

CUSTOMS MEN BUSY.

The Clondyke Rush Keeps Them Open After Hours.

The rush at the customs house is so large to-day that the various officials have difficulty in finding time to breathe. Long strings of merchants, miners and others are awaiting their turn in front of each wicket in order to make out the necessary papers and comply with the customs regulations on goods going up on the steamer Danube to Dyes in transit to the Clondyke gold fields. So great is the rush that although the custom house usually closes at one o'clock on Saturday afternoons the collector will keep the office open to-day till six o'clock at least, if not later in order to accommodate the merchants. This extension of time is only granted so that the goods purchased in Canada can be cleared. Foreign goods sent through in bond will have to be cleared for during the usual hours. That the Seattle people are awakening from their delusion and are pulling the wool out of their eyes which has been drawn over them by the Seattle press is evident, for this morning Collector of Customs, S. Milne received the following telegram from the secretary of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce:

Collector of Customs, Victoria.—With Canadian officers collect duty on miners' individual claims. Answer: ERNEST A. LING, Secy. Seattle Chamber of Commerce. The collector at once wired back the following answer:

E. A. Ling, Seattle.—Duty will be charged on miners' outfits in every individual case. A. R. MILNE.

As soon as the Seattleites are finally awake to the fact that it will cost them at least 30 per cent. duty to take out their outfits in their city to the Clondyke mining district, they will come over here for them, and besides getting their outfits at a cheaper price save the amount which would otherwise have to be paid for duty.

Seattle, July 31.—A hundred business men and members of the Chamber of Commerce met this morning to consider the telegram from Collector Milne, of Victoria, regarding the determination of the Canadian government to collect duty on miners' outfits purchased in the United States taken into Canadian territory. After considerable discussion a committee was appointed to formulate plans to persuade the United States government to revoke the bonding privileges at Dyea, Skagway and Circle City. The committee will report at a mass meeting of citizens to be held on Monday evening.

After a severe cold, Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula. I was weak and debilitated and Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and made me strong and well. After a severe cold I had catarrhal fever. I again resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which completely cured me." Sarah E. Devay, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate. H. Yondall, of New Westminster, is at the Oriental.

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

IN Bicycles AND Watches

\$1,500 GIVEN FREE FOR

Sunlight Soap Wrappers

1 Stearns Bicycle each month. 1 Gold Watch each month.

A total value of \$1,500 GIVEN FREE during 1897. HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. For rules and full particulars see Sunlight Soap wrapper, or apply by post card to C. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap.

FARM FOR SALE—Cheap for cash—100 acres in Clover Valley, rich soil, 13 miles from New Westminster, 25 from Vancouver, one mile from G. N. Ry.; fruit barn and stable 70x85; spring creek; three rods from barn; main road; suitable for mixed farming; on main road. Terms cash. Address A. Appel, Clover Valley, B. C.

WANTED. Men and women who can work hard for talking and writing six hours daily for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. Address NEW IDEAS CO., Medical Building, Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS. Second edition "Queen Victoria" exhausted. Jubilee Edition on press. Best history of the Queen and Victoria Era published. The only Canadian work accepted by Her Majesty. Sales unprecedented—knock the bottom out of all records. Carriers scooping in money. Even boys and girls sell it fast. Big commission of straight weekly salary after trial trip. The BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

J. PIERRY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM. \$1.50

VOL. 15.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

SULTAN TO KAISER.

Turkish Official Goes on an Important Mission to Berlin.

New York, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Constantinople says that Crumbock Pasha starts at once for Berlin, bearing a letter from the Sultan to the Kaiser. He stops on the way to communicate with the King of Roumania. His mission is considered of the highest importance at this juncture.

"INCHING" CANADIANS. American Regulations Regarding Fish Caught in Canadian Waters.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 3.—A special from Erie to the Express says: "The ruling of the assistant secretary of the treasury upon the questions submitted re the Sandusky fishery, Erie, as to what fish is dutiable, settles the point at this port to the benefit of local fishermen. Under the McKinley tariff bill large dealers were enabled to fish in Canadian waters by leasing twice to Canadians to get the catch into American ports without paying duty. Under the Wilson bill fresh fish is free of duty. The Dingley bill states that none but fish caught in the great lakes by American citizens can be admitted free of duty. The laws of the Dominion provide that none but citizens of the Dominion may fish in Canadian waters. If the dealers on this side bring in fresh fish from Canada now they must pay the duty on one-fourth of a cent a pound on the value of the fish.

GERMAN OPINIONS. On the Denunciation of Great Britain of the Treaties.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The Krues Zeitung thinks that the denunciation of the commercial treaty with the German Zollverein is Great Britain's first step toward the protectionist system, and adds: "But there is no ground for serious alarm, because she has her carrying trade to protect and retaliation to fear. Moreover, a one-sided preference shown to Canada might provoke a conflict with the United States." The National Zeitung says that Great Britain is herself the nation most interested in the conclusion of a new treaty and that Germany may gain much by skillful, cold-blooded diplomacy. "So the Prussian Zeitung says: "So far as Germany's relations to England are concerned, it is a matter of indifference whether we have a treaty or not." The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Great Britain's intention to join the mother country and the colonies in customs union will not induce her to restrict British trade with Germany any further than is necessary to attain this object." The three last named papers all agree that it is quite out of the question for England to adopt protection.

JAPAN AND HAWAII. Japanese Minister to Mexico Interviewed re Annexation.

City of Mexico, Aug. 3.—In an interview regarding the Hawaiian-Japanese controversy, Yoshihumi Murota, Japanese minister to Mexico, made the following statement: "Many Japanese in Hawaii believe they have rights which might be interfered with in the event of annexation. What if the United States respected these rights? In such cases there would be no objection on the part of my government. However, Hawaii is the only independent country in the Pacific, and Japan would prefer to have it kept independent. Even if the United States should carry out their policy of non-interference in European or eastern affairs, in case the island should become a part of the American union some contingency might arise forcing them to change their policy of neutrality. For instance, Hongkong is an important British settlement. If America had any question with Great Britain over her possessions, these islands might lead to an incident in colonial politics to the expansion of the American domain far beyond present intentions. This is the reason we prefer to have Hawaii wholly independent." The minister further said: "Even if the United States were to make a present of Hawaii to Japan it would not be accepted. The Japanese have no ambition to annex Hawaii. As I said, Japan would rather see the islands independent and free."

To improve and thicken the growth of the hair and restore its natural color, Hall's Hair Renewer should be applied and no other. Recommended by physicians.

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897.

NO. 43.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Mr. Scott Refutes Statement from Washington Claiming Britain Drew Erroneous Lines.

Question Can Only Be Settled, Says the Secretary of State, by Arbitration.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Your correspondent had an interview with Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, on the statement from Washington claiming that Great Britain in official maps had drawn the boundary line on the Pacific coast so as to deprive the United States of hundreds of miles of territory adjoining the Clondyke gold fields. He said he had gone into the question when a member of the Mackenzie administration in 1878, and the point now raised was discussed. "The treaty of St. Petersburg, 1825, defines the line dividing Russian territory, now Alaska, from British by a line drawn north from the foot of Prince of Wales island through Portland channel, until it struck the mountains, when the method of definition was set forth. The map will show that a line running north from the foot of Prince of Wales island must go through the Behm canal, and that to reach Portland canal the line would have to go due east through the open sea a considerable distance before it would reach Portland channel or canal; and the British contention, as shown by the dispatches of George Canning to Sir Charles Bagot, is that it was then British territory, and that the words "Portland canal in the convention was a mistake for Behm canal, or else that what is now called Portland canal was not then so called. This is supported by the physical impossibility of running a line due north through Portland canal from the foot of Prince of Wales island. So the Canadian maps show the boundary line as running north through the Behm canal. The difference is great in view of the discovery of gold, and Mr. Scott says it can only be settled by an international arbitration. The disputed territory, with the ten marine leagues back from the coast added, would not, however, embrace the Clondyke fields of Clondyke, which are nearly in British territory, because they are well east of the 141st meridian, which is the recognized boundary in the north."

Seattle, Aug. 3.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce, in conjunction with the merchants and shippers of the city, resolutions were adopted memorializing the secretary of the treasury to abolish the privilege heretofore extended to Canadians for bonding goods in shipment through American territory; also to rescind the action establishing supports at Dyea, Skagway and Circle City. This action is taken in retaliation of what is deemed the harsh and unjustifiable measure proposed to the Canadian government to levy an import duty on the personal outfits of miners and prospectors going from the United States to the Clondyke district.

Seattle, Aug. 3.—The steamer Nemo will sail to-morrow morning with 140 passengers for Dyea, Alaska. Of the passengers already booked, ten are women, who will make the journey over the Chilkoot Pass to the Clondyke gold fields. The others are Mayor A. Scott, of Springfield, Ill., and son. Mayor Scott resigned office to seek his fortune in the north.

Tacoma, Aug. 3.—The steamer Queen, which arrived from Alaska yesterday, reports that Rev. Alfred Kummer, of Oakland, Cal., went ashore at Skagway with Captain Carroll of the steamer to warn everyone not to attempt to enter the Yukon country before next spring. The captain says he never saw those at Skagway or Dyea will be able to reach the interior this winter.

Regina, N. W. T., Aug. 3.—Sergeant Service and Constables Dunn, Rice, Schwartz, Almark and Coates left for the Yukon gold fields this morning. The assistant Commissioner, McIlree, who took the last detachment to the Yukon, accompanied them to Bennett Lake, where boats will be built. Commissioner Hercher was on the trip returning to Regina. He was extended his journey a few stations westward to give final instructions. Another party will leave in a few days for Lake Tagish, on the border of British Columbia and Alaska, engaging men at \$40 per month to go to the Yukon country and he is having his pick of the best river men in the Ottawa district. As miners they may not count for much, but in portaging and loading supplies they certainly have no equals. There is no better material than that of which the Ottawa lumber crews are composed, and it so happens that this year the prospect of winter employment in the lumber shanties and next spring the readiness of the "shanty-men," as they are locally called, to engage in anything that promises permanent employment is being taken advantage of by at least one Ottawa lumber firm. "R. T. Moore, of the Moore Lumber Co. is now engaged men at \$40 per month to go to the Yukon country and he is having his pick of the best river men in the Ottawa district. As miners they may not count for much, but in portaging and loading supplies they certainly have no equals. There is no better material than that of which the Ottawa lumber crews are composed, and it so happens that this year the prospect of winter employment in the lumber shanties and next spring the readiness of the "shanty-men," as they are locally called, to engage in anything that promises permanent employment is being taken advantage of by at least one Ottawa lumber firm.

FRISCO MERCHANTS ANGRY. Desire Retaliation Against the Canadian Tariff on Miners' Supplies.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—Merchants of this city who have profited by the Clondyke excitement are considering seriously the advisability of communicating with the treasury department in Washington asking retaliatory measures against the new Canadian tariff. It has been estimated by many of them that nearly a million dollars have been expended within the last few weeks in this city in the purchase of supplies and outfits for the Alaska mines. Since the news was published that the Canadian government had imposed a high protective duty on all things coming across the border, and would send a force of mounted police to collect the duty, there has been a marked falling off in purchases. No definite plan has yet been decided upon by the projectors except that they contemplate holding a meeting Monday evening to secure the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade in furthering the movement. It is thought that the popular sentiment throughout the country will result in substantial assistance from other states, especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo., and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and said it is his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A UNIQUE MINISTER.

Hon. G. B. Martin in Kootenay—A "Great Time" at Nelson.

Nelson, July 30.—The visit of the chief commissioner to this city has been an event of more than ordinary importance. It has shown a "minister" as he is to the people, and provided an object lesson alike to friends and opponents of the government. Unrestrained by the conventionalities of the polite society at the capital, the chief commissioner took his fling in grand style. The exhilarating influence of Nelson air unbridled his tongue, and he spoke frankly and fully about his colleagues. The location of the new jail upon a site favored by the chief commissioner was opposed by the people, and a telegram was sent to the premier protesting against Mr. Martin's views being carried out. The premier apparently interfered, and Mr. Martin was "called down." At all events Mr. Martin was indignant and talked more freely than ever. "Old Turner's" ears must have been hot for a day or two. The people of Kootenay will long remember Hon. G. B. Martin's visit. As a cabinet minister—an adviser of the crown—he is probably the most unique specimen that this or any other British country ever produced.

SEATTLE'S SHAME

Citizens in Public Meeting Ask Federal Authorities to Revoke the Bonding Privileges.

They Call It "Retaliation" Against Canada—Women Bound for Gold Fields.

Seattle, Aug. 3.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce, in conjunction with the merchants and shippers of the city, resolutions were adopted memorializing the secretary of the treasury to abolish the privilege heretofore extended to Canadians for bonding goods in shipment through American territory; also to rescind the action establishing supports at Dyea, Skagway and Circle City. This action is taken in retaliation of what is deemed the harsh and unjustifiable measure proposed to the Canadian government to levy an import duty on the personal outfits of miners and prospectors going from the United States to the Clondyke district.

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INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Spaniards in Cuba Repulse the Rebels in Three Engagements.

Havana, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Sancti Spiritus reports three engagements in successive days at Cuevas, Caxabax and El Laurel, between Maximo Gomez and the Spanish brigadier, Calixto. Ruiz says the insurgents were defeated and dispersed with heavy loss, while his own loss was insignificant.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo., and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and said it is his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

THE TRIP TO DYEA

Interesting Letter from Seattle Man Concerning Affairs of the Colony in the North.

Personal Experiences of the Writer on the Trip Up—Outlook for Getting Through.

Seattle, Aug. 2.—A particularly interesting letter concerning the affairs of the colony at Dyea and Skagway was brought down on the steamer Alki, which arrived in port early yesterday morning. It was written by W. L. Shaak to his father, and is replete with the personal experiences of the writer on the trip up, and with many news notes concerning the outlook for getting through. The letter says: "Near Dyea, Alaska, July 24, 1897. "We are nearing our starting place at last, after a rather tedious voyage. Cattle, dogs and sheep staked up on deck, leaving no room to walk, and a disagreeable smell made the trip other than a nice one. I saw Robinson at Juneau and had a long talk with him about the Clondyke (Klondyke). I had no first news from him of the Portland's arrival and the excitement arising from it. "I saw Tena's old grocery man, Miller, in Juneau; he is going to the Yukon next week; has been around Juneau ever since he left Seattle last spring. "You cannot get supplies in Juneau, as has been stated. Bacon is 50 cents per pound and very scarce; all other supplies are running very low. "The rush from Douglas island and Juneau has cleaned the place out. "Robinson's men have nearly all left him, headed for the Yukon, and Juneau is almost deserted. The news, as published in the Seattle papers, has again set them going; will write more when we are landed at Dyea. "It has been cold and raining ever since we left Wrangell, but to-day dawned bright and clear, the sun shining and warm. "This is a Godsend, as you will appreciate the difference between landing in the weather or in rain, with no shelter for either our goods or ourselves. We caught a small deer on the way up. The small deer was not intended to pick it up. Everybody was on deck checking the boats crew or the deer. As the race progressed it was quite exciting. "Robinson says to tell you that the dangers of the trip to Dyea are very much exaggerated and with reasonable care no trouble will be experienced by our loved ones. He says: 'Good boy; go in to win. I wish you every success.' "He was on the verge of sending for me to make a job at \$125 in the office with Juneau. His man is going to the Yukon. Says he wishes he could induce you to take a position under him; but 'Lord deliver me from Juneau.' Will write more later. "Pyramid Harbor. "Unloading cattle and horses. They push the cattle overboard from the deck and let them swim. Have three boats out picking up the strays. "The horses are lowered in boxes and the cowboys are very much excited, but rather cold. It is the starting place of the Dalton trail. There is a three-masted ship here and a small two-masted schooner, both belonging to a company. Neither is a fish to a queen's taste. "Chapp's fish to a queen's taste. Many men sick, but I could not tell L. bent me, so we both went up to the boat-castle all through the rough weather and smoke. "We stayed at Pyramid Harbor until 7 p.m.; during the day it rained, snowed and wind alternately, making a disagreeable day. "Saw Davison's glacier and seven or eight smaller ones; fine sight. We are now about twelve miles from Dyea, with a scow in tow to land freight on, and must leave the boat to-night. The water is rough, the wind blowing, and the men (not much, but enough to dampen). There are eight or nine porpoises swimming up with us, and having lots of fun; they dive under the ship and come up on the other side; they are within twenty feet of the ship all the time. "Saw a whale and lots of icebergs. We don't know yet whether to land at Skagway or Dyea. A Mr. (somebody) has a brother who has a pack train at Skagway, and he is to see his brother as they will contract to land all of our freight at the lake in exchange for our horse. If they will, we may go to Skagway. Everyone in Juneau gives advice, and no two people advise the same thing. "There are two opposition companies—one at Dyea and one at Skagway—both having about an equal division of representatives in Juneau, who are waiting to get a person to go to their respective places. "They are trying to build a town at Skagway, and have a wharf to land at, so one can't tell what to do. "We gave them a great talk about our being sort of an advance party of a big body of men, who were coming out in the spring, so they have been after us and heavy to go first one way and then the other. In the hope of securing the men who are coming. "Transportation costs 15 cents at Skagway and 17 cents at Dyea per pound. Dyea has a saw mill at the lake and Skagway has one at the wharf. Lumber costs \$150 per 1,000 for transportation to the lake. It is a hard

proposition either way. Mr. Raymond, of the Raymond Shoe Company, Seattle, wants to join our party; seems a nice man, and we may take him in. Lots of fellows are sorry they ever started. One man wants to sell out and go back. Guess he'd better do so, if he is ready to quit now, before we have had any bad luck. Our pony was sick, but he is all right again. Will say goodbye again until later. Dyea, July 23, 1897. "Got to Dyea at 5 a.m.; raining and cold; dismal and damp. Had a great deal of trouble with the scow. On leaving Chilkoot mission the scow overturned, breaking the stanchions and springing a few leaks. We stopped and took it in tow again to a harbor where lots of time was spent trying to turn it over again. I went to bed before they had finished, and this morning the scow was gone. We are about a half or three-quarters of a mile from shore, and cannot get nearer on account of the shallow water. The small boats land about 30 feet from shore, which stretches across the inlet and runs back four or five miles to a sort of a canyon. The tide covers an area of a mile or more as it rises and falls, so we must be quick to get our goods away as fast as landed. We can see a camp about three miles up the canyon; looks like fifteen or twenty tents, all new. If we don't get a 'hurry up' on us the Queen's party will catch us. I am feeling fine and have an enormous appetite; can't eat enough to last till next meal; eat every time I "swallow" loose. "Chappie" has rheumatism in his knee, but L. and I are in fine shape. "Tell our friends who are coming to keep their high rubber boots where they can get them before they leave the ship, as they must wade through the water before getting ashore. They are taking sheep ashore in small boats, ten in a boat, with legs tied. There is a scow ashore, which they are trying to float, but they won't be able to get it till high or water. "Later—9:30 a.m.—Half the sheep are ashore, and we are beginning to look to our freight. The rain has almost stopped. It promises to be a nice day, after all. Everybody feels fine, after having eaten a hearty breakfast. "Will enclose a rough sketch which you may be able to decipher. Wishing you all every possible comfort and good health, will close. We are not yet departed for the Clondyke and Stewart river; latter place, I think."

LIFE IN THE YUKON.

Letter From Inspector Smith—Security of Provisions.

Ottawa, July 26.—A letter was this morning received from Inspector Smith, who has recently returned to the Yukon territory in charge of the Northwest Mounted Police. The letter is dated Port Constantine, June 19th. He states that from Juneau there is no regular mail, but once in a while the boat gets out, but it is not safe to rely on it, and if we are lucky enough to strike them in time they can get one out. Of the journey he says: "We only arrived on the 12th of this month, and this is the first mail we have seen since we left Juneau. We did not have nearly such a long walk as we anticipated, only having to go about 100 miles, the ice being so unsafe we could not go further. And on Lake Bennett we made my permanent quarters. It took us twenty days to build our three boats, and we had the most perfect weather all that time. From Lake Bennett we were in good luck, and we camped in a lovely spot, well sheltered from the wind, and managed to make our camp very comfortable. The only thing to mar the pleasure was the continual round of bacon and beans, which pulls on you when you get it three times a day. "Chappie Bennett the trip was grand, the nights being light as day. "Speaking of Clondyke he says: "Clondyke is booming, and the wealth of the mines is really marvelous; money is thrown about just like water, and things are going to be made my purchase a year's supply on the arrival of the boat, and the grubstake costs about \$300 for us, who draw rations. You will hardly realize the expense of everything up here, and a man needs his increase of salary for serving in this country. "We celebrated Her Majesty's birthday when on Lake Bennett by building a rousing bonfire, drinking her health in tea, and singing the National Anthem, winding up with three good old British cheers and a three, which aroused the echoes."

Correction of Misapprehension Which Existed as to the Royalty—Approved in the Past.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The regulations governing placer mining on the Yukon are now generally approved here, especially the royalty and reserved claims clauses. There is some misapprehension as to the royalty. The regulations do not impose 20 per cent. on all gold mined when the claim yields over \$500 a week, but ten per cent. on the value of all gold mined up to \$500 a week and ten per cent. additional on all gold mined above \$500 a week. That is, the first five hundred a week will be taxed ten per cent., or fifty dollars, and when it goes over the twenty per cent. applies to the excess over five hundred. The entry fee is \$15 and the annual fee \$100. Default for ten days after demand for the royalty has been posted on the claim shall be followed by cancellation of claim. The gold commissioner is to determine the time of collection and name the collectors, and any attempt to defraud the government will be punished by cancellation. Every alternate claim is to be reserved for the federal government, and sold by auction for the benefit of the public revenue. That is, if a prospector discovers gold on a stream and stakes off his five hundred feet running lengthwise of the stream, and covering the bed and both sides of the stream and running back 100 feet, the government shall have reserved the next 500 feet. The first man gets his own choice, but the next man must measure off 500 feet for the government before he begins to measure off his own claim. This reservation meets with universal approval in Ontario and Quebec. Inspector Strickland is to go up to the Yukon again on government business, as he is considered to have knowledge that will assist in carrying the new regulations into effect. The minister of militia has made the following appointments: To be colonel commanding the Queen's Own, Toronto, Major DeLamater. This ends the long standing trouble in that regiment. Commissioner McCreary has been instructed to thoroughly enforce the alien labor law in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Accordingly he has advised Contractor Hancy that he must not engage men or outfits from the United States, or else the C. P. R. Company, as well as the men, will be held liable. He has also instructed the commanding officer of the mounted police at Lethbridge and MacLeod to get a copy of the alien labor law, and carry out its provisions strictly, but with discretion, and the immigration agents at Fort William and Duluth will be on the lookout and keep the commissioner fully informed. The postmaster general has under consideration plans for a regular mail service to the Clondyke this winter. Pallid faces indicate pale, thin blood. Rony cheeks show the pure, rich blood resulting from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use Ayer's Hair Vigor.

THOSE REGULATIONS

Royalty and Reserved Claims Clauses—To Apply to Placer Mining in the Yukon.

Correction of Misapprehension Which Existed as to the Royalty—Approved in the Past.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The regulations governing placer mining on the Yukon are now generally approved here, especially the royalty and reserved claims clauses. There is some misapprehension as to the royalty. The regulations do not impose 20 per cent. on all gold mined when the claim yields over \$500 a week, but ten per cent. on the value of all gold mined up to \$500 a week and ten per cent. additional on all gold mined above \$500 a week. That is, the first five hundred a week will be taxed ten per cent., or fifty dollars, and when it goes over the twenty per cent. applies to the excess over five hundred. The entry fee is \$15 and the annual fee \$100. Default for ten days after demand for the royalty has been posted on the claim shall be followed by cancellation of claim. The gold commissioner is to determine the time of collection and name the collectors, and any attempt to defraud the government will be punished by cancellation. Every alternate claim is to be reserved for the federal government, and sold by auction for the benefit of the public revenue. That is, if a prospector discovers gold on a stream and stakes off his five hundred feet running lengthwise of the stream, and covering the bed and both sides of the stream and running back 100 feet, the government shall have reserved the next 500 feet. The first man gets his own choice, but the next man must measure off 500 feet for the government before he begins to measure off his own claim. This reservation meets with universal approval in Ontario and Quebec. Inspector Strickland is to go up to the Yukon again on government business, as he is considered to have knowledge that will assist in carrying the new regulations into effect. The minister of militia has made the following appointments: To be colonel commanding the Queen's Own, Toronto, Major DeLamater. This ends the long standing trouble in that regiment. Commissioner McCreary has been instructed to thoroughly enforce the alien labor law in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Accordingly he has advised Contractor Hancy that he must not engage men or outfits from the United States, or else the C. P. R. Company, as well as the men, will be held liable. He has also instructed the commanding officer of the mounted police at Lethbridge and MacLeod to get a copy of the alien labor law, and carry out its provisions strictly, but with discretion, and the immigration agents at Fort William and Duluth will be on the lookout and keep the commissioner fully informed. The postmaster general has under consideration plans for a regular mail service to the Clondyke this winter. Pallid faces indicate pale, thin blood. Rony cheeks show the pure, rich blood resulting from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.