

Messrs. Sifton and Walter Reardon returned to Skagway.

WOOD RAIL HORSE TRAIN PROJECTED

Notes of the Minister's Trip—Preparations to Forward Another Party—Defects of the White Pass—Arrangements to Get the Supplies Through—Weather Favorable.

Skagway, Oct. 20, via Victoria, B.C. Oct. 25.—(Special.) Messrs. Sifton and Walsh returned on the 19th from the interior, which they penetrated 140 miles, having been away ten days. They had been on the trip for some time. They had arranged there with a boss packer named Scott to bring the supplies from Sheep Camp over the summit, went on over Lake Bennett to Tagish, arranging on route for the pushing of the supplies. Major Walsh and Mr. Oglivie, who had to return to Sheep Camp sick, but the news has just arrived that Mr. Oglivie is now better. Hon. Mr. Sifton found that no buildings had yet been erected in Tagish. Inspector Strickland has fifteen mounted police for overhauling matters at Tagish. The Minister and Major Walsh returned by way of Lake Bennett and the White Pass to Skagway. They were accompanied by a class condition and good spirits, having made the trip without a single accident. Mr. Oglivie, who accompanied the Minister, says that the trip was a most successful one for about three miles. Mr. Sifton says he knows no other route. He thinks so little that he would send him over the White Pass. He also says that it is not a pass at all, but a bad trail for four or five miles. He says that the fact that the trail does not go through the pass owing to boulders, and Mr. Sifton's party found this out. He says that Major Walsh and Mr. Oglivie have any use for the White Pass after their experience in it. A passenger train starting to build a wooden rail horse train over the White Pass. A good many people are leaving Skagway for Dyea, where locations are being speculated in. Messrs. Sifton and Walsh found the Dyea trail very good. All the expedition's supplies were put over in record time.

The Seattle left fifteen of her passengers at Wrangell to go on to the coast. The route, and landed a party of engineers and surveyors at Pyramid Harbor. They are under a man named Blake, who proposes to build a railway through the Chilkoot Pass. One passenger brought 57 head of cattle to send in over the Dalton trail, but the cattle were not allowed to pass. The dead meat down to Dawson as soon as practicable. At Tagish Mr. Sifton collared \$20,000 in gold, it being custom to pay for and brought it back here, where it was badly needed. It is almost impossible to get any large sum of cash here or at Juneau. Mr. Mellre, Commissioner of the Mounted Police, returns here on the Quinlan at his own request. Inspector Wood will be placed in charge here. The weather is mild and fine.

THE SETTLEMENT APPROVED.

Documents Received at the Cardinal's Palace in Quebec Approving the School Settlement. Quebec, Oct. 26.—It is stated that documents have been received at the Cardinal's Palace here approving of the settlement of the school question made by the Laurier Government.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Ontario House Called for Despatch of Business for Nov. 20 Next. Toronto, Oct. 26.—The Ontario Legislature has been called to meet on November 30.

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MESSAGES OF HEALTH FROM SOME WHO HAVE BEEN CURED BY THE USE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

THE GREATEST BUILDER AND NERVE RESTORER IN EXISTENCE

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make the Weak Strong

EXCRUCIATING PAINS. From the Patient, Charlotte, P. E. I. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Blackmore are well known residents of Hamilton, P. E. I., and both are very warm in their praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they believe this medicine saved the lives of their daughter after other means had failed. Mr. Blackmore gave the facts as follows:—"Early in the summer of 1896

recovery was very rapid, so rapid indeed that at the end of that period she was able to engage in light housework and to walk a mile or two at a time. Never in her life did she enjoy better health than at present, and I am ever thankful to the discoverer of this most effective medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills CURE when other medicines fail.

THE RESULT OF LA GRIPPE.

Mr. Newell Waldron is a well known farmer living near East Clifton, Que. As his friends and neighbors know, he passed through a very trying illness as the result of a severe attack of la grippe, and when a correspondent of the Chronicle called upon him, he had no hesitation in giving the particulars of his illness and cure. Mr. Waldron said, "I believe I

owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am glad to have a chance to say a good word in favor of that reliable medicine. During the winter of 1895, when the grippe was so prevalent, I had a severe attack of it, and it left me so weak that I was unable to do work of any kind. I consulted a doctor, but as he did not appear to help me, began using different advertised medicines, but the result was the same. I got no benefit, but the grippe was subject to sinking spells, which con- sidered upon total unconsciousness. I was falling day by day and was becoming

however, a neighbor who called to see me urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I sent for a few boxes. After using them for a couple of weeks I began to feel better, and after the first symptoms of relief I began to gain steadily. I am now as well as any man, and can do as good a day's work as ever I did. I know that my cure is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am always glad to recommend them.

Mrs. J. Curcie, Dominionville, Ont., writes:—"I cannot find words enough to thank you for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. I suffered many years with weakness and pains throughout my entire system; but thanks to your pills, I am once more restored to health."

"These pills are a tonic, not a laxative medicine."

HELPLESS FOR MONTHS.

From the Trenton, Ont., Courier. The editor of the Courier having obtained some relief from rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and having observed their effect on a young man to whom he had recommended their use, in the interest that everyone should take in the public weal, interviewed Mr. Wm. H. Pickering on the subject. Mr. Pickering told his story as follows, and the editor has been so impressed with the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, that he would be glad to publish it. "I would be glad to speak too extravagantly of the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the fall of 1894 I contracted a severe cold, which developed into quinsy, following this, paralysis set in, and I continued to grow worse until at last I could not stir out of my chair without assistance. I lost the entire use of my limbs, and it looked as though I was doomed to spend the rest of my days a helpless wreck. Mr. Young, of the Courier, who had observed the excellent results following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in other cases, advised me to give them a trial, and I acted on his advice. I had renewed my third box when the hoped-for relief began to make itself felt, and from that time the progress towards a complete

YOU CAN BE CURED

If you are ill it is not you alone who suffer, but those who depend upon you, those to whom you are dear—whether you are a man or woman.

The worst diseases in the world are slight ailments at first. If you are feeling weak, nervous or "out of sorts"—if you are at all unwell, take the proper remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pill—AND GET WELL.



Incipient Consumption. Mrs. Walter Boyington, Croton, Ont., says: "I was run down in health until I was a mere wreck. I occasionally spit blood, had distressing pains in the lungs and stomach, had no appetite and could scarcely move about. The doctors said my trouble was consumption. As I was

A WORD OF CAUTION.

A few unscrupulous tradesmen—their cupidity excited by the great reputation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—make up some cheap pills, colored pink, which will sell as "Pink Pills" and offer as a substitute for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Such pills are a fraud. The recipe for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is known only to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. All substitutes are therefore worthless. To be sure of having none but the genuine pills, purchasers should not ask for Pink Pills, but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and see that they are put up in a package, the wrapper around which is printed with red ink on white paper and bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Inside the wrapper are Dr. Williams' directions for use. Pay no attention to any dealer who claims to have "the same thing under another name" or something else. In case of doubt it is better to order direct (enclosing price, 50 cents for one box or \$2.50 for six boxes)

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1897.

THE GROWING AND MARKETING OF ALSIKE AND RED CLOVER SEED.

By HENRY GLESDENING, MANILLA, ONT.] Prepared for the Department of Farmers' Institutes.]

Alsike.

Alsike clover is regarded as a cross between the red and broad-leaved clover and white or Dutch clover. It was first introduced into Britain from the south of Sweden about fifty years ago, and began to attract attention in this province about twenty years later as a valuable crop for its seed, which commanded a high price. It was also discovered that Canadian seed was superior to that imported into Britain from any other country. The plant is a perennial in this country, it is generally treated as a biennial. It will grow upon almost any kind of soil, but the best results will generally be obtained when grown on deep, rich, clay loam, well underdrained. It is necessary to have the land as clean as possible to produce the highest grade of seed. The farmer should be careful to get the best seed possible to sow; it should be large and plump, free from all other kind of seed, and particular care should be taken to see that it contains no white clover, as much of the seed offered for sale has a considerable mixture of the latter. It is necessary to have the seed as free as possible from the stems and twigs of the plant, which will wholly separate those two kinds of seed, being of the same shape, weight, and nearly of the same size. The seed is usually done in the spring, sowing the seed along with some kind of grain, or early in the spring on fall wheat or rye, then harrowing it in with a light harrow. It will be found an advantage to keep stock of the fields after harvest, as it usually does not get a very heavy top the first season. The following spring the land should be tilled as soon as dry. When the clover is in full bloom, it will be found profitable to go through the fields with a sharp scythe and cut off the heads of any timothy or high growing weeds that may be found. The proper time to cut the crop is when a majority of the heads will strip easily off the stalk between the finger and thumb. A table is attached to the mower, covered with a false bottom raised a few inches, made of strips to allow the seed and chaff to fall through, the seed being raked off by hand. When the space below the table is filled up the chaff and seed are removed into a bin. The seed obtained from this chaff will be found to be of the finest quality. After the crop is cut it should be allowed to lie until thoroughly dried. It should get wet with rain, do not attempt to turn the mow, as the heads will fall off the stalks and the seed will be lost. The wagon rack used for hauling to the barn should be closely covered with boards or strong canvas, and the seed should be placed on the wagon. Do not attempt to use a horse-rack to put it in, as the seed will be lost. It should be stored in the bulk of the seed will be lost. If two or more qualities of seed are grown, such as may result from winter killing which seeds will grow up in such places, it is found advisable to harvest the crop in such a way that the different qualities can be threshed separately. The reason for

Common Red Clover.

Common red, or broad-leaved clover, is a native of Europe. It is supposed to have been introduced into England from the Netherlands about the time of Queen Elizabeth, but it was not until the close of the last century that it found its way into Scotland and became generally cultivated in Britain as a forage crop. The plant is perennial, but in this country is generally treated as a biennial. Owing to the severe frosts the plants usually die at the end of the second year. Up to about fifteen years ago there was but little trouble experienced by the farmers of this province in cutting the first crop for hay and obtaining a good crop of seed from the second cutting, but unfortunately this cannot now be done owing to the introduction of the clover seed midge, which was discovered in the state of New York in the year 1877 and in this province in 1882, since which time it has spread over the entire clover growing section, causing great loss to the farmers who were engaged in raising seed. The ravages of this insect can be guarded against to a considerable extent and a good crop of seed secured by pasturing the clover fields and turning off the stock from the first to the fifth of June, according to forwardness of the season, and earliness or lateness of certain sections of this province. Red clover is so well known that to go into a detailed account of the ravages and threatening of it would be superfluous, but one matter I would like to impress upon my fellow farmers is the danger of purchasing the seeds of weeds along with clover seed that has been sown in the past. Such seeds as the curled dock, English plantain, ox-eye daisy, etc., are very common, and are very difficult to clean out of red clover. Fortunately, large sections of the province are free from them, but farmers cannot be too careful in procuring seed to sow on their farms.

Marketing.

As to marketing, I would say that Britain, and the continent of Europe, are the markets for our surplus alsike and the best sample price paid the farmer here, and that obtained in London or Liverpool, is comparatively small when the amount of money invested and risk involved is considered. Usually the farmer will do as well, or better, with some local dealer in his own section than looking for a market a distance from him. If a united effort were made by all the farmers in the province to produce a better grade of seed, a better demand would be created and better prices obtained for Canadian clover seed.

THE SILVER PROPOSALS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Plan to Publish All the Papers of the Bimetallite Conference.

London, Oct. 20.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to the memorial of the bankers and merchants of the City of London, says papers will shortly be published, fully explaining the proposals made and the position taken up by the Government. Lord Salisbury sent this evening to Ambassador Hay the reply of the British Government to the proposal of the American bimetallic special commission, headed by Senator Wolcott. It is a diplomatically worded note. The Lord says that the Government of Great Britain is not able to reopen the India mints at present. He regrets the inability to accept the proposal of the American commissioners, Great Britain having as great an interest as the United States and France in securing a stable par exchange for gold and silver, and an enlarged use of silver. In these circumstances, continues Lord Salisbury, the British Government does not see the desirability of an international monetary conference, but will be pleased to consider any other proposal suggested from the United States. Lord Salisbury encloses with the note a copy of the statement of Sir James Westland, head of the financial department of India, which was under discussion at the meeting of the Cabinet Council last Saturday, and which indicates the strong grounds against the reopening of the India mints. Senator Wolcott is not in London this evening. Ambassador Andrew White came from Berlin Saturday. In the course of an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. White said that the German's action as to bimetallism will depend on England's.

The Emperor's Visit.

Wiesbaden, Oct. 20.—The Emperor and the Grand Duke of Hesse arrived here at 12.30 p. m. on a visit to Emperor Wilhelm. They were met at the railway depot by His Majesty and the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe. The two emperors cordially embraced and kissed each other. After the usual presentations, Their Majesties drove to the castle, warmly cheered by the people. The Emperor will return to Darmstadt after lunch.

Ferdinand Carriere, Who Wanted to Shoot the Premier, Pleaded That He Was Drunk.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Ferdinand Carriere, who says that he hails from Rimouski, appeared in police court to-day on the charge of firing off a revolver in Wellington street, and saying that he wanted to shoot the Premier. Carriere said to the magistrate that he was drunk and had no intention of shooting anyone. He was remanded for a week to see a

SETTLING THE WEST.

What is Being Done by Our Immigration Agents.

MRS. TASSE'S FALL ENDED IN DEATH.

Many Bridges Destroyed by the Fires—Maxville in Danger—Suits Against the C. P. R.—The Sealing Conference at Washington—The Dominion Daily Regulations.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—(Special.)—Mr. Jas. A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, has returned from his trip through the Western States after an absence of a couple of weeks. Asked he said it was one he had contemplated for some time, but owing to the attention that it was necessary to give to fitting out the Yukon expedition and other matters connected with it, it was impossible to get away. His eighteen years' residence in the Northwest had given him a thorough knowledge of the country into which the agents of the immigration branch are sending people, but he felt that the work entailed on him could only be properly performed when he had a better knowledge of the country from which they were coming and the conditions that existed there. It was with this end in view that he accompanied them with Mr. Frank Fedley, Superintendent of Immigration, on a work in the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. They have been working there two months for the contractors at \$150 each month. It was understood before they started that their fare would not be charged them if they worked six months on the railway. Thibault and his companions are now using the C.P.R. Company.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Mother's Heroic Attempt to Rescue Her Girls From Burning. Tweed, Ont., Oct. 25.—At the village of Bridgewater, five miles north of here, Beatrice and Ethel Eager, aged 6 and 9 years respectively, while sound asleep at an early hour on Saturday morning were visited on an autumn morning by a fire which was spreading from the window. Seizing the other she threw him through the open window, and then made a mad dash to rescue the girls, who were sound asleep. Stunned, burned and blinded, she fell to the floor, and groped her way to the window and threw herself to the ground, where willing hands came to her rescue and tore the burning clothes from her body. All efforts to save the children were useless, and in another instant the roof fell in, burying the bodies of the unfortunate children in the burning embers.

DAIRY REGISTRATION ACT.

Daigmen throughout Canada have been prompt in realizing the benefits conferred upon them by the dairy act passed at the last session of Parliament, which provides, among other things, and creameries. A few weeks ago the Department of Agriculture opened the registers, and already numerous applications for registration certificates have been received from all the Provinces. Over two hundred have passed through the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairy, and at the rate at which they are now coming in will soon reach one thousand. The act provides that the person to whom a registration number is assigned shall have

MISS MAUD GONNE.

Ireland's Joan of Arc, Predicts That 1,000,000 Irishmen Will Visit Erin Next Year.

New York, Oct. 25.—Miss Maude Gonne, the young woman who has devoted her fortune and talents to the cause of Ireland, arrived Saturday from Liverpool on the Cunard Liner Campania. She is the proprietress and editor of L'Irlande Libre, an Irish patriotic paper, published in Paris, and she has already done so much in the interest of her native land that she is revered by her sympathizers as "The Irish Joan of Arc." The main object of Miss Gonne's trip to this country is to create an interest in the centennial celebration of "The Days of '88," to be held next year in Ireland, on the anniversary of the Battle of Castletown. Miss Gonne, tall and lithe, and with a typical Irish face and volubility of tongue, is the daughter of a colonel in the British army. She was born in Dublin, and after becoming impressed with what she con-

SEALING CONFERENCE.

Much New British and Canadian Information to be Published—A Fatal Fall Down Stairs.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Further arrangements were made by the Council at its last sitting for the Sealing Conference at Washington. Much new and hitherto unpublished information, both British and Canadian, will be presented. Mrs. Tasse, wife of Emmanuel Tasse, died to-day from the effects of a fall down a back stair in her residence, from which she received internal injuries. It is supposed Mrs. Tasse missed her way in the dark. Mr. Tasse is a nephew of the late Senator Tasse. Peter Stewart of South Indian, the centre of the recent disastrous forest fires, says there is not a bridge of any kind over the Nation River, in Cambridge township, Russell county. All the bridges were burned and the loss in these alone will be several thousand dollars. Mr. Stewart has just returned from a drive over the burned district. He says that the loss among the farmers is larger than anyone has any idea of. Advice has been reached here of serious fires raging in the vicinity of Maxville. In McLaughlin's bush, a few miles from Maxville, a very large fire is burning which threatens the destruction of much property. Henry Thibault, formerly of Hull, is now at Fort McLeod with seventy of his companions, who signed a contract to work in the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. They have been working there two months for the contractors at \$150 each month. It was understood before they started that their fare would not be charged them if they worked six months on the railway. Thibault and his companions are now using the C.P.R. Company.

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London, Oct. 18.—The Marquis of Salisbury telegraphs to the Associated Press from Hildesheim, Hertfordshire, saying there is absolutely no truth in the story published by the Daily Chronicle on Oct. 17, saying the Premier is anxious to retire on account of ill-health and anxiety respecting the health of the Marchioness of Salisbury. The Marquis says that the story is entirely untrue, and that an early reconstruction of the Cabinet in consequence is probable.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER SHERIFF MARTIN.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 25.—An alleged conspiracy to murder Sheriff Martin, who led the deputies who fired upon and killed a score of strikers at Maxville, Pa., has been discovered by the arrest of John Sepia, a member of the conspiracy. The complainant was the sheriff's son, William, who says he overheard Sepia threaten to murder his father. Sepia was found a razor wrapped in a printed circular describing the shooting of the strikers. From Sepia's confession, it is said that the prisoner is one of a gang of 15 detailed by the foreigners to murder the sheriff.

A HOLOCUST AT OIL CITY, PA.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 25.—Three persons were burned to death and seven more were severely injured in a fire that yesterday destroyed the Hotel Hamilton at Kelleysville, 25 miles south of Oil City. When the fire was discovered 17 persons were asleep in the hotel. The roof of the second floor collapsed, and the third saved themselves by jumping from the windows to the ground below.

A DIFFICULT POSITION.

London, Oct. 21.—The advance of the British force in yesterday's battle was rendered extremely difficult by the precipitous nature of the hill, the men having to scale from rock to rock, and being almost no path to facilitate their movements. The loss sustained by the natives cannot be estimated, but the slaughter was great. Many of the tribesmen were shot as they were fleeing to the heights above their abandoned position. There was severe hand-to-hand fighting when the attacking forces rushed the position of the tribesmen.

INCIPENT CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. Walter Boyington, Croton, Ont., says: "I was run down in health until I was a mere wreck. I occasionally spit blood, had distressing pains in the lungs and stomach, had no appetite and could scarcely move about. The doctors said my trouble was consumption. As I was

cure was both steady and satisfactory. I am now in possession of my full health and strength, and I feel that this result is entirely due to the excellence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I shall always have a warm word to say in their favor."

A WORD OF CAUTION.

A few unscrupulous tradesmen—their cupidity excited by the great reputation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—make up some cheap pills, colored pink, which will sell as "Pink Pills" and offer as a substitute for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Such pills are a fraud. The recipe for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is known only to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. All substitutes are therefore worthless.