

Adventures in the North

A Scottish Mining Engineer's Interesting Experiences Among Hostile Indians.

He Predicts a Great Future for the Upper Yukon Camps.

The mining activity of the future in the north will not be in the Klondike, nor in Atlin, but along the upper Yukon, and especially in what is known as the Tagish mining division.

Such was the statement of Mr. Richard Macdonald, a mining engineer of Argyle, who returned on a long tour of observation in the mining districts of northern British Columbia and of the Territories.

Mr. Macdonald, immediately after leaving the Yukon, took passage on the Islander for Vancouver, whence after a stay of a day or two he will proceed home to Scotland.

His statement, remarkable though it may seem, cannot be dismissed as the unwarmed opinion of one of the unfortunates for two reasons. One of these is that Mr. Macdonald is a thoroughly experienced and trustworthy mining engineer, and the second is that he has been over almost all of the district which has come to the front in connection with the stamped out the diggings in the sub-Arctic of Canada.

The route chosen was via the Stikine river and Teslin lake, on the shores of which camp was made for the winter. When the rivers opened in the spring, he and his companions dropped down the river to Dawson City, where they made a short stay, and then came up to the White Horse, and afterwards went into Atlin.

It was while at White Horse that Mr. Macdonald's attention was attracted to the wonderful quartz showings which were being passed almost unnoticed in the general fever for placer diggings. Six miles back from the rapids Porter, ex-Old Kootenai miner, was working on a large ledge which promises to become one of the biggest quartz properties in the country. The ledge is about 100 feet wide and the cropping can be traced for over a quarter of a mile.

Of special interest was the occasional bonfire of sulphur (see note). A good average of the ore being taken out is \$47 a ton, and Mr. Macdonald estimates the ore in sight at 100,000 tons. There is no excitement, work being carried on in a quiet way, and the majority of even those who know of the Public property, as it is called, pass it by as of slight account compared to the more immediate profits to be derived from the operation of placer claims. It is understood that the B.A.C., who own the Le Roi, are interested financially in Porter brothers' venture.

Although he did not make a critical examination of the ore, Mr. Macdonald believes it is free milling with a considerable quantity of concentrates mixed with it.

All that belt of country in which is included Takli, Tagish, White Horse and much of the territory on upper Yukon, is, in his opinion, not yet acquired, although he has been passing over extensive properties, he intends returning from Scotland next year with a party to thoroughly explore the district, if not diverted to Australia by interests which he holds there.

Mention has already been made of the fact that the winter was spent in camp on the west shore of Teslin lake. Here the engineer and his companions, finding themselves stalled for the winter, adopted the occupation of hunters and trappers to keep the harder supplied. Caribou, moose and smaller game fell to their rifles, but even the fresh meat thus obtained did not prevent the inroads of the scurvy, the whole party being laid low by it. Even the scurvy was the hostility of the Tagish Indians, who were friendly to the white man, had become greatly incensed at the inroads of their hunting grounds by these newcomers, with their superior weapons of the chase. They still employ the bow and arrow, even in stalking the biggest game. Some of the bows were secured by Mr. Macdonald as curios, and were shown by him to a Times reporter. They differ from the ordinary Indian bow in that they are strung on the convex side. The arrows are tipped with barbed steel, and shot by a skilled hunter, with terrific force, are most deadly in their effect.

The Tagish Indians are the most treacherous of any of the northern tribes. They prove about the country in nomadic bands, with no fixed place of residence, and the white man who is found unarmed or alone stands very little chance of escaping with his life. Many a prospector who attempted to penetrate the fastnesses of the tribe, and who has never been heard of, fell beneath their hands.

Mr. Macdonald believes that if the truth were known, the names of many unfortunate prospectors are on the death roll of these vindictive braves. One man he met at Teslin owed his life to the fortunate fact that a doctor was included in the party, and carried a secret on his person as a silent witness of his narrow escape. Four years ago, with two companions, he was pushed through the Indians' territory when they found that they were being tracked by the natives. The latter, who numbered almost a dozen, finally overtook them and intruded their society on the white men. Finally, one of the whites, attempting to glance back over his shoulder to see if he was being followed, received a brutal slash in the back from the long knife of one of the braves. He staggered for a moment, and then, quickly wheeling about, knocked out the assailant with a club. The Indians then fled in retreat.

The influx of a large number of whites to the Klondike and Telegraph Creek, and the Indians from overt acts of hostility, from which Mr. Macdonald escaped by always travelling well armed, has made him more than ever convinced that the north is a narrow place, and he is likely to cherish unfavorable opinions of the Tagish and other natives.

Such a trifling difference between the Indian guides rendered the route to be followed and one of the fellows turning surlily on the party asked if they thought "one Indian lie." He withdrew from them, evidently nursing deep resentment. Later in the day one of the company was returning to his tent, alone and unarmed, when he heard a swishing sound in the snow, and looking down saw an Indian arrow lying at his feet. He hurried his footsteps, but had not proceeded many yards when a second arrow flew past his arm. The man now broke into a run and just reached his tent as a third shaft pierced the canvas. The Indian had lurked among the trees, but fortunately was defeated in his fell designs on the explorer's life.

Regarding Atlin, Mr. Macdonald expresses the belief that it is a moderately rich camp, but only of limited resources. But not at all equal to the Klondike. If ever a permanent camp is established in the north, as was mentioned at the first, he believes it will be along the upper Yukon.

DREYFUS IN PRISON.
How the Prisoner Spends his Time—Queen Victoria and the Sentence.

London, Sept. 15.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent in Paris says: "It is certain that Capt. Dreyfus will be liberated. The only question to be settled is one of ways and means."

Rennes, Sept. 14.—Dreyfus is in good spirits and his health is fairly satisfactory. Yesterday, Madame Dreyfus spent an hour with Mr. Labori's assistant sees him twice a day. Most of his waking hours are passed in reading correspondence and Paris literary reviews. He is under the same discipline as prior to the trial, and is allowed to exercise only in the prison yard. A guard of 40 soldiers is posted in the prison yard beneath his window, and a sentry with loaded rifle and fixed bayonet is stationed on the wall overlooking the courtyard.

The Queen and the Verdict.
London, Sept. 14.—The Queen, who is at Ballater, Scotland, is said to be receiving a great number of telegrams and letters from her subjects at home and abroad begging her to plead with President Loubet for Dreyfus' pardon.

It is known that the news of the Rennes verdict, which reached the court at Balmoral on Saturday night, greatly affected the Queen, who had followed the proceedings with attentive interest. According to the Daily Mail, which is a strong advocate of the boycott of the Paris exposition as a protest against the Rennes verdict, A. Bonfield, president of an organization including in its membership the colonial agents general, and representing commercial firms with an aggregate capital of £2,000,000, favors the projected boycott.

THE MAZET INVESTIGATION.
New York, Sept. 14.—Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, Edward Lauterbach, of the borough of Manhattan, and Hugh McLaughlin, of the borough of Brooklyn, ex-State Senator Rice, of Rensselaer, President S. P. Butcher, of Rondout, President W. C. Edwards, of the Water City, and Edward M. Grout, president of the borough of Brooklyn, and a number of other officials of Greater New York, participated in the proceedings of the Mazet investigation committee to-day. The Ramapo Water Co., the corporation anxious to obtain the \$200,000,000 contract with the city of New York, was the subject under investigation.

While on the stand Mayor Van Wyck testified that Mr. Mazet seemed to think that Silas B. Butcher, Levi P. Morton and Gen. Tracy were a pack of thieves.

This was the first time Governor Morton's name has been connected with the Ramapo Company, and Mr. Moss pressed Mr. Van Wyck for the purpose of ascertaining what the chief executive of New York City knew about the stock in the holdings in the corporation possessed by the former chief executive of the state. He was unable to obtain any definite and accurate information. In fact, when closely interrogated by Mr. Moss he merely replied, "None of your business," while Richard Croker, under similar pressure replied, "That is my private affair."

ROMAN CATHOLICISM.
London, Sept. 15.—In a four column article on the Pope and Americanism, the Rome correspondent of the Times says: "The recent conflict was of intense interest for Englishmen, because behind the name of Hecker and all it implies lies the wider and weightier question, is Roman Catholicism, with its inflexible authority and iron framework of dogma, fundamentally comparable with the virility and independence of the Anglo-Saxon temperament?"

After giving a history of Father Hecker and his movements and of the recent conflict, the correspondent concludes as follows: "So long as the American Catholics formulate no doctrine, claim no liberty and avoid all action which might give a handle to their foes, they may hope to live in peace. Yet the question arises, How long will respect for their past, their independence in spirit, and especially the constant influence of the American environment, permit them to hold their tranquility on sufferance or to enjoy their freedom by stealth?"

DESIRE AMERICAN PROTECTION.
Washington, Sept. 14.—According to mail advices received at the war department from Manila, it is stated the natives of the Island of Samar are praying for the speedy arrival of the Americans, and will welcome the hoisting of the American flag.

It is said that as a result of the forcible collection of taxes by the emissaries of the insurgents, who take all they have got, the natives are in a state of semi-starvation. They have no faith in the Talalogs, and earnestly desire American protection. The agents of the insurgents endeavored to force the natives to join their forces, which they will not do.

The condition in the island, it is said, is rapidly approaching riot and anarchy, as the heavy and continued drag upon the natives in the form of tribute exasperates them, and they threaten desperate resistance if it continues.

A summer hotel was burned on Wednesday night, with 11 cottages. The loss is about \$40,000.

Two Years on the Trail

Four Grizzled Miners Return and Tell of Their Trials in Search of Gold.

Col. Wright's Company About to Start the Clean-Up on Manson Creek.

After travelling almost continuously for about two years, the members of a party of men Klondike-bound reached Vancouver yesterday morning by the steamer Capilano. During this time they have been nearly all over the northern part of British Columbia, and for some time at least they suffered very much, like many other as good men who attempted to go through by the Edmonton trail. The party left Edmonton a year ago last March, just at the height of the first Klondike excitement. They had come from Ashland, Wisconsin, and the members of the party were: Jim Brewer, N. G. Nelson, J. N. Bagger and E. Calberg; all of them hardy looking men, used to taking a good many knocks. They arrived a rather tired looking lot, and registered at one of the downtown hotels. Bagger was the leader of the party. The principal feature of his personal appearance is that he has not shaved for two years, and his hair and beard matted on his head.

Calberg talked volubly of the troubles of the trip. There were few days last summer, he said, when he had not waded for long distances in water up around his waist. In the heat of the day his head would be burning while his legs would be chilled by the icy waters of the rivers which they navigated. Then frequently they would be partially wrecked and tipped out in water over their heads, and when the Indians came down upon them they would have to swim to get to shore. Then, in the winter, their sufferings were terrible. During the first summer they had a good deal of trouble with the Indians, who wanted to collect money for allowing them to pass through the country, and so on, but if it had not been for the Indians in the winter time a good many of the men in the country would have starved to death. Mr. Calberg said that a great many deaths had surely occurred, of which he could not say more.

The members of his party saw other men who said they had left their companions up in the hills, and when the Indians went to search for them they could not be found. He had probably got off the trail and perished. Two young fellows came into Hazelton recently, their feet being badly frozen during the winter. Collections were made, and the men were sent down by the next steamer. Calberg believed in the country, from a mining point of view, however, and says that though it is hard for men to make wages with the pick and shovel, the country is a rich harbor for prospectors who can go in and spend some money on machinery.

Robert Whitty, the proprietor of a well known pack train which operates from Hazelton to Manson creek, also came down with the party. He said this morning that Colonel Wright's company on Manson creek intended starting their clean-up on the first of the month. They had everything in readiness, all the material in place and so on, and were expected to make a very good result of the last few years' work. On the other well known creeks in the district things looked very well, and a good season was in prospect. The snow fell in August to some small extent, but immediately went off again.

BUSY BOUNDARY BURGERS.
A Cascade Record Representative Tells of His Visit to Grand Forks, Phoenix and Greenwood.

Last week a representative of the Cascade Record visited a number of lively boundary towns. Of course, going west from Cascade, the first stop was made at Grand Forks, where Mr. Phoenix was being made famous by Mr. Graves' smelter project. A visit to the site of this enterprise showed about a hundred men at work, the foundations of most of the buildings having been made, and activity prevailing at the dam site, and on the long dam. Thus far the brick making is an acknowledged failure, and it is the intention to dispose of the poor brick locally and build better kilns. Grand Forks is growing rapidly, although the summer dullness is said to be felt in trade. New buildings are going up all over town, and a general air of prosperity prevails. The location of the smelter at that point has had a crystallizing effect.

A SEPARATE EXHIBIT WANTED.
British Columbia's Request Regarding the Paris Exposition.

The Paris Exhibition commission at Ottawa has received a request from the British Columbia authorities asking that the mineral exhibit from that province may be kept separate from those of the other provinces. British Columbia thinks that she can score better by having her different mineral products grouped together instead of their identity being lost by the exhibits being shown in the several divisions of the Dominion.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.
This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well. I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.
Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist at that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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try, and its citizens have sublime faith in its continued supremacy. The definite location of the Mother Lode smelter close to the town will be of great benefit to the place, and surveys have already begun for the purpose of starting work under Paul Johnson, the superintendent. There is an evidence of solidarity and permanence about Greenwood that is pleasing to the casual visitor. Surrounded as it is by many rich mining camps, with large reduction works at its doors, it cannot fail to hold its own for years to come, and the faith of its people in its future seems well grounded.

The trip was an interesting one, and gave an idea of the importance that Boundary camps—one and all—are assuming in the world of mining.

Action Still Undecided

The Transvaal Government Has Not Yet Replied to Britain.

Boers Are Defiant—The Convention of 1884 Must Be Maintained.

Pretoria, Sept. 14.—The first draft of the reply to the British note was discussed to-day. It is understood the government will draw up the reply in its final form to-morrow and immediately submit it to the Volksraad. The reply will be in terms strongly influenced by the Orange Free State, and among other features the maintenance of the convention of 1884 will be strongly asserted.

The situation this evening is not considered as favorable as it was during the forenoon.

Boers Defiant.
London, Sept. 14.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Pretoria says: "The members of the Volksraad received Mr. Chamberlain's despatch defiantly to-day (Thursday). Individual members declaring that Great Britain must moderate her demands. On the other hand, a rumor is current that Kruger favors compliance, and has even suggested that he desires the irreconcilables to leave Pretoria and consult their constituents, thereby avoiding their opposition. The matter is held in abeyance, and accounts for the hopeful condition of the market, but the general public is pessimistic."

The Times correspondent says: "It is very doubtful whether an unqualified acquiescence in Great Britain's demands will be given."

Despatches from Capetown dated midnight attach great importance to an article in the Onsdag, the organ of the Afrikaner bond which urges the government to renew its offer regarding a conference, declaring that there is no reason why the Transvaal should not accept a conference, and calling attention to the fact that the word "sovereignty" is not mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain, and that therefore there is nothing to indicate an objection on the part of either government to abandon its views on this subject.

The article is understood to be the outcome of an important Afrikaner conference held in Johannesburg. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikaner leader, has wired Kruger to the same effect, and similar representations have been telegraphed from the Orange Free State.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, has directed the French consul in the Transvaal to endeavor to persuade President Kruger to accept Mr. Chamberlain's proposal.

The Defences of Pretoria.
London, Sept. 15.—Telegraphing from Capetown, the Daily News correspondent says: "A thousand men are engaged in strengthening the defences of Pretoria. Trenches are being excavated and earthworks constructed. It is reported that both roads will adjoin at the end of the week to enable members to consult their constituents on the questions raised in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch."

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Not the Work of Indians

The Jessie Party Were Not Massacred, but Drowned During a S.O.M.

Dr. Romig, a Missionary, Sends News of the Finding of Bodies.

The first authentic news of the disaster to the Jessie party, which occurred in Kuskokwim bay in the latter part of June, 1898, has just been received. Dr. Romig, of the Moravian mission at Bethel, who has been one of the most active searchers for information of the disaster, brought tidings of the finding of several bodies during the fall of 1898 and the present year. He also brought mute evidence of the fate of the expedition in the form of unfortunate cast up by the waves and washed ashore at different points along the entrance to the river. These articles he turned over to Ed. Chilberg, manager of the Columbia Navigation Company, which owned the wrecked vessel, and at whose offices in Seattle the members of the expedition made their headquarters while outfitting for the trip. Mr. Chilberg will use them as a means of identification.

Dr. Romig scouts the idea of murder, the bodies already found showing absolutely no trace of violence, save that from the sea. Having lived among the natives of the Kuskokwim for several years, he feels that he is capable of understanding their nature and characteristics, and with all his knowledge and experience among them he has yet to find a vicious or barbaric trait. In direct contrast, they are most timid, and such a thing as handling the body of a dead person or waging warfare is too absurd to discuss. "At certain seasons of the year fierce southeast and southwest gales sweep the coast and render navigation in that vicinity dangerous. It was during one of these storms that the Jessie party left Goodnews bay for the mouth of the Kuskokwim river, and as she was a small steamer and heavily loaded, she was blown ashore on board going to water's grave."

The massacre theory, according to Dr. Romig, was reported in good faith, but it is a report and nothing else. Among the missionaries at Bethel and other points on the Kuskokwim it is the belief that the report is the creation of some unscrupulous brain, most likely a woman, as one of the most pronounced characteristics of native women is to romance. Dr. Romig, in discussing this massacre feature, gives the following reasons why it is false: The wreckage came ashore during the storm of June 27-30, and was found as soon as the storm was over, and reported to the mission on July 9; the bodies were not robbed of any valuables; the Indian guide (sungas) was lost, and the bodies the same ashore on the Quinehammunt side of the bay were reported by those who buried them as having no marks of violence. These facts, Dr. Romig asserts, speak for themselves and lay at rest all suspicions of foul play.

Dr. Romig had hoped to be present during the investigation held by the officers of the revenue cutter Corwin, but as supplies at the mission were down to low water mark, he was compelled to make the trip to this port and lay in a supply for the coming winter. The missionaries are taking great interest in the recovery of the bodies of the members of the expedition.

Dr. Romig, when asked for a statement of the affair, spoke as follows: "On June 8, 1898, several of the missionaries residing at Bethel, started for the coast to await the annual supply boat for the Kuskokwim river. Among the party were Rev. J. H. Kilbuck and myself, of the mission force. At Quinehammunt, Kuskokwim bay, the trader, Mr. Lind, and party joined the mission party. Nothing of any great interest occurred until the morning of June 25, when Rev. E. L. Weber, a member of the mission force, returned from a furlough at home in the states, surprising the mission party by paddling ashore in a klak, or native canoe. He brought the mail for the missionaries, which was composed of fourteen letters, and the mission boats to assist a mining party in landing their goods."

"This party afterwards proved to be the ill-fated Jessie party. Rev. Kilbuck was out in the bay at the time sailing, making things along with him the best sailors to be found. I remarked that the second mission boat was not ballasted nor properly rigged for such a trip, and advised Rev. Weber to await the return of Rev. Kilbuck. My suggestion was not heeded, and Rev. Weber then tried to get Mr. Lind, the trader, to take the mission boat then at the Quinehammunt and accompany him to Goodnews bay, where the party was awaiting the return of Mr. Lind. Refusing to consent to the second mission boat, whereupon I consented to his taking the scow, or second boat, if he could get a crew. A crew was procured, but after Rev. Weber left no attempt was made to hoist the anchor, as a storm was threatening, and the natives were afraid to venture out."

"Before leaving, Mr. Weber made the statement that he and his family had secured a free passage from Unalaksa for his services as pilot to the party, which was composed of fourteen men. He said he was to pilot these men as far up the river as Ougavie, or about 180 miles from Bethel. Rev. Weber hurried away, leaving at midnight on June 25, giving as his reason the anxiety of the miners to hurry up river and start the desire of his wife for his return. Before he left I reminded him of Portage bay, in case he found it necessary to put in there. I also advised him to wait in Goodnews bay until Rev. Kilbuck arrived with the mission boat. On June 26, and that on the 27th the Jessie made a trial trip along shore, returning in the evening, leaving finally on the morning of the 28th. I learned that they lost a great deal of time securing a native pilot, but they secured one. Once under way, the party consisted of fourteen miners, Mr. Weber, wife and child, and one native."

On the evening of June 27 a storm blew up, and from the 28th to the 30th a severe southeast storm prevailed, so severe, in fact, that extra stationings had to be put

on our tents to keep them from being carried away. From all accounts obtainable, the disaster occurred on the evening of June 28, the first day out. Nothing whatever was heard from the party, and on July 3 Rev. Kilbuck made a trip to Goodnews bay to learn if the party were still there. From a native he learned that they had left some time before, but just what hour he could not say. Not satisfied with this meagre information, Rev. Kilbuck made another trip to Goodnews bay on July 9, but, as before, was unsuccessful in securing any news of the party. On the same day on which he left two natives arrived at Bethel from the opposite side of the bay and reported the finding of a large amount of time before, the barge having been cast upon an island by the storm of June 27-30. This was the only clue to the wreck until July 31, when a native from Goodnews bay found on the beach the body of a white man just below Quinehammunt, which afterwards proved to be the body of J. T. Murphy. The native missionaries at Quinehammunt buried the remains, which were fearfully decomposed, and sent some of the possessions taken from the body to me.

"On August 4 an unverified report reached Bethel of the finding of the bodies of two white men and one native, but on investigation none of these bodies could be found. On August 9 Rev. Kilbuck returned from his second trip to the coast and reported the first body found to be that of J. T. Murphy, and also reported that a second body had been found and buried by the natives near Portage bay. This unknown body was described as being average in height and dressed in rather light clothing. Two knives were found on the body. This was the last information received until July 28 of this year, when some natives reported that the body of a man had been found on an island. It was said that the body resembled Rev. Weber. He was not buried by the natives who found him. On August 12 of this year another native from the same locality arrived at Bethel with information verifying the finding of the body supposed to be Mr. Weber, and with additional news of the finding of another body. Nothing was taken from the bodies, and the natives were not completely identified. On this same day, August 12, several other natives from the coast arrived with news of the disaster. One man in particular told of the finding of a body above the average height, dressed in a light suit and long overcoat. A watch was taken from the remains, which is now in the possession of the representative of the Columbia Navigation Company. As in the other cases the body was badly decomposed, which accounts for the failure of the natives in giving a more complete description of the dead, they being very superstitious regarding the handling of dead bodies. Other natives reported the finding of three bodies lost fall on the shores of Nunivak Island, but up to the present time this report has not been verified."

"From an interpreter named David the following list of the bodies recovered was secured: One man found above the water's edge, tall in stature, wore black clothing, and when found his hair was all gone and features beyond recognition. A silver watch was found on his person bearing the word 'Monitor' and numbered 38-585."

"Body found just below Quinehammunt; tall, well dressed, in pockets a gold watch and chain and Mystic Shrine emblem, bearing the inscription J. T. Murphy, Portland, Ky."

"Body found above Portage bay; medium stature, clothing worn and somewhat soiled; two knives found, one bearing the name Anheuser on the handle in German script."

"Three men washed ashore on Nunivak Island, on the body of one of whom was found a compass."

"The lighter, which was filled with supplies, drifted ashore in first-class condition a short distance from the hull of the Jessie. It is the firm belief of everyone about the mission that the ill-fated party left on the evening of June 28, and after proceeding but a short distance were lost in the bay not quite absent of Portage bay. The boats then drifted up with the storm to the northwest and washed ashore near the village of Quinehammunt. The bodies, no doubt, sank as soon as the steamer capsized, and upon coming to the surface later were washed ashore by the variable southerly winds that followed and were distributed as I have indicated."

CANADIAN BREVITIES.
Fred. Barnes, a C. P. R. brakeman, was killed at Chatham yesterday.

The steamer Greta Holme, bound for Hull, is aground in the St. Lawrence.

W. Brown was crushed to death between a traction engine and a separator at Stackton yesterday.

The death is announced of John Doull, a prominent merchant of Halifax, and president of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Deliveries of new wheat are delayed at many points in Manitoba owing to scarcity of men and teams for threshing and hauling.

Owen Bond freight-handlers are still on strike. The C. P. R. started 30 men to work to-day, but they quit when requested to do so by the strikers.

C. W. Taylor, founder and manager since its organization of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Waterloo, and also vice-president of the Ontario Mutual since its inception, died yesterday.

Damage to the extent of \$20,000 was done by a fire which broke out in the upper part of 303 St. James street, Montreal, occupied by J. W. Nellis & Co., manufacturers' agents, the Sandford Fleming Co.'s store room, and other firms.

A farmer named Lennie, residing at St. Pierre, yesterday sent his son, aged 12, to a neighbors for a gun. The boy met Edward Prefontaine, 8 years old, and pointed the gun at him, saying: "The river is full of fish, and I will shoot you." The gun went off and shot young Prefontaine above the heart killing him instantly.

The death of Mrs. Gowanlock, who was held prisoner by Big Bear near Battleford in the rebellion of 1885, is announced from Tiverton, Ont. Mrs. Gowanlock's husband was murdered by the Indians, and her death was the result of the suffering she endured while a prisoner of Big Bear.

Writing from Sydney, N. S. W. Commissioner Larkie, again calls attention to the manner in which Canadian manufacturers and exporters are neglecting their opportunity in Australia. He says orders are not filled promptly. Packing cases are defective, the contents of the cases are not marked upon them, and invoices are made out at prices higher than quoted in first instances.

SEE
AT THE
MILE
SIGNATURE
OF

H. H. HITCHCOCK

ON THE
RAPPER

OF EVERY

FILE OF

STORIA

in one-size bottles only. To be used on the face or promise that it will answer every part of your face. Get C-A-B-T-O-R-I-A.

H. H. HITCHCOCK

NE WEATHER

values we are giving it to be pleased with yourself, and if not, you can, so as not to miss the making every week.

... \$1.00 box
... \$1.00 sack
... 7 lbs. for 25c
... 2 lbs. for 25c

and Bacon are unsurpassed in all Toy Trunks.

Ross & Co.

Dry Goods

DRORIA, B.C.

wife. The name of the purloined typewriter is Partridge's memory.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are biliousness or constipation be with them. They are small and easy to take.

Claycoquet? is a now keeping shipping. The little steamer, which is to Texada, via ports, is eridine. She may have to seek shelter during the Tuesday evening, and then her owners had not received concerning her up to going to press. It is understood that the steamer will be with-returned shortly.

drowned by the collapse of the river Traun, Upper Italy.

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