ON KLONDIKE ABUSES.

Returned Dawson Man Talks Freely on the Official Ways in the Yukon.

Government Favor to Foreign Steamship Company Made Much Trouble.

Alexander Livingstone is a Dawson man who reached Victoria yesterday by the roundabout way of Port Townsend. There were 20 or 30 passengers for Victoria on the steamer Topeka, which reached Townsend on Monday night, but the claims of the Victoria-bound men were disregarded, and the captain refused to call here and carried them across the Sound.

Mr. Livingstone was one of the men who started the Klondike Miner, but as his health gave out he had to retire from the newspaper business, and is now on his way to the Old Country to float some of the mining properties in which he is interested. He is an Australian and used to a mining country, and his comments on the way things have been going on in the Klondike are not calculated to lead one to suppose that immaculate purity was characteristic of all the government departments at Dawson. He says that one of the worst features is the lack of means of getting information from the recorder's office. One thing that would do away with a lot of discontent would be to institute a system enabling anyone, on payment of a fee, to search the records or get an abstract of any particular entry, and not be, as at present, at the mercy of an official's brief "Yes" or "No" when information is required. Official records must be in a state that would do discredit to a corner grocery, let alone a department of the Dominion service.

What is more, this all came about by the Dominion government's folly in giving the contract for that 400 tons of supplies to a foreign company to take up the Yukon, instead of giving it to a Canadian transportation line. The Boston & Alaska company, it will be remembered, got the contract in April, and last to transport some Canadian government goods to Dawson, and it was only on September 26—five months afterwards—that they reached Dawson. Among these goods were all the record books and other official books for the recorder's office. In the absence of books, the records have been kept on loose sheets of foolscap paper!

Commissioner Ogilvie has promised to put on a big staff of clerks to transfer these records to the proper books, and he will then allow extracts to be taken, on payment of fees—not fees paid in at the side door, but over the counter.

Speaking of the complaints made about officials, Mr. Livingstone had not the least hesitation in saying that women were given preference in recording claims, men having to stand aside to give place to them. Consequently some women made a great deal of money acting as dummies for men who wanted to record claims ahead of other people.

Mr. Ogilvie has already made considerable changes in the conduct of the postoffice. He has strongly put down faviritism, and has put in 1,000 boxes in the building, so that everything is working as well as could be expected in that respect, in so far as it can in a small inconvenient building, altogether too small for a town of from 20,000 to 30,000 people.

Mr. Livingstone says that Mr. Ogilvie has his hands more than full of work and how in addition to all this the commissioner can preside at the investigation into the officials he does not understand. The beggerly pay the officials receive, some of the minor ones only getting $1.50 a day and board, is calculated, Mr. Livingstone says, to make men dishonest in a place where living is so high and ordinary wages $10 a day. The government have themselves to blame by putting men in the way of great temptation and paying inadequate salaries.

Mr. Livingstone had something to say about the latest scandal that has agitated the Klondike, and affidavits on which are now in Ottawa. On September 1 the claims on which assessment work had not been done were thrown open to relocation. The ordinary man had to find out best he could what ground was open and what was not; but the firm of Wade, Clarke & Wilson—Mr. Wade, of Crown prosecutor fame, being the head of the firm—had a list of all the claims in their possession before September 1. These claims numbered some 200 in all, and before September 1 the firm made arrangements with any men who were willing to go in with them, to furnish the information as to particular ground that was open, provided the man would sign a bond giving the firm a half interest if he succeeded in recording. The result was that the firm had the inside track on the locations at the expense of the general public, hence the trouble.

There were quite a number of Atlin lake men on the Topeka, and Mr. Livingstone reports that every one of them, without exception, spoke favorably of British Columbia's new gold fields. Many returning Klondikers will in the spring go to Atlin instead of Dawson. The fact that British Columbia's liberal mining laws are in force in Atlin will draw so many people from Dawson that the Dominion government will be forced in self-defence to make the Yukon laws more liberal, and to put down all the causes of dissatisfaction that are now so rampant. As a British subject, Mr. Livingstone is anxious to see British Columbians alive to the necessity of boldly pushing in for the Atlin trade, and not allowing foreigners to forestall them, as at Dawson.

Lieut. Lowe and three men sent up by the United States government to map out a road from Copper river to Dawson, returned on the Topeka. The officer told Mr. Livingstone that Copper river was a failure and that though four parties were sent out to try and find a route to Dawson they all failed in finding a suitable one.

While there are plenty of supplies in Dawson and not the least chance of a shortage, Mr. Livingstone says that owing to the number of idle men in the place some trouble may be anticipated this winter in the way of thefts by the worst class of people. With a view to guard against this as much as possible sixty soldiers were sent down from Selkirk to Dawson so that the Mounted Police might be able to spread themselves over the district as much as possible. Many penniless people are congregated in Dawson and will try to walk out to the coast when the river freezes.

The Arctic Express with its posts every thirty miles, set alongside the police cabins will be a great convenience to people travelling in and out from Dawson this winter, Mr. Livingstone says, and should make money.

There is a great agitation on in Dawson to incorporate the town, the petitions favoring it being very largely signed.

Mr. Livingstone leaves for the East to-morrow morning and will stop over in Ottawa and Montreal before crossing to the Old Country.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Coming Football and Basket Ball Events —Important Meeting This Evening.

A meeting of those interested in basket ball among the members of No. 1 company will be held in the Drill hall to-night at 9:30 o'clock to consult with representatives of No. 2 company's team on the question of amalgamating for the coming season in the league games.

The Swifts' next practice will be held on Thursday evening not this evening. It is important that all members should attend.

The Old County vs. Colonies game has been put off a week and will take place on Saturday, November 5th.

A match has been arranged between the Y.M.C.A. and the Barracks to be played on the Barracks grounds next Saturday, commencing at 3 p.m. The Y. M. C. A. team is as follows: Goal, W. H. Kinsman, backs, J. Baird and J. Rutherford; half backs, B. Schwengers, J. W. Lorimer (captain), and W. McKeown; forwards, H. Shandley, W. N. Winsby, G. Sullivan, J. Noot and L. York.

WITH COAST INDIANS.

Experience With Them and Their Curious Customs Told by New York Bride.

Mrs. Harlan I. Smith, a New York bride, who spent her honeymoon among the British Columbia Indians thus relates her experiences:

That I was going among Indians, into a country where no whites had settled, and from which the missionaries had been driven, surprised my friends very much, and they wondered that I dared such an undertaking. But my husband had previously visited the region on business, and had been so kindly received by the natives that I knew about the extent of the hardships, and felt I could safely accompany him on this, his second trip to the wilds of British Columbia. We were early in April, and have just returned to New York.

As we were nearly six months in the Northwest, visiting a number of places, all of which were of interest, I shall attempt to mention only a few of the most striking incidents that I witnessed at Fort Rupert, where I spent the month of June.

This place seemed to me the most interesting of all, for the Indians had customs entirely different from those with which we are familiar. Indeed had I been dropped suddenly among them I should not have kpown they were Indians, so different are they from those of the East.

The place is called Fort Rupert because the Hudson Bay Company once located a fort there, which has long ago been abandoned. A dismounted cannon, a portion of a stockade fence, the aged fort carpenter, who stayed behind with his Indian wife, and a few half-breeds are left to tell the tale.

The missionaries tried to convert these Indians, but were practically driven out, and finally gave them up to their own old religion, with its dances, theatricals, drumming and singing.

THE FIRST IMPRESSION.

My experiences at this place were somewhat weird. When about 9 o'clock at night the staunch iron steamer which brought us from Vancouver along the entire eastern coast of Vancouver Island left her usual course by turning into Beaver Harbor we looked forward with expectancy to what the darkness held in store for us. How would we get ashore? Would the captain lower a boat or would the Indians send a canoe out? Would we be able to get all our provisions under shelter from the rain, which threatened to pour down at any moment? Could we find a dry camping spot and get our tents up in the dark, or would we have to wait until daylight far a comfortable place in which to rest?

As we approached the shore the ship's siren made the dark forest echo with its eerie shrieks, and we wondered what wild demon with its red and green eyes the Indians would think was coming, had they, like their forefathers of a hundred years ago, never seen a white man's ship.

We had little time to wonder, however, for soon three Indians came alongside in one of their great sea-going canoes. It was carved from a single cedar, yet was able to carry twenty warriors over the sixty miles of open sea between this place and the land of the Haidas, after whose canoes it was patterned. The ship's anchor was dropped, the great chain rattled as it drew over the side, and the click of the winch told us that our provisions were being lowered into the canoe. Soon the Indians paddled away and we wondered if we were ever to see our two months' provisions again.

In a short time, however, they returned for us, and we scrambled over the ship's side, down a rope ladder, into the great canoe that now seemed so small as she rose and fell on the waves beside the greater ship of the white man. In a moment the ship's screw was revolving, she glided further and further away, and soon even her lights were lost in the darkness.

A foul breath is one of the greatest afflictions that a man or woman can have. An affliction not only to themselves, but to those with whom they come in contact. A foul breath is a great discourager of affection. It would probably be more so if people only realized just what bad breath means. Bad breath is one of the symptoms of constipation. Some of the other symptoms are sour stomach, loss of appetite, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, heartburn and distress after eating. These things mean indigestion. They lead to dyspepsia and worse things. They all start with constipation, and constipation is inexcusable because it can be cured—cured easily, quickly and permanently, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They give to nature just the little help that she needs. There is no case of biliousness, constipatino, indigestion, "heartburn," or any of the rest of the nightmare breeding breed that these little pellets will not cure.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page Common Sense Medical Adviser, illustrated.

AN APPRECIATIVE PUBLISHER.

We notice papers in different parts of the country complaining about a lack of local support. It is difficult in,-inlsictia local support. It is different in New Denver. By looking through our columns with a microscope the magnificent support can be plainly seen. After we have done our best to provide the town and the Slocan with a presentable sheet it is pleasing to know that the people appreciate our efforts and that we are not entirely, without ads.—New Denver Ledge.

Provincial

A JUDGE OF POKER.

Miller & Leyson, of the Gem Cigar Store, at Greenwood, who were charged with running a gambling joint, appeared for trial before Judge Spinks lately. J. P. McLeod and A. Leamy appeared for the defence and A. S. Black represented the Crown. While G. H. Ford, the prosecuting witness, was in the box, Mr. Black asked him to describe the game of poker. "Oh, that's not necessary," said the judge, "you and I know what draw poker is; we've played together." Judge Spinks announced later that he often played poker and didn't consider himself a gambler. He held that poker wasn't a game of chance. Mr. Black practically threw up the case and the charge was dismissed.

TOOK LEG BAIL.

M. McMillan considered a fine of $200 sufficient punishment for assaulting James Foulds and walked across the international boundary line, thus forcing Judge Spinks to render a verdict that agreed with his opinions. McMillan appeared before Judge Spinks at Midway. He was represented by J. P. McLeod and A. Leamy, while A. S. Black prosecuted for the Crown. The case against McMillan was a strong one. There were several witnesses to swear that McMillan and Foulds had a row; that afterwards McMillan bought a piece of steel and threatened to use it on Foulds; that he met Foulds on the street and did use the steel. The case for the Crown was closed about 12:30, when an adjournment was taken for luncheon. Since he elected speedy trial McMillan had been out on a cash bail of $200. When Judge Spinks ordered an adjournment, Mr. McLeod blandly inquired if the same bail would stand. The judge answered in the affirmative, and McMillan was again free. When the court sat again at 2:15, McMillan did not appear. His name was called but he did not answer. Constable Elkins was sent out for him. The constable went to the international boundary line and returned with the information that McMillan could not be found. McMillan remained in Midway until about two o'clock. He then went to the Lancashire House, walked through the dining room and kitchen into the back yard, jumped the fence and was in Uncle Sam's domain. Judge Spinks ordered his cash bail of $200 estreated and the case was ended. Had he remained for sentence McMillan would probably have received at least six months' imprisonment.—Boundary Creek Times.

ROSSLAND.

The Okanagan Free Gold Mines, Limited, is being formed in Rossland by Ross Thompson, T. Mayne Daly and other prominent citizens for the purpose of taking over the Allison group of five claims, situated on the Similkameen river, some 12 miles south of Camp McKinney. Some $15,000 worth of work has been done on these properties, and as there are immense reserves of free milling ore that have been uncovered, and as it is of high grade for ore of that verity the new company promises to be a prosperous one. The ore can be treated at the mines and with that end in view a 10-stamp mill is to be immediately erected to work the ore. There is no need of development work to keep the mill in operation, for there is ample ore in sight in the property to keep the mill in operation for many years. Indeed, those interested in the proposition, considering that the ore is free milling, think that they have what will, in a very short time, make a dividend payer.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, Oct. 22.—Last Monday evening while driving a special stage between Grand Forks and Cascade City, George Curtis was thrown from his seat and killed. It seems that Curtis was driving along quietly until he came to the foot of the large hill at Edward's ferry, when his team suddenly shied and jerked the unfortunate man from his seat with great force, dragging him for some distance, another team following close behind picked up Curtis' apparently lifeless body and brought it to Cascade City, where medical aid was summoned, but nothing could be done, for he had received a severe fracture of the skull and he died to-day.

A. E. Lambert and Al Hagenburg of this city have opened a hotel at the head of Brown's Creek at the Summit and on the railway tote road in the neighborhood of which 2,00 will be working immediately.

ASHCROFT.

About a year ago a company was organized in Ashcroft for the purpose of raising the necessary capital to instal an electric light plant and water works for supplying the town. The original incorporators were C. H. Miller, Frank S. Taggart, F. M. Richardson, F. S. Reynolds and John Shields. Mr. Shields soon after visited Toronto and laid the proposition before capitalists there, with the result that the necessary capital was subscribed. The company was reorganized with Peter Ryan, city registrar of Toronto, as president and James C. S. Shields as secretary treasurer. Since that time John Shields, as superintendent for the company, has installed a most complete water system and electric light plant, and we are informed by Mr. Fred Hoffmeister, the expert who was sent out by the Canadian General Electric Co. to instal the plant that it is the most complete and up-to-date plant now in operation in the Dominion of Canada, excepting none.—Mining Journal.

THE ELECTION PROTESTS.

Mr. Justice Martin Holds That Money For Security Need Not Be Paid Into the Bank of England.

The North Nanaimo, Comox and Victoria City election protests came before Mr. Justice Martin yesterday on the motion of respondents to dismiss the petitions. Mr. Robert Cassidy appeared for the motion while Mr. A. L. Belyea argued for the other sides. As the other points had already been argued on the Esquimalt election case, the only new one to be taken up was that regarding the paying in of the cash security by the petitioner. The act provides that it must be paid into the Bank of England and Mr. Cassidy maintained that the money having been paid into the registrar of the Supreme court the act had not been complied with. Mr. Justice Martin overruled this objection on the ground that whereas the practice in England was to pay money for security into the Bank of England; in this country the rule was to pay it into the court, and therefore the local conditions governed here. The decision on the other points raised against the petitions was reserved.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

A DISHONEST GOVERNMENT.

Every observation points to the conclusion that the plebiscite in this province was a deliberately planned failure. The proclamation was hardly anywhere seen, a large proportion of the better class of voters were unconscious of the proceeding. The official machinery for recording the vote was placed in the hands of the friends of the liquor interests, and some of the returns seem to be nothing but concocted fictions. * * * The course of the government in this province will, unless it can clear its skirts somewhat, probably wipe it out in the other provinces at the next election. —Montreal Witness.

EMPIRE DAY.

The Ontario government has provided by order-in-council that "Empire Day" shall be observed on May 23 in each year, or the day before the Queen's Birthday. There will not be any holiday in the schools, but in place of the ordinary exercises the scholars will recite patriotic selections, and the "old flag" will be conspicuously displayed. The function is to be open to parents and friends of the scholars. The idea is a good one and we hope to see it adopted in the schools of British Columbia. A Canadian and British sentiment should be instilled into the minds of every child in the Dominion.—Kamloops Standard.

OLD WORLD AFFAIRS.

British Press Comments on the Concerns of the Nations of Europe.

The events of the last few years, the wholesale barter of orders and decorations, the Panama scandals, the revelations of political and judicial corruption, the canker in the heart of her vaunted army—these have shocked and appalled the civilized world, and have shaken the belief of Europe in the greatness of the French nation. And now we are beginning to grasp the threads of this complicated mass of corrupt elements in her social and political constitution. Each fresh act that comes to light shows more clearly the rotten foundation upon which the national existence of France rests. The whole system is being more and more plainly revealed as a hideous engine of organized espionage. The president of the republic, the cabinet minister, the judge or other officer of state, are mere names—the figureheads that symbolize authority. It is the spy who governs France. Foreign relations, national defence, civil and criminal jurisdiction—all are in the hands of the degraded agents whom the French allow to be the dispensers of justice and the stakeholders of their country's honor. That France, of all the nations in the world, with her noble traditions and the splendid achievements of her great men, should have permitted her institutions to sink into such a slough of base and vulgar intrigue is almost incomprehensible. But it is, perhaps, the greatest proof of her virility and genius that she has survived a number of blows any one of which might have laid another power in the dust of humiliation. There is no political crisis through which she has not passed. In one century she has overturned four thrones; her last republic has witnessed more changes of ministry than it has lasted years. And yet no one can say of France that the lustre of her greatness has suffered more than a transitory dimming. The past has shown of what great things she is capable; and now that she has, in ordering the revision of the Dreyfus case, once more set her face toward the light, no one can foresee what she may not yet accomplish in the future. But it is indispensable that the first act of enlightened France should be to stamp out the iniquitous system which is mainly responsible for the deplorable condition of her affairs. Her prosecution of a nameless war against the spy she has hitherto upheld him. Then, and then only, will the French republic recover her own self-respect and the confidence of other nations.—Saturday Review.

MAN'S TYRANNY.

Is this another form of man's tyranny? An official note has appeared on the blackboard of the university in Petersburg, intimating that the female students in the Faculty of Medicine are to wear a uniform. Not only this; the Consilium Academicum, after the laying together of learned heads, has fixed on the material to be worn and the place where it shall be made up. For the stuff—the word is to be noticed, stuff—the unfortunate lady is to apply to a cloth merchant of the name of Ssamochwaloff, and the complete article must be consummated in the cutting-out school of a certain quarter of St. Petersburg. Against which surprising law the lady students protest. It is a matriculation unheard of, inconceivable. They object to yonder social mill, and to emerging from it the counterpart of maid and maid, while as regards M. Paul Ssamochwaloff, they ask, "Who is the idol of the Russian market place, and what are his patterns?" But that is the way in which some foreign professors are trying to stop the great emancipation. Only recently Berlin university refused admittance to two girl graduates because they wore "zopf," or their hair in plaits. "They are," said Censorinus, "only schoolgirls."—Pall Mall Gazette.

SPANISH FINANCES.

With the rumors afloat relative to the new Spanish loan, and a probable scaling down of interest on the existing bonds, more attention than usual is being devoted to the financial position of Spain. The decided support that has been noticeable of late from continental quarters has fully prepared the market for important developments. The article by the Madrid correspondent of the Standard will thus be read with more than usual interest. It is pointed out by the writer that the budgets have for a long time past showed serious deficits, and that the floating debt, amounting to £22,371,000, will have to be consolidated ere long. The deficit during last year's financial period amounted to as much as £2,612,000, and, as usual, the actual revenue proved to be considerably below the amount estimated. In fact, the situation is one that causes serious concern to those responsible for financial and commercial matters in the country. The budgets have to be levelled in some way or another, and there are the increased charges resulting from the floating debt, to say nothing of the extra amounts necessary in order to "place the house in order," after the recent disastrous war. And, finally, there is the serious question of the colonial debts guaranteed by the imperial treasury. Even if Spain obtains the consent of the United States to saddle Cuba with the £31,000,000 of debt existing prior to the war in 1895, there is still a very large amount outstanding of colonial indebtedness which must cause deep concern to Spanish financial advisers. The Standard correspondent estimates that Spain is saddled with some £120,000,000 nominal as a result of the two colonial wars and the struggle with the United States. As this means, at present rates, that some £8,000,000 has to be raised as interest, an appalling state of affairs meets any one responsible for the reorganization of Spanish finances. The result must be inevitably, as we have pointed out on several occasions, a considerable reduction in the interest payable on the outstanding debt.

A DERVISH EXPEDIENT.

There is a story of a Persian from Teheran who claimed the payment of a debt from the government during Lord Palmerston's foreign administration in 1830. Convinced that the foreign office was a personage and an ambassador, he found his way to London, enquiring everywhere for his Excellency the Foreign Office. Having found the building, though not the man, he spread his carpet before the door and took up his residence, with the intent of eating, smoking and sleeping there till the debt should be paid. Lord Palmerston treated this advent lightly, but the policeman intervened. A Russian diplomat at Teheran has, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, been troubled by a similar dervish. This dervish gave the diplomat considerable uneasiness. He was too sacred to be moved, and "he sat a sitting," in the language of Oedipus, which looked to be eternal. At last the remedy was found. Enlargements were being carried out at the consulate, and the builders began to trace a wall of masonry round the dervish himself. He had come as a bearable accident, he threatened to remain a fixture. Further alarm was, however, unnecessary; when the fence had reached a certain height, the eternal supplicant leaped it and fled, leaving Count Kolmeisoff in repose.

CLAIMS TO FASHODA.

The Egyptians conquered the Soudan and established themselves at Khartoum. Fashoda was held by them during their occupation of the country. They converted it, according to Gordon, into a hell upon earth. The Soudanese rebelled, and "hundled out" the Egyptians. For fifteen years the Soudan was independent of Egypt, and first the Mahdi, then his successor, the Khalifa, were its de facto rulers. We forbade the Egyptians even to attempt to reconquer it. We now occupy Khartoum. But whilst we have advanced down the Nile to Khartoum, the French have advanced from their territories to Fashoda, which is some hundred miles above Khartoum. Our claim on Fashoda is based on its having once belonged to Egypt. The claim of the French to it is based upon the occupation of a spot which had become a derelict so far as Egypt was concerned.

But in reality our claim in its Egyptian aspect is merely a technical one. We hardly put it forward seriously. What we really claim is the entire valley of the Nile down to the great lakes, on the ground that, because we occupy Egypt, we consequently have a right to regard the entire Nile valley as within the sphere of our influence, and to deem all intrusion into it on the part of any other European country as an "unfriendly act." Two wrongs can not make a right nor is it possible to derive right from wrong. Our real "right" to remain in Egypt is the right of might. It is of the fly suis, fly reste character. Our claim to Khartoum. But this right by fact of occupation may equally be urged by France in regard to Fashoda. —London Truth.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

Free trade is based upon the idea that a country that can produce at the lowest cost articles that command a sale at home and abroad possesses a commercial advantage over all competitors, and that this cheapness in production results from the absence of all import duties. When the principle was adopted by us, unquestionably it was followed by a great expansion of our manufacturing energies. Our manufacturers increased their profits to a reduction in the price of our goods to consumers, whilst the position of our operatives was bettered by an increase in the purchasing capacity of their wages. We were then in the enjoyment of a practical monopoly. We had the best machinery, we had the skilled labor, and we had a carefully arranged system of distribution abroad. We were in the position, indeed, of an old established firm, against which there was no serious opposition in the articles in which it dealt.

This happy state of things lasted for a considerable number of years; so long, indeed, that we thought it a species of law of nature that we should maintain this monopoly. But at length the United States and the European continental states found that, if they wished to become rich, they must become, like us, manufacturing communities. They, therefore, became our competitors for the world's markets. It is remarkable, however, that one and all declined to accept our views in regard to free trade. And what is more remarkable is that, although they cling to high protective duties, their industrial progress advances more rapidly than ours.—London Truth.

PLAN FOR PEACE.

What the Emperor of Russia's plan for universal peace is has not as yet been revealed. I will reveal mine. Each country should have a secret service corps, well instructed in all the methods of taking life by poison. So soon as a war is about too break out, each of the belligerents would endeavor to poison the sovereign, the ministers, the representatives, and especially the journalists of the other country. After a very few deaths I am convinced that peace would not be broken. This may seem, at first sight, a startling proposal, but between poisoning men and taking their lives by shells, bullets and other such projectiles, there really is no difference, and my plan would result in a great saving of life. Instead of mowing down thousands, burning villages, and other such barbarities, a few leading men would be taken off. By the present system the few promote a war and the many suffer by it. This, indeed, is the reason why there are wars. I would bring the consequences of hostilities directly home to those who are responsible for them.—London Truth.

"I WON'T DIE."

When told by his physicians that he must die, Douglas Jerrold said: "And leave a family of helpless children? I won't die."

He kept his word and lived for many years.

Many a man with a family depending on him is facing death to-day. He may not know it, but that little illness that he let pass only as momentary, is eating into his system and generating strength to conquer him. Some day it will break out as a serious disease.

The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep the delicate organs of your body in proper condition to do their work—refresh the nerves, purify the blood and build up the constitution so that it can ward off the attacks of disease.

Try a 25-cent bottle first, and see how much better you'll feel. All druggists sell this standard English preparation. Price, 60 cents a large bottle; trial size, 25 cents.

"Ma' we ain't got comp'ny for dinner."
"No, little Tom."
"Well, what makes you stick your little finger out when you drink tea?"—Chicago Record.

EASTERN CANADA.

THE ONTARIO SABBATH.

Mather Leonard, a railroad laborer, was convicted not long ago by Police Magistrate O'Gara of Ottawa, and fined $10 and costs for working on Sunday. Leonard was engaged in putting down a crossing for the Canada Atlantic railway. At Toronto last week Mr. McCarthy asked for a writ of certiorari to bring the matter up before a high court, the contention being that Leonard was engaged in a work of necessity. Chief Justice Armour refused to quash the conviction, although it was admitted that it was hard on Leonard. "I suppose," remarked His Lordship, "that they will have laws presently telling us how to shave, and what kind of tobacco we're to smoke. However, if they are laws of the land they must be enforced."

ADOPTED CHILDREN.

A sad mistake, which involves a government department, has been brought to public notice in Toronto. Mrs. Dunlop, a Goderich widow, is causing the superintendent of neglected and dependent children considerable stir. She states that five months ago, when in indigent circumstances, she made over three of her children, believing at the time, she says, it was a temporary arrangement. The children were her youngest daughters—Flossie, aged 6; Lily, 9; and Lottie, 13. They were all placed in good homes for adoption in different parts of the province, by Mr. Kelso, superintendent of the department. Her sons, who are now doing well in Manitoba, were not at that time in a position to aid her. Her eldest daughter is in service in Toronto. The sons are anxious to support their mother and sisters, and for the children to be given back to their mother. The government officials doubt if they can force the foster parents to restore her children.

Mr. Kelso has promised to do all in his power. Mrs. Duning protests that she was not made acquainted with the extent of the powers of the papers which she signed, and on that point appears to rest her legal standing in the matter.

SOLD HIS RAILWAY TICKET.

In the Winnipeg police court V. A. Hitchcock was fined $20 and costs for selling a ticket of which he was the original purchaser, and which, as it was not transferable, he was not authorized to sell. The ticket was the property of one sold in Eastern Canada, and Hitchcock sold it for $18. He admitted having sold the ticket, and urged in extenuation that he was ignorant of the law. This, the magistrate held, did not excuse him, and he was fined as stated above. In addition to the $20 and costs he returned to the purchaser the $18 he had received.

ABERDEEN AND THE BALLET.

The Toronto World's Montreal correspondent sends the following: "The Governor-General of Canada does not like ballet girls, and for this reason Montreal society is greatly depressed. All have heard of Her Majesty's theatre, which will be opened here on the evening of November 7, amid a dazzling blaze of light and a brilliant display of jewelled beauties. All the swells from swelldom were to be at the opening, as it had been whispered around that the viceregal party would be taken in box and their Excellencies would be on hand to grace the opening of the new theatre. The play for the opening night will be "The Ballet Girls," and it was expected by the management that Lord and Lady Aberdeen would come at the asking. Hon. Mr. Kenny, representative of Her Majesty's theatre went to Rideau Hall to invite the representative of Her Majesty and here the trouble began. Lady Aberdeen told the envoy that her husband did not take kindly to the performance of ballet girls, in consequence she would be obliged to withhold their patronage."

MR. SIFTON IS HARD HIT.

The Winnipeg Tribune is edited by Mr. R. L. Richardson, one of the Liberals from Manitoba in the House of Commons. That Mr. Richardson is one of the many government supporters who have little confidence in the minister of the interior appears once more from the following story, contained in a column and a half editorial in the Tribune of recent date, under the heading "For the Serious Consideration of Liberals":

"It is axiomatically easier for a party in opposition than for a party in power to live up and adhere to its principles and professions. The Canadian Liberal party and the present government have realized the force of the axiom. When the Canadian Liberal party was in opposition, it had to contend against the incessant and powerful antagonism of the Canadian Pacific Railway combined with the pamphleteering and enginery for use in promoting its political objects, the Canadian Pacific corporation has owned and conducted for years the Free Press newspaper of this city. Previous to the acquisition of the paper by the corporation, the Free Press had been a Liberal newspaper. After that acquisition it became a Tory organ, till, the political breeze showing signs of veering, it began to trim its sails for the possible change. When the anticipated change came, the shuffling and vacillation settled down into a weak but unmistakeable endorsement of the new government. By the most recent readjustment of this kaleidoscopic journal, the control of the paper has passed openly into the hands of a member of the Liberal cabinet—the minister of the interior. We are precluded from believing that the Canadian Pacific corporation handed over its newspaper property to the minister of the interior from considerations of unalloyed patriotism. Nor can we suppose that the transfer was made from motives of spontaneous personal affection. Now, the question for Liberals—indeed, for the whole people of the West—in this connection is plain; what is the quid pro quo—what was the consideration for the transfer of a corporation organ to the control of a member of a Liberal government? Was it a pecuniary one? If so, what was the amount, and whence did the purchase money come? If the consideration was not a pecuniary one, what was its nature? Then, again, the Liberals of the West would desire to know why their cabinet representative requires a personal organ, and especially an organ conducted in the grotesque editorial style which has characterized the Free Press since the Ottawa factotum, whom he recently appointed editor, has been in charge. They are very much interested in this, because the bizarre imbecilities of the official personal organ of the western representative in the Liberal cabinet are bringing discredit and ridicule on the Liberal cause in the West."

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

THE RAILWAY TO HOPE.

Crow's Nest Coal Company Director Thinks This Line Will Soon Be Built.

"I have no doubt that the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway from Penticton to Hope, on the Fraser river, will be undertaken just as soon as the extension of the line is completed from Robson to Penticton. The building of the line clean through to Hope will mean some very heavy rock work, but the management of the road will, I am sure, undertake it just as soon as the present extensive improvements are completed."

The speaker was Robert Jaffray, the president of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, and a heavy owner in the Toronto Globe. He is perhaps as closely familiar with the management of the C. P. R. as any man in the country, outside of the great corporation, and his expression of opinion regarding the extension of the line through the Boundary to Hope may be considered authoritative. Mr. Jaffray, accompanied by his son, E. A. Jaffray, arrived in the city yesterday morning and is quartered at the Allan, where he was seen last evening by a Miner reporter. Mr. Jaffray came from the East via the Crow's Nest Pass road, which was traversed on a special train.

"Everywhere along the road coming from the East I was impressed with the satisfactory condition of the country. The people, without exception, seem to be prosperous and contented. I am particularly pleased with the progress that Rossland is making, although it is only six months since I was here last, yet the change even in that short time has been amazing. Certainly the city is prosperous beyond all hopes."

"What progress is being made in the Crow's Nest coal mines?" Mr. Jaffray was asked.

"We are now ready to deliver from 300 to 400 tons of coal daily," replied Mr. Jaffray, "and the capacity of the mines is being steadily increased. Most of the development is at Fernie and at Mischel creek. One tunnel is in 1,200 feet and a third 500 feet. We are building 50 coke ovens, and the foundations are already completed, while the brick work is progressing rapidly. Until the Crow's Nest Pass line is put in first-class shape, we shall not endeavor to market the coke in this country. We shall be selling coal here by the middle of next month. I cannot say just now what price it will command here, as that will depend largely upon freight rates and they have not yet been settled. The probable rate, though, will be about $6.50 per ton first. Later on, when the C. P. R. is able to run broad gauge trains direct into Rossland over its standard lines, the price may be lowered somewhat."

Mr. Jaffray leaves to-day for the Boundary country, which he will visit as far as Camp McKinney. He is interested in the Cariboo at that village. Afterwards Mr. Jaffray will probably visit the Cariboo country.—Rossland Miner.

What a train of ailments follow in the wake of a stomach that is out of kilter—what a story of suffering can be saved in the timely use of so pleasant and positive a cure for Dyspepsia and Indigestion as Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets. The pineapple is a veritable fountain of vegetable pepsin—Nature's tonic for people out of sorts. One Tablet relieves. 35 cents.

WILLOW GROWING AS AN INDUSTRY.

The growing of willows for weaving has been most favorably reported on by the Department of Agriculture, and promises to become an important industry in the United States. It is stated that a return of not less than from 20 to 20 per cent can be secured on money invested in planting the kind of willows suitable for basket-making, and hundreds of thousands of acres can be utilized in this way that are worthless for anything else. Of the 250 known species of willows but few have been found to have any economic value. A good basket willow should yield many slender rods without branching. The rods should be soft and pliable, and of white color when peeled, and the stocks must be vigorous enough to bear well for a long period of years. The kind most successfully grown in this country is the red osier, which is of German origin. The American manufacture of willowware, though yet very limited, has been slowly growing for several years. One of its principal centers is the district around Syracuse, N. Y., where the manufacture of salt is carried on largely in the summer, employing a large number of men who fill in their winter with basket weaving. The census of 1890 shows that there were then in the United States 403 willowware establishments, with a capital of $2,700,000, employing 3,732 persons, paying annually the sum of $1,269,000 for wages, and producing $3,633,600 worth of manufactured ware. The value of raw material consumed was $1,398,500—an increase of 61 per cent over that of 1880. In England, the plantations of willow for baskets are usually on the banks of rivers and streams. In some rivers many small islands are entirely covered with the trees.

SAVES OUR WOMEN

Paine's Celery Compound Banishes All Their Troubles.

Fully Restores Every Womanly Function.

FORTIFIES THE ENTIRE FEMALE ORGANISM.

Wells & Richardson Co.,
Gentlemen:—It affords me much pleasure to testify to the wonderful good that I have derived from Paine's Celery Compound. I was run down and greatly troubled with indigestion, and after using several bottles of your medicine I was completely cured, and can say that I feel like a new person. I trust this may be of some use to others who suffer as I did. Yours truly,
ELIZA CRUISE,
391 Pine Ave., Montreal.

"What is this figure in the background?" asked the German emperor.

"That," answered the artist, "is supposed to be Your Majesty on top of a mountain commanding the world."

"Nonsense. Paint it out. The mountain is a very good idea; but the idea of putting me in the background under any circumstances is preposterous." — Washington Star.