

A MULTI-MURDERER.

Australian Detectives arrive by the Mowera to arrest Murderer Butler.

Who is Known to Have Killed Two Men and Probably several Others.

Butler Coming to San Francisco as a Sailor on the Ship Swan-hilda.

Among the passengers on the Mowera were Detectives M. A. Conroy and McHattie, of Sydney, who are going overland to San Francisco to arrest a man who, if guilty of all the crimes with which he is charged, is one of the most cold-blooded murderers the nineteenth century has produced. The man is a well known character throughout Australia and is known under the several aliases such as Frank Harwood, Butler S. Burgess, Simpson, and Captain Lee. He is known to have killed two men and probably several others. His object was to secure money and valuables which his victims carried.

About the middle of November Captain Lee Weller and a man named Preston accompanied Butler at different times to the Blue Mountains on prospecting trips. Weeks passed and the men were not heard of. Many days elapsed between the time when Butler was seen with Captain Lee Weller and with Preston.

The disappearance of Lee Weller occasioned anxiety amongst his friends in Sydney. It was reported to the police that three weeks prior to the 21st of November Captain Lee Weller, a sea captain, answered an advertisement for a mate to go prospecting and in reply to his letter he was requested to meet the advertiser at the Metropolitan hotel, Bolmore Park, the result being that the two men left a day or so after for Glenbrook, where they were to commence operations. The report went on to say that he had not been heard of since, although he had promised to write on his arrival. He left Sydney in possession of plenty of cash and a box, which contained a considerable amount of jewelry. The police immediately instituted a search in the neighborhood of Glenbrook, and the fact was soon spread abroad in its publication in the newspapers. The police in the course of their search found the remains of a camp, and on a log near the camp they found an old pair of trousers and a pair of underpants. The trousers were marked "F. H. L." and the underpants were marked "R. A. Luckham."

The remainder of the name was burned. On leaving Sydney it had been ascertained that a friend of Captain Weller's had presented him with a pocket-book with the name printed thereon, "R. A. Luckham." A small sketch was also found showing the position of the roads to the lagoon, the camp, etc., and a mysterious cross as well. The police continued their search that day, but found nothing further except some tins and a bottle.

What was at first thought might prove only a trivial matter became important by the discovery of the articles belonging to Lee Weller, and the excitement on the part of the inhabitants of Glenbrook, Penrith, and other townships in the neighborhood was so strong that on Sunday (November 22) large numbers of persons turned out to aid in the search. In the meantime rumors got abroad that two other men were missing, and the anxiety became intensified. Every well-to-do and likely place about Glenbrook, Linden, Numania, and elsewhere were thoroughly searched. A few articles of clothing which proved to have belonged to one or other of the missing men were picked up here and there, and then but little doubt was entertained that an awful tragedy had been enacted. Detectives and police were sent up from Sydney, and the immense gorges and gorges of the eastern Blue Mountains were subjected to the closest search that was possible, the searchers crossing one gully after another, over almost impassable country, in a cold, dry, and bleak day. On the 29th day of the search, the body of Captain Lee Weller was discovered.

The place where the bodies were discovered was admirably fitted for a crime such as that which had undoubtedly been committed. The cliffs running up to a height of 70 or 80 feet frowned down on a trickling stream hidden by broken and other ferns growing on either bank in profusion. On the other side of the stream the land, though much more broken, allowing places of comparatively easy access, was still of a wild and forbidding nature. Such a spot would not be visited once in 12 months by man, and even beasts appear as if they had deserted it, as not a trace of dung or fang was ever seen there.

On such a place a human cry would never be heard half a mile away, or would come so faint as to appear like the plaintive cry of a bird, while with care a whole century of bodies could be buried, and no one walking over them would be a whit the wiser.

The attention which the criminal bestowed on the grave itself proved that he had well considered his plans before

committing the outrage. The earth was scraped over the upturned soil from the surrounding ground so that the whole should appear even and undisturbed. In order to lessen the chances of identification of the body should it be discovered soon afterwards, it was placed in such a position that the head was directly below the dripping water, the effect of which would be to quicken the decay of the fleshy tissues of the body. There was no injury apparent on the part that was exposed, so that the man's death can for the present be only the vaguest surmise.

The bodies of Captain Lee Weller and Preston were discovered near where the unfortunate victims were last seen with Butler. The evidence points only to one conclusion, that Butler systematically deceived victims to the lonely mountains and there murdered them for valuable booty. Whether the three men who have been missed on the mountains, two of whose bodies have been discovered, were the only victims of the fiend can never be known, except by himself. Butler arrived in Sydney on November 15, and that on the 23rd he shipped for San Francisco as a seaman on board the ship Swan-hilda. Whilst in Newcastle he stayed at the Sailor's Home. A portrait of Butler was forwarded to Newcastle and was there identified as that of the man who had shipped under the name of Lee Weller. The police have no doubt, from strict inquiry, that Butler used his master's certificate of the missing Captain Lee Weller to secure a berth on the ship, for he was not himself a sailor. Unless by some means he leaves the vessel by a call at some port en route, the man who thus passed himself off as Lee Weller will be interrupted at San Francisco by Detectives Conroy and McHattie, and allowed an opportunity of clearing up many unpleasant suspicions that are at present connected with him.

Additional testimony has been produced of Butler having resided some months ago in Western Australia. The department of police in Sydney received a telegram from the Western Australian police stating that Mr. Frank Harwood, who is at present in Coolgardie, had a bag stolen from him at that place four months ago. It contained papers, photos, testimonials from Z. H. Schopp, of Broken Hill, as well as Mr. Harwood's miner's right, which was numbered 1840, and was issued on the 14th of December, 1893. A brother of Mr. Frank Harwood, a miner, was a member of a Broken Hill mine. A miner's right in the name of Mr. Frank Harwood was discovered near the camp at Glenbrook.

In Sydney it was reported that other than the two already found had disappeared under similar circumstances. Among those was a man named Leach. At a place near Bell, a cart was found which it was believed was used by Butler and another victim. It is believed that Butler is identified with an individual who visited Ballina last September, and formed a syndicate to work land at Bucca Creek. He showed some rich specimens and a man named Eales accompanied him on behalf of the syndicate to Bucca Creek, but being dissatisfied about matters he returned to Ballina with the balance of the unexpended money. The police in Ballina also conducted a search of the unexpended money. He was there with a young man in August. At Mudgee the police are making inquiries into the movements of a couple of men who arrived about four months ago, ostensibly to go prospecting. The young man disappeared, and subsequently the other, who is supposed to have been Butler, left.

Detectives Conroy and McHattie will in all probability capture Butler in San Francisco. The Swan-hilda is coal laden from Newcastle and is not due in San Francisco for several days. Unless she meets with accidents she will not call anywhere on the passage and Butler consequently has no opportunity of leaving the vessel.

The detectives are furnished with necessary papers to make the arrest. Before they left Sydney an extradition court was held for the purpose of taking ex parte evidence in order to establish a case sufficiently strong against Butler to warrant the Imperial authorities in taking the necessary steps for his extradition upon landing upon American soil. After hearing the evidence the necessary warrant was issued. Should Butler be arrested in San Francisco a representative of the foreign office in London will come out in order to make all arrangements for his extradition.

Detective Conroy, who is likely to arrest the multi-murderer, was himself almost one of his victims. He met Butler on many occasions and knew him intimately. He and Butler were sent to form a partnership at the latter's suggestion for the purpose of going on a prospecting trip. Fortunately for Conroy, however, he received his appointment to the police force, and he told Butler he could not go on the trip. Had he done so, Butler would probably have added him to his list of victims.

How to Prevent Pneumonia. At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and influenza, we have never yet learned of a single case which resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand.

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

PILES CURED IN 3 TO 6 HOURS. Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching Piles in from 3 to 6 hours. One application brings comfort, and a whole century of bodies could be buried, and no one walking over them would be a whit the wiser.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ald. Humphrey Refers to the City Engineer's Report Read at Last Meeting.

Annual Reports of the Various Departments to be Shorpened This Year.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday evening in the city hall.

Referring to the report of the city engineer submitted at last meeting Ald. Humphrey read the following statement:

Victoria, B.C. Mr. Mayor: In the Colonist of Tuesday last appears in large letters a report on my conduct as chairman of the streets committee of last year, taken from the engineer's report submitted at our last meeting. Now I wish to point out that the matter on which the engineer reported was not that which was submitted to report on, and that he was using his position and privilege of reporting to this council not in the interest of the city but for the purpose of creating a prejudice in the public mind against myself and in his own favor.

He gave evidence before the coroner's jury at the bridge enquiry that he was interfered with in the building of a bridge on Lansdowne road, and that he was further surprised that opinion by his report. The plank he speaks of is not on the roadway on which horses and vehicles are driven, but a sidewalk for foot passengers laid over the ditch at the side of the road. The committee of last year did not change his plan of this work; they simply only carried out so much of it as they could pay for. It was the intention of the committee to put guard rail on to keep teams from getting on the sidewalk, and the superintendent of streets from the engineer to be allowed to carry this out, although the engineer said that the time constructing sidewalk which was not asked for by petition nor authorized by the council. It was the duty of the engineer to have completed the work on Lansdowne road, and the work was available if he believed it necessary, or at least to have recommended it to the committee of this year.

The engineer did not adopt any of the suggestions to prevent teams from getting on this sidewalk, and because of his refusal to do so should any accident occur he must be held responsible. Now, Mr. Mayor, is it in the public interest that any position in this way to attack members of this board to create a false impression in the public mind regarding our action that he may receive his own wages of \$1,000 a year, the fullest investigation at the hands of any unprejudiced man as to this Lansdowne road sidewalk.

A complaint was received from Mr. R. Humber in reference to the blocking of the sewer drain in front of the new Leizer block on Yates street and for which damages to the extent of \$35 were claimed. It was received and referred to the streets committee.

Mr. Croft, of Kane street, wrote complaining of splinters flying from the stone breaking machine in front of his residence. This communication was referred to the city engineer with power to act.

The monthly statement of the market superintendent was received and filed. An application was received asking that an electric light be placed on the corner of Sayward avenue and North road.

Reports from the finance committee recommending appropriations of \$3,283.50 and \$131.20, were passed.

Ald. Patridge drew the attention to the need of a new sidewalk on lower Yates street.

The report of the streets committee recommending alterations and repairs to several sidewalks and streets was adopted.

The motion of Alderman Cameron, which was seconded by Ald. Marchant, that the returning officer for the ensuing municipal election be requested to arrange the polling booths so that the voter shall be separated from the general public from the time he receives his ballot paper until the same is deposited in the ballot box, was carried unanimously.

The motion by Ald. Cameron, that the city engineer and assessor be requested to furnish the council with an estimate of the cost of a map of the city drawn to a scale of 200 feet to an inch, with the assessed value marked in red on each lot and improvements separately, was then put.

Ald. Cameron said that he thought the idea would be a very good one and would allow many disputes as to rates of assessment. It was now, he said, being used very satisfactorily in Tacoma and elsewhere. Ald. Macmillan said that he favored the publication of the roll, but he would vote for this motion as he believed the amounts of assessment on property should be made as public as possible. The resolution was carried.

The matter of annual reports was then touched upon. Ald. Cameron said that there were too many statistics in these reports; he thought they could be cut down at least 75 per cent.

Ald. Marchant also was of the opinion that they could be condensed. They could be cut down at least one-fourth. The reports were referred to the printing committee to make an epitome of them.

The electric light committee in their annual report said that owing to lack of funds they were not able to carry out the superintendent's suggestion in his report of last year, that \$5000 be spent in improving the city lighting system. They also stated that they were unable to comply with the request of additional lights owing to lack of dynamo power.

The report of the building committee was also read. The figures have already been published.

The report of the fire department was also submitted. It stated that the losses by fire in this city during last year were lighter than those of any city on the coast. Chief Deary, besides asking that

more men be placed at the engine house, again recommended that the call men be done away with and the department made a fully paid one. He also recommended that the fire alarm system be extended to the suburbs, that a small fire station be built in Victoria West, that a light ladder truck and another engine be purchased, that more hydrants and alarm boxes be put in, and that the pressure at hydrants be made greater.

In the report of the chief of police attention was called to the necessity of there being no provincial reformatory of place where youthful offenders could be incarcerated. The report also recommended the purchase of a boiler for cleaning purposes.

The report of Mr. Johnson, the market superintendent, showed the receipts for the market for the year to be \$1,148.10.

The report of the park superintendent requested that the ponds be fenced or dogs kept out of the park.

The council then adjourned.

AS THOUGH RATS WERE GNAWING HIM.

In the original preface of his "Confessions," De Quincey says that Mr. Addison, an under-secretary of state, and brother of the first Lord Addison, once said to him that he felt as if rats were gnawing at the coats of his stomach. Some time afterwards poor De Quincey entertained the same idea about himself, and went to Professor Wilson for advice. Observing his patient's morbid mental condition, the Professor said: "De Quincey I am checked at you. You say you feel as if rats were gnawing at the coats of his stomach, why shouldn't he? He is hungry. Feed him, and he won't bother you." And the Professor at once administered a bowl of hot soup.

De Quincey, however, was not satisfied with this "gawing" remedy, and also the Dean of Carlisle, to the use of opium, while De Quincey was a well known devotee to that fearful drug. How many others have become victims of the same disease? Why almost half the letters we receive mention that "gnawing" sensation; but, thank Heaven, the writers have been cured before being tempted to resort to a palliative which is a thousand times worse than the disease.

"In the summer of 1889," says one, "I began to feel weary and ailing. I was tired, languid and feeble. There seemed to be no life or ambition left in me. My stomach was empty, and I got no nourishment from my food. I was in my side, and chest, and a horrible gnawing sensation in my stomach. Often I could get no ease until I had vomited all the food I had taken. At times I was so weak that I could not get up. I was absolutely good for nothing so far as work or responsibility were concerned. None of the many medicines I used had the power to relieve the constant pain from which I suffered."

"This was my miserable state when, in September, 1893, a gentleman advised my father to induce me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. The suggestion was a welcome one, and I got a bottle from Lewis, in Market street, Manchester, and after using it only one week I felt much better. A bottle or two more completed the good work. The sickness and pains in my stomach ceased. My appetite returned, and I was able to digest without difficulty. I was well as ever, and am glad to give the credit of my recovery to Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed) Miss Mary Williams, Birmingham, near Blackpool, August 1st, 1894."

"My daughter Jane, now seventeen years old," writes another, "was always a strong, healthy girl up to White. She was then seized with a complaint of feeling tired, weary, and languid, without any reason, so far as we could see. Some strange complaint appeared to have seized upon her. She had a feeling, all alone, feeling as if a gnawing, grinding sensation at the stomach that was hard to bear. Her hands and feet were cold and clammy, and she was pale and weak. After a week passed she became so frail and delicate I was alarmed about her. None of the medicines we tried having any good effect, I concluded to administer Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which I had read of in a little book that had been left at the house. Getting a bottle from Messrs. Jackson's Drug Stores at Lark Hill, my daughter began to improve. When she was only half done I saw great improvement in her. Her food agreed with her and she enjoyed it. A few weeks' more use of the Syrup and the sickness, weakness, and gnawing sensation disappeared, and she got back her health and strength. (Signed) (Mrs.) Margaret Hall, 89 Avon Street, Blackburn, September 14th, 1894."

"This 'gnawing sensation' is one of the numerous signs of the prevailing diseases of civilization—indigestion and dyspepsia. It means hunger (not appetite). The body is starving, and the disease forbids food. No wonder great numbers of our moderns are driven to living 'animals' devouring them. Often does it drive people to drink and to opium. Don't let that happen to you. Neither will cure it. Do as thousands have learned to do—take Seigel's Syrup and cure the disease. That will stop the 'gnawing,' and stop it for good."

You Can Be Well When your blood is pure, rich and nourishing for nerves and muscles. The blood is the vital fluid, and when it is poor, thin and impure you must either suffer from some distressing disease or you will make a victim to sudden changes of exposure, or overwork. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will be well.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills; assist digestion, cure headache, 25 cents.

"My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism and neuralgia. He was in bed for weeks. Mrs. H. Wells, of Chester, Ont., also had a touch of diabetes. The doctor said he could do nothing for him, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto, 25c.

"While other remedies fail, Dr. Chase's Lined and Purifying Pills will cure the worst chronic cold, 25 cents."

SEIZURES OF 1887

Capt. McKiel Tells of the Seizure and the Treatment of the Crews at Sitka.

Capt. Warren Further Examined in the Grace, Dolphin, Hook and Sayward Cases.

Yesterday afternoon when the sitting of the Behring Sea Claims Commission was resumed Capt. Alexander McLean said the difference between the log of the Favorite and the sealing memorandum submitted as to positions arose in this way: The position entered in the log was taken at noon and that in the memorandum when the seals were taken on board in the evening. The memorandum books produced in court by Capt. Lachlan McLean, he said, had been left by him (witness) on the Favorite in 1885, and he had not seen them from then until they were produced in court. He said the entries in these memorandums were partially in his handwriting, and he had compiled his book called "Sealing Account and General Information" from them. The witness read a list of the entries of the daily catch in the two memoranda. The entries in the two books did not tally. The distance covered by the Favorite while hunting in Behring Sea, witness said, would run all the way from five to sixty miles.

Captain Clark, called as to the question of catch in Behring Sea in 1888, said that in that year he was master of the Judinta and hunted in Behring Sea from July 12 until August 20th. The total catch in the sea was about 1050 seals.

Capt. M. L. McKiel said that he was master of the Anna Beck in 1887. At Ounahla he said there was no one in charge of the provisions on the Anna Beck, everybody helped themselves. He said thirty-five others were taken to Sitka on the Challenge. At Sitka he was brought before Judge Dawson and charged with illegally sealing in Behring Sea. He was allowed out on his own recognizance. As the provisions on the Challenge were exhausted two days after the trial he, in company with Capt. Olsen and others went and told the state of affairs to the judge, who took them to the marshal and they were allowed to sleep in the jury room of court house, and given food there. No guard was placed over them. They stayed there until September 12, when they were ordered to be released. They were at a loss how to get back to Victoria, and asked the judge, who told them that there was lots of timber and they could make a raft. They were ultimately brought down on the steamer. Capt. J. D. Warren paid witness a bottle of beer, and the witness said he received his wages until the time of seizure.

To Mr. Warren witness said that they had no reason to complain of the food given them at Sitka. The midship of his crew collected their guns at Ounahla and brought them away with them. Sir Charles Hubert Tupper read an affidavit made by the late Capt. Petty, who was master of the Grace in 1887, when she was seized. His claim was for \$2000.

Capt. J. D. Warren, re-called, said that the Anna Beck was built in 1882 on Leing's way. The Anna Beck was built in San Francisco in 1886 or 1887. In 1872 witness bought her for \$4000.

An adjournment was then taken until 10:30 o'clock this morning. This morning Capt. Warren gave evidence as to the lay and wages received by the crews of the Dolphin, Grace and Sayward. The provision bill of the Grace in 1887 was about \$600. The Anna Beck's was about \$875 and that of the Sayward \$855. The ship's papers of the several schooners were taken away at the time of seizure, and have never been returned. Witness said he had never got back the schooner's papers, Grace or Anna Beck. In 1888 he gave bonds to the extent of \$8000 he got back the W. P. Sayward and the skins on board, time of seizure, numbering about 440 seals.

To Mr. Dickinson—Witness said he had heard of the sale of the Dolphin, Grace and Anna Beck at Port Townsend, but did not know who bought them. The mortgages on the schooners when in the possession of the witness were: Grace and Dolphin, \$9000 on each; Anna Beck, \$5000; and on half of the Sayward, \$2500. In reply to a question by Mr. Dickinson, witness said that he had never told Capt. Shapard of the United States cutter Rush that he went into Behring Sea to be seized, nor did he say that he would rather have his ships seized than at Victoria.

The commission then adjourned until 2:30 this afternoon.

HONOLULU ADVICES.

Growing Feeling in Favor of Annexation—Chinese Revolutionists.

The feeling in Honolulu in favor of the annexation of the islands to the United States seems to be growing. Among the converts are many natives, who a few years ago would not listen to the annexationists.

U. S. Minister Willis was seriously ill when the Mowera left. Daily bulletins were being published in the papers.

The agents of the Revolutionary Society of China in Honolulu are active again. Several residents of the city, including four members of the regular guard, have been approached by well known Chinese and offered tempting inducements to aid them to Hawaii and enter China in behalf of the cause. Among those who have been taken into the confidence of the Celestials is Sergeant Perry, of Company F, Sergeant Perry is an excellent soldier and is drill master of several volunteer companies. His success in instructing men in the manual of arms and marching has come to the knowledge of the rebelling Chinese and they are anxious

that he should go to China and drill their countrymen who are in sympathy with their plans, in order that they might perform effective work when the rebellion against the present empire occurs. He has been assured that the services will be well paid for. Other military men who have good records have been asked to go to China and assist in organizing the rebelling forces. There are an number of Honolulu men who have standing offers to enter the service of the Revolutionary Society.

NORTHPORT SMELTER.

New Company Will Shortly Commence the Erection of It.

The organization of a new company which will shortly commence the erection of a smelter at Northport, says the Spokesman-Review, has just been completed in the form of a stock corporation, incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington, and will be known as the Union Smelting and Refining Company. The capital stock will comprise 40,000 shares at a par value of \$50.

The object of the company is the smelting of the ores of Rossland, Trail creek and Kootenay and such ores as may be developed within a radius of sixty miles. Among the organizers are John A. Finch and Patsy Clark, of the Van Eagle, and Messrs. Loring, of the Joss, Williamson of the Crown Point, Kootenay, Rossland and Slocan districts, all of whom have been brought together by E. H. Weckind, the organizer and promoter of the company. It has been determined to spend \$100,000 in the erection of the necessary buildings, machinery, flumes, etc., to constitute what will be in all respects a first class plant, which will be so constructed as to admit of being enlarged without interfering with the active operations of the smelter with such improvements may be going on.

GOLDEN CACHE MINERALS.

Exhibited in London and Make a Favorable Impression.

In its London correspondence, dated Thursday, Dec. 10th, the following paragraph relative to the mining development in this province, appears in the Edinburgh Scotsman of the 11th inst.: This seems to be the day of gold discoveries, or supposed discoveries in different parts of the world. From Western Australia, New Zealand, and from British Columbia people are coming to London laden with samples of quartz containing the precious metal, in some cases so rich as to be beyond the dreams of avarice. The public are naturally skeptical about specimens of quartz brought here for show purposes. To-day there was a modest display of quartz, so far as quantity is concerned, from the Golden Cache mines, situated in the Lillooet district of British Columbia at the London offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The quartz was not shown by the Golden Cache mines for the purpose of inducing British capitalists to invest in the undertaking. All the money wanted has already been found. The exhibition was simply for the purpose of showing the sort of stone which is found in some of the mines of the province, and which some believe will soon take an important place among the gold-producing countries of the world. It is impossible to tell the value of quartz by looking at it with the naked eye, but on the authority of an assayer in Vancouver, who has a high reputation for integrity, similar quartz to that shown to-day from the same mine gave assay values in one case of from 63 to 73 ounces of gold per ton, and in the other of from 16 to 38 ounces; one sample which had only 16 dwts. of gold, giving over 140 ounces of silver to the ton. These are, of course, phenomenal results if they convey anything like a fair idea of the stone to be found in the Golden Cache ledge, and it is a point in favor of the exhibit that it is shown under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who laid it down as one of the conditions of displaying the stone in their offices that it was not to be used for the purpose of attracting capital to this particular mine. Various accounts to which we have already referred, speak in high terms of the prospect of gold mining in British Columbia, but that country requires to be still further opened by railways. If the gold is not so similar difficulty should be experienced in that met with in Western Australia, for wood and water are both abundant and coal is near.

We have remaining in our stock a first class mine of articles suitable for New Year's gifts. Weller Bros.

CARTERS' LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Disturbed Rest, Constipation, Bloating, Stomach Pain, etc. While their chief recommendation has been shown in curing even if they only cure.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carters' Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels even if they only cure.

HEADACHE. Ache they would be almost useless to those who are afflicted with this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end there. One of two pills very small and very easy to take. One or two pills may be taken at any time, and they will be found to be of great value in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all this praise, let us distinctly state that neither Mr. Laurier nor Marchant have anything to do with course.

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—B. R. Maxwell, city yesterday on his way back. He stated that the object of his trip to Ottawa was to discuss the appointment of a judge for British Columbia and to build up the railway from Kootenay to the coast.

Major McGilvray, ex-M.P. for No-

WE HAVE COMPANIES

Half of the State of Minnesota Have Been Given to Railway Corporations.

The Company Have Already Taken Into Possession of Over Ten Million Acres.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 4.—The bill report of the state auditor, Robert T. to the Minnesota legislature was to the press to-night and contains startling figures and recommendations drawn from a rigid interpretation of law, and a careful examination of the records of his office, which includes land department. The general land department business shows that the state has lands to railroad companies by grant and by the state, within the limits of the state of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of the 3,200 miles of the state. The total area of the state is about 360,000. A reasonable valuation of these railroad lands is \$103,000,000. These lands are now owned by the state, and are valued at not less than \$50,000,000. The auditor calls particular attention to the fact that the state has a large area of land to railroad companies by grant and by the state, within the limits of the state of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of the 3,200 miles of the state. The total area of the state is about 360,000. A reasonable valuation of these railroad lands is \$103,000,000. These lands are now owned by the state, and are valued at not less than \$50,000,000.

The auditor's conclusions and recommendations regarding mineral lands are more startling. He states that the legislature is asked to take proper action to recover these lands which are valued at not less than \$50,000,000. The auditor's conclusions and recommendations regarding mineral lands are more startling. He states that the legislature is asked to take proper action to recover these lands which are valued at not less than \$50,000,000.

He then calls attention to the constitutional provision that all state lands must be sold by public auction. As the land has been considered part of the state, it has been similarly disposed of, the auditor now raises the question whether the mineral is not also a part of the state, and should be disposed of in the same manner. The Rockefellers and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, who own the mining contracts on state land, and these were all secured at private sale, so that if the contention be proved, there would be a general shake up of mineral contracts.

The land where the rich Mountain mine is located was selected in 1888, the then state auditor for indemnity. In 1888 the same ore was apparent, the state auditor executed a relinquishment back to government. This land is valued at less than \$12,000,000. The state auditor takes the ground that the state is entitled to the mineral, and that the relinquishment was null and void because the auditor had no power to execute a relinquishment, that power remaining with the governor.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES. Hon. Mr. Tarte Determined to Stay Down on Clerical Interference.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—A Montreal dispatch to the World says it is understood that Hon. Mr. Tarte is determined that the election law shall be introduced at the coming session of parliament which will make it a criminal offence for any clergyman to exert political influence either from the pulpit or from the confessional or by private means. The dispatch adds that though the minister's organ, Le Canadien, has not been condemned by prelates, the priests are doing the work of the same, and that Mr. Tarte is determined to take action against them. The World says that a report is circulating about the effect that an East syndicate is to obtain possession of a lot of mining land in the Lake Manicouagan region near Val-d'Or. The price is said to be valued at \$1,600,000.

The petition against the return of E. McLean, Conservative member of parliament for East York, was dismissed this morning. The proceedings only occupied three minutes. The West 200 petitions against E. F. Clarke, E. B. Oster also were dismissed.

Montreal, Jan. 4.—It has leaked out that Hon. W. B. Ives, of Sherbrooke has purchased 60,000 shares of J. stock at 60 cents per share. He is Sir Joseph Hickson, who was manager of the Grand Trunk railway for many years, died this morning. He was 61 years of age.

Mr. Mayor Beauregard publishes another open letter in La Patrie, in which he states that he has received letters from many quarters encouraging him to continue his anti-clerical campaign. He declares his intention to continue it. He states that he is well and is distinctly understood that neither Mr. Laurier nor Marchant have anything to do with course.

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—B. R. Maxwell, city yesterday on his way back. He stated that the object of his trip to Ottawa was to discuss the appointment of a judge for British Columbia and to build up the railway from Kootenay to the coast.

Major McGilvray, ex-M.P. for No-

Small Pill—Small Dose, Small Price.