

ORPHAN BOY CASE

Haskins and Brown in the Magistrate's Court at Vancouver.

The preliminary hearing in the Orphan Boy case took place before the Magistrate on Monday morning before Vancouver, J. J. and R. A. Anderson, S.M., and J. J. Haskins, resident and manager of the Orphan Boy Mining Co., and H. A. Brown, secretary of the same company.

The charge read on the information of A. E. Garvey, sworn on the 14th ult., that John W. Haskins, president of the Orphan Boy Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and H. A. Brown, secretary of the same company, in the month of March last, unlawfully and fraudulently conspired and agreed together to defraud A. E. Garvey and other shareholders in the said company by collusively obtaining judgment against the said company's attorney, J. W. Haskins, and by divers other means and devices to destroy the value of the shares of the said company.

Objections to the procedure were offered by Mr. Brown, but the court refused to go on with the preliminary hearing. Though the warrant was executed the information was held good.

Secretary Brown was willing to give evidence, and was therefore called as a witness. He testified that he was secretary of the Orphan Boy Gold Mining Co., and had been appointed to that position on December 29th, 1896. Witness identified the various books of the company. In page 28 of the journal was an entry under the name of J. W. Haskins, which made the entry on the instructions of Mr. Haskins, and witness saw him pay a lot of money out. The next entry "services of J. W. Haskins, transfer of account of C. B. Hume & Co. accepted by H. Haskins as security for their account. The entry was made on March 14th, 1897; also the previous mentioned entry, which was \$1,275.88. They were separated in the journal and put together in the latter and the total amount was found to be \$1,275.88. The entry was made on October 18th, 1896. Witness had been served with a writ of summons in Mr. Macdonnell's office.

Registrar Beck was then called to produce copy for inspection of the affidavit in service and other papers in the suit against the company. Mr. Brown said he had been notified by Mr. Haskins to come to Vancouver. The item in the writ on March 17th "paid secretary's expenses of Vancouver and return, \$100," was witness' expenses in that connection. He had never seen the money. The writ had never been paid to him. Mr. Brown's account, \$279.50, had been paid witness by Mr. Brown on the day of the sale of the mine at Revelstoke. Mr. Haskins' salary was \$400. At the time these entries were made the men were pushing for their wages, and Haskins and witness talked the matter over and agreed that they would not be paid until the company was reorganized and started afresh and it was for that purpose witness understood the writ was issued. Haskins in seeking himself for money advanced. Haskins said that he would require to secure himself and sue the company. Haskins said he might want witness in Vancouver, and witness said he would not advance any money, as he did not think his salary would cover trips if that description. Haskins said if the company did not pay the expenses he would sue.

Haskins wrote to witness to bring down the books and verify his account, and in consequence of a letter received from Haskins witness came down. He did not think of substituting a witness for his presence here. Witness came down and was served with a writ on the 17th or 18th of March while in Vancouver. While in Vancouver he had the books of the office of Mr. Haskins. Macdonnell wanted several items put in the account that witness did not have in the books. Because Haskins had paid the accounts and had the receipts, and witness had never been notified or had they been notified to witness. Witness had asked Mr. Macdonnell whether it was necessary to call a meeting of the shareholders and notify them of the services of the writ, and Mr. Macdonnell said he was not thinking of the by-laws providing for that. Haskins was empowered at that meeting to take legal advice as to what steps to pursue in the country by retaining a lawyer and making a conveyance of the mine to Mr. Macdonnell. He understood Mr. Macdonnell represented the company in that case, at least there was no charge from any one else. There was an endorsement on the writ for \$250, which was the fee in the suit of Haskins against the company. It never occurred to him that it might have been for other services. He really thought the \$250 was in respect to the issuance of the writ, and nothing was said about it.

Upon resuming in the afternoon Mr. Brown deposed that at the time of the sale there were two strange persons, besides Mr. C. N. Davidson, Mr. D. G. Macdonnell, Mr. Cowan and a man named Kincaid, who also bid on the part of the company. After the sale witness was paid the item endorsed on the writ for \$250, which was understood by Mr. Haskins, as understood. Haskins' stock was transferred after the sale. Mr. Macdonnell said that all Mr. Haskins' interests in the shares of the company were transferred to Mr. Macdonnell. He had asked him if (witness) would go in with Mr. Macdonnell on the property, carrying by contract Thursday. Ball was fixed at \$4,000 in the case of Haskins, \$10,000 in the case of two shares of \$1,000 each. Brown's bid was \$20,000. There were about 170 claims and one survey of \$200. Mr. E. Tidwell went on Brown's bond, but Haskins had not arranged ball at that hour on Monday night.

THE LAND OF GOLD

Resume of the Work Undertaken by Dominion Authorities in the Clonadyke Region.

Yukon, Trading & Transportation Co.'s Project - A Big Contingent from San Francisco.

Ottawa, Ont., July 24.—Now that the Dominion government is in possession of authentic reports corroborative of the first accounts sent out of the marvelous richness of the new placer diggings in the Yukon and Clonadyke regions, the organization of the district is being completed. Two years ago the department of the interior established a force of 200 men on the Canadian side of the Alaska frontier.

The officer in command, Inspector Constantine, established two posts, one at Fort Cadzay and one at Forty Mile Creek, and proceeded to administer laws and collect revenues for the customs department. He collected about \$135,000 the first year. Encouraged by the prospects of the revenue, the government, in 1895, appointed D. W. Davis, a former member for Alberta, to the position of commissioner of the district and his return, recently received, swelled the total collections to about \$35,000.

This work of organization was first suggested to the government by the North American Trading and Transportation Company, which was anxious that the British territory should be administered so as to guarantee the safety of its interest. It was not undertaken by the Dominion authorities, however, until the surveying parties then in the field had more or less difficulty located the 141st meridian of west longitude, which forms the boundary between Alaska and the Canadian Northwest Territory from Mount St. Elias to the shores of the Arctic.

When this had been accomplished and the settling of police posts began, rumblings from the Puget Sound and other American coast parties reached the ears of the government here. It was boldly charged that the Canadians were grabbing territory in Alaska that did not belong to them.

William Ogilvie, chief of the Canadian international boundary survey, sets all doubts at rest as regards the Canadian posts by reporting that the observations of the Canadian and American parties in this boundary survey had been only a few feet. Six feet at Forty-Mile and the same at Cadzay. Since then nothing has been heard of the alleged grab. Ogilvie stayed in the country last winter and busied himself in staking off claims for miners in the newly discovered placer grounds, the latter being well in Canada and the rivers and creeks flow into the Yukon from the east, namely, Bonanza, Boulder, Eldorado, Carmelite, Clonadyke and Stewart.

Of the mounted police who formed Constantine's first detachment not one remained upon the expiration of their term this spring, so that an entirely new force had to be sent up this spring. It was not expected that men would continue to leave the government at \$1 a day when wages all around them were \$10 and \$15.

Five of the returned policemen are reported to have brought back \$200,000 as the result of their work in the spring. Constantine's last report, which has just been received, says that he is building a third post at the mouth of the Clonadyke, which flows into the Yukon on the east, about 35 miles southeast of Forty-Mile. He asked for larger forces, and in this suggestion has been anticipated as well in the appointment of a gold commission, while a Pacific coast firm is being negotiated with for the supply of a steam launch to play as polo boat between Clonadyke, Forty-Mile and Cadzay. It is also ordered to return to Ottawa last fall, but instead, he determined to remain in the country and forward a full report to the government of his doings from which the following are extracts:

"Starting from here, say December 1, it would be February before I reached Ottawa and during 37 or 40 days of this time I would be exposed to so much cold and hardship and some hazard from storms. The journey has been made and I would not hesitate to undertake it were things more reasonable here and dog food plenty, but it would take at least \$1,000 to equip us with transport and outfit, which sum I think I can expend more in the interest of the country by remaining here and making a survey of the Clonadyke—a mispronunciation of the Indian word or words 'thronad' or 'du'ek,' which means plenty of fish, from the fact that it is a famous salmon stream.

"It is marked 'Clonadyke' on our maps. It joins the Yukon from the east a few miles above the site of Fort Reliance, about 50 miles above here. The discovery of gold in the branches of this stream I believe, was due to the reports of Indians, a white man named J. A. Canich, who worked with me in 1887, was the first to take advantage of the rumor and located a claim in the first branch, which was named by the miners Bonanza Creek.

"Which reached his claim in August. He had to cut some logs and get provisions to enable him to begin work on his claim. He returned without a few weeks with provisions for himself, wife and brother-in-law, Indians, and in the last of August he immediately set about working his claim.

"The gravel itself he had to carry in a long box on his back from 30 to 100 feet. Notwithstanding this, three men, \$14,000 in eight days, says 'Carmelite' asserts that had he had proper facilities he could have done it in two days.

which will require over 1,000 men to work properly. "A few miles further up Bear creek enters Clonadyke, and it has been prospected and located on. About 12 miles above the mouth of Bear creek, Gold Bottom creek joins Clonadyke, and on it a branch named Hunker creek, very rich ground has been found. On Gold Bottom Creek and branches there will probably be two or three hundred claims. The Indians have reached another creek named Clonadyke, which they call Too Much Gold Creek, on which the gold is so plentiful, as the miners say in a joke, you have to mix gravel with it to sluice it.

"Up to date nothing definite has been heard from this creek. From all this we have here a district which will give 1,000 claims of 400 feet in length each. Now, 1,000 such claims will require at least 3,000 men to work them properly, and as wages for working in the mines are from \$5 to \$10 per day, we have every reason to assume that this particular territory will in a year or two contain 10,000 souls at least. For the news has gone out to the east, and an unprecedented influx is anticipated next spring.

"And this is not all, for a large creek called Indian creek joins the Yukon about midway between Clonadyke and Stewart rivers, and all along the creek good pay dirt may be found. All that stood in the way of working heretofore was the necessity of securing a survey, and this has now been done. Indian creek is quite a large creek, and it is possible that it will yield 500 or 600 claims.

"Further south yet lie the heads of several branches of Stewart river, on which some prospecting has been done this summer and good indications found, but the want of provisions prevented development. Now gold has been found in several of the streams joining Fifty River and also along the Hootalluqua. In the line of these gold finds further south are the Cassiar gold fields in British Columbia, so the presumption that we have in our territory along the eastern branches of the Yukon a gold bearing belt of indefinite width and upwards of 300 miles long, exclusive of the British part of it.

"Quantity of a good quality is reported in the hills around Bonanza creek, but for this I will be able to speak more fully after my proposed survey. It is pretty certain from information I have got from prospectors that all or nearly all of the northern branch of White river is on our side of the line and copper is found on it. I have also seen a specimen of silver ore, said to have been picked up in a creek flowing into Bonanza lake, about 14 miles down it, or the eastern side.

"When it was fairly established that Bonanza creek was rich in gold there was a rush from Forty-Mile. The town was almost deserted. Men who had been given a chronic state of drunkenness for weeks were pressed into boats as ballast and taken up to stake themselves a claim and claims were staked by men for their friends who were not in the country at the time.

FOUNDER OF DAWSON.

Joseph Ladue's Story of the Rich District.

San Francisco, July 21.—Joseph Ladue is in many respects one of the most influential men of the new mining town of Dawson. He built the first claim, discovered the first saw mill and secured the patent to the site which is selling lots in regulation boom town style. He is forty years of age, and for fifteen years has lived in and about northern mining camps of Circle City, Forty-Mile Creek and Fort Selkirk. He tells his story as follows:

"I went north in the summer of '82 and landed at Sixty-Mile Creek in the Northwest Territories, but had no luck at all. I next tried the Stuart river, and mined for one summer in the bar-diggins, as they call them. The same day I discovered the first gold brought by the rivers from the glacial regions and lodged in bars formed by the eddies in the river. I did a little better there, but not begin to get much, so I went to the Goldfields station, forty miles below Forty-Mile creek in Alaska, and started trading for the Alaska Commercial company. I kept that up until the fall of 1886, when I started for Forty-Mile creek, and did well at bar and galch diggings at the first gulch in the river, which is known as Franklin gulch, because the first rich strike was made there by H. H. Franklin, who founded the town of Juneau. I mined for two whole summers at Forty-Mile creek and then went over the boundary line, about 800 miles from Fort Selkirk, where I bought a ranch, and raised potatoes, turnips, radishes, cabbages, barley and oats, but the frost nipped almost everything, and I struck out again by establishing Sixty-Mile Port or Ogilvie Port, as a trading post. I put up a saw mill for the Alaska Commercial company, and remained there until last fall.

"Robert Henderson was prospecting for me, and he was helped by the Yukon rangers. In fact, he kept him going. If I had not the chances are that Clonadyke would never have been discovered. "Rich? I don't care to say how rich it is. It is richer than any man has any thought of, and I am fearful only that people will rush in there in numbers that they will create a famine. "I founded the town of Dawson and gave it the name of Mr. Dawson, who had charge of the first surveying party for the Canadian government in 1888. He is a very able and sociable man, and I named the town as a little compliment to him. He is the best suitable place that could be found in all that region, because it is fine level ground, with good landing at the water's edge and behind it is rolling country. The Clonadyke district is about twelve miles off. I moved the saw mill to Dawson last fall, and it is kept running steadily. The men stand behind one another waiting to be enriched here, and it was all I could do to supply the demand. When I first located the town and built the first cabin the surveyors of the Canadian government set it out and I was made postmaster, but I had too much work to do to do so, and so it was a public office. The town is laid out in streets and avenues, numbered in American style, and the streets running one way and the avenues across.

"Now, as to these strikes made here since last fall, they have been rich. I have been offered \$100,000 for my interests there, but I don't care to sell. I would not sell for three times that amount. The office has been made to know what I have got there and I know how to hold on to it. Many of the men who have come down here with a few thousand won't have a dollar of it in six months. There is plenty of gold there for men who know how to take care of it and are willing to work. It will take about \$500 to stake a man out for a year when he gets there and he may strike it rich, or again, he may scarcely make enough to pay his outfit. By the process of mining there a man does not know what he has in his dump, which he piles up during the winter, until spring. Then the ice breaks up, the water commences flowing and he can sluice the gravel taken out during the winter.

"For a man who has never done any mining the best thing he can do is to hire out to a man who knows the business. It is a trade that has to be learned. The wages are good and a man who is willing to work will earn enough to get him on his feet. I don't know of a better than that if he tries as a green hand." Ladue is a quiet, unpretentious man, but he yielded to the temptation as well as the necessity of securing a survey of his new discovery when he reached this city. Nor did he think it necessary to stop at a felt hat and tan shoes, for on his finger glistened a diamond ring, across his waist he wore a heavy gold watch, and on one end of the chain was a new watch of the best American make. His scarf was a small square of native gold, and amongst had been fashioned into sleeve-links for the adornment of his cuffs.

Seattle, June 21.—H. E. Constable, of Victoria, was robbed last night at the National Hotel of \$400 in cash, together with diamonds and jewelry enough to bring the total up to \$1,000. The manner in which it was done required no skill whatever, for Mr. Constable's apartment, with door standing ajar, and a tin box containing the valuables on the floor by the bureau, was an invitation for the first passer-by to walk in and take everything in sight. The invitation was readily accepted by some one, who, perhaps, knew exactly the lay-out of the room. Detective Gidhies is to-day working on the case.

Mr. Constable arrived from Victoria yesterday morning on the steamer Rosalie. He went first to the Rainier Grand hotel, carrying the tin box in his hand. He tried to engage a room, but found them all taken. He then walked over to the safe standing at the end of the office counter and set the tin box down on top of it. Mr. Constable went out on the street and the tin box was left long without telling anybody what was in it or leaving any instructions with the hotel regarding it. He seemed to think everybody honest. In the evening he came back and his box was there at the spot where he left it.

"Finding that it would be impossible to get a room in any other house, Mr. Constable finally went over to the National Hotel and secured a room. He went in to look at the room. He left the box on the floor and gave instructions to the clerk to have the bed made up, as the room would be acceptable. The chambermaid fixed the bed and arranged the room under orders from the clerk. She has told Gidhies that the door was slightly ajar when she went in, and that she noticed that the box was on the floor. After finishing the task she left the door open for the reason that she supposed the occupant was only waiting for her to finish and would come in immediately. She did not occupy his room last night at all. He did not go near it till this morning early to see about his treasure, and some time in the night the robbery occurred. The chambermaid is now at the Rainier Grand with the box and all it contained. No prints had been made up to the noon hour, but it is hinted that Detective Gidhies has some slight clew, which may lead to an arrest by this evening. Mr. Constable came here with his mind partially made up to go to the Clonadyke. This morning his friend, Chas. R. Dyck, arrived on the Rosalie, and both gentlemen are now at the Rainier Grand. Mr. Constable is a typical Englishman in speech and appearance. He evidently belongs to a class who never mistrust a fellow man.

ALASKAN SHIPPING.

Steamer Will Be Put on the Yukon River at Once.

Port Townsend, July 20.—Owing to the present rush of the Clonadyke gold fields and the still greater rush, the Puget Sound Tugboat company has decided to put a steamer on the Yukon river to carry passengers and freight from St. Michaels to Circle City and the Clonadyke valley. The company may operate two steamers on the river next season. A prominent man here estimates that because of the rush to the Clonadyke, a steamer can leave the Sound for Alaska daily with all the passenger and freight accommodations crowded. The excitement over Alaska gold fields will give to the shipping business an impetus never before known in North Pacific waters.

ALL ACCOMMODATIONS TAKEN.

San Francisco, July 21.—The Alaska Commercial Company has closed its books for the Excelsior, which will leave for St. Michaels on the 28th inst. Scores flocked to the company's office again to-day and enough decided to go that way to fill the 200 berths on the steamer can carry. A great majority go from San Francisco, but a number belong to the interior of the state, which is largely supplying recruits for the Yukon. This Yukon fever has spread to the California army which is maturing for the advance. Thousands in San Francisco long to go, hundreds have about made up their minds, and scores are waiting to get on the steamer. A great majority take the season for travel close with the firm intention of going in the spring.

ONE DISAPPOINTED MINER.

Toledo, Ohio, July 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Claus Shlemann, of Defiance, have just received a letter from their son Fred, who has been in Alaska since last March, that discredits the golden stories that have been exciting the people of the west for several weeks. Mr. Shlemann went to Alaska from the Goldfields station, forty miles below Forty-Mile creek in Alaska, and started trading for the Alaska Commercial company. A number of men were in the party and they will return to Montana this month. Shlemann says there is absolutely no truth in the fabulous stories that come from the Yukon. The gold fields there are practically barren. He says there is a great scarcity of food in that section. The suffering there had the enormous amount of money to be paid for supplies, and the necessities of life, he says, should arrest any thinking man from giving the subject of a trip to that country a second thought.

ALASKA RAILWAY PROJECTED.

Wilmington, Del., July 21.—The Yukon Mining, Trading & Transportation Company was formed here last year, and which is just completing final arrangements for the Yukon district, will shortly put into effect a plan which will solve the vexatious problem of shortage of provisions in the Yukon territory. In 1896, F. L. Packard, of Portland, Ore., who is interested in the company, went to the Yukon district to locate a route from the coast to Teslin lake, the head of the navigable waters of the Yukon, upon which a railway could be built. This past year, he learned, was then known to only the white man. In October of last year he returned and made his report to the company and immediately applied for charters in Alaska, British Columbia and Canada, all of which were granted. An encouragement to the enterprise British Columbia made the company a grant of 5,210 acres of land to the mile of railway to be built, in all 650,000 acres.

In an interview last night Mr. Packard, who is here on a preliminary trip, said that the road would be a great boon to miners, as it will reduce the cost of their supplies and remove the present dangerous delays to their transportation on the Yukon river.

VICTORIAN ROBBED

Left His Tin Box in a Room in the National Hotel at Seattle.

Returned in the Morning to Find That the Box Was Missing.

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ANDREE'S DEPARTURE.

Coast Dwellers Requested to be on the Lookout for News.

Berlin, July 20.—The special correspondent of the local Anzeiger, sent on a steamer chartered by his paper for the purpose of witnessing the ascent of Prof. Andree, and who graphically described the thrilling occurrence, now relates some things which may be expected to occur in the near future. In the first place he says that before Andree started, he asked that seamen and coast dwellers be requested to be on the lookout for news of the vessel, which will be conveyed from his aerial vessels in small bottles, which, when they fall into the sea, will bob up with their neck above the waves. "The bottles are painted yellow, six are blue stripes, and from the necks project small Swedish flags. They are not made of glass, but of a very light metal, and are large enough to contain copies of daily memoranda of his progress toward the Pole. These metal bottles are so made, however, that they will be able to withstand the pressure of ice where other materials would be in danger of being crushed in the floes. The correspondent asserts that Prof. Andree seems to be confident of reaching his destination, and is simply going on the train for Berlin or Paris.

LETTER FROM ST. MICHAEL'S.

Captain Cutler, of the Revenue Cutter Bear, Writes of the Gold Fever.

New York, July 21.—One of the most significant utterances in corroboration of the story of the immense gold fields in the Northwest Territory is found in a letter received to-day from Captain F. Tuttle, commander of the revenue cutter Bear, who was at his home of writing at St. Michael's, on the Yukon river. The letter was mailed July 1st.

Captain Tuttle says: "The days of '49 in California are a mere side show in comparison with the excitement in the Yukon country. As I write St. Michael's is full of miners awaiting the first opportunity to get down to Puget Sound and to California. Nearly every man of the gold fever is here, and there is not a man here with less than \$15,000. The latter are referred to as 'poor fellows.'"

Captain Tuttle says that he cannot afford to lay long in St. Michael's, as his whole crew will become fat, and he continues: "I almost feel as if I would like myself to go up the river. If I could I would do so were I 20 years younger."

Have You Any of These?

Palpitation, fluttering of the heart, shortness of breath, smothering spells, swelling of the ankles, night sweats, spells of hunger and exhaustion. These are the most pronounced symptoms of Heart Disease. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart will give relief inside of 30 minutes, and will effect speedy cures in the most stubborn cases. It's vegetable, it's liquid, it's harmless, it's wonderful. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

PORT STEELE EXCITED.

Remored Removal of Government Offices to Col. Baker's Ranch.

Fort Steele, B.C., July 10.—The property holders in Fort Steele were much excited this morning when the Prospector appeared, containing an account of an attempt on the part of Colonel Baker, member of parliament from East Kootenay, and British Columbia Southern officials, to remove the government offices from Fort Steele to Cranbrook, the new townsite 12 miles distant, and a divisional point of the new railroad. A meeting of citizens was at once called at the office of the East Kootenay Development Company to protest against such action on the part of the government. A. B. Grace, proprietor of the Prospector, stated that he had been informed by private letters and also by Gold Commissioner Armstrong of Golden that such a move was in contemplation. Fear was expressed that the matter had already been decided upon by the removal of the offices, as information of a semi-official nature had been received that both Recorder Edwards of Fort Steele and Gold Commissioner Armstrong had received instructions to make their headquarters at Cranbrook and that the business at Fort Steele would be put in charge of a deputy.

From all that can be learned the suspicion that Fort Steele is soon to lose its position as the county office seems to be well founded, and that it will take quick and vigorous action on the part of the citizens here to prevent such a move. If Colonel Baker and his friends, among whom were the British Columbia Southern officials, have made up their minds that Cranbrook shall be the home of the government offices for East Kootenay, Fort Steele has a hard fight on her hands to retain them.

Mr. Galbraith, one of the oldest citizens here, says that in view of the fact that there is no appropriation for Cranbrook, and that the town only exists on paper, he does not fear but what Fort Steele will get her just deserts, and that the buyers that are professed to have been diverted to Cranbrook. The latter contingency he did not think probable. The matter has caused a great deal of excitement and speculation in local circles.

The Fort Steele country never seemed in a more prosperous condition. The working mines all look well, and offer every encouragement to operators. Every day comes news of new and rich strikes in some section of the camp. John A. Finch is here spending a few days at the St. Eugene mine, and John M. Burke is on hand taking care of the Dibble and the Lucky Star properties. Both leave on the next boat for Spokane. The British Columbia Southern engineers are rapidly running the location line of the road west from this point. Private advices here have been received here that within the next ten days 80 men will be put to work on grading west of the Rockies.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES

Drought is Causing Heavy Loss and Suffering on the Sheep Stations.

Status of the Federation Question—The Canadian Trade—Sharp Practice.

(Correspondence of the Monetary Times.) Drought, dreadful drought, is still the cry from the sheep stations. Good rains have recently fallen on the dairy districts and a part of the wheat areas, but over the most of the country where the golden fleece is produced there has not been a useful drop of rain for more than a year. Sheep are dying or being killed at the rate of half a million a week on this continent. One sheep raiser told the newspapers that there will be twenty million less sheep in Queensland in December, 1897, than in Queensland, 1896. This is the third hard year, and as a consequence, there were fifteen million sheep less in 1896 than in 1895. The sheep less before starting are now only twenty million sheep left of out sixty million in 1891, a loss of sixteen times as many sheep in one colony as there are in all the Dominion of Canada. Horses and cattle are perishing, too. I don't believe that it is quite as bad as his story, but it is very bad.

You would suppose that with such losses and rumors of losses Australia would be in a gloomy mood. Not a bit of it. He is the most cheerful fellow alive. The other day the government sent down an expert to an afflicted town, where it was alleged that there was left only some diluted mud to drink and even that would soon be gone to see whether something could not be done to relieve the misery. When he got there he found nobody to receive him. The townspeople had emigrated to the next town to see the annual horse races. So long as there is water enough to keep his horse alive the Australian is not going to be deprived of his fun because of the loss of his "rambles." Droughts here are like the terrible frosts in Canada that annually kill off all the peach blossoms. It is bad, very bad, for the sheep, no doubt, but the farmer says, "the worst comes to the worst and next year and the year after there will be good rains and we will make up for our losses." If the worst comes to the worst here will get the government to send him out "fossilizing" for a gold mine.

The Canadian papers have published a statement that the United States consular general has sent "an important dispatch to his government that in a very short time the Australian colonies will be federated with a policy of free trade." This is the first general statement of the kind. It is not possible to bring about a federation under three years, most people believe that it won't be accomplished in thirteen. When it does

come it is absolutely certain that there will be a tariff. Five out of the six colonies are protectionists, and one or two very severely so. One of the serious objections of New South Wales is that under federation she will have the Customs house restored. However, if Canada acts wisely, she may get an arrangement that the tariff will be no harm to her.

At first the objection to the constitution framed by the Adelaide delegates was to its financial policy, but in this colony it is now centered against the proposed Senate. Some of the doctrinaire have thought that the United States plan of equal state representation in the Upper Chamber was a necessity. The Canadian federation and the principles of its constitution are getting better known and understood, and the popular sentiment in the Legislative Assembly, more than four to one, it is said, favors more closely following the Canadian plan. The constitution has been debated for two weeks in that chamber, and it has found scarcely one defender out of the members who have spoken. The United Empire sentiment is helping on the movement, but the Australian scheme will have to undergo serious revision before it is accepted here.

The Canadian line has led the "Frisco" service to replace one of its old-fashioned steamers. She is handsome and of good size bulk. The Aurang is a handsome and larger. The Canadian line totals 11,250 tons, while that of the Frisco steamers totals less than 10,000. Still the carrying capacity of the Canadian vessels cannot carry the goods of other lines. Not a bad development for three years.

It is probable that the three Australian premiers will be in Toronto about August 2nd. It is likely that this the only Canadian city they will be able to see. Canadians here hope that the government and the board of trade will make things pleasant for them for the little time they will be there. An agent representing certain Gannaque and Brockville manufacturers told a story the other day that indicates that a Canadian can run badly to seed. He said he was well received by the leading firms of the city and was given promises of orders by all of them but one, and the buyer that one professed to have been born in Gannaque. He refused to look at samples or prices. He said he knew the factories of that town and of other parts of Canada, and it was ridiculous for any of them to expect to sell goods here. The explanation is that he went to the United States, became a citizen, and justifies his act by tracing his native country. A Canadian-Yankee seems to have most of the bad elements of both countries and a few of the good ones.

What is the matter with the Canadian grain men? Blue pens are quoted at \$1.37 per bushel, and oats and barley at a price that would appear to be a profitable trade, but not a move, though the Canadian commissioner says he called attention to the probabilities of this business in October last. Can't the Montreal Times get them to look around the world instead of keeping their eyes on one spot?

There is an unpleasant rumor that one or two Canadian manufacturers have failed to fill orders sent them because prices have advanced since they made the offer, though no notice of the advance has been sent here. The result of this act may be judged from the comment heard here. They are only a lot of "Yankees, anyway." John Bull holds his trade because when he makes an offer he sticks to it, even if he loses by it. Canada can't afford to have a less worthy reputation. W.B.

WHY JAPAN PROTESTS.

Hawaii Islands Too Important to Lose Their Independence. Vancouver, B.C., July 21.—Count Okuma, foreign minister of Japan, says regarding the annexation of Hawaii to the United States: "The foreign office is not surprised at the contemplated annexation. We simply protested against it. The importance of the islands will be immensely increased by the construction of the Nicaragua or the Panama canal, and it is absolutely necessary, therefore, to leave the country independent. In voyaging to the far east seas, starting from Europe or America, the ships must call at Hawaii. To have them incorporated into the union would seriously involve international interests in the Pacific ocean."

"Another reason is this: Annexation would impair the rights and privileges which Japan is enjoying in Hawaii. The ships no longer appear to have any grounds. Leaving aside the attitude of other powers, the question is, what will the Japanese before starting are now only twenty million sheep left of out sixty million in 1891, a loss of sixteen times as many sheep in one colony as there are in all the Dominion of Canada. Horses and cattle are perishing, too. I don't believe that it is quite as bad as his story, but it is very bad.

WHAT AILS YOU?

A Cold in the Head? Some Sneezing? Pains Over the Eyes? Discharging Drooping in the Throat? Headache?—It May Mean That the Seeds of Catarrh Have Been Sown—Don't Neglect It an Hour—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Will Give Relief in 10 Minutes.

"I had chronic catarrh for a number of years. Water would run from my nose and eyes for days at a time. I tried many cures without any permanent relief. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It cured me and I have had no return of the malady. I find that for a cold in the head it gives almost instant relief. I would not be without it, and I can recommend it most heartily." C. G. Archer, Brewer, Me.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

ANOTHER LE ROI DIVIDEND.

The Second Dividend of Like Amount Paid This Month.

Spokane, July 21.—The Le Roi Mining Company last night declared a dividend of \$20,000. This is the second dividend of like amount paid this month. It is thought the company will declare still another before the end of the month.

Paris, July 21.—A dispatch from Roumages, capital of the Department of Cher, says the northwestern portion of the Department has been destroyed by a hurricane.