

VICTORIANS IN DAWSON

Fourteen of the Gold Seekers From This City Had Arrived on October 13.

Dave Spencer Was Dangerously Ill in Hospital—"Black" Sullivan's Flying Trip.

Dangers of the Trail as Pictured by the Gillis and Wilson Party.

On the 13th of October last, nineteen residents of Victoria and vicinity had arrived at Dawson City, having crossed the mountains from Dyea or Skagway since mid-summer and made their way down the river to the heart and centre of the gold country.

Richard Shaw, Victoria. James Daley, Victoria. T. McNeill, Victoria. Edward Clyde, Victoria. Charles Hones, Victoria. J. W. Speed, Victoria. J. Stockings, Victoria. David Spencer, Jr., Victoria. "Pat, the Irishman." G. MacRae, of Cedar Hill. H. H. Todd, of Cedar Hill. Charlie Cole. Dr. W. A. Richardson. Martin Anderson. William Ferris. Harry Faxon and wife.

There was one other, supposed to be Dave Carmody, but not definitely named in the letters to hand by the just-returned Seattle. Speed and Stockings were joined by Richardson and Harry Howard two days above Dawson, the Doctor and his companion having pushed ahead in advance of their party after the internal discussions had arisen, in the course of which one of the little family had his head split open. Speed and Stockings dissolved partnership as soon as Dawson was reached and will hereafter work apart.

"Black" Sullivan enjoys the distinction of having made the quickest trip to the Klondyke capital that has yet been reported. Arriving in Dawson just 28 days after his departure from Victoria. Dr. Richardson and Harry Howard gained flesh and strength rather than being on the verge of starvation, as also did Pat and "the big Swede," Martin Anderson, while Charlie Cole is described in a letter brought down by Billy Leake, of St. El Dorado, as " hale, happy and hearty."

Not so poor Dave Spencer, for after amply proving his sterling grit on the mountain march, he was seized with a combination of typhoid and pneumonia in less than a week after reaching Dawson, and Hubert A. Macaulay, in a private letter of October 13 to C. H. Gibbons, says that his recovery is a few weeks less than doubtful.

Dr. Richardson is attending him," he adds. "He is in the hospital here, but cannot be seen by anyone." "This is the greatest country on earth for a sport," "Decidedly frosty, but warm. Funny isn't it? Wine is \$34 (two ounces) a bottle, and decidedly scarce at that, but nevertheless this is the best wine I have ever had. A pound, and Cameron and Heaney will make a big stake out of their beef which is expected in to-morrow. Grub is hard to get, and there is no honor, so this must be the origin of the game about 'money to burn.' Of course I expect to come out in the fall with a big sack—my brother goes out on the first."

Mr. Macaulay tells with glee of a letter received during September, addressed to "the homeliest man in the camp." "Well," he says, "I got it. Enclosed you will find a note in which you might publish, although the joke seems to be on me."

The letter referred to bears the signature Mrs. B. F. Horan and reads: "Dear Mr. Horan, I have just started in the Ontario town, and 'money is needed to buy blankets, boots, stockings and bread for the 'little animals,' of whom I have the charge."

"One pan of your dirt cleaned up," says Mrs. Horan, "would more than supply our needs. If I was a man, I would first go out and dig for my big family, but as I haven't even a brother to send, I appeal to you. I can send you good roasting matter in return if you like, and will also write you good motherly letters. I sympathize with you at your hard, cold work, but don't let the love of money rule you."

Other portions of the letter refer to the desirability of the recipient laying up treasure in the city whose walls are of paper and whose streets are lined with gold—the method suggested being a subscription to the "home."

A TERRIBLE PILGRIMAGE.

How the Gillis-Wilson Party Were Brought Face to Face With Death on Their Journey to the Coast.

On their journey from Dawson to the coast, which occupied sixty days, the Gillis-Wilson party came just as close to death as man may come and not by gathering to their last long sleep. According to the description given by Mr. Tom Wilson, whose home is in Nanaimo, and who accompanied them from the Seattle, the trip was a constant succession of dread experiences.

The first stage of the journey was accomplished by poing up the river through the difficult ice, and then for ten days the party were detained by the pressure of the same ice at the mouth of one of the Yukon affluents, making it impossible to cross the river. The only way to get the boat over was found finally to be for all hands to get into the stern of the craft, bringing her nose in the air—then jump to the bow, and by

repeating this performance saw-saw her along. Not having a reliable guide at the outset, Wilson and his companions lost their way, about midnight, on the other side of Dalton's Post, which they finally reached after wandering for several days in the wilderness, with nothing at all to eat and no means of getting a fire. They were all so exhausted on reaching Dalton's, yet say that food was absolutely refused them on any terms. In their desperation they had about concluded to forcibly possess themselves of stores, when an Indian trapper and his two squaws were encountered.

From these people they obtained what had been shipped and the Indians' small store of provisions, the man being then engaged for \$100 to pilot the party to the next supply post, five days distant. On this stage of the journey \$1 a can was asked for flour, sugar and beans—and Wilson and his companions were glad to obtain these simple necessities of life even at the fabulous prices quoted.

When they left Dawson there were, according to Wilson, three thousand men making preparations to push down the river. The Yukon, where the steamers are stranded. Others were constantly arriving in the city from up river, seventy boats in one instance being reported to have been broken up. All boats met on the river were advised by Gillis and Wilson not to proceed further, and many will doubtless accept this friendly advice. Perils are everywhere, and \$5,000 per foot of dirt being nothing at all uncommon on some of the claims. But for all this, the mosquitoes of summer and the intense cold and prospective starvation of the winter season prevent it ever becoming an ideal place of residence. Another thing that will tell against the territory is "wild catting." Wilson tells of no fewer than a dozen who came down by the Seattle, and who were in the Yukon country just long enough to stake and record claims on "every creek" they came across. Not a "tap of water" is to be had, and the prospectors do not know or care the first thing as to their value. Their plan is simply to trade upon the name of Klondyke, and sell to Eastern or Old Country capital.

The Wilson party do not expect that very many Dawsonians will get through the winter, although they succeeded in opening a trail which will make the journey much easier. It is still too hazardous a winter trip for men to contemplate, unless death be the alternative.

There are others. A Returned Pioneer of the Siocan Who Expects the Klondyke Even to Be Surpassed.

Inability to obtain supplies with which to prospect a Stewart and other affiliates of the Upper Yukon is believed by Mr. William Ogilvie to be the key-note to an explanation why even richer mining ground than that of the Klondyke country has not been struck before in the Upper Yukon country. This opinion is endorsed, too, by many veteran miners, among them William H. Chambers, a letter on the subject of the morning completed a flying visit to Dawson. His views were very briefly outlined in Sunday's Colonist, but amplifying his remarks there, he says that he may be said that his confidence in the future mineral discoveries that will astonish the world is not founded upon any poor opinion of the Klondyke. On the other hand, he says, he has seen and heard of the little animals, of whom I have the charge."

Mr. Chambers speaks from an experience of twenty-five years' mining in Colorado, Arizona and British Columbia, and bases his conclusions on the fact that the Klondyke, Bonanza and El Dorado are all streams of considerable volume. It is the diminutive mountain brooks that have proved the richest gold-producers of the world—and the little affluents feeding the great river of the north have any the world's eyes yet known. And there is no reason apparent to the veteran miner why some of these unnamed streams should not prove richer than any of the world's eyes yet known.

Speaking of the food outlook at Dawson, Mr. Chambers declares that not a pound of anything save canned goods have been purchasable from either of the stores since the 15th of September, any provisions that date have been sold by miners returning to the coast. He himself is in the habit of stockpiling provisions at Dawson. Finding this impossible, he took advantage of the fact that Pounds' outfit was a complete one for 800 men had at this time started for Fort Yukon and hundreds more were preparing either to follow them or to follow them to the coast.

Dave Gillis, leader of the party coming out of Dawson on September 21, and now registered at the Dominion Hotel, says he had properties on El Dorado and Bonanza are turning out quite as valuable as anticipated, but that claim owners on the Hunker are somewhat disappointed with the results of the prospecting there, which retrograde instead of improving. Of course bed rock has not yet been reached, and it may tell a different story. On the other hand, the Hunker and Eureka, creeks and Sulphur Gulch

are looking up well, while high hopes are indulged in for Henderson's, Deadwood and Moonshine. John Cameron, who had the contract to deliver eighty tons of grain for the Humboldt Yukon expedition at Dalton's Post, has completed the formidable undertaking, and is home again. He was favored with the best of weather for his project, and the same favorable conditions that facilitated his advance with the supplies have enabled the surveyors of the expedition to make splendid progress with their work. It is their intention to make a dash for seventy miles in from Fyramid harbor and other observations for the remainder of the distance contemplated in their plans.

THE CITY. Owing to the unfavorable weather last evening and one of the roosts being indisposed, Mr. Burnett has postponed his organ recital until Monday next, December 9, when the entire programme will be rendered.

While boarding the City of Kingston in a hurry, at Tacoma on Sunday last, Mr. J. W. Williams, of the Yukon, was struck by a mill-luck to fall between the steamer and the dock, sustaining painful and to some extent serious injuries, a couple of broken ribs being the result.

The educational director of the Y.M.C.A., requests all who wish to join evening classes in bookkeeping or shorthand to let their names be put on the list at the office. These classes will commence about the first of December, if a sufficient number make application.

A DEBATE on the broad proposition that the Irish are more clever than the Scotch, occupied the undivided interest of the Metropolitan Church of the Holy League last evening. No one but an Irishman could have suggested such a subject—a Scotsman would never admit that ground for argument exists.

The deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. J. R. Anderson, states that the snow storm that occurred on the Mainland, on Saturday last, was the heaviest to fall in some places. At Mount Lehman many apple trees were denuded entirely of their branches and Mr. Leake, the contractor, was obliged to trim the trees and replant them. The damage resulted through the snow freezing on the leaves which had not been shed and so breaking down the trees. One rancher lost one hundred bearing trees.

DIVORCE JURISDICTION.

The Position of British Columbia Courts Against the Subject of Argument.

The question of the jurisdiction of the courts of British Columbia in cases of divorce came up again yesterday when the Chief Justice refused to grant a decree absolute in the case of Matthews and in which Mrs. Matthews, after six months ago secured a separation from her husband. Under the statute relating to divorce, application has to be made six months before a decree is obtained to make the decree of divorce absolute. In the action of Sharp v. Sharp for nullity of marriage being tried in the British Columbia court some years ago, it was decided by Justices Crease and Gray, Chief Justice Begbie dissenting, that the courts of British Columbia had all the jurisdiction in the province conferred on the "Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" under the English Matrimonial Causes Act. The case was not an appeal from the decision of the court, but was a half of the petitioner. The civil laws of England, as they existed on November 1, 1858, were declared in force in British Columbia by the Matrimonial Causes Act, "from local circumstances inapplicable." In Sharp v. Sharp the late Chief Justice Begbie held that the statutes under discussion were not to be given effect in the province. Justices Crease and Gray holding a contrary view.

When Mr. Thornton fell for the petitioner yesterday applied to have the divorce of Mrs. Matthews from her husband made absolute, the Chief Justice said he was surprised that such a petition should be presented to him as his view that the court had no jurisdiction in divorce cases was well known.

Mr. Thornton said that the late Chief Justice, in his dissenting judgment, was of the opinion that the jurisdiction of the court was not to be taken away by the decision of the majority of the Full court had decided otherwise, and that decision was binding upon a single judge.

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AT THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Board Do Not Feel Pleasured With the Grand Jury Presentation.

Firemen Will Be Insured Against Accident—Alderman Partridge Attacks the Mayor.

Before the city council business opened last night the Mayor stated that as Wednesday, December 1, would be the last day on which householders could register as voters for the coming civic elections, he had arranged with the City Assessor, with whom the names were registered, that the office for the accommodation of householders who wish to put their names on the lists, would be kept open to-night (Tuesday) and to-morrow night between the hours of 7 and 9.

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WILSON'S RECORD GROWING.

More Instances of the Rascality of the Forger Now Serving His Time Here.

The difficulties that modern police methods find in the way of eradicating the practice of leaving their records behind them are exemplified in the case of W. J. Wilson, alias Kason, alias a good many other names.

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A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE

I have spent nearly fifty years in the treatment of Catarrh and have effected more cures than any other medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will from this time forward give my treatment and cure as used in my practice. Free of charge to all who suffer from this loathsome and disgusting disease. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. J. A. Lawrence, 124 West 3rd St., New York.

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