INHABITANTS ARE BECOMING SETTLED

THE SITUATION ON THE ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT

Two Thousand Persons Are Believed to Have Perished by Eruption of Soufriere.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, May 17.—In the absence of further eruptions of the volcano of Soufriere, the inhabitants of St. Vincent are gradually becoming settled. Most horrifying details are given of the condition of the country, where thousands of cattle and human corpses lay in a state of decomposition for several days during the agitation. Although the number of deaths in the island, due to the disaster, is estimated, judging from the missing inhabitants, at 2,000, up to the night of May 13th, only 1,268 bodies had been buried. The undiscovered bodies are probably covered with lava.

In a small shop which was opened three days after the eruption 87 decaying corpses were discovered. In the dwelling house of the manager of one of the estates, 30 corpses were found in a similar condition, and other sickening discoveries have been made. The district is being rapidly cleared.

A number of patients have been brought to the city. Of these, many are suffering from fractured skulls caused by the stones thrown from the volcano, and the majority of them were burned by the lava thrown up with the vapor.

Towards evening yesterday there was a small convulsion, followed by a small discharge of smoke, but this caused no alarm. The weather is fine, and the excitement is abating. The bed of lava in the Windward district is still hot. The abyss, 900 feet deep, and 200 feet wide, which existed between Langley Park and Rabacci is filled with lava and the physical features of the mountain on either side are apparently more beautiful than before the eruption.

A curious circumstance connected with the eruption, is that the earthquakes were not general, notwithstanding the smallness of the island. While at Chateau Belair, the convulsions preceding the eruption of May 7th were almost continuous every few hours, in Kingstown and Georgetown only 60 shocks were felt in four hours. Although attended with smaller loss of life, the eruption of La Soufriere was not less violent than that of Mount Pelee in the Island of Martinique.

The area covered by lava here, comprises 16 square miles. The fact that the loss of life and damage to property in St. Vincent were smaller than in Martinique, is due to the position of La Soufriere, and the smaller population of the district, the mountain overhanging sugar and arrowroot estates and a couple of thinly populated villages, whose inhabitants were given warning of the approaching disaster, and fled for their lives. All the villagers who remained were killed.

The officials of St. Vincent are busy relieving the sufferers and feeding the homeless. The problem now facing the government is how to provide permanently for the natives, who lost houses, lands and everything they possessed.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SELECTS COAL LANDS

In Crow's Nest Field—Concession From C. P. R. For Assistance Given in Building Line.

Ottawa, May 19.—The Dominion government has passed an order-in-council selecting 50,000 acres of coal lands in the vicinity of Morrissey Creek, in the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields. The right to do this was obtained as one of the concessions from the C. P. R. when assistance was given that company to construct the Crow's Nest Pass line. It was estimated that the coal obtained from the C. P. R. in connection with this transaction would be worth over $20,000,000, at an estimated value of 5 cents per ton, but the money value was not regarded as important as the possession of these coal lands by the government, which would control the price of coal to the mining centres of that province, and prevent monopolies among private owners of coal lands. There has been considerable activity on part of the railway company and Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company as to how this area was to be selected. The minister of the interior, who had this matter in hand, has pursued a very careful course, and has succeeded in making an excellent selection. Mr. Sifton did not entirely trust to reports of his own officers in selecting these lands, but in addition secured the services of an American expert to report to him. After having the benefit of the information obtainable, the minister recommended to his colleagues lands near Morrissey Creek, and an order has been passed adopting this report. Mr. J. McDougall, who made a geological examination of the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields, with a view of determining the extent and relations of the coal deposits in that area, speaks very highly of the coal seams in the Morrissey Creek district. An officer of the interior department, who has some special knowledge on this subject, says that there is enough coal in the lands selected by the government to clear off the public debt of the Dominion.

Exhibition Commissioner.

Mr. Hutchison, ex-M.P., Ottawa, has been appointed permanent exhibition commissioner for the department of agriculture.

New Deputy Minister.

The appointment of Mr. O'Halloran, barrister, Montreal, as deputy minister of agriculture, is announced to-day.

WINNIPEG NOTES.

Recommended for Coronation Contingent—The Machinists' Strike.

Winnipeg, May 17.—The names of the men recommended to represent the C. M. R. and the 90th Regiment at the coronation ceremonies were forwarded to Ottawa to-day. The lucky soldiers are: 90th Regiment, Quartermaster-Sergeant McKay and Sergt. Bugler Fowler. C. M. R., Sergt.-Major Page, Quartermaster-Sergt. Timmis, Sergt. Instructor Carroll, Sergt. Instructor Rutledge, Sergt. Square, Sergt. Allison, Lance Corporal Hind, Lance Corporal Still, Ptes. Mayne, Green, Langevin Mason and H. Simots.

The Canadian Northern machinists are still out on strike. In all 52 are off. They are made up as follows: Machinists, 12; boilermakers, 12; tinsmiths, 4; helpers 20, and apprentices, 6. The men are asking for an increase of three cents an hour.

A man named Calhoun, one of the Canadian Northern strikers, was found dead in the yards this morning; cause accidental.

The Archbishop of Rupert's Land has appointed Rev. Wilfrid Thomas, lately rector of St. Luke's church, to the benefice of Christ church, Selkirk.

The Canadian Northern is to build another extension this summer in the vicinity of the boundary. The new line will run East from Emerson, and be between 20 and 30 miles in length. Surveyors are now engaged in laying out the route of the extension, and the contract for the work will probably be let in a few days.

The last span of the new C. P. R. bridge was placed on the piers to-day. The rails will be laid at once, and it is expected the C. P. R. trains will be running over the new structure next month.

AMERICAN VESSELS AND BONDED FREIGHT

Vancouver Opposed to Proposed Action of the Victoria Board of Trade.

Vancouver, May 19.—The Methodist conference spent this morning discussing committee reports, and this afternoon will discuss Columbian College finances. The president gave a ruling this morning against allowing Kamloops district representation on the stationing committee, after the first representative had resigned.

Manager McCaffrey received a telegram from the government this morning to treble the capacity of the assay office.

Every seat for Nat Goodwin's performance was sold.

Chief Hussey returned this morning from Sechelt, having closed Whitaker's logging camp there on account of smallpox. There is one case so far.

A meeting of the council of the board of trade will be held this afternoon in connection with the proposed action of the Victoria board regarding the revoking of permission to American boats to carry Canadian bonded freight between here and Skagway. The Vancouver board will oppose the proposed action of Victoria, according to a statement of President Malkin this morning, who says the people here want American steamers to call. There may come a time, he says, when the bonding privilege might be revoked, but that time is not now, on account of the scarcity of steamers.

A new feature of the fight between the Northern Commercial Company and the White Pass Railway developed this morning. Traffic Manager J. Francis Lee, of the White Pass, is here endeavoring to advocate, through local merchants, to the government the advisability of cutting off bonding privileges to vessels operating on the lower American Yukon. Three-quarters of the present stock of the Northern Commercial Company is purchased in Canada, taken to St. Michael in American bottoms and from there to Dawson in American bottoms. By taking away the bonding carrying privilege on the Yukon, Northern Commercial would be unable to undersell all ordinary Dawson dealers, and could not crush them out of business as is now threatened. It is contended the Northern Commercial could not afford to buy in the United States and pay duty and that the doing away with the present permission to carry bonded goods by American boats on the Yukon would entirely cut off the possibility of undue influence by the big company.

G. B. Corbould, jr., and Corp. J. J. Sinclair have been selected to go from the Duke of Connaught's Own on the coronation contingent. Both were in the Paardeberg fight. Sinclair is now a policeman here.

A cheque for a million and a quarter dollars, the largest ever made in British Columbia, was drawn this morning on the Canadian Bank of Commerce by Aemilius Jarvis in connection with the cannery amalgamation deal. The cheque was signed by Mr. Jarvis in favor of the British Columbia Packers' Association.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Question of Sale Has Been Shelved Until After Election in September.

Copenhagen, May 16.—The Folkesthing to-day, by 98 to 2 votes, adopted a resolution in favor of the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States on condition that the subsequent popular vote of the inhabitants of the islands shows a majority in favor thereof.

The matter was then referred to the Landsthing (upper house), which after a long and spirited debate, rejected the resolution by 36 to 30 votes, and reaffirmed the resolution providing for a limited plebescite and the ratification of the treaty only if favored by a majority of three-quarters. This obstruction shelves the question until after the elections in September, when the government hopes to obtain a majority in the Landsthing.

DISALLOWED.

Ottawa, May 17.—The Dominion government has disallowed the statute of the legislature of British Colmbia of an act incorporating the Lake Bennett Railway Company, which was passed by British Columbia on May 11th, 1901.

F. D. Walker, of Honolulu, is paying a business visit to the city. He is a guest at the Victoria.

PATH IS MARKED BY DESOLATION

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE IN SOUTHERN STATES

Many Persons Have Been Killed and Loss of Property Is Also Very Heavy.

Dallas, Tex., May 19.—Advices from all valuable sources here last night were that a disastrous cyclone swept across Texas yesterday, causing loss of life and almost incalcuable damage to property. The cyclone is believed to have originated on the gulf coast at a point almost directly south of Goliad and travelled in a northeasterly direction as far as Kentucky. It left desolation behind in four states, but Texas seems to have suffered more than any others.

At 10 o'clock last night there were two reports current concerning the fate of the historic town of Goliad. Both of them were sufficiently distressing. One was that fifty lives were lost and much of the town destroyed. The other was that not less than 200 persons were killed and that nearly every structure there was demolished.

The high wind which prevailed over the portion of the state lying east and south of here has demoralized the telegraph and telephone services. On its main line the Texas & Pacific has no communication further East than Minola. On the transcontinental division it is impossible to receive any response from any point east of Douglas, which is 42 miles west of Texarkana. Wild rumors about the fate of Texarkana were in circulations for a time, but the anxiety on that score was relieved by the statement from incoming trains' crews that there has been no damage at Marshall, Texarkana or intermediate points. Shreveport seems to be cut off from communication with the world.

Ninety Dead.

Dallas, Texas, May 19.—A special to the News from Goliad, Texas, says: "Ninety persons are dead, and over a hundred are injured. In addition there is a gap in the town, the path of one of the most destructive cyclones ever known in Texas. The tornado struck this place about 3.45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, lasting only about five minutes, but leaving death and destruction everywhere in its wake. It came from the southeast without a warning, completely demolishing a strip about two blocks wide and a mile long through the whole western part of the town. The damage cannot be approximated, but is very great. About all the dead and wounded have been taken care of. The pitiful cries of the wounded were heard everywhere. A report from around Goliad is to the effect that no damage was done. A special train bearing the O'Connor guards, nurses and many volunteers came from Victoria and also a special train from Cuero bearing physicians, nurses and volunteers. So far 90 dead and injured have been reported."

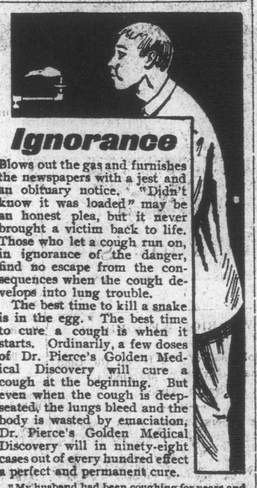
CORONATION CONTINGENT.

Ottawa, May 19.—The following is the official list of officers appointed to the coronation contingent: Lt.-Col. Pellatt, Toronto; Lt.-Col. Thompson, M. P.; Lt.-Col. Turner, Quebec; Capt. Benyon, Quebec; Sergt.-Major Fiset, Quebec; Sergt.-Major Curry, Halifax.

Cavalry—Inspector Cartwright, Mounted Police; Captain Courtney, Quebec; Major Northup, Nova Scotia; Captain Ramsay, Manitoba; Major Cockburn, Toronto; Lieut. Emmerson, New Brunswick.

Field Artillery — Major Stephens, Prince Edward Island; Capt. Martin, Fifth Regiment, C. A., Victoria.

Infantry and Rifles—Major MacKie, Pembroke; Major Cronyn, 1st district, Ontario; Capt. Dunlop, 4th district, Ontario; Lieut. MacKenzie, Toronto; Capt. Fraser, Quebec; Capt. Howard, Toronto; Lieut. Lemieux, Quebec.



Ignorance

Blows out the gas and furnishes the newspapers with a jest and an obituary notice. "Didn't know it was loaded" may be an honest plea, but it never brought a victim back to life. Those who let a cough run on, in ignorance of the danger, find no escape from the consequences when the cough develops into lung trouble.

The best time to kill a snake is in the egg. The best time to cure a cough is when it starts. Ordinarily, a few doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough at the beginning. But even when the cough is deep-seated, the lungs bleed and the body is wasted by emaciation, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will in ninety-eight cases out of every hundred effect a perfect and permanent cure.

"My husband had been coughing for years and people frankly told me that he would go into consumption," writes Mrs. John Shireman, of No. 265 25th Place Chicago, Ill. "He had such terrible coughing spells we not only grew much alarmed but looked for the bursting of a blood-vessel or a hemorrhage at most any time. After three days' coughing he was too weak to cross the room. The doctor did him no good. I states the case to a druggist, who handed me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My husbands recovery was remarkable. In three days after he began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery he was up and around, and in two more days he went to work. Two bottles cured him."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo. N. Y.

CANADIANS OUTNUMBERED.

Col. Evans Tells of the Gallant Stand by the Mounted Rifles.

Ottawa, May 16.—Col. Evans's report on the Hart's river engagement on 31st of March has been received by the militia department.

Col. Evans says the enemy outnumbered them by 500. To the right was a detached post of 75 mounted infantry. Several hundred Boers swept down on this post, stampeding the mounted infantry, who galloped through the line occupied by our men.

Lt. Carruthers, assisted by Sergeant Perry, Corporal Wilkinson, Lance Corporal Bond and Private McCall kept his men in hand, dismounted them, and formed in half moon shape to face the Boers. Sergt. Hodgins, whose men were being swept off in the stampede, rallied about ten of them, and dismounted to meet the attack. A splendid stand was made by Carruthers's party without cover of any kind, and against overwhelming odds, was well worthy the best traditions of Canada and the whole Empire. Before their ammunition was exhausted seventeen out of twenty-one were either killed or wounded.

Sergt. Perry, although badly wounded, fought until he was killed. Corp. Wilkinson, shot twice through body and arm, continued fighting until he was shot through the eye. He then threw the barrel of his rifle into the long grass to make it useless to the enemy. Private Evans, although he was mortally wounded through the bowels, exhausted his own ammunition, secured another bandolier, used it up, and as the Boers were making a final rush he broke his rifle, rendering it useless. Evans died in camp. Private Minchin, although wounded in six places, fired his last shot when the Boers were 25 yards off, and an equal invincible courage and devotion to duty was displayed by Lieut. Carruthers and every man of his party.

The coolness and steadiness of the whole regiment on its first action was remarkable. The total casualties was about 9 per cent. of our strength.

The list of names mentioned by the officer commanding to the officer commanding the column are: Surgeon-Major J. A. Devine, Surgeon-Major H. R. Duff, Lieut. Roberts, Pte. P. H. Kelly, Lieut. T. H. Callaghan, Pte. J. M. Todd, P. Hendrey, Lieut. Carruthers, Sergt. J. C. Perry, Corp. J. A. Wilkinson, Lance-Corp. J. C. Bond, Pte. G. McBeth, C. N. Evans, Pte. P. Ryan, Capt. R. G. E. Leckie, Capt. P. E. Tacker, Lieut. G. H. Kirkpatrick and Lieut. W. R. Marshall.

LETTER FROM SERGEANT ROYDS

Received by His Father, Capt. Royds—The Trooper's Uniforms.

Capt. C. Royds has received a letter from his son Sergt. C. L. Royds, of the Victoria quota with the fourth Canadian contingent, Mounted Rifles. After describing his trip across the continent the writer mentions that he has been confirmed in his rank of sergeant in charge of No. 2 troop, Squadron C, under Lieut. Bert Vernon, of this city. Lieut. Vernon was delighted to have the local boys under him. Certainly the pleasure was mutual. On their way across Canada they made a ten-minute stop at Winnipeg, where two hundred men were taken on board the train. The reached Ottawa in the night, and saw little of the Capital. Montreal, however, was touched at in daylight.

At Amherst, Nova Scotia, the home of Trooper Mitchell, quite a crowd assembled at the station to accord both a welcome and sendoff to the trooper. His father is a physician at Amherst. Sergeant Royds describes the uniforms of the troopers as an olive green, wool with Oliver equipment and black field service cap. The horses had not arrived up to the time of writing the letter, which was dated the 7th. The Third Regiment and part of the Fourth sailed on the 8th, on the steamer Cistrian. The remainder of the Fourth and the Sixth were expected to sail on the 15th, when Sergeant Royds wrote.

A FIASCO.

Meeting at Alberni Poorly Attended And It Broke Up In Disorder.

Alberni, May 19.—A meeting called by the standing railway committee was held on Saturday night in Huff's hall. After waiting for half an hour and not more than 21 persons being present, Mr. Kirkpatrick was voted to the chair. Later on several others dropped in, but there was at no time more than 35 persons present. A telegram from Alberni to Mr. Eberts was read asking if the government would guarantee a railway to Alberni if Mr. Neill would support the railway bill now before the House, to which there came a reply in the affirmative, and pledging the government to the Alberni railway if Mr. Neill's vote could be secured.

A resolution was proposed calling upon Mr. Neill either to support the Canadian Northern railway or to at once resign. An amendment was proposed that Mr. Neill should have a free hand and vote according to his own judgment. An amendment to this was proposed to the effect that both resolutions and amendment should have the six months' hoist. Mr. Huff, who proposed this last amendment, expressed himself strongly against the use of undue pressure on a member. The amendment to the amendment was lost. The final vote was taken merely by shouting, "Aye" or "No." No show of hands was taken, and the result was simply a fiasco, and the meeting broke up in disorder.

MAJOR MASON DECORATED.

Toronto, May 17.—Major J. Cooper Mason, 10th Royal Grenadiers, who was a subaltern in the second contingent and was severely wounded at Paardeberg, was last night decorated with the insignia of the D. S. O. by Major-General O'Grady Haly.

ITCHING, BURNING, SKIN DISEASES CURED FOR THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blotches and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the case of all baby humors. 35c. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—47.

STRUCK BY FIRE AND TIDAL WAVE

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF STEAMER'S CREW

The Escape of the Roddam From St. Pierre—Sailors Killed on the Vessel's Deck.

New York, May 18.—The Norton line steamer Etona, Capt. Cantell, arrived here to-day from River Platt via St. Lucia, where she called for bunker coal on May 10th.

"At St. Lucia on May 11th," said Capt. Cantell, "I went on board the British steamer Roddam which had escaped from the terrible volcanic eruption at Martinique two days before. The ship was covered with a mass of fine bluish grey dust or ashes of cement-like appearance. In some parts it lay two feet deep on the decks. This matter had fallen in a red hot state all over the steamer, setting fire to everything it struck that was burnable, and when it fell on the men on board burned off limbs and large pieces of flesh. This was shown by finding portions of human remains when the decks were cleared of the debris. The rigging ropes, tarpaulins, sails and awnings were charred or burned, and most of the upper stanchions and spars had been swept overboard or destroyed by the fire. Skylights were smashed and cabins were filled with volcanic dust.

"I visited the captain of the Roddam at the hospital at St. Lucia, where he gave me an account of his terrible experience. He had just arrived and anchored at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the morning of Thursday, May 8th. The captain was standing near the accommodation ladder talking to the vessel's agent, who had come on board, when he saw what appeared to be an enormous black cloud like a wall, with patches of fire in it, approaching from the land. When it came an immense tidal wave of boiling water accompanied by a loud and terrible noise. He shouted: 'Take shelter' to the crew. Immediately the steamer was caught and tossed over on her side. Darkness fell like a pall, and volumes of red hot matter showered down, while the air was thick with sulphurous fumes and dust. The sea was a confused mass of boiling mud. Fire soon broken out in different parts of the ship. Screams, groans and shouts of agony from the injured people, the noise of boiling water and rushing air, together with the falling fire, caused a most horrible confusion. This shock last for a few minutes.

"The captain of the Roddam, knowing that his vessel had steam, and instantly realizing the necessity of escaping, rushed to the engine room annunciator and signalled below to start the engines at full speed.

"The tidal wave, which had swept over the Roddam and nearly capsized her, had parted the cable and the vessel was adrift. When the engines started it was found that the steering gear had become disabled in some manner and could not be worked.

"For more than an hour the Roddam's engines worked, backing and going ahead, with the hope of keeping her head toward the sea and away from the land. Once she got dangerously near the steamer Roraima. Both vessels were in flames. Some of those in board jumped into the boiling water; some fell dying to the deck. All this time red hot matter was falling and the water was hissing and steaming dense masses of vapor. Smoke and dust filled the air and poisonous fumes spread about.

"After some time the Roddam's steering gear moved and enabled the captain to head her out to sea, and with considerable difficulty he managed to take her a little distance from the island.

"As the air cleared the scene on board the ill-fated Roddam became all the more ghastly. The ship steamed on through thick hot dust. The screams from the injured became more audible. Some rushed about with their clothes on fire and large pieces of flesh burned from their arms. Others in their agony lay writhing in the red hot dust. In about two hours the air became gradually clear.

"An investigation of the casulties on board showed that besides the captain, who was frightfully injured, only two engineers, two sailors and the boatswain were able to do duty. Fire was still burning about the ship and the rigging was in flames.

"The captain decided to reach the Island of St. Lucia, 45 miles distant. This he succeeded in doing by six o'clock in the evening of May 8th. The steamer was difficult to handle owning to the partially disabled steering gear, which could not be made to work properly.

In the time occupied on this voyage the experience of the survivors was still worse than that already gone through. The brave captain and his few men fighting the fire, scalded and exhausted, struggled and worked, trying to do something to assist their dying shipmates. Those working below tried to keep up the steam.

"The captain, suffering the greatest agony, succeeded in navigating his vessel safely to the port of Castrie, St. Lucia, with 18 dead bodies lying on the decks. A sailor stood by constantly wiping the captain's injured eyes.

"I think the performance of the Roddam's captain was most wonderful, and the more so when I saw his condition. I don't understand how he kept up. When the steamer arrived at St. Lucia and medical assistance was procured, this brave man asked the doctors to attend to the others first and refused to be treated until this was done.

"My interview with the captain brought out this account. I left him in good spirits and receiving every comfort. The sight of his face would frighten anyone not prepared to see it.

"We sailed from St. Lucia on the morning of May 11th, and at 2 p.m. passed the Island of Martinique. The weather was perfectly clear and we had a good view of that part of the island which had suffered by the volcanic eruptions a few days before. The formation of the island is quite altered and the northern part of the island, where the town of St. Pierre once stood, is covered with ashes and lava.

"At about 2.30 o'clock, as the Etona was passing the island, a tremendous upshoot of smoke and dust took place, and in a few minutes the ship was covered with fine dust like cement. We were about three miles from the island at the time. The ship's engines were put under full speed, and for a time considerable anxiety was felt on board. It must have been another eruption, and the dust must have been sent a great distance in the air, because it travelled against the wind and at a tremendously rapid rate."

Weak Women Must Go To The Wall.

It is laid down as the fundamental law of evolution that "the weak must go to the wall." They are pushed aside, crowded out by the strong and healthy. The same law rules in store and office, the weak woman worker is crowded out and pushed aside by her stronger sister. There seems no way to avoid this condition of affairs. When the clerk is late

to business it may be perfectly true that she felt hardly able to come at all, but the manager thinks only of the time lost and the inconvenience to the department in which the clerk is employed. If the typewriter has to give up and go home early in the day, or now and again fails to come to the office because she feels too weak to work, her employers may be sorry but they will surely look around for some one else who can "stand the work." How many a young woman know these facts by sad experience.

Weakness Is Woman's Greatest Handicap.

The weakness which is distinctively womanly is woman's greatest handicap in life. Give her strength and she is often man's superior in the work of store and office. Womanly weakness is not like a birthmark which cannot be removed, though many women so consider it—it is a disease which can be cured by the use of the proper means. It is claimed for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription that it makes weak women strong and sick women well. That claim is substantiated by thousands of grateful women who have found permanent health and strength by using "Favorite Prescription."

"I suffered from female weakness for three years so that I could not work," writes Miss Clara Peterson, of Manhattan, Ill. (Box 253). "Was all run-down, only weighing ninety pounds (used to weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds). I used your 'Favorite Prescription' and one box of your 'Lotion Tablets,' and can now do all kinds of work, thanks to Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the diseases peculiar to women. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is unsurpassed as a tonic and nervine for weak nervous women who are worn-out and run-down. It cures backache, headache, nervousness and sleeplessness, encourages the appetite, restores lost flesh and improves the complexion.

"When I wrote to you I could hardly walk across the room," says Miss Viola Abbott, of Montpelier, Ohio. "Had chronic disease and female weakness. I doctored with several physicians, but received no help. Had been sick about four years, and was nothing but a skeleton when I commenced the use of your medicine. To-day I weigh one hundred and twenty pounds, ten pounds more than formerly. I will praise Dr. Pierce's medicines as long as I live."

Free Consultation By Letter.

Miss Abbott "doctored with several physicians but received no help" until she wrote to Dr. Pierce. The help freely given to her is open to every ailing woman.

Doctor Pierce invites weak and sick women to consult him by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and the written confidences of women are guarded by the same strict professional privacy observed in personal consultations with sick women at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I am so much better since I commenced taking your 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Miss Jessie Simmons, of Thurston, Frederick Co., Md. "I am very much improved in health, and feel as though I had a new lease of life. It was just what I needed. Am more than thankful to you for the kind interest you have taken, and hope that others will find the same benefit from your valuable books and medicines that I have."

Women should be taught to understand that the general physical health is so closely related to the local womanly health, that womanly diseases invariably leave their mark upon the body. Many a woman takes tonics and treatments in the effort to restore lost flesh and cleanse the sallow skin wasting time and money. The real cause of these conditions is womanly disease, and when this is cured, the body rounds out anew in graceful curves and the cheek regains its fairness. Women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription only expecting to be cured of womanly disease, have written with astonishment and delight of the great improvement in looks and figure which resulted from their cure. The result was natural. The dull complexion and wasted form were the effects of disease of the womanly organism. When "Favorite Prescription" cures the disease it cures the consequences of disease.

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

A Valuable Book Free.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expenses of mailing only. This great medical work, full of valuable help and hints for women, contains more than a thousand large pages and over seven hundred illustrations. Send thirty-one one-cent stamps for the volume in cloth binding, or only twenty-one stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

LEGAL NEWS.

Number of Applications Disposed of in Chambers.

The following applications were disposed of in Chambers this morning by Mr. Justice Drake:

Henderson et al vs. Cleland—An application for discovery of documents and inspection was stood over until the 21st inst. J. H. Bradburn for plaintiffs, J. H. Lawson, jr., for defendant.

Atkinson & Berkeley vs. B. C. Electric Railway Co.—An application by plaintiffs to strike out parts of the statement of defence was stood over, to come up to-morrow. L. Bond for plaintiffs, G. H. Barnard for defendants.

Harris vs. Dunsmuir—W. M. Griffin, for the defendant, applied for a stay of execution pending the determination of the appeal from the judgment at the trial. He stated that his client was willing to pay the amount of the judgment into court, but as the costs were very large, including, as they do, the costs of three trials, he thought the usual practice of paying the costs to the solicitors of the other side merely on the undertaking of the latter to refund such costs if the appeal should be successful, ought to be departed from in this case. His client was willing to pay the costs in court, or to pay them to the plaintiff's solicitor if security were given. L. P. Duff, K. C., for the plaintiff, opposed the application. He stated that already on two occasions during the progress of this case costs had been paid to solicitors on an undertaking to refund, and there was no cause for departing from this practice in this instance, especially when the defendant could make no suggestion as to special circumstances for making an exception. His Lordship agreed with Mr. Duff, and directed that the amount of the judgment should be paid into court, pending the result of defendant's appeal, and the costs should be paid to the plaintiff's solicitors on their giving the usual undertaking to refund same if ordered to do so.

Re Margaret McDonald, deceased.—Geo. Jay renewed his application for letters of administration in favor of the mother of deceased, which was granted.

FOUND DEAD.

John Pierce, An Old Miner, Worth $11,000, Has a Lonely End.

John Pierce, who came to British Columbia 40 odd years ago, was found dead in his cabin on Chatham street yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

Pierce was last seen alive on Friday. On Saturday the neighbors noticed that his milk jug, left on the veranda by the milkman, had not been taken into the house, and becoming alarmed they notified the police on Sunday morning.

An investigation was immediately made, with the result that the old man was found lying in the house dead.

Deceased was well-known to a number of people in Victoria, among his friends being Thomas E. Storey, of Fisguard street, and Fred. Carne, of the Angel hotel. Mr. Storey states that Pierce came to British Columbia from King's Lynn, Norfolk, about 40 years ago, and went to the Cariboo diggings, where he had considerable success. Afterwards Pierce came to Vancouver Island, and went into the farming business in the Saanich district. Latterly Pierce sold his farm and settled down in Victoria, living on his means. Mr. Storey states that Pierce leaves at least $11,000 cash in the bank.

Some three years ago Pierce made a trip to England and found his nearest relative, a brother, in the workhouse, and made arrangements with the board of guardians so as to ensure some extras and little luxuries being given him.

Pierce was an old man, but seems to have been fairly active. He was peculiar, for he preferred to live quite alone, while he could easily have afforded a housekeeper, or some other attendant.

A postmortem examination on the body is being made by Dr. Fraser, and an inquest will be held to-morrow.

J. D. de Lamare, of Atlin, arrived in the city from San Francisco to-day. He is staying at the Driard.