THE TIMES COMPANY.

The reincorporation of the Times Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, which was rendered necessary by the expiration of the time for which the original company was incorporated, has been completed. No limitation has been placed on the existence of the new company, which may now go on forever publishing the news of the world to a large and constantly increasing number of readers. The capital stock of the Company has been increased to $100,000, of which $75,000 in fully paid up shares has been issued. The directors, appointed at a meeting of the shareholders held Friday, are: W. Templeman, John Nelson, Hugh R. McIntyre and Robert Dunn. The directors subsequently appointed W. Templeman, President; John Nelson, Managing Director; and Hugh R. McIntyre, Secretary.

The officers of the Company are same as formerly, while the editorial chair will continue to be filled by Robert Dunn.

SIR JOSEPH TRUTCH.

The present generation of active British Columbians has probably but little knowledge of Sir Joseph Trutch, who paid the final tribute of mortals Friday. He was one of the pioneers of the country, and as an engineer was associated with the construction of most of the first development works. Like all his contemporaries who hewed their way into prominent places in the colony, Sir Joseph must have been a man of great energy and force of character. There were giants in those days, if we credit the stories told by survivors. We are afraid such traits of character would not fit in with the conditions of these modern times. Strong men in small communities are apt to be arbitrary and domineering, if not actually despotic in their rulings. It is well known that there were some in British Columbia's infantile days who would not brook opposition or even suggestions. Now that we have donned the garments of adolescence and insist upon having a voice in the disposition of our affairs, leaders are compelled to defer to the prejudices of the multitude. There are differences of opinion as to the comparative merits of the old system and the new. The pioneer still insists that there were no time like the old times, and that these are degenerate days. He lives in the past; we look forward to the future, and all admit that there can be no turning back.

Still it is meet that we pay tribute to the fathers of the province as they pass from amongst us, that we note their works, and hold them up as an example to those who must in the course of time assume the responsibilities of government, of development and of business.

ABOUT EXHIBITIONS.

Now let our business men and all and sundry interested in the good name of Victoria and in her reputation for enterprise prepare to look pleasant. The Mayor has an important project on his hands—something in which we are all interested. As the orphans have all been generously provided for, the W. W. C. T. U. is apparently in easy circumstances, the Willing Workers and Irresistible Canvassers from the other side of the boundary line have no scheme of benevolence in view, we submit that the liberal-handed people of this no mean city should be prepared to excel themselves.

Our representatives are setting their house in order for the annual autumnal exhibition. They are commencing thus early because there is reason to believe the measure of success which attends this year's show will have an important influence upon the location of the Dominion Exhibition which, it is assumed, will be held in the extreme western part of Canada in the fall of 1905. This show will be held at Winnipeg during the present year, it carries a very handsome vote of Dominion funds with it, and if Victoria should succeed in carrying off the prize she could afford to stick a very fine feather in her cap.

New Westminster is hot upon the scent of the Dominion exhibition also. Our neighbors are active and aggressive, and very proud of the fame they have gained for their fall fair. Vancouver's citizens look upon this show as practically one of their own institutions. They will cordially co-operate with the Westminsterites in their movement. Thus it is obvious that we must work hard and contribute generously if we hope to attain success. But Victorians have carried more difficult positions than that on which they are now moving. Their exhibition is now firmly established and in many respects is the most important held west of Winnipeg. If we but forget Assessments Acts, the demands for education, the municipal rates, income taxes, and all the various forms of vexation that beset the modern man from the cradle to the tomb, and come down handsomely, there is little doubt that the Dominion exhibition of 1905 will be held in Victoria. Without a bountiful supply of funds we fear His Worship and his fellow-workers will not be able to land the prize.

MORMONS AND OTHERS.

Those Mormon fellows must possess genius for management after all. While we must confess that they appear to be rather selfish in persisting in the maintenance of harems full of contented wives while thousands of their neighbors in other states are obliged to try, and try, and try again, with the assistance of convenient divorce courts, before they finally join hands with their affinities, the fact that divorce is not rampant in Utah—from all we can learn—would indicate that there may be something to be said in favor of their apparently abhorrent system.

The present head of the Mormon Church, a blood descendant of the "apostle" who received the direct revelation from God ordering the practice of polygamy, says he prefers defying the law of the United States to deserting his five wives and proportionately large families. This loyal, true-hearted gentleman might do his full duty by his several families without breaking the law if he were so disposed, but in that case he would not be living up to the principles of his religion and he might be called upon to exercise a self-restraint that is contrary to the teachings of his sublime faith. The case is utterly beyond the bounds of our simple philosophy. That fact we confess in all humility. But we must say the extremes to which our neighbors run in pursuit of happiness are perplexing. Over in Seattle we think there are on the average about three divorces granted daily. The proportion will increase with the growth of the state. How many years must elapse before the whole population has gone through the mill? The problem should not be nearly so difficult of solution, and is vastly more interesting, than the age of Ann.

There is no likelihood of Canadians being called upon in the immediate future to wrestle with one phase of the matrimonial mix-up. But we are not so sure about our immunity from the consequences of the presence of the other family of extremists. Mr. Smith, the Mormon apostle, has just confessed that his family has literally been growing by "leaps and bounds" since the law suppressing polygamy in Utah was passed. It is presumed that the fruitfulness in the colony is not confined to one family. There must therefore be a large overflow of population at the present time, and the surplus of population for export must continue to grow. It has been directed to the promising fields of Western Canada for reasons which are not at present clear. We are not matrimonial latitudinarians in Canada. It is presumed that our Latter Day Saints are complying with the law and that the two thousand Mormons who are going to trek north during the present season with their flocks and their herds are attracted solely by our fair fields and fertile plains. If they are not the time may come for our legislators to wrestle with a Smoot problem.

AGE OF NEWSBOYS.

Ald. Grahame proposes that the City Council shall exercise supervision over the newsboys who sell papers on the public streets. There is no question that the motives of the municipal representative are worthy. But it may be well not to undertake to pass regulations governing the years of newsboys without a full knowledge of the circumstances under which the average vendor handles his wares.

There is no question of the fact that there are infants in the business, and therefore holding discourse of a more or less intimate character with associates whose influences are the reverse of salutary. The proper place for such is by the parental fireside, granting that they are so fortunate as to be blessed with parents endowed with a proper sense of their responsibilities and duties. But there are, alas! waifs and strays in Victoria, as there are in every city in the world. There are a few such living here upon their earnings from the sale of newspapers. They are independent, sturdy little chaps, and while the knowledge they are picking up at present may not be in a moral sense uplifting, yet they are acquiring experience and learning such business methods as have been effectual in raising many men who commenced life upon exactly the same plane to positions of commanding importance in the world. Instances might be cited in proof of this statement.

On the other hand, we very much fear that the associations of the street cannot but tend to moral deterioration. For one lad who struggles to honorable place in the eyes of the world after commencing life as a seller of newspapers, there are probably many who are carried downward. The world makes a careful note of those who succeed, but it publishes no record of the failures.

There are some facts the Council should carefully bear in mind in approaching this question. The conditions in Victoria as regards the market for newspapers are in their general aspect quite different from the conditions which prevail in very large cities. There are many boys engaged in the business who are looked very carefully after by their parents and are shielded as fully as circumstances will permit from whatever demoralizing circumstances there may be in their connections and associations. The amounts earned by the youngsters are also much more considerable than might be supposed by those not conversant with the circumstances. The young fellows are the bread-winners in not a few households. They add to the comforts of a great many more. The majority of them are learning lessons in independence, usefulness and unselfishness which may prove blessings to themselves and to others in after life. For such reasons we counsel the Aldermen not to lay thoughtless laws upon them.

Finally, the mission of a newsboy as such is usually at an end after he has passed the age suggested by Ald. Grahame in his proposed by-law. And there are too many purely "ornamental" ordinances on the books of the city at the present time. Cumber not the records with others that cannot be enforced.

THE DETERMINING FACTOR.

Many facts that must have an important influence in determining the outcome of the war between Russia and Japan are hid from all but the acute mental penetration of military experts. Possibly there are features in the situation which even the experts cannot completely comprehend. The clouds hang low over Korea. Japan is determined that even the correspondents shall not know what she is doing. But there is one fact in the situation that is apparent to the veriest tyro in the martial art: The transasian railway is the link whose weakness or strength will prove the ruin or salvation of Russia. If the Slavic forces can be laid down in sufficient numbers by the railway and fed and supplied with munitions in proportion to their numbers after they reach the scene, they will win out for their master. If the road fails, whether by reason of its own weakness or through the machinations of the enemy, alas for Russia! Her reputation as a military power will be shattered. Her prestige among the small nations she has aimed to dominate will be gone. Her pride will be levelled in the dust. Another half century must pass away before she can be prepared to attempt to bore or intrigue her way to a satisfactory water outlet.

The matter of the capacity of that all-important railway is therefore a matter of supreme importance in estimating the possibilities of the present situation. One who assumes to speak with authority says the trans-Siberian Railway is neither a very good nor a very poor railway. It is what we would call a light railway. Some of the sections are well built, and some are inferior. It is a drawback that the railway has a five-foot gauge, and, therefore, cannot be operated by trains of the standard gauge. The rails are much too light for heavy traffic, such as is inevitable in war. From forty-two to forty-eight pounds a yard is the average weight of the steels. Thus they have about half the weight of the rails now generally used. Besides being light the rails are soft, and sometimes will bend between two sleepers. Such rails do not recover their elasticity. They remain bent. It is said on one curve a certain rail is crushed every time the express passes, the buckling of the web rendering it useless, and it has to be replaced with a new rail each time it is used by the express. This is an extreme case, and may not be characteristic, but it is always the weakest link that determines the fate of a chain.

Not less important to the successful operation of the railway is the roadbed. There was much robbery in the construction of the Siberian railway. One contractor made his embankment of snow, instead of earth, so that when the thaw came the track subsided four feet through his whole section. Everything was done in a primitive way. Cuts were made wide enough only for the trains to pass, so that rains washed the soil down on the tracks. Embankments were made so narrow as to afford the minimum of support to the rails. Instead of using excavating machinery provided for modern railway building, the Russians employed hand labor. Hence the soil obtained from cuttings is merely piled up near the track instead of being utilized further on for embankments. The railway winds like a serpent to avoid obstacles that good engineers would easily have surmounted. It is more like a colonization road than a trunk line. Accidents are very frequent and cause long delays.

From St. Petersburg to Vladivostock is 5,700 miles. To cover that distance in fourteen days is a great achievement. But it is a fast train on the trans-Siberian line that can travel twenty miles an hour. The express going at that rate is a very short train, for which all the passengers are booked a week ahead. The ordinary heavy passenger and mixed trains seldom make more than twelve miles an hour. Much slower are the freight trains, which "rumble along like traction engines on a country road." The weight of these trains often brings down earth from the narrow cuttings or causes subsidences in the tracks. Then ensue accidents which delay the express trains. Water is not well distributed. In some places it is pumped a half mile or more to the tanks, and in others reserve supplies have to be carried on the trains. Assuming that no accidents occur, and that heavy trains could make 240 miles a day, a liberal estimate, it will take Russia 23 or 24 days to transport a train from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur.

Lake Baikal, an inland sea, four hundred miles in length, cuts the great highway in two. This is one of the weak points of the system. Two ice-crushing vessels are used to bridge the lake, which necessitates a voyage, in fine weather, of five hours. In winter the boats cannot keep open navigation. The distance is then covered by sleighs over the ice. At present that is the only means of communication. The extent of Russia's dependence on this highway cannot easily be estimated. To keep the present army efficiently in the field in Manchuria will necessitate an immense traffic. The transportation of food, for men and horses, of weapons and ammunition, formerly effected by water, will enormously increase the demands on the railway. Besides this the transportation of reinforcements must be provided for. Thus the railway must maintain a greater degree of efficiency than has yet been possible. At the same time, passing in Manchuria through a country largely hostile, it must be defended at every point. This alone will require an immense army. Russia has not solved the military problem in Asia by its railway. It has probably only increased the difficulties. The sea is the seat of power.

Sir Hibbert Tupper has been telling the people of Toronto that the late bye-elections indicate unmistakably the present trend of public opinion and the doom of the Laurier government. Sir Charles Tupper has gone to Great Britain with the determination, he says, of appearing on the platform in advocacy of the cause of preferential trade, which originated with the Laurier government, which he vehemenely denounced when it was proposed in Parliament, which he said was not practicable in the face of certain treaties, and which if it were practicable would mean the ruin of Canadian industries. Is it any wonder the people refuse to take the Tuppers seriously? The whole of the Tory party is now supporting preferential trade, in a year or two the whole of the Tory party will be supporting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway project, in a little while the whole of the Tory party will be supporting every measure that originated with the Laurier government. Witnessing the prosperity of the country, they will not be able to help themselves.

* * *

The winter on Vancouver Island has not been exactly what it would have been had we had anything to do with the selection, but it has not been such an extreme departure from the ordinary that there is any necessity to apologize for it and declare to strangers that the conditions for the past three or four months have been abnormal. Some of our Eastern contemporaries have been busy for weeks explaining to strangers within their midst that it is not usual for snowbanks ten or twelve feet in depth to pile themselves up along principal highways, for trains to take nearly a week to complete a trip twenty miles in length, for the thermometer to hover in the neighborhood of zero for weeks, or for the frost to penetrate so far into the ground as to freeze waterpipes embedded in six feet of earth. We have been obliged to submit to some inconveniences, but they have all been tolerable and not so solid as twenty below zero.

* * *

A happy bridegroom, a resident of Seattle of course, when applying for the license was stricken with dismay on discovering that he had forgotten the name of his blushing bride. The newspaper which gleefully published the circumstances of the incident did not state whether the confusion of mind was due to diligent cultivation of the matrimonial field or to the unalloyed bliss of a first experience.

* * *

The appeal of Dreyfus has been granted, and there will be a new trial of one of the most notorious cases in history. The French people, however, have now recovered from their hysteria and there will be no such scenes as disgraced the nation in the first instance. By the way, what has become of Maitre Labori?

* * *

The letter from "One of the Choir" should have been sent to the Colonist, in which the article complained of appeared.

ROAD WORK.

To the Editor:—On Sunday, Feb. 21st ult., in the columns of the Colonist, a correspondent, over the signature "Farmer," commenced a correspondence and followed it up on March 2nd inst. with a hydra-like dose of letters. There is no doubt but that the three letters which have appeared in the Colonist concerning road work in Esquimalt have emanated from the same inkpot. I could admire "Farmer's" ingenuity, if not his scrupulousness, had he been original. In the history of Canada there are several instances of stratagems by the whites to deceive the Indians as to their numbers. One instance at Detroit will probably establish "Farmer's" precedent. A small party of British soldiers, under Major Gladwyn, were besieged by the Indians under Pontiac about 1761. To deceive the Indians as to the number of his soldiers, the commanding officer ordered his men to march past an open embrasure, in plain view of the enemy, for a couple of hours. Round and round they went, until Pontiac was so impressed by the appearance of numbers that he withheld from attacking them, and devoted himself to cutting off all communication with the outside world. Major Gladwyn was thus enabled to hold out until relieved by Captain Dalzell, after peace was declared between England and France.

"Farmer," whether he writes as "Farmer No. 1" or "No. 2," or as "Another Farmer," should confine himself more if he desires to carry weight, to statements capable of proof. He accuses one of the road foremen of being a political hack of Mr. Hayward's. Such a charge under the circumstances is absurd. In justice to Mr. Hayward, although he had no support from me, I feel free to acknowledge that no man ever received a more spontaneous support than did he in Esquimalt district in 1900. "Farmer No. 1," writing as "Farmer No. 2," states that the farmers of Saanich are about to form their district into a municipality because they, too, are tired of the present system. Farmer No. 1/2 or 3 does not know what he is talking about when he infers that the system in Saanich is the same as that followed in Esquimalt during the past few years. Saanich does its road work under a high salaried road superintendent. They desired to get the road work into their own hands, something after the plan which has been followed in Cowichan and Esquimalt, but the Conservatives have always found the "road boss" too useful in election times to shelve him and inaugurate a system working to the advantage of the district. "Farmer," alias "Another Farmer," designates my former letter as a "rambling political reply." Is "Farmer" wilfully closing his eyes and understanding to the scandalous manoeuvre inaugurated by the government and endorsed by the Colonist to introduce into Esquimalt some of the Tories' Toronto methods? The first step has certainly been taken in the removal of independent foremen and the substitution of political hacks. Can it be possible that "Farmer" is the individual whom rumor says was requested to feel and pave the way for such schemes?

During the last election Mr. Pooley recognized the popularity of the road system with the farmers, as on every platform from Esquimalt to Sooke he praised the road foremen for the work done on the roads, and, furthermore, at Sooke he pledged himself to do all in his power to sustain the then present system. This is capable of proof. The files of the Colonist in its reports of Mr. Pooley's speeches bristle with his praises of the foremen. He has lived up to his pledges so well that two foremen have been discharged and their places filled with a couple of "poor tools." Some idea can be formed of the impracticable nature of "Farmer's" ideas by his comparison between keeping picks and mattocks sharp and the necessity of a carpenter working with sharp tools. In the former case, the workman is probably ten miles and more from a blacksmith shop, while the carpenter generally has a whetstone at his elbow, if not a grindstone.

LAGOON.

MILITARY NEWS AND GOSSIP

For some time past it has been persistently reported that a change affecting the defences at Esquimalt and Halifax is imminent. It is said that the arrangement contemplates the relinquishment of these points by the Imperial department of war to the Dominion militia authorities, to whom will be delegated the control, maintenance, and manning of these important strategical stations. This rumor has gained considerable color since the divulgence of the plans for Canada's lines of defence, particulars of which were given out in the Times the other day. Although the report referred to has not been confirmed, local military men take the stand that such a change is highly probable. This, of course, would entail the gradual removal of the Imperial troops now stationed at these points and the establishment of Canadian forces in their place.

A Times representative journeyed down to Work Point the other day to sound Lieut.-Col. English relative to this rumor. That officer said that he had heard nothing about it. As a matter of fact, he pointed out, confirmation of such a report would have to be sought at Ottawa. Any changes affecting the Imperial forces at Esquimalt, he further stated, were made from Halifax, the headquarters of the general officer commanding these troops in Canada.

* * *

The officers and men at Work Point are following the progress of hostilities in the Far East with exceptionally keen interest. This, of course, is quite to be expected from military men, especially those who will be immediately affected in the event of other complications occurring. But there are two kinds of interest, active and passive. Both are represented at Work Point. An evidence of the former is the series of lectures delivered by the commanding officer from time to time, in which he furnishes a great deal of information of a military character. Lieut.-Col. English does not believe that the Russians will evacuate Port Arthur. They might, he says, reduce their strength there by withdrawing all but a sufficient number to hold the place, concentrating in force at Kirin, a point at the terminus of a branch of the Manchurian railroad, and some distance south of Harbin. Unless the Russians have sadly bungled things, the colonel contends, they should be able to hold Port Arthur or Vladivostock for a year, regardless whether the railroads are cut or not.

* * *

Though the matter has been shrouded in almost absolute secrecy, it is understood that the Ottawa Car Company is installing a most complete plant for the manufacture of gun carriage wheels, and the general repair of field guns. There is said to be at present no place in the Empire outside of Woolwich where this work can be done. A broken gun carriage wheel must be replaced at Woolwich, and for anything in the nature of general repair the whole gun must be sent to the great Imperial arsenal. The Ottawa Car Company is one of the several enterprises founded by Ahern & Soper, of Ottawa Electric railway fame. It has as vice-president and manager W. W. Wylie, one of the best practical master machinists in Canada, and under his supervision the installation of the new plant is said to have gone on to the great satisfaction of the militia headquarters staff. The nature of the agreement between the militia department and the car company is not ascertainable. It is possible that no such agreement exists, but the name of prominent Eastern artillerists of South African experience are mentioned in connection with the enterprise. It is known that the plant has been inspected by several officers in the confidence of the militia department, and heartily approved, and it is possible that an official announcement will shortly be made of the establishment of a plant which will save a very considerable cost in the refitting of field guns in Canada.

* * *

The R. E. Quadrille Club held one of the most enjoyable dances of the series inaugurated by them, last Thursday night. There was a large attendance. The music provided by the Sehl-Bantly orchestra was excellent in every requisite to success apparent.

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The warrant officers, staff sergeants and sergeants' club will hold a social at the Fives Court, Work Point barracks, at 8 o'clock next Tuesday evening.

* * *

Major Bruce Carruthers, of Kingston, has been appointed inspector of signaling west, comprising military districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11, the latter being British Columbia.

Major Carruthers is a dashing officer who covered himself with glory in the engagement at Hart's River in the recent South African war.

* * *

Among recently gazetted chaplains, with the honorary rank of captains, is Rev. C. F. Sharp, 5th British Columbia Regiment.

A MOTHER'S DREAD.

Lo! At the couch where infant beauty sleeps;
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies,
Smiles on her slumbering child with pensive eyes.

A fear clutches at the heart of the mother that her own little one may not live long. She dreads its second summer, or that it may never wake from its sound sleep. All mankind loves a mother—loves to see a mother love her child. A baby and its mother are insured against ill-health if the mother takes Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a tonic for women that Dr. R. V. Pierce invented over a third of a century ago for women's ills. This is a vegetable tonic, made only of barks, roots and herbs, which puts the female system into perfect, healthy action. Before baby's coming it is just the uterine tonic that puts the womanly system into a proper condition to make the birth painless and to insure a healthy child.

Many mothers of families in the United States have reason to be grateful to the person who recommended Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It does not cure eczema, catarrh in all its forms, nor heart disease, for it is put up for the single purpose of curing disease peculiar to women. It has a reputation of over thirty-eight years of cures, and has sold more largely on this continent than any other medicine for women. Another point in its favor; it does not contain a single drop of alcohol nor of any narcotic. It is purely vegetable. An alcoholic compound for women is something no woman should take. Womanly weakness will always bring on nervous irritability and alcohol is the very worst thing in the world for her to take in this nervous condition. What the woman needs is a vegetable tonic which will build up her delicate system and bring about a healthy tone. This Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription does, as no other remedy can. It cures the drains and weaknesses of women, and the manufacturers offer to pay $500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Failing of the Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Many people owe their present good health to the fact that they consulted Dr. Pierce by letter, giving him all possible information about their condition, symptoms, etc., and received in return good medical advice which cost them nothing. This is why we advise you to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, the founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce by no means confines himself to prescribing his well-known medicines. He tells you in the most common-sense way what ails you, what you ought to do, what line of treatment should be followed out in your particular case, and if your case does not indicate the use of his proprietary medicine, he tells you plainly and frankly what you do need, and the best possible method of improving your health. If you are a young woman just entering upon the duties of life, you should have good medical advice of a confidential nature. If you're a mother of children, you may want advice about yourself and how best to put your system in order that your children may be healthy. To sufferers from chronic diseases which do not readily yield to treatment, or to people who are past the youthful stage of life and want confidential advice about their ailments or their physical condition, Dr. Pierce offers to carefully consider such cases and give the best medical advice within his power, free of cost.

A beautiful Georgia girl, vice-president of the East End Palmetto Club, of Savannah, and prominent socially there, relates the following experience:

You certainly have produced the finest medicine for suffering women that there is to be had in the country. I want to recommend it especially to mothers. I was seventeen years old when my darling boy was born. Felt very exhausted and weak for a long time, and it seemed I could not get my strength back. My sister-in-law bought me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (after I had tried several of the other remedies which are so much advertised, and found no relief). I had little faith in the medicine at the time and was so weak and sick that I felt discouraged, but within a week after I had commenced taking your "Prescription" I was like a different woman. New life and vitality seemed to come with each succeeding day, until, in a few weeks, I was in fine health, and a happy, hearty woman. My boy is now two years old, and, thanks to your splendid medicine, I am enjoying perfect health. If at any time I feel tired or in need of a tonic, a few doses of your "Favorite Prescription" recuperates me at once. My address is 511 Jones Street, East, Savannah, Ga.

MRS. SUSIE WILLIAMS.

Mrs. Mamie Patterson, of 42 Hedden Place, Elizabeth, N. J., says: "About one year ago I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he advised me what to do. It is hard for me to say just what my trouble was. Was nervous; had sick headaches, backache, pain in the small of back, had no appetite, pain in my left side. I was a complete wreck. I had tried many doctors and did not get well, so had given up the thought of ever getting better. I have taken eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' and to-day feel like a new woman. Have advised several of my friends to use Dr. Pierce's medicines and they have done so and received much benefit. I am thankful to you for your advice, and also for what your wonderful medicines have done for me. May the blessings of God rest upon you. I gladly send you this testimonial."

What Married Women should know is contained in that book of 1,000 pages, which has now reached its sixty-first edition, the Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M.D. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume, the cost of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANBY SMELTER.

General Manager Graves Says it Will Be Much Enlarged.

"We are working on plans for an eight furnace addition to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks, B. C., which would increase its capacity from 2,100 tons to 4,800 tons a day," said J. P. Graves, general manager of the Granby Consolidated Company, according to a Spokane dispatch.

"H. N. Galer, assistant manager, has completed the survey and is working on the plans. I shall submit the plans to the directors of the Granby company on my return trip, and they will decide on carrying them out. It was at first planned to make the addition a six furnace plant, duplicating the present smelter, but we are now figuring on an increase of 33⅓ per cent. over that plan."

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE makes the whole system radiant in perfect health. It accelerates circulation, enriches the blood, penetrates to the very centres of nerve force, builds tissue, makes and keeps people well. This wonderful remedy has had a charmed experience and has done its greatest work in cases that the medical fraternity had pronounced hopeless. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—140.

OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The newly-elected managers of the British Columbia Protestant Orphanage held their first meeting at the city hall Friday afternoon, when officers were elected and a committee of ladies appointed to superintend the internal management of the home in pursuance of the constitution.

The officers were elected as follows: President, Chas. Hayward; hon. treasurer, E. Crow-Baker; hon. secretary, W. Scowcroft.

The following will constitute the committee of ladies: Mrs. P. C. MacGregor, Mrs. J. A. Van Tassell, Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. D. P. Pickard, representing the Baptist churches; Mrs. Astle, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Howell and Mrs. D. Spragge, representing the Congregational church; Mrs. W. B. Deaville, Mrs. F. W. McCulloch, Mrs. W. Berridge and Mrs. N. Shakespeare, representing the Methodist churches; Mrs. James Hutcheson, Mrs. G. L. Milne, Mrs. Wm. Munsie and Mrs. Thortnon Fell, representing the Presbyterian churches; Miss Perrin, Mrs. E. Crow-Baker, Mrs. G. Gillespie and Mrs. Toller, representing the Anglican churches; Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Mrs. Huckle and Mrs. G. A. McTavish, representing the Reformed Episcopal church.

The new ladies' committee will hold their first meeting on Monday next in the committee room of the city hall, commencing at 2.30 o'clock. Officers will be appointed and the regular business dealt with. Yesterday a special committee was appointed to deal with repairs, heating and sanitary arrangements.