the chance of his life to get up and come on. The friend hurries into his clothes

and joins the scramble. Within a few minutes, illy-dressed and scantily provid-

and the "techarco" or new comer. The old-timer despises and sneers at the

this winter has been done by them.

This, to be sure, may be accounted for

by the fact that they greatly outnum-ber the old-timers. Two years ago the

census of the two big commercial com-ranies that supplied the inhabitants with

food, and so had the names on their

books of almost everybody from Fort Selkirk to St. Michaels, placed the en-

ner in which he used to look after them.

In those days every man willing to work had credit for a year's outfit, and the

changed the old system and cash down and plenty of it is now necessary in every

transaction. It is not such a great won-der, therefore, that the old miner be-

But what amuses the new comer with

regard to the old-timer is the persistent

refusal of the latter to believe there is anything in any of the creeks, the names

and location of which he has known so

long. He has in years past pushed his

But it is true that these new comers

also get discouraged, some of them too

early. They put down a hole to bedrock, perhaps two or three, and, finding no-

ing and the wash-up may be said to be done but slovenly and carelessly at its

best. Only the richest dirt is taken out, and dirt that a few years ago would be

rated as very rich is now thrown aside. Especially is this true where the mine is worked on lays. The average lay

agreement cuns out July 1, and the lay-

men will not waste time on anything but the richest dirt. It is safe to say that fortunes will be made out of the

ground upon a second working—after the claims on most of these creeks have been given up as exhausted. Indeed, extensive plans are now being formed for the

Following is a brief sketch of the

creeks and mining divisions of the Yu-

trouble in finding it. When located, however the reward has always been rich. The greatest development has been made within the limits of 43 above

and 65 below. The greater wealth has been taken out above discovery. There

are long intervals below between the working claims that remain idle and a

long stretch above also, principally for the reason stated. There are isolated

claims being worked on the creek below,

as far down as 80, all paying well. The

mines are being prospected or opened up also as high as 80 above. Claim owners who had been compelled to go down the river for provisions were returning to these claims and beginning again their

of winter.

and winter.

interrupted work at the end

interrupted work at the end of winter. On March 2, the day that I came over from Dominion and Bonanza creeks, the owner of the claim at McCormack's Fork had just arrived and was relighting his fires in his long-neglected shaft. The notion that the gold in Bonanza comes from El Dorado is clearly an error as is shown by the fact that Bonanza the shown by the fact that Bonanza comes from El Dorado is clearly an error as is shown by the fact that Bonanza that Bonanza the shown by the fact that Bonanza that Bonanza the shown by the fact that Bonanza that Bonanza the shown by the fact that Bonanza that Bonanza the shown by the fact that Bonanza the shown by the fact that Bonanza that Bonanza

comes from El Jorado is clearly an error, as is shown by the fact that Bohanza, above El Dorado, is richer than below. El Dorado comes into Bonanza at 6 above discovery, and it is nearly four miles further up that they keep a watchman on the dump to see that they are a company to the dist at

thieves do not carry away the dirt at night. Bonanza is thirty miles in length and the average depth of the bedrock

twenty feet. Boulder Creek is the first tributary

met with in the ascent of the creek. Good prospects have been found there,

This experience is repeated over and over in the history of even El Dorado and Bonanza creeks. The min-

as it is among the Indians

RICH STREAMS ON THE YUKON

Various Points at Which the Harvest of Gold in the North Will Be Gathered.

A Description of Newly Located Diggings Around Dawson and the Immediate Vicinity.

(Sam. W. Wall in the San Francisco Call.) Without a map under one's eye and a comprehensive statement of the relationship to each other of the creeks in the Klondike and Indian River mining divisions, one must have a very confused notion of their location and relative importance, especially since the multiplication of them and their names that have followed the constant stampeding and prospecting of this long winter. my published summary of the probable output of the districts I did not even refer to many creeks that are now kisted in Dawson as having big possibilities, and the claims upon possibilities, and the claims upon which are held at high figures. They had no place in that story, because they will not figure this year materially in the output. However, in reviewing the mining situation there, they should not be overlooked. I shall here attempt to such a general view as may carry

to the mind of the reader a reasonably

clear idea of the whole mi

and the development that has taken place during this season—how it has grown under the influx of "techarcos." At the close of the mining season of last year—that is, after the wash up and at the time those men came "out" whose arrival in San Francisco, weighted down with gold, started that Klondike fever that has spread over the world, the new gold fields meant Bonenza and El Dorado crosses—those two anza and El Dorado creeks-those two. Now they mean almost every tributary of the great Yukon River. For gold has been found so often in response to pa-tient digging in so many different places that expectation has been raised with regard to all the vast country, and does not know where to place the limit. This is true of the old camps as well as the is true of the old camps as well as the new, on the American as well as the British side of the line. In reviewing the whole, however, I shall speak of these districts separately and of that first which holds first attention. The Klondike and Indian River divisions are practically and indicated being only separated. tically one district, being only separated by a low divide and having Dawson for their source of supply. Prospecting is now going on in the following creeks in these districts, all of which are listed in

the mining exchange and brokers' offices, d claims upon them are the subject of as to the latest developments and genend speculation onanza and El Dorado are placed in the list, of course, but they have passed out of the period of speculation. They known from end to end to be rich.

be sure, there are many claims on both that, for one reason or another, have not been worked. The one reason is that their owners were compelled to leave the country for lack of provisions. That reason will not exist next year, as every man going into the country is now compelled to take provisions with him, and, besides commercial companies, provisions into the country, both up and down the river. El Dorado creek will probably be worked out next year. Bonanza creek is good for two or three years yet, as a steady and big gold produ The others will only fairly enter the list of producers next year. This is the list:

Klondike Division.

Bonanza Creek. Boulder Creek. Adams Creek Big and Little Skookum gulches. Chief, Frank, Irish, Victoria and Gay gulches, tributaries of El Dorado. Quigley Creek. Hunker Creek. Gold Bottom Creek. Last Chance Creek. Leota Creek.

Too Much Gold Creek. All Gold Creek. Lucky Creek. Indian River Division. Dominion Creek.

Sulphur Creek. Caribou Creek, tributary of Dominion Lyon Creek, tributary of Caribou. Arkansaw Creek, tributary of Domin-Friday Gulch, tributary of Sulphur. Quartz Creek.

Ophir Creek. Nine Mile Creek. There are besides these the following independent divisions, creeks that empty into the Yukon, and that figure on the bulletin boards in Dawson: Eureka Creek.

Henderson Creek, above Dawson, Reindeer Creek, above Dawson. Ensley Creek, above Dawson. Baker Creek, above Dawson.
Baker Creek, above Dawson.
Montana Creek, above Dawson.
Bryant Creek, above Dawson.
Dion Creek, above Dawson.
Bosebud Creek, above Dawson.
Deadwood Creek, below Dawson.
Moose Hide Creek, below Dawson.
Moose tree mend somewhat in These are named somewhat in their

geographical order.
Standing upon "the Dome," the highest point in the region of this district. est point in the region of this district, one can look down the valleys of Bonanza, El Dorado, Humboldt, Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Bottom creeks, the principal creeks of the two divisions and of which most of the other creeks named are tributaries. They all have their rise in the hills about this Dome, which seems to stand like the centre of a star of which these creeks lead away to the five points. This fact creates the belief that the treasure box from which these the treasure box from which these creeks have drawn their great riches is, or was, hidden in the Dome itself. It is hardly necessary to say that the Dome, lifted into the wintry clouds as it is, is

The trail leading from Dominion Creek into Bonanza runs over the very apex of this Dome and for twelve miles follows the crest of the mountains. Passing over it on the 1st of March last I planted my tripod on the summit and took a series of photographs comprehending a panorama of the remarkable view to be had there of the snow-white land below, the jagged points of the Rocky Mouatains marked the line of the horizon

upou one side and the valley of the great Yukon upon the other.

In this vast region, that there lay under the eye, could be noted the indentations that marked the course of many creeks and gulches that have not even been exand gulches that have not even been explored, much less prospected—this to answer the question so often asked, "Has not everything been taken up?" Nothing could express a more absolute lack below. Claim No. 1, at the mouth, is not everything been taken up?" Nothing could express a more absolute lack of understanding of the vastness of this of understanding of the vastness of this egion than that question.

This Klondike river, with which everymiles long and fully located. Two or

region than that question. body is so familiar now, is in fact itself three claims near the mouth are rean unknown quantity only a little above ported to be turning out well. No. 1 will

Hunker creek. A party of prospectors took a year's provisions and went up the river last fall, and have not since been heard from. They will probably come down this summer, whisper a few minutes to their friends, caution them not to repeat what they tell them and then another big stampede will take place. That is the way most of the place. That is the way most of the stampedes are started. Somebody gets a tip, pledges eternal secrecy, and in an hour the news has spread over the entire camp. A stampede is as interesting to watch as is a volunteer fire company getting into action. It generally these states are the states as the states are the states are the states as the states are the s

The Skookums-Big and Little Skootum gulches are the wonder of the camp. The rounded knoll or hill between these two gulches is covered with bench claims. They are near Discovery on Bonanza. They can be worked during the summer, as they are above the creek bottom. Some of the lower claims have two pay takes place at night, so that it may be the more thrilling and picturesque. Every streaks, that of El Dorado as well as that of Bonanza

man engaged in it is as mysterious as he may be while laboring under great El Dorado Creek-This creek has excitement. He rushes into a restaurant, calls the cook to one side and asks groved the most uniformly rich of any in the district, especially from 34 to the mouth. Benches (that is the hillsides the cook to put up a lunch for him "quick!" While the lunch is being prepared he runs at speed into the the bunkhouse or cabin where his next friend may be asleep, hauls him out of bed by the legs and tells him that a stampede is on and unless he is willing to miss on both sides of this creek have been found to pay wherever prospected. It has more slowing banks than Bonanza Much of El Dorado may be worked in the summer, the bed rock not being at is on, and unless he is willing to miss

a great depth.
Chief Gulch—Chief Gulch is properly a continuation of El Dorado Creek, but the original locators followed the smaller branch. Prospectors recently reported ed against the weather and against bunger, a hundred men will leave town, rich finds on this gulch and a stampede followed which resulted in its being staked well up into the hills.

Gay Gulch comes into El Dorado at.

No. 36. The claim at the mouth is befollowed which

all at top speed, going they scarcely know where, following somebody, who may lead them for days over mountains and them for days over mountains and through wildernesses that are hardly marked by a trail. Once started they go on, regardless of the weather and every other circumstance. These staming worked and proves very rich.

French and Irish Gulches—These are small tributaries of El Dorado. They are being prospected at the mouth, but pedes have brought prosperity to a large hospital, and have transferred to many a doctor's name numbers of gold claims. One of the odd things that one enhad not shown anything more than good prospects as yet.

Bear Creek empties into the Klondike

few miles above Bonanza. It is concounters in the big country is the state of feeling existing between the old-timer idered by the old miner to be the "wors creek that has so far been pros pected but it produces the finest quality of gold. It is all coarse and it runs in value as high as \$20 to the pan. It techarco, and the techarco laughs or sneers at the old-timer. Most of the big is quite deep to bed rock, in places forty-five feet, owing to slides. Every claim claims are held by comparative new comers, and nearly all the prospecting prospected so far has proven rich. It is only about five miles long and has been fully staked of course. The sides of the creek are precipitous and there is there-fore little chance for the bench claimant. The creek is not worked much above discovery, which is two miles from the

> Quigley Creek-It is a small stream that has recently been located, but so far remains unprospected. It empties into the Klondike below Bear Creek. Hunker Creek-This is a very considerable stream and is the next in importarce in this year's schedule of gold producers to Bonanza and El Dorado. I has given considerable trouble in locating its pay streak also. It is in an advanced stage of development and has proven

Selkirk to St. Michaels, placed the entire population of the Yukon valley at 1.500 people. In those days outfits for that number were brought in by the boats, and the company's agents apportioned out the supplies. The whereabouts of every miner was known, and if he did not come in in the summer with the others, his outfit was set apart for him until he did come. Old Jack McQuestion, for years agent for the A. C. company at Circle City and other camps along the river, is almost revered by the old miners for the careful manner in which he used to look after them. very rich. It is very wide at the mouth and five miles of its length from its confluence with the Klondike is staked by the pugilist, Frank Slavin, and others for mining by hydraulic process. Slavin is at Ottawa-or came out to go there-for the purpose of securing governmental sanction to his scheme. Discovery is thirteen miles from the mouth. Developmoney in hand was not a condition at all. But the rush of techarcos has ment dwindles from discovery upward and extends downward with some intervals of interruption to 74. There are some quite rich bench claims along the creek. There are a number of small streams emptying into Hunker Creek that have not been prospected or located. lieves himself to be very charitable in that he tolerates the new comer at all, and on the trail or in his own cabin extends to him the hospitality that is a fixed custom of the cheerless land—just Gold Bottom Creek is the main tributary of rlunker. It comes in at No. 28

below discovery. The creek is very crooked and no doubt many claims wil miss the pay streak. Some claims near the mouth are very rich.

Last Chance Creek—This is the next tributary of importance to Hunker Creek. Several claims have developed good pros-

Leota Creek—This is a small stream recently located from which some good prospects have been reported but probsolitary cance against the rapid current of this and that stream, has had stirring adventures, and, perhaps, almost lost his life here or there, and, having dug a little under the moss, passed unfavorable judgment and retired. Here comes some ably cannot be demonstrated this year. Too Much Gold Creek-This empties into the Klondike above Hunker Creek There has been little work done, but the inexperienced youth, fresh from the orange groves of California, who stays a ospectors report uniformly good re rns. The original name of the ereel little longer, digs a little deeper and gets an ounce to the pan. The old-timer is disgusted, tries to think it some acciby whites was Slate Creek, but Too Much Gold is said to be the English interpretation of the Indian name. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the dent, a mere chance pocket, and re-mains deaf and blind and stubborn just forks and to 15 on the left and 8 on the ght fork. All Gold Creek flows into Flat Creek

or left branch of the Klondike. Above the confluence with Luck Creek a soapstone bed rock is found which seems have failed to hold the gold that is disthing, give up the search often, when the next comer, still having faith, put-ting down still another hole, finds rich covered here and there in crevices Lucky Creek is the principal tributary of All Gold, and prospectors report rich finds. The owner of No. 13 on this creek refused an offer of \$16,000 a short time

ago. Indian Creek or Indian River Mining Division-Indian Creek or river flows in to the Yukon from the same side and same direction as does the Klondike and its principal tributaries head up in the same hills as do Bonanza, El Dorado and the other creeks named in the Klondike division. The principal creeks are these: Dominion Creek—This is the larger Dominion Creek—This is the many parent of Sulphur Creek and should property has been the parent stream. in making up the record it was set flown as flowing into Sulphur Creek. It heads on the other side of the divide opposite the source of Hunker Creek The working over on an extensive scale of first the ground in El Dorado and Bonanza year. first work on Dominion was done this year. There are two locations of discovery, about four and a half miles apart and between these the greatest prospect-ing or development work has been done and rich prospects discovered. There are forty-six claims recorded between the Ronanza creek is a tributary of Klondike river. The Klondike river is a small stream, and not navigable except for cances but a little distance. The pay streak is wide and deep in Bonanza, but its direction changes, and it has given some of the claim holders considerable trouble in finding it. When located two and for lack of space they overlap confusion and contests have result-The rights of the claimants will be determined upon the right or priority of the discoverer. On claims that have been rospected as much as two ounces to the pan have been washed and the creek is expected to divide honors with Bonanza. next year. The creek is located from 27 above upper discovery to 278 below lower, which means thirty-seven miles. From 20 above upper discovery to 30 below the value of claims ranges from

\$2,000 to \$50,000, the higher priced being etween the two discoveries. Caribon Creek is a tributary of Domin-on Creek, and takes its source on the Sulphur divide. The eye prospector calls it "exceptionally fine looking." It is located from its mouth to No. 41. The rincipal development work has been one on No. 21, where 1½ ounces were panned out of three pans on February 2. Caribou can be worked both summer

Lyon Creek is the left fork of Caribou. nd joins it at No. 16. There have been twenty locations on it, but little Arkansaw Creek joins Dominion at 14 elow discovery, and has only recently

171 Creek-This is a long creek, which

gets its name, for lack of a better, from the fact that it comes into Dominion at claim No: 171. Rich prospects are said to have been struck there. There was a constant succession of stampedes into ominion creek on its tributaries February and March because of the rich eturns reported from that creek. Sulphur Creek is staked and recorded om 80 above and to its confluence with Dominion, about 170 below discovery. Some claims are preparing for summer ground sluicing. From 40 above to 50 below values run from \$6,000 to \$20.000, and a few above discovery rise

above the higher figure,

butary of Indian going toward the Yukon. It is a very crooked stream. No big returns have been made from it. The pay is discovered to lie under the hill. Ophir Creek is the next tributary of Indian. No definite returns.

Dixon Creek, about five miles above Dawson, is staked its full length, but little is known of it.

Nine-Mile Creek is one of the newly located that comes under the 100 ft, law. Locations on the creeks that were re-corded before the passage of the new mining regulations, or any of the tribu-taries of the same, are still allowed the 500 feet that are obtained. Newly recorded creeks only admit of 100 feet. Nine Mile takes its source just opposite El Dorado. Pay has been located at claim No. 40 above discovery. From \$1.38 to \$3.50 to the pan has been found. Bryant Creek flows into the Yukon 10 miles above Dawson. It is yet an unknown quantity. The claims are 500 feet wide, having been recorded before the 100 foot regulation went into effect.

Montana Creek has its source just op nosite the rise of Big Skookum, and flows into the Yukon about 15 miles above Dawson. It was the first of the independent streams flowing into the Yukon cast of Dawson to be staked. Claims are 500 feet wide. It is staked for 12 miles, its entire length. Eureka Creek comes in from opposite Sulphur and Dominion creeks, and be tween the two. A number of men are working on both forks and favorable reports are heard. Claims are valued at

from \$500 to \$5,000. Baker Creek joins the Yukon about 20 miles above Dawson. It takes its source across the divide just opposite Dawson, and a rich strike is reported at 102 above

Eustery Creek enters the Yukon abou eight miles below Indian river, and 25 miles above Dawson. It is a sma'l stream, was stampeded early in the winter and little work has been done. kon about 40 miles above Dawson and 10 above Indian river. Gold was found there shortly after the 100 foot regula tion went into effect. Good prospects are reported and the creek is fully stak-Sixty-Mile River empties into the Yu-

kon about fifty miles above Dawson.
About 30 men have been working there
for some two years, sending out each
season for provisions. Little is known as to what they are finding, but there is considerable specu'ation about it. Henderson Creek empties into the Yu kon from the north, about 50 miles above Dawson. It has been located from the mouth to the left fork (Moose Horn Creek), to 140, and up the right fork to 70. The locating was principally done by the men who were frozen in by the losing of the river, while they were on their way to Dawson. A large colony was stopped on the Stewart river. Lit-tle is known about Henderson Creek, as it has not been much prospected. Its principal tributaries are Golden Gate creek, Sixty creek and North Fork. The

Rosebud Creek flows into the Yukon about 60 miles above Dawson. It has been staked for its entire length and exellent prospects are reported from it. Stewart River—The Stewart Rive ountry has long been spoken of as rich gold, but further than the fact that bars at its mouth have yielded good wages to a few prospectors for years, lit-tle is known of it to this day. It empties into the Yukon 75 miles above Dawson.

best pay has been developed at the mouth

of Sixty creek. Henderson is 75 miles

McQuesten Creek enters the Yukon from the same side about 100 miles above Dawson, and has its rise near the source of the Stewart. Platinum has een found in this river.
White River—The White river empties into the Yukon from the west about 85

miles above Dawson. A party of 14 men, headed by Latham, Pond and Fairbanks, of San Francisco, have been prospecting there and declare that they are well satisfied with their finds. A big stampede took place into this region in March. The White river is a large stream and can be navigated by small steamers.

Big and Little Salmon and Walsh Creeks—Quite a colony of people were frozen in at both the Big and Little Sal-mon rivers, 37 miles apart and 300 miles above Dawson and 290 miles from Dyea, Among them were Major Walsh, admini newly appointed officials of the district. me prospecting and stampeding took place in the neighborhood by lonists, and Walsh creek was named staked and prospected somewhat, was the one creek talked about this of Salmon river. I was told that \$2.10 had been taken out of three pans of

Moosehide Creek-Going down the Yukon from Dawson the first creek in the mining lists is Moosehead. It is a small stream, coming into the river just below the town. It was fully staked early in the winter, but no finds worth talking bout are reported.

Deadwood Creek is a little further own, about four miles from the town. was fully staked early in the winter. wo or three of the most remarkable of the stampedes of the early and late win-ter took place there, and the creek is staked all the way up on both branches Sime big prospects were reported from the creek bottom and gravel in the fall. Prospecting was being carried on in the vinter, a shaft being sunk on the dis-Forty-Mile River is about 50 miles beow or west of Dawson. It is one of the

oldest stations on the river and has a number of tributaries that were formerly considered rich diggings, especially Mil-ler creek, at one time the richest diggings in the country. It is largely deserted Cuba be prolonged for a considerable now, but attention is being redirected to time the outlook for the trade in Havana them as with other diggings on the American side.

Boundary Creek-A long stride down

stream is made from this point to Boundary creek, at the line between Brit-ish and American territory. Discovery was recorded in February, and a stampede followed that took up the whole creek. The discoverers claim to have found 3 to 9 cents on the rim rock, and 15 cents to \$1.30 in the gravel. Prospectors declare this creek will prove among the richest of the late discoveries. It is situated about 85 to 90 miles be-low Dawson. The boundary line crosses the creek about a quarter of a mile above its mouth, this quarter-mile being in Canadian territory. The balance of the

creek is in Alaska. American and Mission Creeks-Mission creek is 20 miles further down stream, and American creek, its largest tributary, has attracted one of the greatest stamhas attracted one of the greatest stampedes of the winter. A hundred men at least travelled down there from Dawson to stake. American creek is not a new field. Many claims were being worked at a good profit, according to pre-Bonanza estimates, but they were deserted when the big finds were made on the Klondike. Some of these claims lapsed through neglect, and it was to recover them that the stampede started from Dawson. Others following took un the new ground until the whole creek

debove the higher figure.

Green Gulch and Friday Gulch are mall tributaries of Sulphur, located, but the new ground until the whole creek are a Quartz Creek is the next important tri-

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day's journey farther down the Yukon, and several stampedes took place there during the latter part of the winter from Circle City and Dawson, and reports of rich finds were received. Coal creek has recently been stampeded. It is 90 miles above Circle City. The original prospectors claim to have found 15 cents to the page in grayed three feet from the to the pan in gravel three feet from the surface. A townsite was staked on the Yukon at the mouth of the creek.

The Birch creek diggings, which made Circle City the metropolis of the Yukon into the Yukon 75 miles above Dawson. Much interest is felt in the results of the prospecting now being done and which will continue this summer. A townsite is located at the mouth and the Cannia, Independence, is located at the mouth and the Cannia, Miller, Harrison, Crooked and other creeks. The mines pay from \$10 the first of the output and big producers. They comprise Mastoden, Mammoth, Eagle, Porcular, Crooked and other creeks. to \$50 a day per man. This whole region is a vast gold field. Many claims were deserted a year ago in the excitement following the discoveries in the North-

west Territories, but all the mines have been fully worked the past winter and a large output may be expected.

Minook Creek—The 500 people who wintered below Fort Yukon concentrated at Rampart City, at the mouth of Minook creek, and considerable prospecting was carried on. Minook creek is 30 miles Twenty-one days were occupied in maklong. It is not entirely new, but has been prospected for four years. The work of the past winter, which will be

The Tanana river is the dream of the prospector. It is a large stream, entering the Yukon from the south, 400 miles below Fort Yukon. It is navigable for having the tribulate country and the snown rapidly disappearing. The trails are in bad condition for travel, many streams having the tribulate country and the snown rapidly disappearing. quite a distance, and will be invaded explored by miners and commercial summer.

men this summer.

The Kuyotuk river enters the Yukon a good strike has been made, and from the north, below Fort Yukon, and is another field that is attracting miners, by miners when the party left. On 49 that the many small steamers coming into the big river bring the prospect of provisions that have heretofore been impossible in these distant and inaccessible regions. Several parties are heading for the Kuyotuk, and even beyond.

WAR AND CIGAR SMOKING. Local Manufacturers of the Soothing Weed Predict High Prices.

While the war between Spain and the United States is of interest to all Canadians, it has a particular significance for the devotees of My Lady Nicotine. The tobacco trade is the principal one be-tween the island of Cuba and the North American continent, and though it has already been affected by the revo-lution in Cuba, it is likely to be still more seriously affected by the conflict between

With a view to eliciting the facts in connection with the matter a Times reporter called this morning upon the different cigar manufacturers in the city and found that most of them have on hand a sufficient quantity of Havana leaf to meet requirements for some time, but all agree that should the blockade of stock will be very serious indeed. At the outbreak of the rebellion in the island the large importers in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other commercial cial centres took the precaution to lay in very heavy stocks of leaf, and it is believed that some of them have an ample supply on hand to meet the usual demand for at least a year. On the other hand, a large number were not so for-tunate, and this will lead to an inflation of values, and a practical "corner" in favor of the large dealers. The latter are already intimating that a sharp advance in Havana goods is one of the strong probabilities of the future, and some of the local men believe that sudden advances in prices will shortly follow. If the manufacturers are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for their stock, the value of the finished article will corres-pondingly advance, and a decreased consumption may be expected. A substitute cannot be found, for it is one of the peculiarities of the Havana article that though many attempts have been made to duplicate it, they have so far been an utter failure, even in islands contiguous to Cuba. In that island and in Sumatra alone seem to exist the perfect conditions necessary for producing high grade to-

Arrivals From Dawson on the Pakshan Say the Weather Was Hot.

Steamer Pakshan, of the Washington & Alaska line, arrved in Vancouver yesterday, bringing a number of passengers from the Gateway Cities. Among them were three men who left Dawson on March 30th-B. S. Phillips, Seattle; J

shown in the wash-up, will demonstrate just what there is at Minook. All kinds of big prospects are reported from these men is the fact that when they left the Klondike country having been thawed out, making the trip one attended with actual danger. At the junction of Bonanza with the by miners when the party left. On 49 Creek, a tributary of Bonanza, another find is reported and the news of the Monte Cristo Island excitement is confirmed. \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 are the estimates made recently of the probable output of the mines winter, with the former figure as the lowest possible limit.

The men say navigation will open on the Yukon early in May and that there

is an abundance of provisions now in Dawson City. The Walsh creek excitement is said to have been a swindle. FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

Intending Passengers to Dawson Organize to Secure Low Rates. The miners at present in the city, who

have for the past two weeks been conducting negotiations with the transportation companies for better rates, met again last night at the Dominion Hotel. The meeting took tangible form in the organization of the company into the Goldhunters' Mutual Protective Society.

Mr. F. B. Zanazzi, who has all along taken an active part in the work, was again in the chair, and the result of the abors of the committe was thorough ly discussed. The miners are still of the opinion that the rates are excessive, and that a substantial reduction mu before they can entertain the posals of the steamship companies. the same time, they wish it understo that they are proceeding in no spirit of antagonism to any company or any boat At an early stage of the proce the leading miners assured the Times of this fact, and stated that nothing was further from their wish than to trans fer their trade from this port to any must be made to them before they will ship from Victoria, and in this they all seeking the co-operation of the interested with themselves. pany now numbers 64, and are ready make a substantial deposit on any barthat they have 45 tons of freight.

"I feel it my duty to give you a truth ful statement of what Chamberlain Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoca Remed-did," writes J. S. Collins, of Moore, S. C. I had a child about two years old. had the diarrhoea for two months, tried all the best known remedies. ne gave the least relief. remedy came to hand, I gave it as direct ed, and in two days the child was com-pletely cured." Sold by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents,

COMMISSION

Citizens' Meeting Recon pointment of Another Commission.

> Premier Fails to Mr. Helmcken Is 1 the Know."

An audience of about gathered in the city hall adjourned meeting call the Songhees reservation, presiding. The evening presides, the first of which the announcement that Hos ner would not be present. The following communica premier were read:

Victoria, Apr F. G. Richards, Esq., Victor F. G. Richards, Esq., Sir,—I am directed by the Turner fo acknowledge the rieter of the 23rd instant, informed him of a meeting the city hall, on Saturday and to state in reply that y cation was not received a (Sunday). I have the hond your obedient servant,

G. Richards, Esq., Victo F. G. Richards, Esq., Viet.
Sir, I am directed by
Turner, to whom your let
instant, in regard to the
meeting on Wednesday eve
det, to acknowledge the se
his regret that he will be
the important nature of
present before the house,
session of the legislatvie r
ing the end, and the worl
the members of the gove
admit of his being absen
town to be, sir, your obee

The reading of the le silence, and the sec as an admission Helmcken, M.P.P., to was not acquainted which prompted the ment in refusing to rangement proposed hehalf of the Domini third surprise was spi

seconded by Mr. Yates, vote of 45 to 28:
"That this meeting sion to consider the wh the removal of the from the reserve within city of Victoria, and the the public interests of lands in question, and that resolution be forwarded t tatives of the city in t The mayor opened reading the resolution in meeting on Saturday ev ed the speakers to adhere possible to the subject tion. He supposed the a prefer to hear from Mi whom he saw there, and being received with chee mcken came forward. After thanking the audi ing postponed the meeti much the fact that the not be present, and night session having been trial of Hon. Mr. Turner to be sucient explanation of although the last time he had an opportunity of sp. Turner about the meeting ed that the premier fully ing present. Mr. Helmothe idea that he was spea solution before the meeting to his rotice of motion in rial of Hon. Mr. Turn

to his notice of motion in looking towards the app commission, Mr. Helmeke outline the position he hel not be allowed to enter. Going, with considerab the ancient history of the reservation, the speak various letters of instr by the representatives government to the late S las, urging upon him the respecting all the rights population, and stating of the older countries w national wrong if the pr of the Indiahs were not message read at the first legislative council of quoted, to prove the con rights of the Songhees sh ed. and, proceeding, Mr.

the object all should havise some fair and equivernoving the Indians fr so that the reservation I with happy homes. An interruption occurr nre, a stranger asking which was not made r called forth repeated re audience that the inte

sit down."
Mr. Helmcken, continu been forced to the co was desirable to get a pointed, and although it desirable to bring the another shape, he thouseffectual in obtaining a the government in exp position taken by them. there was to be reme that a great part of between the local and governments had been come and it is not know what transpired at the The motion for the come and was intended to give th opportunity of placing sons why the negotiat

The speaker thought ugly features in connect position of the local first in regard to their v the land, and, seco the reserve was placed large decrease in the n dians was referred to. pressed that the local an erroneous position i land possessed no va which had been given mercial and industrial city of Victoria. To fo its logical conclusion, meken, would mean Victoria were entitled the land, but to propose take it would, he though to the Indians which ity would hesitate to ieved in protecting the

Mr. Helmcken deprec tion of the question of believing that a settlen rived at without doing his initial point Mr. M tion that without the dians no plan of remova out, he thought no di experienced in obtain but is must not be for have their own ideas