

MIGHT AS WELL FIGHT.

Striking Coal Miners Urged by Wives and Sweethearts to Resort to Force.

One Thousand Men to March on Cannonsburg Mines to Stop Operations There.

PITTSBURGO, July 18.—The events of today in the Pittsburgh coal mining district indicate that there is trouble ahead. The strike has been on for two weeks without cause for alarm in any quarter; but today the pangs of hunger and mutterings of discontent have taken tangible form, and by morning 1,000 miners will have marched on Cannonsburg, the objective point being the Boone and Allison mines.

A few days ago the operators of these mines made a requisition on the sheriff of Washington county for additional deputies. It is supposed that there are at least thirty deputies at each mine, well armed for any friction that may take place. Today the miners of Tom Run district held mass meetings attended by men, women and children. The women did not lag in the interest taken. Many of them openly branded their husbands as cowards. They argued that they might as well fight as starve. They said the victory could be won, provided every coal miner employed in the sections where the lake was supplied would join the general movement of idleness. Plans for bringing out the miners employed in the Boone and Allison mines were discussed. Special committees were sent from one meeting to the other.

It was decided to march on the Cannonsburg mines to-night. The Reising brass band and the Cecil drum corps were engaged, and the march across the country is on. The procession will be made up of four different sections. They will mobilize at Bridgeville and take up the tramp of 16 miles across the country. A miner who was very enthusiastic over the plan said there would be at least 1,000 men in line.

It was learned late to-night that the scheme has been in process of formation for several days. It was talked of several days ago, and got to the ears of the operators at Cannonsburg mines. Whether the miners will go armed is not known yet, but they expect to be at the mine when the offending diggers are ready to go to work, and will use every influence possible to keep them from going into the mines.

Some of the most conservative claim that there will be no bloodshed. They say that when the colliers see the demonstration, they will come out and retain their manhood. Every effort was made to keep the movement a secret for fear the force of the miners would be further increased. Just what the result will be it is difficult at this hour to tell. The men are taken to be insane or semi-insane in the present question. They have been goaded on by suffering wives, daughters and sweethearts, and it appears as if it is the beginning of the end of the strike.

The negotiations to induce the coal operators of this district to sign uniformity agreements are still going on. The commissioners having the matter in hand feel as if they will be able to accomplish it. Secretary Frank Schmidt said to-night that the prospects were brighter than they had been since negotiations began. As an evidence that the operators are not counting on arbitration it was announced to-night by an operator that if the strike in West Virginia does not prove successful the Pittsburgh operators will make an effort early next week to start their mines at the 69-cent rate, the rate now asked by the strikers. They will claim if they are willing to pay the price the law must protect them in the operations of their mines.

TWO WEEKS' EXPERIENCE

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—President Rathford to-day summed up the strike situation in an interview as follows:

"The history of industrial strife has no parallel to the present movement. Deputy marshals and detectives have been at work, but their presence has failed to incite the miners to acts of lawlessness, nor even the resumption of work. Their presence in peaceable communities, with a chin on their shoulders, gave some cause for alarm, and ordinarily would have caused a resort to violence. But our miners in this instance, proud by the experience of the past, would not cause trouble themselves, nor allow themselves to become involved by the acts of others.

"We have started into this movement realizing fully the importance of the work before us, and the responsibility resting upon us, and after two weeks of suspension, involving more than 150,000 miners, we are well satisfied with the results. Only those who are well acquainted with the conditions of the mines have any idea of the extent of this suspension and its paralyzing effect upon the labor and business of the country. It has not reached its full proportions. The coming week will add 20,000 men to the idle column. The movement will continue to grow, not only in numbers, but public opinion will become crystallized, and through the press of the country will demand a solution of this great difficulty.

"Our demand for living wages and the determination of our miners to secure it, have brought expressions of sympathy and material support from almost every branch of organized labor, whose efforts in our behalf will endear them to all lovers of fairness and establish for the miners, with their own efforts, a living rate of wages."

FOUR KILLED.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 16.—This morning a freight train in the International & Great Northern railroad yards ran over four white boys, all of Fort Worth, who were sitting on the track asleep. Killing three of them instantly and badly wounding the fourth. The killed are John Bridges, Charles Sweney, E. L. Montgomery. Injured, Henry Bates. An hour later a negro named L. F. Cox, of Waco, while stealing a ride, fell over the cars and was mangled into unrecognizable pulp.

It was recorded last week that the output of the Trail Creek district for the previous week was the largest in its history. That statement is no longer correct. The shipments for the week just past amounted to 2,432 tons—an increase of more than 500 tons over the previous week.—Trail Creek Miner.

The proper way to build health is to make the blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

DEBS MAY BE CALLED ON.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The Commercial Tribune's special from Wheeling, W. Va., says: Just why it is so may be a mystery to some, but it is a fact nevertheless that Eugene Debs will be able to do more just now towards bringing out the miners in the Fairmount region than any other man. A big meeting at Monongahela to-day demonstrated this when a local miner got up and declared that as soon as Debs came into the region the men would strike, and that his influence would be greater than all the offers of the operators to pay bonuses on coal mining. This sentiment was loudly cheered. The organizers at work there admit that he must be brought into the field. Everybody wants to hear Debs. The men at O'Donnell's, Aurora, Flemington and Bates mines are still out and will not go back. The operators expect all Fairmount to be out at the end of the week or sooner. They threaten to close their coke ovens and put the negroes and Italians into the mines, and possibly bloodshed. The operators had men at today's meeting taking notes of everything said and done. Coal is too badly needed, however, for any of the miners to fear dismissal. The strike sentiment is growing slowly, and Thursday is the limit generally placed upon work.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., July 18.—Conservative men here think it is only a matter of time until the men come out, but no important actions are expected until Debs speaks here, to-morrow night, when he is expected at Charleston Wednesday.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 18.—The miners at Thacker, Logan and Diggs, who yesterday agreed to strike, held a mass meeting to-day and reconsidered their action. They will return to work as usual Monday. The Elkhorn miners, who yesterday decided to strike, will also follow their example.

TURKEY SUBMITS.

ATHENS, July 17.—It is stated here on reliable authority that the powers have fixed the indemnity to be paid to Turkey by Greece at \$4,000,000, and that the Porte has accepted it as a compromise. The settlement gives a more liberal line of frontier: Turkey and Greece have been left to settle the question of capitulation between themselves.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—Tewfik Pasha, foreign minister, informed the ambassadors yesterday that the Sultan had agreed to the principle of the demands of the powers and was prepared to accept their views on the peace conditions. The announcement made to the ambassadors immediately followed a message sent to the Sultan to the effect that if the parties did not previously replied satisfactorily the ambassadors would adopt an important decision with regard to their attitude towards Turkey.

Tewfik Pasha turned up at the last minute and announced that he had been instructed to the position of the powers. The change of front is now understood to be the result of the action of Germany. The reply of the Emperor Wilhelm to the Sultan's personal appeal was ambiguous, and induced him to believe that Germany would support him. When, however, Germany found the result of the ultimatum, Emperor Wilhelm, desiring to prevent such an eventuality, instructed his ambassador to go to the palace and state distinctly that the Turkish government must consent absolutely to the decision of the powers. The Porte informed the ambassadors that it has abandoned the intention of sending reinforcements to Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, July 17.—In consequence of the increasing turbulence of the strike in West Virginia, the admiral of the international fleet have issued a proclamation admonishing the Mussulman population of Crete to refrain from any act of violence against the European soldier is harmed that they will bombard the town.

A COLONIAL WARSHIP.

LONDON, July 15.—Lord Charles Bessford has written a letter in reference to the magnificent offer of the Cape Colony to present a first-class battleship to Great Britain, in which he deprecates the fact that the other colonies are hurrying to imitate it because, as he says, in the event of war, strategic reasons might require the removal of the fleet from colonial waters, work. Their presence in peaceable communities, with a chin on their shoulders, gave some cause for alarm, and ordinarily would have caused a resort to violence. But our miners in this instance, proud by the experience of the past, would not cause trouble themselves, nor allow themselves to become involved by the acts of others.

"We have started into this movement realizing fully the importance of the work before us, and the responsibility resting upon us, and after two weeks of suspension, involving more than 150,000 miners, we are well satisfied with the results. Only those who are well acquainted with the conditions of the mines have any idea of the extent of this suspension and its paralyzing effect upon the labor and business of the country. It has not reached its full proportions. The coming week will add 20,000 men to the idle column. The movement will continue to grow, not only in numbers, but public opinion will become crystallized, and through the press of the country will demand a solution of this great difficulty.

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KEEP CLOSE WATCH.

Look to It That You Are Well Guarded Against That Stealthy Enemy, Kidney Disease—South American Kidney Cure Is the Only Remedy Which Will Relieve at Once and Cure.

Michael McMullin, of Chesley, writes: "I had been troubled with gravel and kidney disease for eight years. At times the pain was so severe I could not lie in one position for more than a few minutes. I had South American Kidney Cure according to directions. I got immediate relief. The worst pain I ever had in my life was relieved by this remedy. It is a liquid and never fails to cure. For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co."

RUSH FOR THE GOLD.

Twelve Hundred New Yorkers All Ready Booked and Eastern Eyes Fixed on Eldorado.

Story of the First Operations on the Richest Placer Yet Revealed to the World.

NEW YORK, July 18.—This city has been touched with the Alaskan gold fever. The past twenty-four hours has seen come to the front at least 2,000 argonauts, who will be on the way to the Klondike region just as soon as arrangements can be made for transportation. This city furnished more than 400 men than any state in the Union. It would not be strange at all if this city should, within the next six months, assuming a corporation of the favorite reports, be more largely represented in the boat slowly stemming the currents of the Yukon than will be the entire Pacific Coast.

Some notion of how the new tide is spreading may be had from the fact that within forty-eight hours an advertisement calling for those who desired to join an expedition to Alaska, and who had from \$500 to \$2,000 to invest, was answered by more than 1,200 applicants. In this particular case there was some misunderstanding, inasmuch as the party publishing the call is in the main a trading company, while the applicants were eager to go as prospectors or to ally themselves with wealthy capitalists. "Grubstake" concerns. However, thirty-two men have enlisted in its service, and will start for the Klondike within the next three weeks. They are employees of the company essentially, but, in the event of their striking a paying claim or becoming interested in one, the company will aid them by advancing money sufficient to develop promising strikes. The interest displayed is evidence that the fever has reached its height, and that one of the largest colonies which will winter about the gold-bearing region will be composed of New Yorkers.

THEY SCOFFED AT ELDORADO.

SEATTLE, July 18.—A lady in this city has received the following letter from Dawson City, under date of June 18, which contains the fullest, most succinct and accurate account of the great gold discoveries, which has yet been in print. The writer is Arthur Perry, well known in Seattle:

The first discovery of gold on the Klondike was made the middle of August, 1896, by George Carmack on a creek emptying into the Klondike from the south, called by the Indians Bonanza. He found \$1,900 to the pan on a high rim, and after making the find known as Forty-Mile went back with two Indians and took out \$1,400 in three weeks with three sluice boxes. The creek was ambiguous, and induced him to believe that Germany would support him. When, however, Germany found the result of the ultimatum, Emperor Wilhelm, desiring to prevent such an eventuality, instructed his ambassador to go to the palace and state distinctly that the Turkish government must consent absolutely to the decision of the powers. The Porte informed the ambassadors that it has abandoned the intention of sending reinforcements to Crete.

About September 10 a man by the name of Whipple prospected a creek emptying into the Klondike, called Discovery, and named it Whipple creek. He shortly afterwards sold out and the miners re-named it Eldorado. Prospects were high as \$1 to the early in the fall. Many of the old miners from Forty Mile went there and would not stake, saying the willows did not lean the right way and the water did not taste right, and that it was a moose pasture, it being wide and flat. Both creeks were staked principally by the "chances" (new men and women), and early as they could get provisions, about 250 men went there and commenced prospecting, by sinking holes to the depth of from nine to twenty-four feet, doing so by burning down, as the ground was frozen solid to bed rock.

November 23 a man by the name of Louis Rhodes located No. 21, about Bonanza, got as high as \$65.30 to the pan. This was the first big pan of any importance, and the news spread up and down the creek line. This news reached Circle City 300 miles farther down the Yukon river, but nobody would believe it. Soon after large pans were found on both Bonanza and Eldorado, and each creek was trying to out rival the other, until a man by the name of Clarence Berry got \$100 to the pan. From that time on Eldorado held a high position. Many claims from the month up for a distance of three miles got large pans—until they reached as high as \$280.

About March 15, 1897, I reached the diggings from Circle City, having hauled my sled the whole distance without a porter. The importance of the new strike had become too significant to be overlooked, and about 300 men from Circle City undertook the journey in mid-winter. Such an exodus was never known before in the history of the Yukon, but not a man lost his life, although several had their faces and toes nipped at times. Even some of the most resolute and disolute women made the journey in safety. Fancy prices were paid for dogs by those who were able to purchase, and as high as \$175 and even \$200 were paid for good dogs. Almost any kind of a dog was worth \$50 and \$75 each.

When I first reached the new camp I was invited by the butchers—Mr. Marsh Thorp, of Juneau, and George Stewart, from Stuck Valley, Wash.—to go down in their shaft and pick a pan of dirt, as they had just struck the rich streak. To my surprise it was \$282.50. In fourteen pans of dirt they took out \$1,505 right in the bottom of the shaft, which was 425 feet.

March 20 Clarence Berry took out over \$300 to the pan. Jimmy MacLanie took out over \$200 to the pan; Frank Phisecator took out \$125 to the pan. The boys from Nanaimo took as high as \$125 to the pan. They were the first men to get a hole down to bed rock on Eldorado and find good pay. They had Nos. 14 and 15. In fact, big pans were being taken on nearly every claim on the creek, until the current left weakness and died. 13 Clarence Berry took in one pan 39 ounces—\$495—and in two days panned out over \$1,200. On April 2 we heard some boys on No. 30 Bonanza had struck it rich and taken out \$800 in one pan. This was the banner pan of the creek, and Charles Myers, who had the ground on a lay, told me that he had wanted

to pick the dirt he could have taken 100 ounces just as easy. Jimmy MacLanie took out \$11,000 during the winter just in prospecting the dirt. Clarence Berry and his partner, Anton Strander, panned out about the same in the same manner. Mr. Berry used to go down to the dumps every day to get dirt. Clarence Berry is to the shanty and pan it herself. She has over \$6,000 taken out in that manner.

Mr. Lippy, from Seattle, has a rich claim, and his wife has a sack of nuggets alone of \$6,000 that she has picked up on the dumps. When the dumps were washed in the spring the dirt yielded better than was expected. Four boys on a lay, No. 2 Eldorado, took out \$49,000 in two months. Frank Phisecator, who owned the ground and had some men hired, cleaned up \$94,000 for the winter. Mr. Lippy, so I am told, has cleaned up for the winter \$54,000. Louis Rhodes, No. 21 Bonanza, has cleaned up \$40,000. Clarence Berry and Anton Strander have cleaned up \$130,000 for the winter.

Enclosed are the names of some of the boys who are going out on this boat, with the approximate amounts:

Ben Wall, Swede, Tacoma	\$50,000
William Carlson, Swede, Tacoma	50,000
John Wilkerson, English, Nanaimo	50,000
Jim Clemons, American, California	50,000
Sam Colley, Irish-American	25,000
Johnwart and Hollenshead, California	45,000
Chas. Myers and partner, Alaska	22,000
Henry Marks, Englishman	10,000
Alex. Orr, Englishman	10,000
Fred Price, American, Seattle	10,000
Fred Latisse, Frenchman	10,000
William Hayes, Irish	31,000
Dick McNulty, Irish-American	20,000
John Lattimer, American	14,000
Johnson and Olson, Swedes	20,000
Neil McArthur, Scotchman	50,000
Joe Morris, Canadian	25,000
Hank Peterson, Swede	12,000

There are a great many more going out with \$5,000 to \$10,000 that I do not know. This is probably the richest placer ever known in the world. They took it out so fast and so much of it that they did not have time to wash it with gold scales. They took steelyards and all the syrup cans were filled. It looks as if my time was up. I am going to try to make a good thing to do. One man received word that his wife and little girl had died since he came in here, and now he is out with \$35,000. Another man was here waiting for the boat to go home and died yesterday with heart disease, having in his possession \$17,000. These things than fiction happen here every day.

A SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

EVERETT, Wash., July 18.—Captain Fairbairn, who has just returned from the Klondike country, says: "No one should go without fur robes. They are indispensable in the winter, and almost impossible to obtain. A man might pay \$40, \$50 or \$75 for a good robe here and sell it readily there for \$150. The Indians do not tan hides and furs, and do not seem to understand it."

"The test was first made in the finest bunch grass I ever saw. The surface was about a foot and a half in composition of moss or peat, and was off and you come to frozen gravel as hard as steel. This is what they dig out and wash with sluice boxes."

About the 1st of October winter sets in, when the Klondike and all the streams freeze solid. Very little surface water is left. The method used to sink a shaft four by eight feet to bed rock, and then dig out a 'room' twenty-five feet square, piling this earth on the reason that they cannot get natural ventilation for a room larger than that. There was little sickness last winter, except an odd case of scurvy and some cases where miners were suffering from the effects of inhaling foul gas in the mines. Generally speaking the climate is healthful.

SALMON WON'T BE SCOOPED.

TACOMA, July 16.—The steamer Edith, after a six days' trip down the Sound, taken for the purpose of testing a new device for catching salmon, patented by F. J. Wright and L. A. Fisher, returned last night without a single fish. The experiment proved a complete failure, and although Mr. Wright is not entirely satisfied with the trial, his associates who were on board the steamer at the time are confident that it is futile to put further faith in the practicability of the novel apparatus. The equipment, consisting of iron racks, was adjusted to the bow of the boat several inches below the water, and it was planned to scoop up fish by the steamer and to convey them by machinery to the vessel's deck.

The test was first made in the Rosario straits, where salmon were running in big schools, but the approach of the Edith was a sure signal for the fish to scatter, and although they were seen jumping in every direction they were too shy to be caught in a trap of this character.

The test was repeated several nights and once in the daytime without any better results, and in various fishing localities below the Sound. Mr. Wright is inclined to believe that the fish might be more favorable, but others think that fish can see a steamer the size of the Edith under any conditions, and know enough to steer clear.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, July 16.—J. A. McKenna, of the Indian department, will leave shortly for British Columbia on important business connected with the agencies there, including the proposed removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve at Victoria.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will probably be given a public reception upon his return to the Capital. A cablegram received here states that Major Perley, formerly of the Public Works department, is dead. He has been in England for some months on behalf of the Dominion Rifle Association, superintending the erection of the Canadian bungalow at Bisley.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The French Government Sending Two Experts to Report Upon Mineral Wealth.

Mr. Maxwell on His Sessional Labors and How He Stopped Mr. Heinze's Road.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, July 19.—A rumor that the French Government were sending mining experts to British Columbia to investigate the reports circulated in France of the vast mineral wealth of the province was confirmed by French Consul Jordan, of Vancouver, to a Colonist reporter yesterday. At Consul Jordan's suggestion the French government have sent out two energetic young experts possessed of extensive practical and theoretical knowledge of mining to personally visit all the principal camps in the province. One is Paul Jordan, brother of the consul, who has, as Government Commissioner, already visited the best known camps of the States. The name of the other engineer has not yet been ascertained, although his prominence and ability has been ascertained to Mr. Jordan by his government. Mr. Jordan says that he is surprised that the English and other governments are not following the plan of France, in order that they may intelligently direct emigrants to the different mining countries. The French government, he said, are now in possession of a vast amount of information not only on mining, but on every other industry imaginable acquired in this way.

The remains of Mr. R. G. Penn were accompanied East by the family to-day. The funeral will take place in Spencer, West Virginia.

Twenty tourists in one party arrived from the East yesterday and are sight-seeing in Vancouver. A Japanese had his leg badly mangled in the Royal City planing mill, on Saturday. His foot was caught in a chain. Dr. Roland D. Grant, the eminent Baptist minister of Portland, preached in the Baptist church on Sunday morning.

In the fortnightly race of the Vancouver yacht club the yacht may again come in first, leading the Glendochart by three minutes.

Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., addressed a meeting of citizens in the market hall on Saturday night, when there were 250 present. Mayor Templeton acted as chairman. Mr. McLagan in moving an address of welcome stated that he had the private assurance from the Minister of Railways and Canals that a road would be completed from the Coast to Kootenay. W. A. Wilson seconded the address of welcome, which endorsed Mr. Maxwell's actions on behalf of Vancouver while in parliament. He replied in a lengthy speech. He has secured, he said, letter orders and a branch post office. Plans are now being prepared for a lighthouse. The old C.P.R. bridge over False Creek is to be repaired. He had been promised that the upper part of False Creek would be presented to the city. The government had not time yet to take up the Chinese question, but the Chinese are to be employed on the Grouse-Neck road. All appropriation for drill sheds had been thrown out for this year. Mr. Maxwell said he had done what he could to keep Heinze's hands out of the Dominion treasury, and had succeeded.

ANDREW HAS STARTED. THOMSON, Norway, July 16.—The steamer Svenskund, from Spitzbergen, reports that Herr Andrew, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon on Sunday afternoon at 2.30. The ascent was made under favorable circumstances. The wind was good and all was well.

As the wind conditions were more favorable on Sunday morning than they have been the order was given that the start should be made as quickly as possible. The preparations occupied three and a half hours. The balloon, christened the Eagle, made a successful ascent amid the shouts of the crowd which had gathered to witness its departure. Despite the lightness of the wind the balloon rose rapidly until an altitude of about 600 feet had been attained, when it was forced down nearly to the surface of the sea. After a few sand bags had been thrown out, however, it again ascended.

The weather was clear, and the Eagle was visible for an hour, travelling in a north-north-easterly direction. When last seen it was moving at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour. STOCKHOLM, July 16.—The Alombadet has received the following telegram from Herr Andrew, via Tromsø, written just before the balloon was cast loose: "In accordance with our decision, as was announced at 1.55 in the morning, preparations were made to start, and now at 2.30 in the afternoon, we are ready to ascend. We shall probably be carried in a north-north-easterly direction. I hope gradually to get into regions with more favorable wind conditions than this here. In the name of all my colleagues I send our warmest greeting to our country and friends."

ANDREW. King Oscar has received a telegram dated Vargø Bay, July 11, and signed "Andrew," conveying the humble greetings and warmest thanks of the members of the expedition on the point of their departure.

A NEWSPAPER SOLD.

TACOMA, July 16.—It is stated on good authority that E. M. Shultz, late of the Chicago Tribune staff, has completed arrangements whereby the Morning Ledger will pass into his hands. The transfer, it is said, will not be made until the end of the month. Shultz, who is a member of the Chicago Tribune staff, is also a member of the Chicago Tribune staff.

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DYSPEPSIA

CURED BY DR. CHASE.

FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS W. W. HODGES SUFFERED DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS EFFECTED AN ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURE.

Messrs. EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DEAR SIRS,—I take the liberty of writing to you regarding my experience with Dr. Chase's KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS, and the wonderful cure of dyspepsia of 18 years' standing effected by them with three boxes. I am as well as I ever was, and am a man of 64 years of age. I have recommended Dr. Chase's KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS to great number of people and they all say they are worth their weight in gold. If you desire any further statement or certificate of any case, I will be pleased to furnish one.

Yours truly, W. W. HODGES, Holland Landing, Ont.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was utterly untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 15, 1894. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR COLIC, CHOLERA, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, MIGRAINE, ETC. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and place a cure."—Medical Times, January 12, 1888. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 21 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1/6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE.

BACKACHE LAME BACK RHEUMATISM DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIZZINESS AND ALL KIDNEY & URINARY DISEASES ARE CURED BY DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN).

"OWN CASKED" Very Old BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY.

Please see you get it with Metal Capsules (BLUE) One Star (PINK) Two Stars (GOLD) Three Stars OF ALL DEALERS. Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. & S. C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

SUCCESSFUL GROWERS USE THE STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA. CATALOGUES FREE. The Steele Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont.

VICTORIA METALLURGICAL WORKS

AND ASSAY OFFICE.

W. J. R. COWELL, B.A., F.G.S., M.E. SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.

Capacity of Stamp Mill 20 Tons per Day. MINING CLAIMS REPORTED ON.

45 FORT STREET, - VICTORIA, B.C.

180 ACRES GOOD LAND, WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

Two new houses, 3 barns, 2 orchards; 1/4 miles from city; will trade for place near Victoria or on Coast; value \$4,000. E. MAUDE, Monroe, Oregon.

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