IS SWORN IN AS COMMISSIONER

MR. M'INNES FORMALLY APPOINTED TO-DAY

Hon. Wm. Macdougall, One of the Fathers of Confederation, Died at Ottawa To-Day.

Ottawa, May 29.—W. W. B. McInnes was sworn in commissioner of the Yukon at 3 o'clock to-day.

Hon. W. MacDougall Dead.

Hon. Wm. MacDougall, one of the fathers of Confederation, died at his residence, 10 Dalhousie street, to-day. He was 83 years of age, and has been confined to his room for the past eight years. Sir James Grant, who was his physician as well as his friend for many years, states that death was due to general debility.

The death of Mr. MacDougall leaves only four of the fathers of the Confederation compact alive. They are Sir William Howland, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Chas. Tupper and Hon. A. A. Macdonald.

About 12 years ago Mr. MacDougall fell and broke a leg, and he was never able to get around very much since that time. The last political contest he was engaged in was in South Grenville when he ran in the Liberal interest, and was defeated by the late Walter Shanly. Mr. MacDougall was always recognized as one of the ablest men in the Dominion. He leaves a widow and family.

Relations With Japan.

In the House to-day Mr. Barker, Hamilton, called the attention of the government to the fact that Canadian cotton goods were unsalable in Japan. This was due to the prejudice of Japanese official circles against Canadians, because the Japanese thought they had been discriminated against in the past.

Hon. W. S. Fielding explained that the matter had been brought to his attention. The Imperial authorities some years ago made a preferential arrangement with Japan, Canada declined to enter because it was thought it might hamper legislation.

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE

Health Officer Tells of Some of the Troubles He Met With in India.

A gentleman who has been engaged as a health officer in India, tells the following story of fighting the plague in that country:

It is difficult for people accustomed to modern sanitation and public health measures to grasp the extreme difficulty attendant upon attempts to control the spread of plague in India. My own experience of plague measures was recently obtained in the Punjab, among the villagers who furnish the soldiery and cultivate the vast grain-producing areas which constitute this province. Apart from purely humanitarian reasons, it is obviously of the greatest importance to put an end to the serious mortality which is proceeding among such an important class, and it was to this end that a special campaign was entered upon by the Punjab government a year or two back.

One or two civil servants and a medical officer were told off to each district, aided by English medical officers specially engaged. It was the duty of certain of these officials to visit villages reported as newly-infected, and satisfy themselves as to the presence of plague, to ascertain how it was introduced, and to endeavor to limit the spread of infection.

Delay in the furnishing of information and its usual unreliability when furnished formed initial difficulties. The villager is a hard-working but ignorant agricultural laborer, and, except in villages of considerable size, he has no skilled medical advice. He does not recognize mild cases of plague, and many severe attacks are put down to "fever." Indifference, fatalism, and a natural bias towards concealment also contribute to delay in reporting the outbreak.

Spreading Disease.

One of the means of spreading the disease between the villages is the habit of women going to condole with the relatives of a friend dead of plague. They will sit in the hut with the corpse, and then convey plague to their own village.

Much is laid to the door of the rats, and one was often told by the natives that they had noticed the death of the rats before the first human case occurred.

The spread of contagion within the village itself is simple. A village consists of clusters of huts of sun-dried mud, without windows or chimneys, or through ventilation, and separated by narrow lanes. In and out of these huts the people "burrow," regardless of infection, and dust and flies are everywhere to assist. The plague officer has often to dismiss a large following of villagers who will accompany him willingly to infected houses.

The plague officer gives general advice as to the management of cases, the burning or disinfection of infected material, and information as to the depots from which disinfectants may be obtained. If possible, he ensures cleansing and disinfection of huts, and if he is very successful the village evacuates—i. e., goes into camp till the outbreak is over. This may not be possible on account of the weather, or there may be no hutting materials locally available. But when the other's back is turned there is no guarantee that his advice and instructions will be carried out, so that, obviously, preventive measures are most desirable, and formed the most important part of the campaign inaugurated by the Punjab government.

Useful Inoculation.

The inoculation of Haffkine's plague prophylactic is comparable with vaccination against smallpox, and, from personal experience, I can say that the discomfort is practically over in three or four days, and seldom seriously interferes with one's movements. Unfortunately, so far, its protection does not last longer than six months, and, as plague recurs each year after the rains, reinoculation is necessary each season.

A systematic inoculation tour of his district was the chief duty of each medical officer, accompanied by a native agent and staff. In each village assistance was rendered by the official headsmen and local people of standing, and their desire to stand well with the government, together with the native passion for a written testimonial, often stood the inoculating officer in good stead. The attitude of the people varied. At times the operations were attended by cheerful assistance and applause, but generally "passive resistance" was met with. Native dislike of a new thing would account for much opposition; they do not fear vaccination against smallpox, to which they are now accustomed.

Fear the Government.

Some believed the campaign to be a government design to reduce the surplus population, and occasionally that the inoculator would poison the wells. Many readily consented to inoculation on being assured that they would become neither blind nor childless. Speaking generally, one did but little preventive work among the Mussulmans, as compared with the Hindus, and especially with the Sikhs, although high authorities within their faith state that there is nothing in the nature of inoculation inconsistent with the principles of the Koran. Kismet, too, created a difficulty; how can one argue with "If I die, I die"? Moreover, local priests have impressed upon their people that the inoculated would become religious outcasts after death. A Hindu interpreted this to me as a desire for burial fees. The Purdah system of seclusion among some classes of women was also a difficulty though occasionally one was able to overcome this by private inoculation.

Previous experience of plague and inoculation has taught something, as the occasional voluntary evacuation of a village and request for inoculation proves, but it is slow and costly. But the fear, prejudice and ignorance of the peasantry are to be overcome, and this, perhaps, might result from the fuller education first of the more intelligent and influential classes. Such demonstrations as that at the exhibition at Bombay on the nature and preparation of the vaccine should be of great value, and might, perhaps, be supplemented by the circulation of printed information bearing on the question.

FIRE ON STEAMER.

Vessel Was Compelled to Put Back to Port—Crew's Fight With Flames.

Norfolk, Va., May 28.—With fire raging in her forward hold and her crew exhausted from two hours and a half of hard work fighting the flames, the old Dominion steamship Hamilton, after leaving port for New York, returned to Norfolk to-day. There were no passengers on board.

The Hamilton was about five hours out when the automatic fire alarm went off in the engine room, and indicated that the fire had broken out somewhere between decks in the forward hold.

When the crew responded to the alarm it was found that it would be impossible to reach the fire without shifting the cargo. As much of this was done as was possible, but Capt. R. B. Bonz decided to turn the vessel back.

One of the tugs at the company wharf sent to the aid of the distressed ship, but by the time it was sighted the fire had been gotten under control sufficiently to permit the vessel to steam back to Norfolk at full speed. Wreckers relieved the exhausted crew, and soon extinguished what remained of the fire. The damage has not been estimated.

SECRETARY HAY

Is Spending a Few Days in Paris—Has Not Been Presented to M. Loubet.

Paris, May 29.—The following authoritative statement was given out here to-day:—

"Mr. Hay is spending a few days in Paris and is by order of his physician observing a strict after-cure regime. He has not been presented to President Loubet nor has he asked for it. It is understood that he has explained through Ambassador McCormick that his health makes it impossible for him to have that honor."

The foregoing is intended to stop the reports attaching a certain degree of significance to Mr. Hay's visit to Paris in connection with pending international affairs and the war in the Far East. When the news concerning the naval battle in the Straits of Korea was brought to Mr. Hay's attention he took only passing interest and made no comments.

Mr. and Mrs. Hay will leave for London on June 7th.

FACING STARVATION.

Serious Condition of Affairs Reported From Eastern Siberia.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—The Russky Slovo of Moscow to-day prints a dispatch from Vladivostock which indicates that the inhabitants of the whole maritime region of eastern Siberia, including the island of Sakhalien and Kamtchatka peninsula are facing starvation on account of the situation produced by the war.

Word has been brought to Vladivostock from Okhotsk, eastern Siberia, that the fish supply of Sakhalien was exhausted last winter, and that the inhabitants ate their dogs. There is no flour on the island, and the people are confronted with starvation. A similar situation exists at Kamtchatka, where the people are practically left to their fate. No work is going on in the Amur district, beggars are roaming about everywhere, and the Orochans, a Siberian tribe, who live on the shore of the Gulf of Tartary, are dying of starvation.

The dispatch concludes: "Should the war continue six months longer starvation will be universal in all this remote region."

The Tenotechesna, a radical anti-government organ, prints the rumor that the United States government is in the market for the purchase of the island of Sakhalien. The paper, which takes every opportunity to place the Russian government in a poor light, says that the United States government evidently believes that it can pick up the island with its rich forests and mines at a bargain, as Russia is unable to protect it.

WILL CONTINUE FIGHT.

President Shea No Longer in Control—Statement By Executive of Teamsters' Union.

Chicago, May 27.—The general executive board of the teamsters' union has taken the management of the strike out of the hands of President Shea, and it will be managed hereafter by the members of the executive board. After assuming control of the strike, the executive board issued a statement, which with a few unimportant omissions is as follows:

"At the meeting of the general executive board of the international brotherhood of teamsters a general discussion of the present strike was held, and it was decided unanimously to continue the strike along the same lines, with frequent conferences between the general executive board and the local joint strike committee of the teamsters' council in Chicago.

"If at any time any change of policy is decided upon it will be at once announced. We believe the strike should be confined to Chicago, and to as few men in Chicago as is possible.

"The general executive board is hopeful that peace will soon be established, but any peace must be on honorable terms so far as the strikers are concerned. However, there is no intention on the part of the executive board or the joint strike committee to be arbitrary."

While numerous small riots occurred to-day, the leaders of the teamsters' strike and the officers of the building trades were engaged in quarrels of their own.

The action of the building trades last night in withdrawing from the teamsters their financial and moral support angered the teamsters and the representative building trades, and demanded to know what they meant by "going back" on the teamsters in the thickest of the fight. It was made plain to the teamsters that in the opinion of the building trades the drivers had overstepped their jurisdiction in causing members of their union to do constructive work. The particular cause of the complaint was that teamsters employed in handling safes and vaults had placed the safes in buildings. This part of the work, the building trades contend, belongs to the builders.

Several new efforts were made during the day to settle the strike, but none of them amounted to anything.

It is admited by the labor leaders that a critical stage in the strike is at hand. The associated building trades having withdrawn both moral and financial support from the teamsters' cause, the first effect will be to cut off nearly $1,000 a week from the strikers' funds.

TRAIN ROBBER CAPTURED.

Engineer and Express Messenger Rewarded By Railway Company.

St. Paul, Minn., May 28.—Express Messenger Laub and Engineer Wilson to-day received $1,000 each for capturing a man who held the eastbound north coast limited train up last night on the Northern Pacific near Bearmouth, Montana. The robber had blown open the safe with dynamite, aggregating 25 pounds, when Laub, by the aid of a match struck by Wilson, knocked the robber senseless with a piece of iron. The robber was bound and taken to Drummond. He remained unconscious all day. This is the third hold-up of the same train near Bearmouth.

General Manager H. J. Horn, of the Northern Pacific, to-day received the details of the hold-up, as follows: "Northern Pacific north coast limited was held up about midnight two miles east of Bearmouth, Montana, by one man. After ordering the express messenger out of the car, the robber, who had 25 pounds of dynamite, blew the safe open in the express car, shattering the side of the car and blowing the door open. After the third explosion the robber forced Engineer Wilson to crawl into the car ahead of him, and the messenger to follow Wilson. As soon as they were in the car the bandit forced Engineer Wilson to strike a match. Wilson saw Express Messenger Laub ready to hit the robber with a piece of iron. Wilson immediately blew the match out, and the express messenger struck the robber and knocked him out."

The company immediately telegraphed congratulations and mailed the $1,000 checks.

GORED TO DEATH.

Nine Children Killed By Wild Bulls in a Spanish Town.

While a score of little girls were playing in the fields at Villamanrique, Seville, imitating a religious procession, and waving their handkerchiefs like banners, they irritated a drove of bulls, which charged them. The children were tossed, trampled upon and gored. Nine of them were killed and six badly injured. The drovers were immediately arrested, which prevented the populace from lynching them.

Villamanrique is the centre of the district in which bulls are bred for the ring, and it is an unwritten law there that the drovers are responsible for everybody's safety from the bulls, which are practically wild.

BOATING FATALITY.

Craft Capsized By Squall and Three Men Lost Their Lives.

St. John's Que., May 28.—H. Trahan, O. Trudeau, his brother Alfred, and two other men went out sailing this morning on the river. Five minutes after leaving the wharf a squall struck the boat, capsizing it. Soldiers from the military school reached the spot in time to save two of the party, but Trahan and the Trudeau brothers perished.

KILLED BY MOORS.

Dakar, Senegambia, French West Africa, May 26.—Commissioner Coppelani, governor-general of Mauritanie, was assassinated at Tijikja on May 12th by disaffected Moors. Governor Coppelani had recently established a mission at Tijikja and was preparing to return to St. Louis when he was killed. The Moors were pursued and four of them were killed. Four native soldiers were killed in the pursuit.

THE CONGRESSMEN ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

DELIGHTED WITH THEIR CANADIAN TRIP

Speaker Cannon Says He Has Broken Commandment Regarding Covetousness—Going to Portland.

Glacier, B. C., May 28.—The committee appointed by congress to attend the Lewis and Clarke exposition at Portland is passing through Canada on a special train. It was the guest of the C. P. R. to-day. Second Vice-President Wm. Whyte, of the C. P. R., the "Success-maker of the West," met the party at Banff. He and Speaker Cannon discussed at some length the progress of Canada, the Speaker asking many questions, especially as to the million dollar irrigation plan of the C. P. R. at Calgary, which is to fertilize three million acres for settlement. Plans for the irrigation scheme are an adaptation of the best ideas worked out in the States. Mr. Whyte informed the Speaker that the irrigation district would be largely settled by immigrants from the States, while the new areas of winter wheat under cultivation in Southern Alberta, where they expect a crop of a million bushels of this new wheat this year, are sowed with the Red Turkey winter wheat of Kansas. Mr. Whyte said that he had found that the best settlers Canada gets are those who come from the States, as they come with experience, intelligence, industry and means with which to properly cultivate the land. He said that already large numbers of them were applying for land in the irrigation district which will begin to be settled this summer, the water being turned on next summer. The party were much interested in the development of the many points along the line where towns have grown up in a year or two and attained in some instances populations of from two to ten thousand. At Medicine Hat they had been much interested in the natural gas supply by which the city is heated, lighted and the waterworks supplied with power, gas costing about eight cents a light per month, or two dollars and a half to heat and light a whole hotel for a month. Calgary is also contemplating boring for gas.

Going through the mountains the trip was one continuous source of surprises for the visitors. They declared it the finest scenery in the world, and when they reached Laggan, where there is beautiful Lake Louise two miles up the mountain, there was a scramble for the bronchos that stood at the station. Uncle Joe Cannon secured a regular Roosevelt pony and pursued his strenuous way up the mountain on horseback. He came galloping down the mountain feeling like a two-year-old in spite of his seventy years. Congressman Tawney, of Minnesota; Senator Overman, of North Carolina; Congressman Small, of South Carolina; and Henry, of Texas, also rode bronchos. Congressman Littauer, of Pennsylvania, McAndrews, of Chicago, and Southwick, of New York, walked both ways.

From Laggan to Field Congressman "Sunny Jim" Sherman, of New York, and Congressman Patterson, of Pennsylvania, rode on the engine. The party pulled into Glacier just at dusk, and are waiting here to-night to visit the great glacier in the morning. They are enthusiastic regarding Canada and its scenery, and especially the great field of settlement offered. They expressed themselves fully to your correspondent regarding subjects of international interest, such as reciprocity and annexation, Speaker Cannon summarizing the party's sentiment by saying that he had broken the commandment regarding covetousness, for he did most decidedly covet Canada. From here the party goes straight through to Portland.

Ex-Mayor Dead.

Montreal, May 28.—James Cochrane, ex-mayor of Montreal, and who represented one of the Montreal divisions in the legislature, died here to-day.

Church Property Sold.

Montreal, May 28.—The sale was arranged on Saturday of Emmanuel church property on the corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets, to James Reid Wilson, a local capitalist, for $160,000, or $10 per square foot. The church bought the lot thirty years ago, paying $12,000 for it. The building cost $45,000. The church will immediately proceed with the erection of a new edifice in the residential section.

Resigns.

Montreal, May 28.—Austin King, superintendent of the Dominion Coal Co., has resigned his position.

Suicide.

Regina, N. W. T., May 28.—G. Bethune, late of Ottawa, clerk in the N. W. M. P. offices, shot himself to-night while in a fit of despondency.

Child Drowned.

Winnipeg, May 28.—Gertrude Palensthe, a two-year-old child, was drowned by falling into an excavation for a cellar here to-day.

PROSPECTOR'S DEATH.

Body of an Unknown Man Found on the Hope Trail.

A dispatch from Agassiz says: An unknown man met his death on the Hope trail during one of the severe storms of the past winter, presumably while in search of gold. At least such is the report that has been brought down here from Hope, and a party of men have been sent out to bring in the body.

The remains, which were rather badly decomposed, were first seen by the Indians about twenty-five miles from Hope out on the trail toward Nicola, and when the Indians came into town they reported the matter, and a party of men were sent out at once to investigate.

The man had with him the greater part of a prospector's kit when he met his untimely end. It is supposed that he had gone prospecting in the early winter, and had been overtaken by a severe snowstorm, and, losing his way, was frozen to death.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

Rowland Brittain, patent attorney, of Vancouver, sends the following report of patents issued to British Columbia inventors recently:

Mr. J. H. McLean, of Vancouver, has just received a United States patent on his improved inserted saw tooth, which has received extended notice previously.

Mr. J. S. Young, of Sacramento, California, has just been forwarded a Canadian patent on his improvements in a stone cutting saw, which possesses many advantages over existing saws of this class.

In the work of stone sawing, the sawing is really abrasion performed by chilled metal shot, which are rolled back and forth between the stone and the lower edge of the blade as it reciprocates and the work of abrasion is considerably hindered in a blade of ordinary construction having an uninterrupted lower edge or bearing surface, by the slime of the stone and from the fact that the pressure per unit of shot is too inconsiderable to effect rapid abrasion.

To remove these objections Mr. Young substitutes for the ordinary saw blade a back frame which forms the means of attachment to the reciprocating frome of the saw from which back a series of blade members downwardly project, each offering a limited area of contact on the stone, or more properly on the chilled shot, which interpose themselves between the blade members and the stone, so that the pressure per unit of shot is considerably increased and space is afforded between the several downwardly projecting members to carry the slime and discharge it at the end of the cut. The downwardly projecting members are also vertically adjustable in the back frame of the saw, and provision is made to simultaneously release and tighten all the blade members, so that the adjustment of their lower edges may be rapidly effected.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Crop Outlook Good—Low Prices Prevailed at the Calgary Cattle Sale.

J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, has returned from a tour through the interior of the province in company with James Murray, Western superintendent of the seed division of the Dominion department of agriculture. Meetings were held under the auspices of various Farmers' Institutes. Mr. Murray spoke of the importance of keeping the land clean by care in obtaining clean seed. It was shown that most of the infestation by weeds arose through carelessness in this respect, all the really bad weeds having been introduced.

At one place Mr. Anderson reports having found the Russian thistle, a weed of the most noxious character and which has not been previously reported in this province. At Vancouver a pest resembling the cigar case leaf roller was discovered, which Dr. Fletcher pronounces to be new to him. It occurs on hawthorns, which it disfigures greatly. Crops throughout the country as a rule promise well.

Mr. Anderson advises that home-grown trees be planted in preference to imported stock. The possibility of obtaining provincial nursery stock is increasing daily, many nurseries having been started in all parts of the country. At Grand Forks Martin Burrell has a good nursery which will be capable of supplying the local demand in that vicinity shortly. The fruit grown both in West Kootenay and in the Boundary is of exceptionally good quality, the suitable areas in the former, although circumscribed in comparison to the extent of the district, being much greater than was originally believed; in the Boundary quite a large extent of land is available. A large irrigation scheme was about completed which will provide water for most of the land adjacent. The necessity of irrigation in Kootenay is not so great, but water is available almost everywhere for the purpose. It was a source of gratification to the speakers that the greatest interest was manifested in the meetings.

Calgary was subsequently visited, where a meeting with Mr. Hodson, the Dominion live stock commissioner, the Hon. John Dryden (late minister of agriculture of Ontario), and many other prominent men from the East and Manitoba, was held and several matters of importance to agricultural and live stock industries were arranged. The show of pure bred stock was exceedingly good; some 500 head of cattle, mostly bulls, were shown and subsequently sold at auction. The prices realized, however, were disappointing, the cause being the large number of animals offered, the low price of beef, and the absence of many of the largest buyers of former years. Prices of Hereford bulls ranged from $45 to $175; Aberdeen Angus, $50 to $70; Shorthorns, $30 to $225, according to age and breeding. It is to be regretted that more of British Columbia's breeders were not present as great bargains in bulls were to be had.

A visit to the C. P. R. irrigation works was made under the guidance of Mr. Pearce, the engineer. The work is of a most stupendous character, and is calculated when completed to irrigate several hundred square miles of territory. Machinery of all descriptions, steam dredgers, locomotives, twelve-horse plows, which also load the waiting wagons, and numberless other appliances, are in use in the cuttings.

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Phoenix, May 27.—Ore shipments from the Boundary mines for the last week were as follows: Granby mines, to Granby smelter, 12,080 tons; Mother Lode, to B. C. Copper smelter, 3,808 tons; Mountain Rose, to B. C. Copper smelter, 33 tons; Emma, to Nelson smelter, 99 tons; Oro Denoro, to Granby smelter, 66 tons; Skylark, to Nelson and Granby smelters, 50 tons; Last Chance, to Trail smelter, 30 tons. Total for the week, 16,166 tons; total for the year to date, 378,240 tons.

This week the Boundary smelters treated ore as follows: Granby smelter, 12,413 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 4,147 tons. Total for the week, 16,560 tons; total for the year, 387,069 tons.

Between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000, representing the final installment from subscribers to the latest Japanese loan of $75,000,000 recently negotiated in the United States, was paid to the underwriting syndicate, New York, on Thursday.

GARDEN TOOLS
—AND—
LAWN MOWERS

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LD.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
P. O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 56.

STRAWBERRIES

We have made arrangements to handle the entire crop of

"ASHLEY'S"

Famous Strawberries, fresh each day from now until end of berry season.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.
Progressive Grocer.

STEAM ROLLED BARLEY

Just The Thing For Your Horses Now
Ask For Our Price And Try It

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

TWENTY-FOUR KILLED.

Armenians and Musselmans Slain During Recent Fighting.

St. Petersburg, May 27.—Twenty-two Armenians and two Musselmans were killed on Thursday at Nakihichevan as the result of the renewal of hostilities between Armenians and Moslems. The number injured has not been ascertained. All the Armenian shops were pillaged, the village of Pasakend and its vicinity being completely destroyed. The inhabitants fled. Many Armenians were killed at Jabri. Cattle robberies have occurred everywhere in the district, and the great distress of the Armenians is increased by a plague of locusts. The local tradesmen have applied to the authorities for protection.

KILLED IN DUEL.

Hungarian Politicians Fought With Swords—Count Keglevich Died From Wound.

Buda Pest, May 29.—Count Keglevich was killed to-day by Karl Henczа, of the People's party, in a duel fought with swords. The meeting was the outcome of a heated dispute in the chamber of deputies.

Keglevich, who was wounded in the region of the heart, died almost immediately.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Hon. W. Ross Called to the Senate—Transfer of the Halifax & Yarmouth Railway.

Ottawa, May 27.—Hon. Wm. Ross, who represented Victoria, Nova Scotia, in the last parliament, and who was for a time minister of militia in the Mackenzie administration, has been called to the Senate. He was one of the most popular members of the House and has got a host of friends in Ottawa.

A Transfer.

At the King Edward, Toronto, yesterday the Halifax & Yarmouth railway was transferred to the Halifax & Southwestern railway. The Halifax & Yarmouth road is a fifty-mile line operating Between Yarmouth and Barrington Passage. It is controlled by Messrs. Brill & Fletcher, of Philadelphit. The Halifax & Southwestern is owned by Mackenzie & Mann. A. K. MacLean, M. P., Lunenburg, and W. B. Ross, of Halifax, represented the Brill & Fletcher interest, and Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, was present, representing the Nova Scotia government when the negotiations were going on.

New Company.

Jas. A. Smart, ex-deputy minister of the interior, has been incorporated as the James A. Smart Company, to do business as passenger booking agents, advance money to immigrants, deal in real estate, etc., with proposed capital of $20,000.

MINING ACTIVITY.

Group of Claims Purchased at Mount Sicker by Provincial Company.

"A mining deal which means much for the industry on Vancouver Island generally and Mount Sicker district in particular was completed on Tuesday last, when the Vancouver Island Mining & Development Co. took up the option which it had on 26 claims, known as the Westholme group, on Mount Sicker," says the Cowichan Leader. "Prominently identified with the above mentioned company are many of those chiefly interested in the Tyee Copper Co.

"An option was obtained on this promising group of claims eighteen months ago, and during that period the Vancouver Island Mining & Development Co. have had a considerable number of men at work developing the claims with the idea of establishing their value. Shafts have been sunk distances of 500 and 600 feet, with a series of crosscuts, with the result that the disclosures of mineral richness have been sufficient to demonstrate that the properties are exceedingly valuable. Further development work will be continued on a comprehensive scale and employment given to an augmented force of men.

"The deal was closed through Messrs. Wood & Smith, of Duncan, the transaction being a cash one, and the amount involved so considerable as to demonstrate that the Vancouver Island Mining & Development Co. has great faith in the mineral richness of Mount Sicker.

"The group of claims in question lies adjacent to the Tyee property, the worth of which has already been established."

A TORONTO MAN TRIES

SOMETHING NEW AND IS DELIGHTED.
FEELS LIKE A BOY.

Mr. M. N. Dafoe.

Mr. M. N. Dafoe, Manager The Dustless Brush Co., 29 Colborne St., Toronto, is telling his friends how he found health after years of illness and pain. He says:

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for many years. I have been treated by local doctors and have taken nearly all the advertised remedies with only temporary relief, if any at all, but since using Anti-Pill I can eat anything the same as when a boy. I have been taking one Anti-Pill at bedtime for the past three months, and find they regulate both stomach and bowels. My old time vigor has returned, so that my spirits are buoyant and temper normal. As a result of this unhoped for experience I am in duty bound to give all credit to this wonderful remedy, Anti-Pill."

Every druggist sells Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill, or a sample will be sent free by The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The remedy that cured Mr. Dafoe so completely is surely worth a trial. 30a