The Senator Has Sailed

After Many Troubles the Bark Starts on Voyage With Full Crew.

Other Ships Get Sailors—Methods of Shipping Men at Sound Ports.

Bark Senator has sailed. After seventeen days of effort to get a crew on board the vessel, she at last managed to get a full complement, seventeen men being supplied to her yesterday through the agency of W. von Rhein. With her crew complete, Capt. Harrison lost no time in getting away, and the bark, laden with lumber from Chemainus for Liverpool, was towed to sea at 7 a.m. yesterday by the tug Richard Holyoke. The ship Senator, the iron Senator, laden with wheat from Seattle for the United Kingdom, has also been supplied with a full crew, and the German ship Roland, lumber laden, from Chemainus for Greenock, had last night secured all her crew, except one man, who was expected to be secured this morning, and both vessels will probably sail to-day.

The troubles of the captain of the Senator were many. They began with the desertion of his crew at Chemainus. The deserters were arrested, although the captain on Saturday told Magistrate Hall that he was sorry they were, and there was a long trial, which developed evidences of scant discipline. Then there were differences between the master and the shipping agents, and then a second refusal on the part of the crew, seven of whom were those who had been imprisoned for desertion, to go to work. They would not raise the anchor. Efforts were made to have this work done by Chinese without avail. Then after unavailing efforts to get his men to work, Capt. Harrison let the seven malcontents go, and eventually filled their places, but the work was slow. Capt. Harrison afterwards engaged the services of Mr. von Rhein to get him a crew, and in a day or two men were secured, all being on board on Sunday night.

Capt. Harrison and others interested claim that the work of getting a crew for the Senator was made hard by outside influences. On Thursday a Seattle boarding house master came over, and stated that he was going to get a crew for the Senator, but next night he left for Seattle again, and several stories were told afterwards as to the object of his visit, some claiming that efforts were made to cause further desertions from the bark, while others said that the Seattle man was over to endeavor to get sailors for Seattle, where, as in other ports along the coast, sailors are scarce. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that the deserters from the Senator have gone, and most of them went to Seattle.

The fact of the iron Senator, the bark Senator and Roland coming to Victoria for their crews means a disbursement of several thousand dollars here, for the bark Senator spent between $2,500 and $3,000 here, and both of the other vessels from $1,000 to $1,500—a fact which goes to show that the coming of vessels to Victoria for crews benefits the port. Lately several vessels have come across from the Sound for crews, owing to the cheaper cost of securing crews here. Regarding the conditions which prevail on the Sound—conditions which would not be tolerated here for an instant—the following from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer is of interest:

"Deep water sailors are scarce on Puget Sound and the crimps are reaping a rich harvest in the shape of blood money. These traders in men are very active at present. Scarcity of seamen has forced the price of blood money to $40 a head, and at one time last month it rose to $73. During March the profits of one firm were $4,200 on vessels of which their rivals were able to keep track. Every device has been used at times of scarcity to fill out crews. Men have been shanghaied in the lower portion of the city, and it is thought that some of the mysterious disappearances which occurred last winter can be attributed to this cause. This condition of affairs has forced a crisis. The American Ship-owners' Association is at present meditating the establishment of sailor boarding houses on Puget Sound. This will enable the association to fight the crimps as it is now fighting the Sailors' Union. At present the association suffers extortion from the boarding house keepers and is a willing party to their methods.

"The deep water sailor's lot is now a hard one. Owing to the very fact that his services are in demand he gets but little for them. "Blood money," the premium paid by ships' owners to crimps for men is the cause of this. Shipowners or their agents pay to the keepers of sailors' boarding houses a stated sum for each seaman supplied a vessel. Eventually the sailor pays a part of this.

"The manner in which a crew is now shipped from Seattle, Tacoma or Port Townsend is as follows: An American vessel being loaded, her master notifies the shipowners' association. The association's local agent supplies what men he can and asks the boarding house men for the rest of the crew. In case of a foreign vessel, the master as a rule goes direct to the crimps. Men are scarce. The vessel loses money by delay. The crimp has two orders for every seaman in his boarding house. He demands a big price—at present $40—for each man whom he supplies. The master pays the price in the form of a draft on his agents, payable as a rule three days after his vessel is at sea. The crimp has sums of money due him from each of these seamen for back board. By law he is allowed to collect in advance from the captain twenty days' pay from the first month—at present—wages, $13. By the evasion of this law the sailor, especially on foreign vessels, is robbed. When men are few, as they now are, the crimp advances the price of blood money to a high figure. A large part of this may be taken from the sailor's wages when he reaches a foreign port on the plea that it has been paid the crimp for back board.

"After an agreement is reached with the master the crimp fills his order. The men are taken to the shipping commissioner and signed, if they go on an American vessel. If the ship be foreign, the men are signed at the office of the consul whose nation's flag the vessel flies. They are then taken to the ship.

"It is frequently the case in Puget Sound ports that men must be shanghaied to fill out a crew. In such cases dummies sign the vacant place on the crew's list at the office of the consul or shipping commissioner.

"To shanghai a man is an easy matter. Drunken men are abundant in the southern portion of the city. In case a man in such condition cannot be lured to the vessel a knock on the head quickly settles the matter and the unfortunate awakes to find himself well out at sea.

"The friends of J. M. Lancaster, the Klondike merchant, who mysteriously disappeared from this city last August, have every reason to believe that such was his fate. Other men have vanished from Seattle during the past twelve months. Murray McDonald, a young Klondiker, whose home is in Nova Scotia, is one of these. It is thought that several of these men were spirited away to sea.

"Members of the local Coast Seamen's Union, which body is fighting the crimps and the shipowners' association, do not hesitate to say that several cases of shanghai have occurred in Seattle during the winter. In one case three Swedes are said to have been sent to Port Townsend. They were to work at $4 a day loading a British ship at Port Hadlock They were taken aboard the vessel, but never landed until she reached port at Liverpool. An order had come from Port Townsend to Seattle for sailors. Blood money was high. These men were taken.

"In the case of foreign vessels sailing from Puget Sound both owners and sailors are often robbed for the benefit of the crimps and captains. The captain gives a draft on the owners for extortionate blood money. He gets a 'blow back' from the crimp. In all cases under present conditions sailors and agents or owners are being bled heavily.

"The American Shipowners' Association orders crews for American vessels on the Pacific coast. This is a large concern with headquarters at San Francisco. It has agents at all prominent seaports. It has no boarding houses on the Sound. The association's agents, who are on salary, receive orders for sailors. They fill what they can. They turn the others over to the crimps. At present the association and the crimps are hand-in-hand against the Seamens' Union, so far as deep water sailors are concerned. This is due solely to the fact that the association has no boarding houses. It is at the mercy of the boarding house keepers.

"But a change is in prospect. The extortion on the part of the crimps has been so great of late that the shipowners' association, it is said, is considering the establishment of boarding houses at Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend. When these boarding houses are established, open war will be declared on the crimps.

"Meantime the Seamen's Union, which has secured control of the coastwise seamen and has materially advanced their wages, is making steady progress and will doubtless in time be of sufficient power to handle most of the deep water crews. There is only lacking the establishment of union boarding houses to bring about this result to stop the shanghai work and make 'blood money' a thing of the past. As matters are now, however, the sailor suffers most when he is most in demand. He is robbed by crimp and oftentimes by captain because he is from his own character and by nature of his calling unable to look to his own interests."

Provincial Legislature

Legislative Assembly, 32nd Day,
Monday, April 22, 1901.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m.

Rev. W. H. Barraclough offered prayer.

The following petitions were received.

By Mr. Tatlow—From the Vancouver Board of Trade, asking amendments affecting deep placer mining.

From Oliver Harvey and others, asking amendments affecting deep placer mining.

From the Vancouver Bar Association asking for a resident Supreme court judge.

From the Reeves' Association of British Columbia, asking for amendments to the Land Registry Act re tax sales titles.

Hon. Mr. Wells presented the annual report of the lands and works department for 1900.

FIRST READINGS.

Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced the following bills, which were read a first time:

Amendments to the Bills of Sale Act.

A bill respecting Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors.

Hon. Mr. Turner introduced a bill to amend the Dairy Associations Act, which was read a first time.

E. & N. SETTLERS.

Mr. McInnes moved the following resolution:

Whereas certain persons who settled upon government lands located within the present Esquimant & Nanaimo Railway land belt, have been denied the coal under their lands; and

Whereas these settlers have appealed frequently to the Dominion and Provincial governments for redress; and

Whereas the Dominion government in 1897 issued a commission to T. G. Rothwell, Esq., of Ottawa, to inquire fully into the matter, and the said T. G. Rothwell, after a full inquiry, at which all persons interested were represented by counsel, reported that the claims of the said settlers were just, and should be righted by the provincial government; and

Whereas the provincial government issued a commission to Hon. Eli Harrison, jr., in 1900, to inquire into the matter, and the said Hon. Eli Harrison, after inquiry into the matter, but without the aid of counsel, reported against the claims of the settlers; and

Whereas the claims of the said settlers are just, and the provincial government should forthwith issue to them crown grants to the coal and base minerals under their lands;

Be it therefore resolved that in the opinion of this house the government should take immediate steps to grant the said settlers their rights.

Hon. Mr. Wells requested Mr. McInnes to allow the resolution to stand over, to allow an opportunity of examining the reports referred to with a view to a proper discussion of the resolution.

Agreed to.

STEELE'S RANCH.

Mr. Martin asked the following questions:

1. Is the government reserve near Barkerville, better known as Steele's ranch, leased; and if so, to whom? If not, what is being done with said ranch?

2. When said ranch was leased some time ago, to whom was the same leased? Were tenders called for, and if so, what tenders were received?

3. Was said lease renewed recently, and if so, on what terms? Were any tenders asked for or received?

Hon. Mr. Eberts asked that the matter be allowed to stand.

BOILER INSPECTION.

Hon. Mr. Wells moved the third reading of the Steam Boiler Inspection bill, which was concurred in.

ASSESSMENT BILL.

The consideration of the Assessment bill was resumed in committee of the whole, Mr. Hall in the chair. The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

ROYAL COLUMBIAN HOSPITAL.

The Royal Columbian Hospital Incorporation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Dickie in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

REVENUE TAX.

The consideration of the Revenue Tax bill was resumed in committee, Mr. Murphy in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Hayward, the question of an age limit was raised, and after remarks in support of the proposal by several members, an amendment, by Mr. Curtis, was adopted exempting men of 60 years and over, whose annual income does not exceed $1,000 per annum.

An amendment by Mr. Gilmour to allow a discount of 20 per cent. for voluntary payment of the tax before March 20, in each year, was defeated.

The exemption of clergymen was struck out.

The bill was reported complete with amendments. Third reading at next sitting of the house.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Hon. Mr. Prentice moved the second reading of the Children's Protection and Reformation bill. He explained that the bill was framed on similar acts in force in Ontario and Manitoba, and was designed to give authority to charitable societies and persons to interfere in behalf of children neglected by their parents or guardians, assume control of them and provide for their proper treatment, and for the reformation of vicious children.

The bill was committed to the committee of the whole, Mr. Munro in the chair. The committee rose and reported progress.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Garden was granted permission to withdraw his resolution asking the Dominion government to place as great a duty on lumber coming into Canada from the United States as that country imposes on Canadian lumber entering the United States.

The house then adjourned till this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Wednesday, Mr. Ellison will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Fence Act.

On Wednesday, Mr. Gilmour will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Master and Servants Act, 1899.

On Wednesday, Mr. Tatlow will ask the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

Is it the intention of the government to extend the system of small holdings in Burnaby and South Vancouver during the present year?

On Wednesday, Mr. Tatlow will ask the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

What amount has been expended up to date on the Burrard-Hastings road? Reformatory site?

SESSIONAL NOTES.

In the report of Mr. E. C. Smith's remarks on the Revenue Tax bill, the Colonist made that gentleman express himself in favor of increasing the tax on small landholders. The very contrary was the case. Mr. Smith advocated the imposition of increased taxes on holders of land over and above 160 acres, which he maintained was enough for any individual to hold for ordinary purposes.

DELAYED YACHTSMEN.

Three Victorians Who Sailed for San Juan and Anxiety They Caused.

On Saturday night at 6 o'clock the sloop Eleanor, a sailing boat, 22 feet long, set sail from Oak Bay with Alfred Wey, of Bradstreets local office; C. H. Newton, bookkeeper of J. W. Mellor's, and E. F. Radiger, of Radiger & Janion, of Store street, on board, for Roche Harbor and Friday Harbor, on San Juan island, and it was intended to return, rounding Darcey island, on Sunday morning early, for it is not more than three or four hours' sail at the most to the island which is seen rising from the Gulf off Oak Bay. Sunday morning, though, came and passed; Sunday night passed, and Monday morning, and there was no sign of the belated amateur yachtsmen. With the heavy southeast winds that had prevailed in the Gulf and the inclement weather of yesterday, the relatives and friends of the trio became much alarmed, and yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock friends reported the fact that the yachtsmen were missing to the provincial police. Half an hour afterwards they chartered the tug Cleeve and were about to start out in the tug in search of the Eleanor, for whose safety they feared, when a telephone message was received from Telegraph Bay to the effect that the Eleanor had arrived there with the three missing men on board, all tired, but safe and well. What had caused their unexpected delay, or what had befallen their expedition was not stated, for no further news could be obtained from the returning yachtsmen, as the wire was working badly, other than the fact that they were all well and the Eleanor was lying in Telegraph Bay, from whence they expected to start for Oak Bay early this morning, head winds having prevented a start last night.

BISHOP OF OXFORD DEAD.

He Was a Noted Historical Writer and Constitutional Authority.

London, April 22.—Right Rev. Stubbs, bishop of Oxford, died this morning. He was born on June 21, 1827.

[William Morley Stubbs, D.D., bishop of Oxford, is better known as a historian of the first rank and author, among other works, of the Constitutional History of England. He was born at Knaresborough, Yorkshire, June, 1825, and educated at Ripon Grammar school and Christ Church, Oxford. He was appointed regius professor of modern history in 1866, which chair he resigned in 1884, on his being consecrated bishop of Chester. He was translated to Oxford in 1888. He was regarded as "the most profound expounder of the English constitution," and his labors were recognized by many learned bodies at home and on the continent of Europe. He was invested by the German Emperor with the Order of the Imperial Eagle, and was also chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

PLUMP COMMITTED.

One of the eighteen charges against Fritz Plump was disposed of in the city police court yesterday morning, that being the charge of attempting to murder Gus and Louis Borde, whose capture of the thief resulted in the discovery that he was the perpetrator of most of the robberies that have occurred in the city during the past three or four years—at least most of the robberies in private residences. Plump was committed for trial on this charge, the evidence submitted being that of the Bordes, father and son, who told the story of the capture of Plump as related in the Colonist the following morning; of the doctors who dressed the wounds of the two men; and that of Mr. Brayshaw, who identified the purse found on the prisoner as one belonging to his wife. Mr. Borde also identified other articles as belonging to him. The hearing of the other charges will be commenced this morning.

Since the list of unclaimed articles was published last week, a pair of earrings found in the possession of Plump have been identified as a pair stolen from the residence of Rev. J. P. Hicks in Victoria West three years ago, when the family were out camping. The house was set on fire the same night.

DAY IN COURTS.

Matters Dealt With by His Lordship Mr. Justice Drake in Chambers Yesterday.

Macaulay v. Belyea, application for judgment under order 14. Stands over to 24th instant. Mr. Cassidy for plaintiff. Mr. Robertson for defendant.

Biggar v. City of Victoria, application to amend statement of defence. Stands over to 25th instant. Costs plaintiff's in cause. Mr. Macdonell for plaintiff; Mr. Mason for defendant.

Biggar v. City of Victoria, application to add a plaintiff. Dismissed with costs.

TO-DAY'S LIST.

Macaulay v. Belyea, application for leave to amend writ of summons by striking out the words "Victoria" and "Queen," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Edward VII. and "King." Mr. Cassidy for plaintiff; Mr. Robertson for defendant.

Cottage City Returns to Port

Ice Cut by Running Water in Some Places Along the Yukon.

Trails Are Getting Soft—Stampede from Dawson to Montana Creek.

Steamer Cottage City arrived from Alaskan ports at 2:30 a.m. yesterday, and after her usual short nocturnal visit, left again for the Sound at 3:45 a.m. She did not have many passengers, but two for Victoria. She will sail again for the North at 6 a.m. on Friday, for her visits to Victoria, whether bound up or down, are made, with few exceptions, in the darkness of early morn or about dawn.

According to the passengers who arrived by the steamer, the breaking of the winter trails is at hand. The Dawson trail was within a few days after the steamer left expected to be too dangerous for travel, and the C. D. Company had despatched its last stage. Mr. Pullham manager of the C. D. Company, who has returned to White Horse from Dawson, reported that there were some places on the river getting soft and already dangerous for heavy travelling. From present indications, said Mr. Pulham, the river will open at nearly the same time as it did last year. During the first week in April the report came out that the C. D. cut-off was bare of snow and that Fifty-Mile river was open from the canyon to the lake. A few days of cold weather followed and the thaw was checked. In the middle of April it was reported that the river was practically open for six miles below White Horse rapids, with patches of open water at Minto and Five Fingers. However, Belle river, a turbulent little stream between Lakes Linderman and Bennett, was the first to give notice of the coming of spring by freeing itself of ice.

Travel began to be very difficult and reports of accidents frequent. The trail gradually became more and more impassable, but it was not until May 8 that the ice went out for the entire distance of the river. On May 17 the Flora arrived at Dawson from White Horse.

Other things being equal, the river should open earlier this season on account of the unusually heavy snowfall, which, when it begins to melt, will soon flood the waterways.

Jerry Doody, an arrival from Dawson with Mr. Pulham, said: "Few places along the river show that the ice has been cut by running water. The principal ones of these was one this side of Twelve-Mile House, two near the Indian river, and one or two between Selwyn and 'Cap Whallen's.' The cut-off is in good shape for travel except between Miller's and Carmack's, where the mountains slope to the south, exposing it to the sun."

Shortly before Mr. Doody was in Dawson one of the greatest stampedes known in the history of the camp occurred, and while he was there it was still being discussed. It was to the Montana, a tributary of Indian river, about 28 miles above Dawson. He did not come in direct contact with anybody from the new bonanza, but the reports brought in were very flattering, and everybody seemed to think it was the coming creek.

From Clear creek, of which so much was expected not long ago, Mr. Doody brings unfavorable reports. He was not up to it himself, but from those with whom he conversed who were lately there, he learned that the creek was looked upon as of not very much account. Some work had been done on it, but the results did not seem to justify further effort.

The jawbone of some prehistoric animal of giant frame has recently been found on No. 1 above Rodford's discovery, Quartz creek, in the Klondike, says the Dawson News, at a depth of 40 feet. The bone runs back from the chin in two heavy prongs, on each of which is a huge tooth. Each tooth is 10 inches long and three inches in diameter. The width from tip to tip of the prongs is two feet and the entire bone and teeth tips the scales at 48 pounds.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISTANCES.

Magnitude of the Task Overcome by the Army.

From Montreal Gazette.

But few people have any idea of the magnitude of the task the British army has been called upon to perform in South Africa. Without taking into consideration the fact that the force had to be brought six thousand miles by sea, no small obstacle in itself, there yet remained a thousand miles by land to be traversed before the scene of operations was reached and even then the difficulty was not solved. A vast expanse of country remained to be occupied and extensive lines of communication to be guarded. The magnitude of the operations may be more easily comprehended by a comparison of their theatre with localities better known in Canada. The army in South Africa had to be distributed over an area somewhat larger than the combined area of Quebec and Ontario. The Transvaal itself comprises 113,640 square miles, equal to the area of half Ontario, the Orange River Colony added 48,326 square miles and Natal 18,918 miles, the total area of the three almost equalling that of the entire province of Ontario, which is roughly speaking about twelve hundred miles long and five hundred broad in its greatest measurements. Then there was a large portion of Rhodesia and a considerable portion of Cape Colony which came within the scene of action. In all the war was fairly spread over an area of about 600,000 square miles. Following the comparison more closely it was as if the troops had to be landed at Halifax and set down in Kingston, the distance, via the Intercolonial, being about the same as from Cape Town to Pretoria. And it was over a single line of narrow guage railway, not equal on the whole in construction and equipment to Canadian lines, that the army and its supplies had to be transported. In times of peace the undertaking in itself would have been formidable, but the difficulty was increased by the destruction of bridges and culverts and the tearing up of rails. Almost every foot of this railway had to be guarded day and night. And yet it was only a portion of the railway line which had to be so looked after. From Pretoria to Komati Poort was another line of railway equal in distance to a line from Montreal to Coburg. To Mafeking there was another railway equal in distance to the C. P. R. from Montreal to Port Arthur. These are only the main arteries. Men had to be provided to maintain and guard them. The mere provisioning of this force was in itself no insignificant task. Beyond was a large army with its multitudinous requirements, ammunition and food, forage, hospital supplies, etc. Returning there would be wounded, the sick and the disabled. It will only be when the country has regained its former peaceful condition and the brilliant in some directions as could have been wished, the historian of the future will recognize fully the disadvantages and difficulties under which it was conducted.

Firemen Organize.—The steamboat firemen who make this port their headquarters met in Salmon's Hall last evening and organized a union in connection with the International Longshoremen's Association. The officers of the new union are: President, Frank Abbot; vice-president, Thomas Landy; secretary, Alexander McLeod; treasurer, P. W. Shade; sergeant-at-arms, S McKinnon. It is the intention to have all the steamboat men organize. Already the engineers, firemen, longshoremen and deckhands have their unions.

The Blizzard At Cape Nome

One Occured Late in January and Several Lives Were Lost.

While the report of a blizzard at Cape Nome early in the year, as telegraphed from Dawson to the Skagway papers, was grossly exaggerated, there was some grounds for it. Cape Nome papers of January 30th, received here yesterday, refer to a great blizzard which occurred on January 21st, and gives news of some deaths resulting therefrom. Among the victims was Dr. Pelton of Oakland, Cala., and a brother of Freeman Pelton, C. D. Lane's foreman at White Mountain. Dr. Pelton had gone to his claim near Solomon to hold his property against New Year's jumpers. He was on his way back when overtaken by the blizzard of the 21st of January. In the terrible wind and swirling, blinding snow, the young doctor wandered from the trail, lost his way and after travelling till his strength was exhausted, lay down and died alone, without a friendly hand to succor him. The body was found on the trail two miles from Solomon two days later.

Another doctor lost his life in the storm. He was Dr. W. F. Baum. He was prospecting his claim on the Tibulatok river when he was begged to hurry to the assistance of a man who was sick on Quick river. On his way he was overtaken by the storm, and three days after his departure two of his dogs returned to camp. This alarmed his friends, and engaging Indians, they went in search of him. For ten miles out on the ice they followed his tracks, and then forty miles along the coast where they found his remains. He was a native of Mobile, Ala., and had seen service in the Cuban war.

Alexander Stowe, who hails from Montana, also lost his life on the trail. He was travelling with two companions when his strength gave out, and they deserted him, although the only goods on their sleighs, which were being drawn by dogs, was some dog feed and a few other articles of little value. He could not hold on to the handle of the sleigh, being too weak, and lagged behind. The men went on without him, despite the fact that they were but a short distance from a station at Solomon,, and the fact that a terrible blizzard was blowing. The next morning the body was seen by a man working on his roof at Solomon. The unfortunate man had got within a few yards of shelter that meant life to him, but was too weak to make the distance. There was some talk in Nome of dealing out mining camp justice to the men who deserted Stowe.

A third doctor lost his life. Dr. Tam, an old timer in Alaska, with his brother, was caught in the blizzard near Teller. The doctor was overcome and his brother went to Teller for assistance. When the rescue party reached the doctor he was beyond assistance, and died the next morning.

Two men were also frozen to death six miles from Kourarock. The bodies were found but could not be identified. Many men caught in the storm suffered terribly, one party of seventeen being caged in a cabin with barely standing room and almost freezing. A rescue party was organized in Nome, but before it got started the unfortunate men came straggling in.

George Beale, who reached Nome from Norton's Bay, reports that the cold was so severe at Koyuk that he saw three dogs frozen to death in harness on the trail. The dogs had been on short rations.

In connection with the loss of a man named Dove and his partner on the ice in Norton's Bay, mail carriers upon their arrival at Nome, told a terrible incident. Not far from the point where the men were last seen their sleigh was found. Two dogs were attached to it, one dead, the other alive. The dog that was alive was greedily devouring his dead companion. The finding of the sleigh and dogs is positive proof that the men had perished.

Two men were frozen to death on the Chandelar river in the Koyukok district in January. One of them was Louis Kracher, who had been on a trip to Fort Yukon and was returning when overtaken by a severe storm and perished. The body was taken to Fort Yukon and buried there. Deceased was but 26 years of age and a native of Shelbyville, Indiana. The other victim, whose identity had not been established, was found in a tent. The stove was filled with green wood, but the man's strength had apparently given out before he could light the fire. The body was in a sitting position and so rigid that it could not be straightened out for burial.

THE MOUSE'S INVASION.

How a Little Mouse Came into the Teacher's Meeting and Shoes Were Elevated in Consequence.

There was commotion at a meeting held by the lady teachers on Friday afternoon to discuss the proposed increase of salary to be given the male teachers, as reported in these columns. The commotion was not caused by the discussion, however. It was a little thing that did it; a small atom with a tail a trifle longer than its two inches of grey body—just a common little mouse. The speaker, one of the principals of a city school, was addressing the assembled ladies who teach the "three R's" to young Victoria, telling of the unfairness of the decision of the school trustees to increase the salaries of the male teachers without corresponding increasing the salaries of the ladies. She had written to the Federated Union, she said, to inquire if they made any discrimination between the women as wage-earners with the men, and she spoke at length, giving argument after argument in favor of her appeal for women's rights.

Seated at a desk below her with pen busily travelling over the paper was the lady secretary, and she was following with all attention the rhetoric of the speaker, when suddenly there came a diverting presence. The ladies in the front seats suddenly heard her give a little gasp, and then up went her pedal extremities to the top rung of the chair, and then as high as she could raise them with comfort and thoughts of womanly dignity. One of the ladies in the first row detecting the horrid presence, proferred an umbrella for use as a defence, but, like the man who took to the trees when the bear came, the secretary thought that her feet were better elevated than exposed to the invading mouse.

From row to row the fateful word was passed in whispers, of the invasion of the mouse, and one after another the teachers sought refuge from the little mouse, as did the secretary who first discovered its presence, while the fell invader, all unconscious of the commotion it was causing, travelled across the floor, searching for a retreat, which found, it left the room in which sat many teachers with their shoes resting on the top rungs or seats of their chairs. Soon the danger passed, and with anxious looks about them for a recurrence of the danger with which they had been threatened, they listened to the continuance of the argument from the speaker—and yet some of the teachers disagreed with the principal regarding her claim that women should be paid as much as the men for teaching school, the dissenters holding that the male teachers were entitled to more pay than the lady teachers.

Charge Dismissed.—The charge against Mrs. John Findley of assaulting W. M. Preece, which was heard in the police court yesterday was dismissed. Preece charged that Mrs Findley had tied her cow in his lot and when he removed it she struck him It came out that the lot was used by everyone in the neighborhood and that when Mrs. Findley took the rope with which her cow was tied out of the hands of Preece he raised his fists to her and she struck him with the rope in self defence.

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For farm and garden from.

Johnston's Seed Store City Market, Victoria.

No commission business done nor do we depend for our sales on gaudy literature. Lists free on application.

The Singer Sewing Machine

$55.00 cash for 5-drawer drop-head; $65.00 on installments, at $3.00 per month. From $5.00 to $20.00 given for old machine in exchange off these prices.

W. VERMILYEA, Island Agent.,
Nanaimo, B.C.

MINERAL ACT.

(FORM F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Alice and Golden Queen Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Victoria district.

Where located: Mt. Sicker.

Take notice that we, Samuel Richards and Eric W. Molander, F. M. C. B48932, F. M. C. B48968, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 20th day of March, A. D., 1901.

Beaver Lake Ranche,

FORKS QUESNEL ROAD
Cariboo B, C.

Is now offered for sale. Situated intermediate between 150 Mile House and Forks Quesnel, and in close proximity to the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic mine, operated by Hobson, well known as one of the most popular hostelries in Cariboo. The ranch contains all the required buildings for farm produce, horses, cattle and teams accommodation, the largest portion of which are of construction within two years. Amount of acreage under cultivation about Two Hundred and Fifty Acres. Hay, grain and cereals.

This property will be disposed at a very low figure for cash or its equivalent.

Address all communications,
JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Beaver Lake Ranch,
Cariboo, B.C.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Harry Anderson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of Harry Anderson, late of Echo Cove, Naas River in the Province of British Columbia, who died at the City of Victoria, are hereby requested to send particulars in writing of their said claim to Hugh Davidson, the executor of the estate of the said deceased, at 90 Wharf street, in the city of Victoria, on or before the 30th day of April, 1901, after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has then had notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executor has not had notice at the time of distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 29th day of March, 1901.

BODWELL & DUFF,
Solicitor for the said Executor.

Again Committed.—In the city police court yesterday Fritz Plump was committed on the second charge on which he was arraigned, that of stealing a gold watch and chain, pistol, pin and purse from the residence of Augustus Borde. The evidence was the same as that given in the assault case, the property being identified by the owners, and the police and Mr. Borde testifying that the articles were taken from the prisoner. This morning the Raymond and Delmonico robbery cases will be called and it is expected that from now on two charges will be disposed of each day.

Public Meetings.—Mayor Hayward has called two public meetings at the request of the citizens. To-morrow evening the public will be asked to pass on the question as to whether the 24th of May shall be celebrated this year. There seems to be a feeling that some recognition should be taken of the day which Victoria has celebrated for years. The other meeting is for Tuesday evening next, and is to discuss the question of placing the electric wires underground on Government street when that street is paved.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that thirty days from the date hereof I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situated at Goose Bay, Hastings Arm, of Observatory Inlet, District of Cassiar, for industrial purposes.

Commencing at a stake marked E. D.'s Northeast corner; thence west forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains or thereabouts to the shore of Goose Bay; thence following the shore line of Goose Bay to the point of commencement; containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

E. DONEHUE.
Naas Harbor, Feb. 15th, 1901.

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For
Butter Wraps
Send a Post Card to
T N. HIBBEN & CO.
Stationers and Paper Merchants.
69, 71 Government St., 28 Broad St., Victoria, B.C. Established 1858.
Please mention this advertisement.

RANCHE

For Sale.

Cariboo

Pursuant to order of Supreme Court the magnificent property of 982 acres known as the Australian Ranche, situate on Cariboo Road, between Quesnel and Soda Creek, and fronting on the Fraser River, is offered for sale.

The title is held under Crown Grant. About 200 acres fine bench land are under cultivation and produce fine crops, 250 more similar land with light brush easily cleared.

Creek runs through property. Water record of 500 inches with abundant water supply. Extensive range for cattle in vicinity.

Dwelling house, fine barns, stables, cattle sheds, root cellars, blacksmith shop, outhouses and other improvements. The crops stock, horses, farming implements and machinery may be purcased together with or separately from the land.

The above is one of the best farms in the up country, and offers an exceptional chance for a good investment.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 24th day of May, 1901, if a sale is not previously effected.

For further particulars apply to

J. A. FRASER,
Quesnel, B. C.
ANDREW OLSON,
Australian Ranche. Cariboo, B. C., or to
CREASE & CREASE,
Solicitors, Victoria, B. C.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the Matter of the Application of the Honorable Montague William Tyrwhitt Drake for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Subdivision Two (2) of Block "G" Harbor Estate, Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to the Honorable Montague William Tyrwhitt Drake on the 9th day of June, A. D., 1901, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, B. C., 1st day of March, 1901.

Our Hobby Again

PROUD of our WAGON HARNESS. We beg again to bring it to your attention. It merits your study and purchasing. From Dawson to Cariboo the universal verdict is, "that it's AI."

B. C. Saddlery Co. Ltd.
44 Yates St., Victoria.
A. E. WADE, MANAGER.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

In the matter of the estate of John McRea, deceased, and in the matter of the official administrators act.

Notice is hereby given that under an order dated the 12th day of April, 1901, made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem, I, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the above named deceased. Parties having claims against the said estate are requested to forward particulars of same to me on or before the 12th day of May, 1901, and parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTIETH,
Official Administrator.
Dated 18th day of April, 1901.