pits, and there are several expedients for the disposal of liquid wastes which can be made entirely satisfactory. I am preparing a pamphlet on the latter subject in which the method recommended is purification by intermittent application to the soil. Fortunately in all of the towns of the interior the soil is of a gravelly nature and very porous: and as few wells are in use even carelessness in the method of application will not result in contamination of well water. The method in its simplest form consists in disposing of the liquid wastes on different portions of the garden or lot instead of throwing them on one spot near the back door where they saturate the soil, sink into wells and produce offensive effluvia. In case of most of the houses there is sufficient available land for this purpose, but in some of the towns there are certain crowded or growing districts where it will be necessary either at once or very shortly to put in a drain or sewer to carry off the wash water, kitchen water, slops, etc. The mains and branches should be of proper sewer pipe, unless brick should prove to be cheaper. These drains ought to be so constructed that they may afterwards form part of any sewerage system constructed. Until a proper system of sewers is put in with means of the sewage no water closets should be allowed to be

> urther to say on the matter. box drains or flumes to what they preach.

reek a few hundred yards to the right. The waters in these creeks are very earthen sewer pipe or brick drain should be laid down Ward gully. At present a wooden box drain runs down the gully, which, owing to its condition and the use it has been put to, I have to report an open one (as the top boards have in many places been removed), is leaky and cannot be properly flushed. Instead of being sunk in the ground it is raised on trestle-work several feet in the air duction of a and thus exposed to the glare of the sun it becomes most offensive. Several houses have lately connected water-closretained in the drain is carried down and deposited behind the courthouse. I ordered the water-closets to be disconnected and proper earth closets substituted. Because other disposal is at pre-

cities and the canneries at Steveston. I ing done, this liquid waste will be more am drafting a detailed report of my ob- rapidly carried away, the drain will servations and the suggestions made re- nevertheless remain a nuisance until a time to sanitary matters. Quite enough which naturally flows down the gully I desire to say in the meantime, however, that the principal sanitary defects which, however, should be sunk in the ground. No sewage of any description should be allowed to enter into this flume. A small sewer-pipe should be laid; a nine-inch pipe would be sufficient, as the fall is pretty steep, to carry most every place I visited, except places off the amount of sewage that would in the Fraser river delta, a plentiful supply of wholesenes and the sexual series of the amount of sewage that would enter for a number of years yet. This enter for a number of years yet. This sewer would run through about blocks when the effluent could be irrigated over a garden or piece of land some little distance back of the courthouse. If this were correctly done no nuisance would arise. By carrying this sewer on a few hundred yards to the left sufficient land could be made available to purify the sewage of the entire Householders wishing to contown. nect with this sewer would have to lay proper pipe house drains, instead of the box-drains at present in use. Branches could be run along the main streets and paid for on the local improvement

> While, as I have said, there is at present no absolute necessity for a complete system of sewers in any of these towns, some of them are growing at such a rate that it would be extremely decould be put in at once. But in most cases it would be a matter of considerable expense. An estimate of the cost would have to be made by an engineer; when this was received, some proposi-tion could be submitted to the ratepay-

For a work of this magnitude a large sum of money would have to be available to pay for the sewers at the time of building. If the place were a municipality debentures could be issued and the cost spread over a number of years. But as these towns are all unincorporated, unless the government is in a position to advance the money and colgarbage, etc. could be disposed of. It year by means of a tax, then the only has consequently been left in back yards way would be by private effort. Secor thrown into creeks, or carted a short tion 37, sub-section (2) "Health act, distance and dumped at the roadside 1893," gives power to the Lieutenantnear town. In most of the places vis-ited I got the local health officers to pick and taxes for sanitary purposes; but as out a suitable piece of land a mile or so this evidently means a tax levied from from town where the material can be year to year, and sufficient money could buried in trenches or burned, to which not be raised by one or two years' taxes people will be obliged to have their refuse to pay for a system of sewers. Thereremoved. The fact that the material has fore unless some other means can be de-

THE SIMPLEST WAY

be assumed by the municipality. that a special act for the better govern- approval of the surveyor general. ment of unincorporated towns ought to

be passed by the legislature.

blamed for not putting in a sewerage system; every case of fever and every bad smell in the place is attributed to the much polluted and in many places stag-nant water is to be found. At Nelson an I believe, the fever could be traced to heaps of garbage and rubbish, manure piles, unclean closets, pig pens, etc., or from the refuse thrown into creeks and as a most serious menace to the public ditches only to be caught on the banks health. The drain which is practically further down, and sometimes from the which a remedy has already been pointed

WHOLESOME WATER SUPPLY,

in places where a supply is not feasible, then the prevention of the pollution of the existing supply. It is also necessary that the new Sanitary Regulations which provide for the proper disposal of all waste material should be strictly enforced. If this is done the nuisances referred to will disappear.

For the purpose of enforcing these matters are placed on a desirable footing, that some of the provincial policeat least two-be assigned to the special duties of

These officers should be properly inwill be found for them to do. They would travel from place to place spending a few weeks in each at a time. During their absence the resident officials could see that their more important in-But to restructions were carried out. quire the present officials to do more than this or the whole work is expecting too much. Most of the government officials, in West Kootenay at any rate, already seem to have their hands full, and, if left to them entirely, the sanitary work could not be satisactorily done. Sanitary work, moreover, is of a special nature and not everyone is fitted for it. Unless the official goes about his fore recommend that the officers selected be men of considerable tact who will always rather conciliate than antagonize.

Another menace to public health lies in the fact that in some of the towns squatters have crowded so closely together that only with the greatest difficulty will these congested districts be fare of their towns. I believe that a Rossland only one street of the townsite is built upon, most of the other houses advantage from out the numbers of adjoining, and are so closely packed together that bad sanitary conditions ex-

ist. The district goes by the not inap-propriate name of "sour dough." Houses are built in backyards of other lwellings or in vacant spaces intended claimants of this land were notified to ers, and if approved could be carried buildings. People were using water from a creek flowing through this portion of the town. This was prevented, and water-sellers were directed to take water from the public hydrants. Some means of preventing such a state of affairs should be devised. Squatters should be made to keep a certain distance apart, out the province. The regulations health officers that in order to prevent a under the general powers of the Health Act.

> aged if in these new places springing up throughout the country, the townsite understood by the lay mind, and will were owned by the government.

TOWNSITE OWNERS

are much more likely to devote their atwould be that some company should agitate the government's making streets, this purpose I shall prepare short extracts showing the duties devolving upon monthly rental for the use of the sewers nature. Then after the profits are deeded by panies. Since under clause 29 "Santherman be made" the profits are deeded by panies. Since under clause 29 "Santherman beard which is then obliged to keep monthly rental for the use of the sewers nature. Then after the profits have individuals under the regulations, and itary regulations, 1896," the local board ment, which is then obliged to keep of health can compel owners to connect their houses with the sewers, a definite ment had the selling of the lots in the calculation could be made as to the first place the transaction would have calculation could be made as to the amount to be received by a reasonable rental. An estimate by an engineer would give the probable cost of putting in the system; so that it could soon be determined on what terms a company could do the work. In the event of the towns becoming incorporated in case. towns becoming incorporated, in case the government shall have advanced the towns the streets are far too narmoney, the act of incorporation could provide that any existing liabilities must where lanes allowing of entrance to the back of the premises have been planned A work of this sort being, to a great for. Further, in some cases the lots are extent, of the nature of a local improvement, should, of course, be paid for by the people immediately benefited. It is in this way that such works are carried out in other parts of the continent. In almost as much is received for a small municipalities it is of course and almost as much is received for a small municipalities it is of course customary that some aid be given out of the general revenue towards any extensive work such as a sewerage system. As almost as much is received for a small edies have been called into conflict with many a desperate enemy, but the case is yet to be recorded where they have not come out the victor. If we take South work such as a sewerage system. As the trades and liquor licenses, real property tax, fines, etc., which would go to make up this revenue if the place were made it would make a great difference material for the health or comfort of future inhabpatients who have been cured by it reads like a fairy tale. Mr. D. Dessnetels, of Peterboro, suffered so terribly from rheumance ourse, the story of the patients who have been cured by it reads like a fairy tale. Mr. D. Dessnetels, of Peterboro, suffered so terribly from rheumance ourse, the story of the patients who have been cured by it reads like a fairy tale. Mr. D. Dessnetels, of Peterboro, suffered so terribly from rheumance ourse, the story of the patients who have been cured by it reads like a fairy tale. Mr. D. Dessnetels, of Peterboro, suffered so terribly from rheumance ourse, the story of the patients who have been cured by it reads like a fairy tale. Mr. D. Dessnetels, of Peterboro, suffered so terribly from rheumance ourse, the story of the patients who have been cured by it reads like a fairy tale. incorporated are now going to the government, it would be in proportion to the amounts received from these sources of greater sanitary benefit to a new place from his system. His hands were drawn out of shape and the firgers along the disease from his system. His hands were drawn out of shape and the firgers along the firgers along the firgers along the firgers along the firgers. that the government would aid in the than that the streets and lanes should be work. In fact, the difficulties in the wide and the lots large enough to build way of raising money and carrying out a comfortable house upon. I should necessary sanitary or other improve-ments tending to further the enjoyment be allowed to lay out a townsite unless and safety of life are of such a nature it meet with the requirements of the safety of life are of such a nature it meet with the requirements and the safety of life are of such a nature it meet with the requirements and the safety of life are of such a nature it meet with the requirements and the safety of life are of such a nature it meet with the requirements and the safety of life are of such a nature it meet with the requirements and the safety of life are of such a nature it meet with the requirements and the safety of life are of such a nature it meet with the requirements are safety of life are of such as safety of life are ments tending to further the enjoyment be allowed to lay out a townsite unless and safety of life are of such a nature it meet with the requirements and the it meet with the requirements and the cured.

THE LOCK-UPS.

meeting of the executive committee of crowded for the night into one cell not ment for a complicated case of kidney dis the Ratepayers' Association, and they passed a resolution along these lines, a copy of which, I understand, has been forwarded to you, after being placed before the whole association. Even if no extensive works were contemplated. it extensive works were contemplated, it Indians the odor is imaginable. Such water closets should be allowed to be connected with these drains. The effluent from them should be made to effluent from them should be made to flow over a small piece of land so that the sewage may be purified before entering the streams. The amount of sewage will not be so great as when water vill not be so great as when water ity disposed of.

ROSSLAND AND NELSON.

ROSSLAND AND NELSON. 'erstand that a report is being do everything for them, and who think better off. A number of other improvean engineer with reference to that they themselves should do nothing ments are badly needed at Kamloops ng and sewering of Rossland. about putting their surroundings into jail, but fortunately an appropriation of report is received I shall have proper sanitary condition. An examin- \$500 on the estimates this year will ation of their back-yards and premises enable the improvements to be carried me, however, there should showed in many cases that they practise out. But as this amount will not build Creek, Assiniboia, owned by E. Fearon, ox drains or flumes to the required number of new cells, a num- was burned down yesterday. It was fully as possible the waIn some places the government is ber of prisoners should be brought down insured.

to the coast. Of course many of these ills are incident to a growing country, but some action should be taken in this

matter without delay. Although a matter affecting only the polluted drinking water, and the bad welfare of a class, I desire to bring to smells could be shown to arise from your attention the manner in which paralytics and other

INCURABLE PATIENTS

are treated in this province. For want further down, and sometimes from the of other accommodation these patients improper disposal of liquid wastes, for are put into one of the homes for old men or kept in the lock-ups. Either a home for incurables should be provided The work of importance is the intro- or some arrangement should be made with some of the hospitals that these cases should receive the care they re quire. This is, however, a matter that affects city municipalities more particularly.

A matter of somewhat the same naof suicide in the lock-ups, arising probably from the facility with which a pershould be provided in each of the city nospitals in which to place for the time being those suffering from insanity. The principle of treating the insane as crimnals is wrong and should no longer be allowed in practice.

There are some matters in relation to but a committee of the board is prepar ng a pamphlet on this subject which will shortly be considered.

A number of other matters were brought under my consideration while was away, but they are not of such pres sing importance, and are chiefly of such a character that they can be dealt with either by myself or by the board.

I believe that my trip will be productive of much good. Certainly I am work in an efficient manner very little of the requirements of the towns visited now in a much better position to judge and to understand any future correspondence I shall have from places in the interior. I may also say that the importance of my visit was everywhere acknowledged, that I was cordially refound a number of men who take conlocal board of health, consisting of three these men. This is a matter, however,

that will have to be dealt with later on A great deal of work will naturally arise out of my trip. In fact since the board has been established the amount of work has been steadily increasing for streets. Stables and pigsties are in that there is a central authority on close proximity to dwelling-houses. The health matters many important probremove some of the more unsanitary board, as well as many minor points in lems are being constantly referred to the sanitation. Before long the provincial board of health will undo btedly be generally considered a useful and economic institution. That there is abundant work for such a board can not be denied by anyone who has inquired at all into the sanitary conditions existing throughready prepared will, if properly ennuisance they might make such an order the various pamphlets on sanitary topics, infectious disease, etc., in course of preparation will certainly prove of From a sanitary point of view these great assistance to people in dealing towns could be much more easily man- with these matters. These pamphlets contain a summary of the latest scientific knowledge regarding the subjects treated of. Some of them will be shortly ready for distribution. In the meantention to selling lots than to improving time I should recommend that a brief streets, making drains, etc. The purchasers finding that they can get nothing from the former owners begin to these I hope may soon be published.

I have the honor to be, sir, you bedient servant, A. T. WATT, Secretary Provincial Board of Health

That Has Won in Every Conflict-The Three Great South Ameri-

can Remedies Never Fail in the Cure of Rheumatism, Kidney Disease and the Worst Forms of Indigestion.

The three great South American Remedies have been called into conflict with out of shape and the fingers almost destroyed. His left leg had to be encased in a plaster of Paris cast for months. One

When South American Kidney Cure called into question, unlike pills and pow ders and medicines of that kind, it imme I may add that the people generally are perfectly willing, as far as I could find out, to stand their share of the expense. At Rossland I was invited to a latter sometimes four men have been latter sometimes fo

say if I had not done so I would not have been alive to-day. I will never be without

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks & Hall & Co. The International hotel at Maple

Operations Upon the Famous Placer Deposits of Cariboo-Wright's Party Safe in Omineca.

Results of Clean-ups About Barkerville-Activity Greater Than Since the First Boom.

(From the Ashcroft Mining Journal.) Although those who wish to inspect trict will have to travel 300 miles by ture and requiring the same remedy is stage coach, it is anticipated that many ing medical examination or removal to of visiting these famous placer and the asylum, and certainly their chances hydraulic mines, among the most noted regulations it will be necessary, until stay there. There have been instances Hydraulic Mining Company the Slovesh Hydraulic Mining Company, the Slough Creek, and the Beaver Mouth. These son can hang himself to the bars on the companies, which have gone to considerwindows or doors. A suitable room able expense in order to obtain a great head of water for the use of their "mon-sides of the Atlantic is more than a new volved the carrying of water in flumes presses what is largely a new demand. and pipes for many miles—are now reaping their reward, and their success that the activity in this region at present modern method of fighting, and this school hygiene which deserve attention, is greater than at any time since the waste reduces the wage-paying capacity great boom of 1858-61.

RIVER MINING

With the various dredging machinery now either in operation or being built or set up for work on the Fraser and Quesnelle, the various black sand machines now being operated, one near Spence's Bridge and one at Westminster, it would seem as though river mining was receiving its full share of attention. The only cheering news so far for dredgers is the report from Ques-nelle of the Pittsburgh company's authoritatively, to be doing well. We are informed by Mr. Morgan, the president of the company, which is composed of wealthy Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania men, that as soon as the one now in operation is thoroughly tested and found, as now seems probable, a success, the company will begin at once country are known to be very rich in but the money is now ried on many millions each year will be Pile, of California. taken from the river beds of British Columbis and added to the world's wealth. Black sand machines, like dredgers, need to be better known before the statements of the patentees can be accepted. If practical application be accepted. If practical application shows them to be a success the black sand gold mining will be an important feature from now on in British Columbia.

Surrounded as Quesnelle is by hydraulic mines, being on the wagon road to Bar-kerville and all other points above, the headquarters for the Omineca and Peace river country, many good ranches now being tilled and more being located and cleared up to be ready soon for crops of various kinds, good timber, a pleasant summer climate and pleasant (although cold) in the winter, and if the dredgers make the success in mining that is hoped

for—see us grow.

The Law claim is shut down on ac count of water, and it is now proposed about September 1 to start a drive from Baker creek bed which will tap the old a good depth and give drain age. Mr. Law will himself be in Ques-nelle after the latter part of this month

D. H. Beyer and Geo. Rhodes brought in some wery good looking quartz from the Beaver river section, near the junction of Beaver and Quesnelle. The ledge is large and shows up well; a sack of the ore has been forwarded to Westminster for sampling, and it will, if fair returns are shown, make prospecting for quartz the order of the day.

Mr. Baker, the engineer who has spent some weeks surveying the big ditch from the Cottonwood to the Palmer and Deacon claims, is now below awaiting instructions from his company. It is reported that Mr. Baker considers the proposition of making the fourteen mile ditch entirely feasible and has recommended its being made.

BARKERVILLE.

S. J. Marsn has commenced operations in the reduction works. The mill is now in full swing.
It is rumored that the Island Moun-

tain will commence operations soon. J. D. MacIntosh, of Soda Creek, is in town to take charge of the work. Most of the miners have nearly finished cleaning up and all report favorable results.

Mr. Newton cleaned up 354 ounces ast week on the old Jenkins claim on Stout's Gulch, about one mile out of Barkerville. It is worked only about two months every season on account of shortage of water. The original owners of this claim, the Winthrop brothers, take possession again on September 1. Chas. Paulson, of the Black Jack Hydraulic Co., on Williams Creek, opposite Barkerville, has cleaned up 100 ounces and expects 150 ounces more when they are through. This claim was supposed to have been worked out years ago.

The Flynn Bros., on Mosquito creek have cleaned up about 300 ounces. Mr. Winthrop, at the mouth of Stout's gulch, has cleaned up 75 ounces, and vill be busy for ten or fifteen days yet. He has also bonded a quartz claim for \$20,000 for one year.

eeded without difficulty, pr Veith & Borland's train; but with by Veith & Borland's train; but the crossing the trouble began and each day from this on a large gang of men with axes and saws were kept hard at work clearing out the masses of fallen timber which crossed and recrossed the trail, in many places to a depth of 6 to 8 feet, and not a single day passed but what called for their labors. Fortunately, from Stuart's lake, a distance of about 150 miles, a splendid bottom was found, and the trail now presents the appearance of a good wagon road from 25 to 30 feet wide. Counting the Fraser river at Quesnelle six waters in all were rafted in the following order: Fraser river, Mud river, Tsincut lake, Nechaco river, Stuart's lake, and last, but not least, Nation lake. The feed and the mines of the famous Cariboo dis- water were excellent, and at every camp but one the animals were well provided with these very necessary requisites. The the care of insane patients. These are will take advantage of the opportunity the balance of the advance party have been busy since their arrival on the 6th of June. They report the trip from Hazleton to have been an exceptionally hard one.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

[(From the August Century.)

The action of trades unions on both itors"—which, in some cases, has in- expression of an old demand. It ex-The interest of all men engaged in industry has long been opposed to war. Capihas attracted so many other companies tal is wasted at an appalling rate by the of employers. War, as it were, sterilizes the earth. The workingman finds himself in a less fruitful environment, be-cause of the reduction in the outfit of working appliances that war occasions You cannot beat the pruning-hooks of the world into swords and still gather as much wheat as before. Wealth-creating power shrinks and wages fall by reason of such wastes. Debts that have to be paid by indirect ta ation press disproportionate'y on workingmen. It is always laborers more than others who have nelle of the Pittsburgh company's to face muskets; they are the rank and dredger, which is said, but not yet file of armies. Even if they keep out of the field they suffer by inflated prices. Goods are dear in time of war; measured in commodities, wages were at their lowest in 1865.

A WASHINGTON MURDER.

Washington, Aug. 10.—A. W. Pile, of building another for use in the same California, chairman of the silver comsection. If one patent is a success it mission, was found dead to-day under cirgoes without saying that there will be cumstances which lead to a susdozens of dredgers built and millions of picion of foul play. He had dozens of dredgers built and millions of picion of foul play. He had dollars spent in operating on the various been missing since last Thursday. rivers of the Fraser, Quesnelle, Black- His body was found to-day under the water, Chilcoten and Nechaco. Besides aqueduct bridge. When last seen he the various rivers of the Peace river had considerable money on his person, gold, and if dredging is successfully car- Pile was the son of ex-Representative

WINNIPEG, Aug. 10.—(Special)—Sir Roderick Cameron, banker of New York, is here with his daughters en route to the Kootenay country. Sir Roderick was an early pioneer of the Red River settlement, and is largely interested in railways and lands in Alberta and Assiniboia.

Letters Come.



Letters come day by day telling us that this person has cured of dyspepsia, that person of Bad Pt another of Headache, still another

of Biliousness, and yet others of various complaints of the Stomach, Liver. Bowels or Blood, all through the intelligent use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

It is the voice of the people recognizing the fact that Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the

Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood. Mr. T. G. Ludlow, 334 Colborne Street. Brantford, Ont., says: During seven years prior to 1886, my wife was sick all the time with violent headaches. Her head was so hot that it felt like burning up. She was weak, run down, and so feeble that she could hardly do anything, and so nervous that the least noise startled her. Night or day she could not rest and life was a misery to her. I tried all kinds of medicines and treatment for her but she steadily grew worse until I bought six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters from C. Stork & Son, of Brampton, Ont., for which I paid \$5.00, and it was the best investment I ever made in my life. Mrs. Ludlow took four out of the six bottlesthere was no need of the other two, for those four bottles made her a strong, healthy woman, and removed every ailment from which she had suffered, and she enjoyed the most vigorous health. That five dollars saved me lots of money in medicine and attendance thereafter, and better than that it made home a comfort to me.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browns was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the

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