

MINING IN ONTARIO.

Annual Report of the Director of Mines—Ratio of Wages to the Value of Output.

Canadians Have \$179,000,000 in the Banks and Still Foreign Capital is Required.

The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines has been issued, and gives evidence of careful compilation, by Mr. Archibald Blue, director of the bureau. The report for 1894 is prefaced by a few remarks on the difficulty of securing capital for the development of mines during a period of depression. The American and English capitalists heretofore put into the work has for the time, as a result of depression, ceased to flow toward Canada. Blue, discussing the often-asked question why Canadians themselves do not invest in mining enterprises, says:

"Money in large quantities is known to be lying in the banks. The statement for the month ending the 28th of February ultimo shows that there was deposited in the banks of Canada by the public, payable on demand, \$64,555,403, and payable after notice \$115,083,710, making a total of \$179,639,113. The statement for the corresponding date in 1891 showed that there was deposited in the banks of Canada, payable on demand \$40,474,518, and payable after notice \$38,545,406, being a total of \$79,019,924. This was a period of high-water mark in commercial and industrial activity in Canada, and men with money were encouraged to invest in business enterprise rather than deposit in the banks at a low rate of interest or at no rate at all. After fourteen years the deposits are seen to have been increased by over \$100,000,000, one-third of the whole amount being at call and the rest at a rate of interest possibly not yet as much as was allowed in 1881. Yet, with all the money in Canadian banks at the credit of Canadians, if \$10,000 or \$100,000 is required to develop a promising mineral property—the investment of which would be, of course, a risk—we must look to the United States or Great Britain for it! The labor of the miner alone may develop the mineral wealth of Ontario, but it has been done elsewhere upon rare occasions; but the progress of unaided labor in this department of industry must be slow and precarious. With the help of capital the chance of successful effort may be greatly improved, and it does seem to be a deplorable situation that where nature has been so bountiful the citizen folds his arms, and the enterprising foreigner is invited to step in to win and carry away the treasure. When the gas fields of Essex and Yorkshire were opened, pipe lines were laid down to convey the cheap fuel to Detroit and Buffalo. But this, fortunately, is an extreme instance of how mineral fortunes may be given away. To be inspired with confidence in the resources of the country is laudable if the facts warrant it; yet more important is the enterprise which undertakes to develop resources when they are discovered and can be utilized."

In the matter of mining, the entrepreneur to probe by substantial prospecting work that a location has mineral value, and, secondly, a sufficiency of capital to develop and operate it in a business-like way for profit. These are the two main things that must be done before the mineral wealth of our country can be utilized. There is no other way. The real estate miner, who buys and sells mineral lands without expending a dollar in labor to show what they are worth, may have his uses, but he does nothing to convert natural resources into tangible wealth. Unemployed money in the bank or the safe, and ores of gold, nickel, copper and iron in the earth, are in that form alike useless to the service of man. The money must go into circulation, and the ores must be won and their metals made ready for the purposes of commerce and the arts."

The number of locations during the past year was 40, extending to 3,471 acres, the price being \$7,046. The number leased was 66, of 7,050 acres in extent, the receipts from rents of locations being \$10,296. The total value of the product of 1894 was \$6,086,758, and the number of persons employed in producing it was 6,075. The receipts from the sale of mineral products were \$1,840,289 in value. There seems to be a very considerable saving of labor to the mine-owner in comparison with 1893, when the product was valued at but \$46,000 less than in 1894, while 1,087 more men were employed in 1894 than in 1893, and \$95,301 more was paid in wages.

Some curious results are reached by an analysis of the figures. In the petroleum industry, for example, 486 employees turn out products to the value of \$2,148,937. During 1894, the amount of wages, or, roughly speaking, about an eighth of the value produced. The remaining seven-eighths go to the owners of the old fields and the captains of commerce. On the other hand, in the marketing of common brick and drain tile, the value of which is set down at \$970,000, there are 2,375 employees, earning \$388,000. In brick-making 40 per cent of the total product goes to the worker, the raw material being of very little value. In the quarrying of stone even a greater proportion of the product goes to the laborer. The value of some stone quarried by 854 persons was \$354,000, and the amount paid in wages was \$236,000.

As Mr. Blue explains, much of the work done in the gold fields of the province is in development and preparing for the erection of mills. The statistics show that the harvest of the stockhold-fallen ore is not yet. During 1894, the amount of gold produced in Ontario was 2,022 ounces, valued at \$32,770. To the 92 men engaged in gold-mining \$38,032 were paid in wages. Of the prospects of gold-mining generally Mr. Blue says: "The gold fields of the province are attracting greater notice, and during the past year the Rainy Lake region especially drew many explorers and capitalists toward it. Numerous discoveries of gold-bearing ore are reported there, four or five locations being actually developed, and one gold mill is nearly ready for operation. In the Lake of the Woods district the mine and mill on Sullivan Island have been worked continuously, and it is claimed that free-milling ore is obtained throughout the entire extent of the workings, now about 200 feet under-

ground. Three other promising properties are in course of development by British, American and Canadian capital, and it is proposed to put a mill on each of them this year. At the present time a mill is in course of erection at Harold Lake, near the upper waters of the Seine river. The Ophir mine and mill in Galbraith township were operated only during a portion of the year, owing, it is said, to an insufficiency of capital; but the engineer in charge claims that the work done in the mine proved it to be a good property. The death of one of the principal shareholders, which occurred recently, will doubtless for a time leave the affairs of the company in an unsettled condition. The Creighton mine in the township of that name was idle the whole year, but towards the close of it fresh exploratory work was commenced with a diamond drill, and it is reported that a strike of considerable promise has been made; operations to more satisfactorily prove the extent and quality of the ore body are now in progress. In the Lake Umbagog district a location taken up by Mr. Rinaldo McConnell, of Mattawa, has attracted much attention by the exceedingly rich samples of ore taken from it. A company has been organized to work the property, and a shaft is in course of being sunk upon the vein. In the Marmora district little has been done. Only one property, the Ledyard mine in Belmont, was worked during the year. Some good ore was raised and a second-hand Huntington mill was set up, which, however, gave little or no result. A new Huntington mill has been purchased and will be running in the course of a few weeks. The gold mill built at Marmora to treat arsenical ores by the Walker-Carter process has been closed down for want of ore to treat."

Mr. Blue gives some very interesting statistics as to the ratio of wages to value of product in some of the leading branches of mining, and devotes a considerable amount of space to a consideration of the growth of the cement and clay industries. The pressed brick and terra cotta departments are developing rapidly. Six years only have passed since the introduction of this industry, and last year 260 workmen were engaged turning out product to the value of \$286,230. There has been steady improvement in the architecture of our cities as a result of the introduction of these materials.

The director hopes for more from the new paving-brick industry, and says: "The importance of the clay industry has been so well recognized by the legislature of Ohio that a course of medical and scientific instruction in the art of clay-making and ceramics has been added to the educational work of the State University, and the first term of this department opened in September of last year. Work of that character is as much needed in Ontario as Ohio, and the professors of our scientific schools cannot too soon prepare to enter upon it."

A LOCAL DETECTIVE.

He Receives a Crushing Defeat in His First Case.

A well planned little detective scheme, that would have done credit to the hero of a dime novel, received a crushing blow in the police court this morning. For some days past Attra Ambelo, an Italian, as his name implies, has been confined in the city lockup, the charge against him being tip tapping. His case was remanded several times to give the prosecutor, the proprietor of the Maryland restaurant, and his staff of amateur detectives, time to prepare their case. For some days past Attra Ambelo, an Italian, as his name implies, has been confined in the city lockup, the charge against him being tip tapping. His case was remanded several times to give the prosecutor, the proprietor of the Maryland restaurant, and his staff of amateur detectives, time to prepare their case. For some days past Attra Ambelo, an Italian, as his name implies, has been confined in the city lockup, the charge against him being tip tapping. His case was remanded several times to give the prosecutor, the proprietor of the Maryland restaurant, and his staff of amateur detectives, time to prepare their case.

This statement, combined with the fact that the evidence for the prosecution was very meagre, led to the dismissal of the case and the hopes of the ambitious young detective were shattered.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Society Girl Shoots and Kills a Negro Boy.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Miss Elizabeth Flagler, aged 23, daughter of General Flagler, well known in army and society circles, shot and killed a fourteen year old negro boy named Ernest Green today at her home in the suburbs of Washington. The Flaglers and other families in the vicinity have of late been annoyed by boys stealing fruit and damaging the trees in their gardens. To-day Miss Flagler discovered young Green in the act of stealing fruit and fired at him from the second story window. The bullet entered his right breast and passed through his body. Miss Flagler went to the police headquarters and gave herself up.

The best is what you want when you are in need of medicine. That is why you should insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

IS THE OLD SKIFF HAUNTED?

Strange Noises, So Boatmen Say, Are Heard in Chris Benson's Skiff.

Boat in Which Benson's Body Was Found at Cortez Island Last Year.

Victoria has a ghost story of her own, which is providing sleepless nights for at least one of her citizens. The trouble is all caused by an old skiff which has been placed in a water front boat house by the provincial police. The skiff itself is a very ordinary looking one, in fact it looks as though it had never known what it is to be painted. It will nevertheless play a very important part in the trial of John Smith, who is charged with murdering Chris Benson at Cortez Island last November. It was in this skiff that Benson's body was found. Those who are not superstitious claim that it is this story, assisted by a little wind whistling through the boat house, that has led the boatman to the decision that the boat is haunted. But he throws aside all other theories and holds that no wind could make the noise that he hears in the vicinity of the house every night.

There are two men living close to the boat house in which the skiff is stored. Several weeks ago the older of the two heard a noise, and thinking that it was an intruder, took his lantern, it being shortly after midnight, and made a search around the buildings, but could find nothing. The noise, sounding like a scuffle in a boat, was repeated several times and the boatman, making a search every night, came to the conclusion that the noise came from the skiff. In fact he says he knows it did. "After he had made this discovery he told the younger man about it, but he only laughed. Now the older man is doing the laughing, and the younger is thoroughly convinced that the skiff is haunted. He was sitting in the boat house rather late one night when he heard a noise similar to that mentioned by his companion. He went to the skiff and saw the noise plainly came from it. Remembering what had been told him, his hair went on end, he backed out of the boat house, locked the door, left the lights burning and ran for town. It is now impossible to get into the boat house, and the skiff is not haunted, and he is anxiously waiting for the day when it will be removed by the police and he will be able to sleep peacefully at night."

Although the older man is not as nervous as his companion, he also thinks that Chris Benson pays nightly visits to his old skiff, and he says he believes the tragedy of last October is re-enacted at the same hour each night.

Several parties during the day time have been in the boat house, and the skiff, but before evening they have found that they have other engagements.

ROWBOTHAM INQUEST.

Deceased Left Letters to Friends—The Verdict.

A coroner's jury to-day, without retiring, gave a verdict to the effect that A. J. Rowbotham came to his death by hanging at his own hands. The jury was a very short one, and did not bring out anything new in connection with his case. His little boy saw him leave the house about six o'clock in the morning and he was not seen again until his body was found, as already described. The deceased had evidently decided to commit suicide at least the day before he did so, as two letters found in his pocket were written on Hotel Wilson letter paper. Rowbotham was a good chess player and he used to go to the chess club rooms to watch the games. It was evidently here that he wrote the letters. They bore no date and were written in pencil. One was addressed to Mr. D. Spencer and the other to Mr. L. Bauman. They were very much the same. In the letter to Mr. Bauman he said: "I can stand it no longer. My mental and physical sufferings are more than I can stand. It must come to this sooner or later. I cannot make a living for myself. I love and will not be a burden on my friends. I have been too heavily handicapped in the race of life. Broken in health, spirits and pocket—I resign. Good-bye to my friends. I leave those who robbed me to their consciences, they have any."

He asked Mr. Bauman to look after his wife and child, asked forgiveness for any wrong he had done and closed by referring to private matters.

FOR THE BLIND.

Captain Beck and His Work in Behalf of the Sightless.

In the A. O. U. W. hall on Tuesday evening Capt. Daniel Beck will give a lecture in support of the project he has now in hand, the establishment of a home for the adult blind. He will be assisted by a number of musicians, who will contribute a good programme. The following from a recent issue of the Post-Intelligencer gives some interesting particulars in regard to the captain and his project:

Captain Daniel Beck, principal of the Seamen's Institute at Tacoma, is engaged in vigorous movement for the establishment of a home for the adult blind, and is making a lecturing tour all along the coast from Alaska to Southern California to raise funds for the purpose. Having himself become blind three years ago, in the prime of life, Captain Beck is well qualified from personal experience to speak of the need of such an institution. He has so far met with great success, and is as earnest in his work that there is little doubt he will attain his end. Captain Beck is a tall, powerfully built man, with a strong, sympathetic voice, and doubtless makes a good impression on the platform. He became blind Cape Horn three years ago by the refraction of the sun's rays from the icebergs, when captain of the bark Clan Grant, from Penarth, Wales, to Portland. Ten years ago he was mate of the rapid freight ship Ivanhoe, Captain Pearson, now of the Germania, being second mate under him. After he lost his sight he sought to occupy his wearisome lei-

sure by establishing the Seamen's Institute in Tacoma, designed to furnish seamen with a nice, cheerful room when ashore. For this purpose he raised about \$2000 by public subscription, and opened the institute last January. In speaking of his plans for which he is now working, Captain Beck said yesterday:

"The state has made every provision for the junior blind, but has done nothing for the adult blind, so that we are left helpless. My object is to arouse public interest in this subject and then go to Olympia and ask the legislature for aid for such an institution, where the adult blind can be taught useful trades by which to earn a living and occupy the time which hangs heavy on their hands. They can learn basket making, chair caning, mattress making and can make ship's fenders. Fender making is one of the principal means of support of the blind in London, and enough fenders are used on the Sound to insure the sale of all that could be made. We will start the institution, anyhow, and try to get the state to aid it. It will be built in the city on the Sound which offers the best inducements."

"The plan is to organize an association, each subscriber of \$5 and upwards to be a life member and be entitled to vote. One director for each state and territory is to be chosen by the life members."

THE PREMIER AND PARTY.

Will Take the Quadra at Vancouver for a Trip up the Coast.

Agassiz, B. C., Aug. 3.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. T. M. Daly and Mrs. Daly and J. L. Payne, the premier's private secretary, passed through here this morning in the private car Ottawa, en route to the coast. The party will take the Quadra at Vancouver to-morrow and spend a couple of weeks cruising up the coast. The premier looks hearty and he says he is in excellent health, and is looking forward to a good rest. He declined to discuss the Manitoba election. The deceased and his wife and party arrived to-day, and were received at the station by a number of prominent citizens. It is understood that on his return from the north he will receive a deputation from the Victoria branch of the Victoria Club to-morrow.

LONDON'S PNEUMATIC SYSTEM.

Shooting Messages Under the Streets of the Metropolis.

Telegraphing over short distances—as within towns, for instance—is a very costly operation. It requires the same number of operators—one at each end—and the same number of instruments as for the longest distances. But compressed air will blow a telegraph form through a metal tube as far as two or three miles in as many minutes; and steam engines are used to compress the air by means of which the pneumatic tubes are worked. The engine-room at the central office resembles nothing so much as the engine-room of a great steamship, except that the engines are on the "beam" principle, as being suited to the peculiar work in which they are engaged. They are magnificent specimens of the engineer's craft, having a stately appearance, due in large measure to the leisurely stroke as compared with the hurried action of the marine or electric light engine. Night and day these engines are employed in pumping air into or exhausting it out of huge "containers," which are connected with the tubes overhead.

There are no fewer than thirty-six pneumatic tubes radiating through the metropolis, buried among the pavements, among the gas and water pipes, and every now and then crossing the street. The telegraph wires, whose "couriers" are the electric currents, are sent a message from St. Martin's-le-Grand to Charing Cross. Here is the tube-like felt-covered box which will contain one or a dozen message forms at the open end of the box or "carrier," as it is called, by means of an elastic band; insert the box in the mouth of the tube; admit the compressed air; and away it goes across Newgate street, along Fenchurch street, down Ludgate street, and along the Strand, where at No. 448, it projects itself under the nose of the attendant with a thud and a rebound, in almost shorter time than it takes to describe the operation.

All the air is stored at the Central office, so that if he desired to reverse the operation—he, to send a message from the West-end to the city—it is only necessary to transmit an electrical signal, when vacuum is turned on, and the "carrier" is blown out. The tubes, before had been blown out. The tubes are, in fact, gigantic pea-shooters. What may be called the working gear of the tubes is in itself a most interesting sight. It has been mostly designed by officials of the telegraph department, and is unique of its kind. Indeed, the whole pneumatic system of the central office is an "exhibit" of the most interesting kind, and an object of just pride with those who have it in charge.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and quackeries. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the class of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

YACHTING.

Those who have an inside track for information are pretty sure, nevertheless, that the new boat will be obliged to give the centre-board about 4 minutes, and if this is the case, the Defender is not what the gossip says: "As good as her owners and builders hoped she would be." It is not to be merely conjectured how much better the Vigilant is than she was in 1893, but allowing that she is six minutes faster, that improvement is not sufficient to satisfy the statisticians. We have it that the Valkyrie is 19 minutes faster than the Britannia in light weather, over 50 miles, and that over 30 miles she would be 11 minutes and two-fifths seconds to the good. In view of the figures, the sharps cannot see how the Defender is going to beat the Valkyrie. It may be, they say, that the Defender has not shown her best form. It may also be said that perhaps the Valkyrie has not shown her best form either. There seems to be no doubt that the tables will start in to-morrow's race for the Guellet cup for single stickers. An Associated Press reporter saw General Payne in the Jubilee last evening and asked if the yacht would certainly go. "I hope so," replied the general in a tone that indicated positive intention. The weather indications are that the southwest wind will continue and that the yachts will, after a start from Brenton's Reef lights, go to the southwest to Block Island.

The Defender, Vigilant, Jubilee and Volunteer got away at 8 a.m. with every prospect of a strong breeze. At 2 p.m. the Defender led the other boats by about three miles with the Vigilant and Volunteer close together. They have still ten miles to run on the second leg of the course.

DEFENDER BEATEN AGAIN.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 3.—The Vigilant won the Guellet cup for sloops yesterday because the Defender was forced to withdraw from the race when about six miles from the finish on account of having broken her gaff. But for this accident, the Vigilant would probably have been nine minutes or more behind the Defender. So far as practical results go the race only reiterated what everybody knows in the past, viz.—That the Defender is the fastest light weather boat ever built in America.

BRITISH COMMENT.

London, Aug. 3.—The Field says this morning: The Vigilant and Defender tests have raised hopes here to a concert pitch that Valkyrie III. has a good chance to win the cup. The statement of the Vigilant's improver form is more guess work, and most people here think that the Rhode Island designer has made a mistake in adopting the old-fashioned British idea, long ago discarded, that under all conditions a low placed keel will do duty for breadth in the matter of sail carrying powers. The beating on Wednesday will not efface the effect of Tuesday's trial. It seems that the Defender's designers have made a retrograde movement and a skipper and crew up to the best British form ought to win the cup in the same precise manner in which the Britannia wins cups and trophies of all kinds here. Every arrangement has been made for Valkyrie III. that is needed to insure her timely arrival, all concerned being bent upon sailing a series of trials before the races occur. Lord Dunraven, Mr. Watson, the designer, and Mr. Ratsey, the sail maker, will sail for the United States in the middle of August.

The shortening of the Munster course on Monday (when the Britannia was awarded a race over the Niagara by only 14 seconds on time allowance) has led to the general admission that 50 miles is too long and an advocacy of shorter courses so as to avoid similar disputes.

THE TURF.

CHICHESTER STAKES.

Goodwood, Aug. 2.—The Chichester stakes were won by Mr. Bassett's Wise Virgin.

CHESTERFIELD CUP.

The cup was won by Mr. C. J. Fawcett's Pitcher.

RACES POSTPONED. The horse races which were to have taken place at Beacon Hill this afternoon were postponed owing to the action of the police in refusing to allow the races to come off unless a permit from the park committee was produced. Those interested in the matter had neglected to procure the necessary permit, and consequently the races, which had attracted quite a number, were postponed. Up to 4 p.m. the permit had not been issued.

THE WHEEL.

CANADA NOT IN IT.

Waukegan, O., Aug. 2.—Bald could do no better than third yesterday in the mile open, being beaten by Titus, who was first, and C. M. Murphy, who was second. None of the Canadian riders showed up among the winners.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 2.—Chairman Gleason, of the L. A. W., in his bulletin just issued, permanently suspended a number of riders, mostly of St. Louis, for racing on Sunday.

LAWN TENNIS.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The second round in the handicap singles has been completed and all but two matches in the third round. The results of yesterday's contests follow: C. R. Longe (wines 30), beat H. Payne (rec. 1-2 30), 6-1, 6-4. E. A. Jacob (scratch), beat C. R. Longe (wines 30), 6-1, 6-5. W. H. Langley (rec. 1-2 30), beat G. E. Parke (rec. 1-2 30), 6-5, 6-2. J. A. Rithet (rec. 1-2 30), beat L. C. Gamble (rec. 1-2 30), 6-2, 6-4. In the tournament yesterday P. C. Lampman (rec. 1-2) defeated A. J. O'Reilly (rec. 1-2 30), 6-3, 6-3. H. F. Myrton (rec. 30) beat E. A. Jacob. In the second round C. C. Worsfold (scratch) beat H. B. Halsey (rec. 1-2 30), 6-5, 6-4; and in the third round R. Harvey (rec. 1-2 30) beat W. H. Langley (rec. 1-2 30), 6-5, 6-4. In the same round J. A. Rithet (rec. 1-2 30) won from P. C. Lampman (rec. 1-2 30), 6-0, 6-2.

AQUATIC.

BURLINGTON BAY.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 2.—Junior single sculls, L. Marsh, Dons, Toronto, 1st; A. C. Tury, Toronto, 2nd; A. E. Wark, Leander, Hamilton, 3rd.

Junior fours, Argonauts, Toronto, 1st; lengths, 1st: Dons, Toronto, 2nd; Leanders, Hamilton, 3rd.

Junior double sculls, Dons, Toronto, (No. 1), won by four lengths; Dons, Toronto (No. 2), 2nd. These were the only starters.

ATHLETICS.

THE LONDON TEAM.

London, Aug. 3.—The London Athletic Club has selected the following team for the contests with the New York Athletic club, subject to alterations, and they will sail on the Aurania: Bradly, Downer, Fitzherbert, Bredin, Bradley, Bacon, Luteyans, Munro, Shaw, Oakley, Fry, Ryan, Williams, Barry and Hogan. The reserves are Wilkins, Mendon and Kelly.

CHESS.

VICTORY FOR 'FRISCO.

In the chess match by wire between Seattle and San Francisco played last evening, San Francisco won two games and the third was a draw. San Francisco won at table No. 1 in eight hours and a half. Play continued at table No. 3 for eleven hours, when the game was declared a draw.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A navy cricket team defeated Vancouver yesterday by 134 to 73, Vancouver playing two innings.

J. W. Weiler is raffling his 16-pound Rambler racer.

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.

Death of Pierre Bottineau, Plainsman, Hunter and Guide.

Half of the romance of the prairie depends upon the truthfulness with which one can conjure up visions of the rugged and the courier de bois. The history of Canada and especially the Northwest is full of the doings of those hardy pioneers, under whose skill the rushing cataract and seething rapid made their terror; and whose practical life and trained faculties made possible the traversing of the trackless plain. It comes therefore as something of a shock to realize that the last of this race has just passed away. With the death of Pierre Bottineau passes away the last living link which binds the present to the past, and leaves the song of the voyageur but a memory. Bottineau was born in the Red River settlement near Pembina in 1810. His mother, Margaret, was a Chippewa Indian, and his father, Charles, was a French Canadian. He was in his earlier life associated with the Hudson's Bay Company, and the posts at Pembina and near Pembina, where Winnipeg, were familiar spots to him. As a scout and hunter he was of inestimable service even in his younger days, and when Lord Selkirk's unfortunate colonists began to abandon the Winnipeg colony, he guided them safely to the supposedly more hospitable regions of Southern Manitoba. One of the most thrilling incidents in his eventful career occurred some distance from Lake Traverse, in March, 1837. He had left Fort Gary in company with Martin McLeod and two British officers, his destination being Fort Snelling. The party encountered a blizzard of the most severe character, and the story of their struggle for existence is still current history in that locality. The two officers succumbed, but Bottineau and McLeod, by dint of incredible exertion, succeeded in saving their lives. The year 1830 marked his first long trip, when he commenced carrying messages for the Hudson's Bay Company between Selkirk and Prairie du Chien. In the course of his trip, Bottineau became acquainted with a man named Dickson, who, aiming at regularity, had styled himself Montezuma II., and sought to unite all Indians under his banner. In 1833 Bottineau accompanied Governor L. St. Johns to Washington Territory, in the first survey ever made for the Northern Pacific railway, and during this trip his great influence with the Indians was plainly evidenced, and gratefully acknowledged. In 1835 Pierre married Genevieve LaRance, a woman of the Kenedino tribe, who had a strain of French blood. By her he had nine children, one of whom is John Baptiste Bottineau, the Minneapolis attorney, now a man of 55 years. Some time after his first wife's death he married in 1832, a French Canadian woman, Mlle. Gervaise, who has borne him 18 children. Of the 27 children his two wives bore him ten are still living. During the suppression of the Indian massacre in 1862, he rendered valuable service to General Sibley, and later to General Sully, in their pursuit of the hostiles. Until a few years ago his energies were devoted to farming, but his latter days were given up to ease near the little village of Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Thus, the old order of things passes away, and old associations vanish. The race of men who rendered colonization possible in what under them would have been an impenetrable forest is passing, being beaten by Titus, who was first, and C. M. Murphy, who was second. None of the Canadian riders showed up among the winners.

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Thus, the old order of things passes away, and old associations vanish. The race of men who rendered colonization possible in what under them would have been an impenetrable forest is passing, being beaten by Titus, who was first, and C. M. Murphy, who was second. None of the Canadian riders showed up among the winners.

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