

# Bygone Days of British Columbia

## THE FOUNDING OF THE YUKON

BY R. E. GOSNELL

(Copyrighted)

The territory since comprising the Yukon and the now adjoining districts of Stikine and Cassiar, and Alaska, was long coveted by the Hudson's Bay Company as a promising field for furs. On the eastern side were two forts, Halkett on the lower Liard, and Fort Simpson at the junction of the Liard and the Mackenzie. On the west the Russians had possession of Russian-America, which was exploited by them simply for fur-trading purposes in much the same way as the rest of the vast extent of north and west country was exploited by the Hudson's Bay Company. To the south of the Russians the British company had built forts at various points along the coast. The country lying between the Mackenzie and the Alaskan coast was wide, physically very difficult to traverse, was unknown to white men, and contained many tribes of Indians, strangers to the pale face traders, and, as it turned out, anything but easy to deal with. It was a country rich in furs and, what was important to the fur-traders, had plenty of fresh meat and fish.

Commercial Conditions and the Alaskan Boundary.

The management of the Hudson's Bay Company at an early date was anxious to get a foothold in it and share the trade which went to the Russians through indirect channels. Along the Alaskan coast dwelt the fierce Chilkats, who were the middlemen of the fur trade. The interior Indians were not permitted, under pain of death, to come to the tidal waters to sell furs. They were met on and beyond the divide by the Chilkats, who purchased their stock in trade and resold to the Russians. It was a monopoly they enjoyed for many years, and one which they guarded with extreme vigilance.

the Liard and its tributaries, which flow in a northeasterly direction, and their way into the Mackenzie river, which again finally debouches into the Arctic ocean; the Yukon and its tributaries, which flow northwesterly into the ocean at about 65° N. Lat. Broadly speaking, they all find their sources in the vicinity of Dease lake. It took a long time to determine the courses of the Yukon, as we know it to-day, and parts of it had different names under the supposition of its being different rivers, such as the Pelly and the Lewes. It has important tributaries, such as the Upper Pelly, the Stewart, the Porcupine, etc. It was along these difficult, turbulent water stretches that the fur-traders had to follow, crossing the various divides that separated them to reach the almost inaccessible outposts where they established themselves. So inaccessible, indeed, (as I pointed out in my last contribution) that it took seven years in which to receive goods via Hudson's Bay and place the furs in the market.

The Founding of Forts.

Fort Yukon was one of these outposts. It was founded in 1847 by A. H. Murray, on the Yukon river, just about its confluence with the Porcupine river. The journal to which I am about to refer tells the story and describes the country as it was in those days.

But before entering upon the story of Murray, a few notes explanatory of the founding of other forts will be useful. The company made attempts from the Stikine and the eastern side of the mountains about the same time. I have already referred to the failure to establish a post at the mouth of the Stikine, owing to the hostility of the Russians. The latter built a post there, named Dionysius, which, when

Liard and Frances lake, and was afterwards regularly followed.

Fort Selkirk and Yukon.

Fort Selkirk was in 1852 raided by the Chilkat Indians from the coast, in revenge for breaking into their monopoly of trade with the interior Indians, between whom and the white traders, as previously stated, they had long acted as intermediaries. It was never again occupied and was afterwards demolished by the local Indians for the iron and nails, and still later set on fire. Fort Pelly Banks, which is referred to in Murray's journal, was accidentally burned in 1849, and was abandoned in the following year; Fort Frances had been done with steel pens carried on until 1863, when having been ascertained to be within United States, or Alaskan precincts, the representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company were officially notified to quit the country, thus ending practically their career in the Yukon.

Murray's Journal.

Coming back to the journal of Mr. Murray. He sets out by request "to give a full and particular account of the Yukon." Having been also requested to send some drawings of the country, he apologizes for them by saying they had been done with steel pens. "Going on their third year and fled down to stumps," although, as will be apparent from the reproductions, they were very good indeed, particularly considering his facilities for making them. The starting point was Fort Simpson, Peel's river on the 11th June, 1847, for Lapierre's House. His party consisted of Mr. J. McKenzie, eight men and one woman, accompanied by two of the Peel's river men and four Indians to assist in carrying part of the things, "particularly the potatoes

Bay Company men in extremity is here illustrated. Murray had a "lumber line," to one end of which he fastened a stone. This he flung across to Manahoe, the other end he fastened round his body, and the process of navigation is seen in the accompanying illustration. Here their troubles commenced anew. The whole afternoon was spent in wandering amongst the mountains. After climbing to the top of one they saw no possibility of proceeding further in that direction, "nothing to be seen but towering mountains and fearful precipices, and the ravines covered with eternal snow," and, wet to the skin, with clothes saturated with perspiration, they preferred, though late, to retrace their steps to the point on the bank of the river only a short distance below where they crossed, farther away from Lapierre's House than the night before.

Coming to Lapierre's House.

The next day they kept along the west bank of the river, and after going over a long stretch of hilly and marshy ground, and through several miles of dense, small birch and poplar, they emerged on the brow of a steep hill overlooking the valley of Rat river. Here they were in sight of Lapierre's House, and gladly discerning from the blue, curling smoke in the clump of dark pines that their people were still safe. Great fears had been expressed that, owing to the aversion of the Indians to the Hudson's Bay Company going in, that the house would be burned. They were warmly welcomed by Mrs. Murray, who, with the women and three men stationed there, were well.

On the 15th Mr. Murray speaks of spending the forenoon in talking with five Indians, "all the way from the Yukon," who were awaiting his arrival. From these Indians he heard of the Russians being at the Yukon the previous summer, and here he adds, "We Indians at Lapierre's house supplied with Russian goods and taking the furs from almost before our doors, intending to dispose of them to the Russians this summer," surely the Hudson's Bay Company can supply the articles these Indians require as well as the Russian-American Trading Company.

Here one by one the remaining members of the party kept dropping in all safe and sound. On the 18th, "this being Friday," says Murray, "we had hints were thrown out by the men (they no doubt expecting to be allowed another day's repose) deferred starting until Saturday, but it could not be allowed.

Down the Porcupine.

On July 1st regular operations were begun, but proceeded very slowly. Most of them were Orkney men, green hands with axes, who could scarcely square a log, and it was but seldom but some of them were not off duty by being out and lamed. The wood for the fort had to be brought over by a circuitous route from an island three-quarters of a mile, and more time was occupied in bringing it than in cutting and squaring. Murray, already having formed great ideas of the country, determined on building a fort worthy of it, and as history goes to show, it was the most permanent fort in the entire northern country. Apparently, all things considered, they had a very good time but for the fear that the Russians might give battle, it was concluded to build a convenient and substantial fort according to the plan shown in the illustration. The weather was generally fine with the month of July oppressively warm. On July 10th the thermometer stood 90 degrees above zero. "We were seldom without visit-

and smoking for half an hour we hurried on for the mighty river, now close at hand, the Indians accompanying us in their canoes. . . . We pushed on at a great rate to the southwest behind an island, but, on reaching the upper end we joined the main channel and met the full force of a Yukon current— that of the McKenzie is nothing to it. It was as much as we could do in certain places to make way against it with the oars."

Building Operations.

Arriving at the junction of Porcupine and the Yukon on Friday, June 25th, the party began exploring for a suitable site for the fort. After a great deal of difficulty one was chosen which, Murray says, answered well except for the scarcity of timber. It was on a ridge of dry land, extending about 300 yards parallel with the river, and 30 inches in width. It had many evident advantages over other places, and immediately a decision was arrived at they set to work getting ready to build a fort, the plan of which is given else-

many tribes of Indians not too favorably disposed, but also of Russians, who were hostile, he built his fort with a view to the strongest defence possible. For instance the pickets, as usual were not pointed poles or slabs, but good-sized trees stripped of their bark, squared on two sides to fit closely, 14½ feet above ground and 3 feet under ground, making a solid wall of 2 or 3 inches at the bottom and 8 or 7 inches at the top, secured together by being lashed in a solid frame towards the top and the same with the foundation. The bastions were planned to be made as strong as possible, roomy and convenient, "when," says Murray, "the Russians may advance when they d-d please."

Trade With the Indians.

A very large part of Murray's journal is taken up with the description of the Indian tribes, their customs, and the manner of trading with them. They had no sooner set down to make a permanent habitation than they were visited by representatives of various

beaver and a large quantity of rat skins. They knew no rat skins would be traded for at Yukon, but they had debts at Peel's River which they intended to evade paying. They expected to receive payment here. Murray would not encourage any of the Indians to leave Peel's River, and refused to trade their musquash. On this account they became displeased, and two of them flung their skins into the fire. Murray did not think the Hudson's Bay Company would profit very much by sending musquash to England from the Yukon, in which he was probably wise.

(To Be Continued.)

AN EXPENSIVE GAME.

It costs six European nations \$1,000,000 a year to prepare for war while protesting that they want nothing but peace. Moreover, instead of decreasing, the cost of this martial preparedness is all the time increasing. The plain, if not brutal, facts appear

Lapierre's House, in 1847.

where. In the meantime a pleasant excitement was formed containing no less than six dwelling houses, all built on the Sabbath, "for which," Murray says, "I am not to be held accountable." They were made of willow poles, covered with pine bark, fashioned according to the fancy of their owners. Besides the house there was a log store, a cabin containing dried fish, two more scaffolds, and above all things, a garden measuring 12 feet by 8. The garden was prepared and fenced, and on the 1st of July a few potatoes were planted. Although Mr. Murray regarded this as his peculiar care and pleasure he never expected at that advanced season the "crop" would be brought out at maturity; his object was to preserve seed for the ensuing summer.

Weather and Game.

On July 1st regular operations were begun, but proceeded very slowly. Most of them were Orkney men, green hands with axes, who could scarcely square a log, and it was but seldom but some of them were not off duty by being out and lamed. The wood for the fort had to be brought over by a circuitous route from an island three-quarters of a mile, and more time was occupied in bringing it than in cutting and squaring. Murray, already having formed great ideas of the country, determined on building a fort worthy of it, and as history goes to show, it was the most permanent fort in the entire northern country. Apparently, all things considered, they had a very good time but for the fear that the Russians might give battle, it was concluded to build a convenient and substantial fort according to the plan shown in the illustration. The weather was generally fine with the month of July oppressively warm. On July 10th the thermometer stood 90 degrees above zero. "We were seldom without visit-

tribes, and Murray expresses his astonishment at the population of the country, and also expresses satisfaction with the richness of the fur trade. The natives on the site of land selected for the fort numbered about ninety men, and were divided into three bands. They soon had all visited the traders, and brought their furs, principally beaver and martens. Beads and guns were always demanded, and Murray had few to give them. Plainly the Indians were not satisfied with them, saying that when they went to trade with the Russians they got what they asked for. Blankets, axes, knives, powder horns and files went off readily enough, but it was hard to dispose of the cloth as the Indians considered their dress much superior to ours, both in beauty and durability, and, adds Murray, "they are partly right, though I endeavored to persuade them to the contrary."

Murray describes in an interesting way the principal arrivals during the summer. On the 6th of July the "Letter-Carrier," chief of the Vanta Kootchin (people of the lakes), arrived with twenty men. The "Letter-Carrier" was a well-known Indian at Peel's River. They brought some dried meat, geese and Babiche, but their principal object was to get ammunition and see the site of the fort. The Indians are always anxious to get credit for goods, and these were no exception to the rule. In this case, however, what they brought in was paid for in ammunition, tobacco and knives, "and a few of them only got credit, though they all asked for it."

An Exciting Incident.

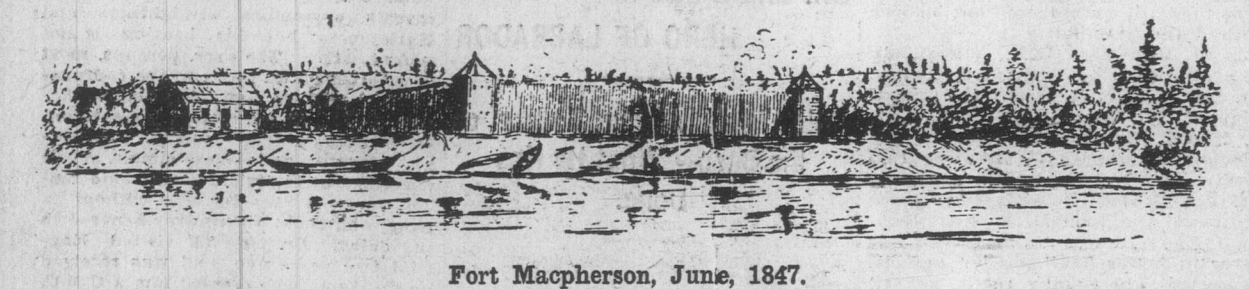
Murray describes a rather exciting scene as follows: "The Yukon chief and his brother were here when the band arrived next day. They had a row next day which nearly ended in bloodshed. Their quarrel was, as all their

in the report on the French army budget. Russia, France, Austria, Italy, Germany and Great Britain, together are spending a thousand million dollars annually perfecting their fighting machines. Together they can put more than 31,000,000 men in the field. But they want to put still more. They want to make war, if it ever comes again, many times more infernal than it has ever been. While their philosophers are faintly expressing the hope that the world has seen the last of sack and carnage, their warriars are shouting for more money to spend on new ways of playing the old game of international trife. The noble lords applaud fiery "Little Bobs." Germany adds \$13,000,000 to her yearly stakes, making a grand total of \$210,000,000. France is worrying about her eligibles. Her army is smaller than Germany's, thought she has fully 430,000 men under the colors at the present time, not counting the volunteers. But the birth rate is falling in France. A smaller number of prospective poets and priests is coming in every twelve-month to cheer mankind, and, worse luck, a smaller number of prospective soldiers. It is right—it is necessary, unfortunately—to prepare for war, but what a power for good that billion a year would be if, for instance, it could safely be utilized to drill those 31,000,000 men in the arts of peace!—Boston Journal.

ADVENTURES OF 46-STONE LADY.

A cab was seen to swerve on the car rails in one of Glasgow's busiest streets the other day. In a second there was a crash, and the occupants were mixed up with each other on the cold causeway.

As pedestrians approached they were astounded to see two men gasping un-



Fort Macpherson, June, 1847.

from the outset. Curiously enough this commercial condition accounted for the terms of the treaty by which the Alaskan boundary was determined. At the time it was concluded—1825—the Hudson's Bay Company was well established in New Caledonia and Oregon, and had built, or was building, Fort Vancouver, as headquarters of its western department. The Russian-American Fur Company knew it was only a matter of time when its own territory would be invaded by the enterprising and vigorous Britishers, and realized that the monopoly of the Yukon trade, which it enjoyed for many years, might be seriously disturbed. The Russians likewise knew the difficulty of reaching the interior Indians from the hinterland, and were content the Hudson's Bay Company operating from that side would be greatly handicapped. The

Key of the Situation

was in keeping control of the heads of the inlets of the now Alaskan territory. Hence in making the treaty they stipulated, if not in exact legal phraseology—because we know there was finally a dispute as to the construction of the terms—in effect, for a strip of territory sufficiently wide to prevent foreign traders reaching the interior Indians by going up the inlets. As soon as the treaty was signed they marked that strip on their maps in the way, they intended to have it, and so it remained and was recognized without protest almost to the last. It turned out as these wily Russians anticipated. The Hudson's Bay Company made a hard fight to capture the trade from its eastern posts on the Mackenzie and Liard, but it was an uphill game. It was also proposed to reach the Yukon by way of the Stikine, but the attempt to establish a fort at the mouth was forcibly prevented by the Russians. As the Stikine, under the terms of the treaty, was free to subjects of both nations to navigate, the company lodged a complaint with the British government. The outcome was that the coast strip of Russian-American territory was leased for a term to the British traders for a consideration in furs per annum and their troubles on that score were at an end.

The Yukon in Outline.

If you look at a map of the Yukon you will find a series of water systems or stretches which go in oblique or opposite directions. The Stikine and its tributaries, which flow in a southwesterly direction to the Pacific ocean;

the lease was effected in 1837, was transferred to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1840, and renamed Fort Stikine by Sir James Douglas. Fort Durham, sometimes named Fort Taku, was founded at Locality Inlet, in sight of Douglas Island, but was abandoned in 1843. I refer to these facts as the earliest attempts to get into the Yukon from the coast side.

Stikine and Dease Lake Districts.

J. M. McLeod, coming overland from the Mackenzie, reached the upper part of the Stikine in 1834. He discovered and named Dease lake and river after Peter Warren Dease, the Arctic explorer. His farthest point was Tooyva river. Another attempt was made from Fort Halkett in 1836 to reach and establish trade on the Stikine, but was abandoned. It was not, as a matter of fact, until 1862 or 1863 that a trading post was established at a point on the east side of the Stikine, where it was maintained until 1874, then moved to near Glenora, and abandoned in 1878.

Robt. Campbell, the intrepid explorer and trader, in 1838 succeeded in establishing a post at Dease lake. His experience there was of the most trying character, the men being obliged to eat their parchments windows, and, finally, in abandoning the post in 1838, they were reduced to the lacing of their snowshoes.

In the Yukon.

Fort Selkirk, in the Yukon proper, the ruins of which were seen for many a day, was built in 1848 by this same Robert Campbell, who had previously constructed Frances Lake House in 1840 or 1841, and Fort Pelly Banks in 1843. It was to him, says Dr. Dawson, that the exploration of the Upper Liard and the Yukon is almost entirely due. It is a pity that his life in the north was not recorded in greater detail. He lived to a good old age in Manitoba, but left little of his life's story.

J. Bell, another of the craft, reached the Porcupine, or Rat, river from across the mountains, and descended for three days. At a later date, in 1846, in pursuance of instructions, he reached the mouth of the Porcupine, and saw the great river into which it flows, and was informed by the Indians that the name was "Yukon."

The route from Fort Selkirk to Fort Simpson, via Fort Yukon and the Porcupine, was afterwards taken by Campbell, when it was discovered that it was much preferable, as being less arduous and dangerous than by way of the

and barley you sent for seed, and an extra bag of pemican, across the mountains." The customary "adeus" and "God bless you" having been exchanged, they struck into the labyrinth of swamps and lakes that lay between them and the distant hills. The low, flat country was in an almost impassable state, and they waded most of the way knee deep, and often to the middle in sludge and water. Having safely arrived on higher ground, Mr. Murray, with Manuel, the best of his walkers, and an Indian, started ahead, intending to reach Lapierre's House in three days," so as to have my letters and other things in order, that the voyage might not be delayed on my account"; showing how strenuous the life of Hudson's Bay Company men was. Each man carried forty pounds, exclusive of provisions. After a few hours the Indians became "tired" and in his joints, occasioned by fatigue and lack of sleep, "from my moss bed having

Sunk in the water."

Notwithstanding they were "on foot" again at 7 a. m., making considerable distance before breakfast. This day they ascended the Rocky mountains by a zig-zag route, and made the descent on the other side, "slipping, scrambling, and tumbling over rocks and loose stones, and often assisted by a slide down a snow bank, the bottom was reached in safety." They were now on that part of the winter road known as the "Barren Traverse," flooded at that season with water, every snow bank sent forth a stream, and what appeared in winter to be diminutive brooks, were now foaming rivers. These proved to be most formidable, and Murray describes graphically and in detail the difficulties which they proceeded. The illustration entitled "Crossing Bell's River," gives a very good idea of how the river was forded. Manuel, it appears, entered it without hesitation, but, after getting about two-thirds across, lost his footing and was carried down stream. The current, fortunately took him to the other side, barely escaping loss of life. Murray and the Indians were still on the bank, and the experience of Manuel was not encouraging.

Fording the River.

The resourcefulness of the Hudson's Bay Company men in extremity is here illustrated. Murray had a "lumber line," to one end of which he fastened a stone. This he flung across to Manahoe, the other end he fastened round his body, and the process of navigation is seen in the accompanying illustration. Here their troubles commenced anew. The whole afternoon was spent in wandering amongst the mountains. After climbing to the top of one they saw no possibility of proceeding further in that direction, "nothing to be seen but towering mountains and fearful precipices, and the ravines covered with eternal snow," and, wet to the skin, with clothes saturated with perspiration, they preferred, though late, to retrace their steps to the point on the bank of the river only a short distance below where they crossed, farther away from Lapierre's House than the night before.

Coming to Lapierre's House.

The next day they kept along the west bank of the river, and after going over a long stretch of hilly and marshy ground, and through several miles of dense, small birch and poplar, they emerged on the brow of a steep hill overlooking the valley of Rat river. Here they were in sight of Lapierre's House, and gladly discerning from the blue, curling smoke in the clump of dark pines that their people were still safe. Great fears had been expressed that, owing to the aversion of the Indians to the Hudson's Bay Company going in, that the house would be burned. They were warmly welcomed by Mrs. Murray, who, with the women and three men stationed there, were well.

On the 15th Mr. Murray speaks of spending the forenoon in talking with five Indians, "all the way from the Yukon," who were awaiting his arrival. From these Indians he heard of the Russians being at the Yukon the previous summer, and here he adds, "We Indians at Lapierre's house supplied with Russian goods and taking the furs from almost before our doors, intending to dispose of them to the Russians this summer," surely the Hudson's Bay Company can supply the articles these Indians require as well as the Russian-American Trading Company.

Here one by one the remaining members of the party kept dropping in all safe and sound. On the 18th, "this being Friday," says Murray, "we had hints were thrown out by the men (they no doubt expecting to be allowed another day's repose) deferred starting until Saturday, but it could not be allowed.

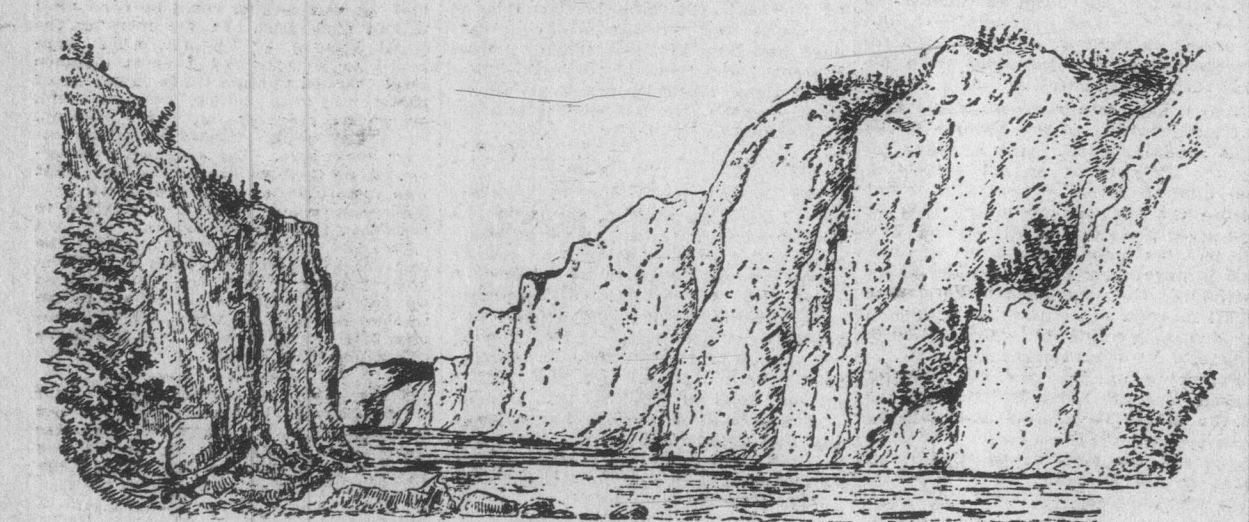
Down the Porcupine.

On July 1st regular operations were begun, but proceeded very slowly. Most of them were Orkney men, green hands with axes, who could scarcely square a log, and it was but seldom but some of them were not off duty by being out and lamed. The wood for the fort had to be brought over by a circuitous route from an island three-quarters of a mile, and more time was occupied in bringing it than in cutting and squaring. Murray, already having formed great ideas of the country, determined on building a fort worthy of it, and as history goes to show, it was the most permanent fort in the entire northern country. Apparently, all things considered, they had a very good time but for the fear that the Russians might give battle, it was concluded to build a convenient and substantial fort according to the plan shown in the illustration. The weather was generally fine with the month of July oppressively warm. On July 10th the thermometer stood 90 degrees above zero. "We were seldom without visit-

quarrels seem to be, over a woman. One of the "Letter-Carrier's" party had taken to wife a sister of the young chief, and he heard that they had killed her. The chief demanded payment in beads for his sister's death, which was refused, and something said that insulted him, when he drew his knife and walked boldly up to the other, who would soon have cut him to pieces but for our interference. A few words of explanation from one Indian hunter, who was acquainted with the merits of the case, brought matters to a better understanding—the woman had not been killed, but was drowned in crossing a river by her canoe upsetting. The "Letter-Carrier" made the brother a present of a large Esquimaux spear, value ten skins, and friendship was again restored. They remained here four days, during which time a party of Yukon Indians arrived, and we witnessed some of their great dances and gymnastic games between the two tribes. Such a dancing and singing, leaping and wrestling, whooping and yelling I have never heard before since. This was always persevered in through the night, and although amused to us at first, by being continued became very tiresome. We could not stand up at night for the noise they made. Though requested by the men, I would not ask them to desist in case of giving offence. These people consider it the greatest treat they can give us by carrying on their game in our camp. They said they had never been so happy for many years. We were heartily glad when they all left and allowed us to enjoy peace and quietness for a few days."

Musquash.

Murray tells of a number of the Rat Indians, as he calls the Indians of the lakes area, called at Peel's River, bringing marton,



The Ramparts, Porcupine River.

# Want

## BUSINESS D

ADVERTISEMENTS  
cent per word per  
month, extra line  
per month.

## Agents V

MEN WANTED—In Canada to advertise showcards in all countries, small commission or salary and expenses \$1 per the year round, and experience required. LARS, Royal Remedy Canada.

## Automo

CLARK'S GARAGE, 809 Main St., Portland, Me. Ford agents for B. C. list of second-hand.

## Bake

FOR CHOICE FAMILIES. Confectionery, etc., 78 Fort St., or right your order will receive.

## Boat Bu

VICTORIA BOAT & PANY, Ltd., Boat building, repairs, engines, machinery, and designs. Buck, Mgr.

## Boot and Sho

NO MATTER where shoes, boots, etc., Hibs 3 Oriental tages Theatre.

## Builders & Gene

ADVERTISEMENTS  
cent per word per  
month, extra line  
per month.

ALTON & BROWN, etc. Estimates given carpenter work. W. servitors and extra attention. First-class ate prices. Phone 1. Bay street, Victoria.

J. AVERY, manufacturer of grade concrete. Artistic work in order. Contr. for foundations, foundations, concrete work our s las street. Phone 4.

CONTRACTORS AND LAND REPAIRING. 27 Bay. Phone 4212.

WILLIAM F. DRYE and Bulfinch. All servitors and extra done. Telephone 1111. Victoria, B. C.

CHAS. A. MCGREGG. Jobbing, grade a spec experience. Orders Phone 1438.

ALFRED JONES, C. Jobbing work. Cor. Blanchard and

## DINSDALE &

Builders and DINSDALE, 829 Quadra St.

NOTICE—ROCK wells, cellars, foundations, etc., repaired, reasonable. J. R. gan street. Phone.

PACIFIC BUILDING CO., LTD.—Office, ters, 2100, Es. Phone 1684.

## Chimney S

LOYD & CO., pract ers and house-cleat. St. granite firebr vacant houses clean tion. Phone 1677.

CHIMNEYS CLEAN fixed, etc. Win. Ne Phone 1018.

## Chinese Good

FORCELAIN, brass curios, extensive as Chinese lanterns, 1602 Government st.

## Cleaning and T

LADIES' and GEN eral cleaning, repairs, etc., also repaired and Walker, 118 Johnson Douglas. Phone 4.

## Cu

LETTER HEADS, all eye views, and all for new. B. C. Engraving ing. Victoria.

## Dyeing and

B. C. STEAM DYE W dyeing and cleaning of all kinds of goods. 200, J. C. Renfrew.

VICTORIA STEAM Tates street. Tel. of ladies' dresses cleaned or equal to new.

PAUL'S DYEING WORKS, 120 Fort s

## Employment

THE EMPLOY MRS. P. K. 558 (56) Fort St. Hou

JAPANESE, HINDY EMPLOYMENT. labor supplied at contractor. 1601 Gov

WING ON, Chinese Wood and coal for 1706 Government St

ALL KINDS OF CH 1330 Phone 1530

## Eng

GENERAL ENGRA Engraving, etc., 1022-24 street, Victo