

Trails Are Getting Soft

Prospects of an Early Opening of Navigation on Yukon River and Lakes.

The Scene of the Murder of the Clayton Party Located by Mounted Police.

Steamer Amur arrived on Saturday evening from the North, bringing a large number of passengers, including Captain John Irving and C. W. D. Clifford, returning after having delivered several election addresses in the North. J. B. Charleston, chief of the telegraph construction party, Inspector Strickland, of the N. W. M. P., who is to command the extra fifty horsemen being sent to join the Strathcona Horse; Charles Milne, representing the Parsons Produce Co. at Dawson, and Mr. Rogers, manager of the same company, who has been visiting the Atlin stores, Corp. W. J. Della Torre, of the Dawson force of the N. W. M. P., and G. Hardopp, of the B. A. C. Co.

News was brought by the Amur that the trail is getting very soft, and people are looking to an early opening of navigation, at least three weeks earlier than last year. At Dawson, too, the season is expected to open earlier than last year. Before the arrivals by the Amur left the capital water was running freely on Dominion, Sulphur, and Gold Run creeks. A sluice head of water was running on Dominion, and almost as much on the other creeks. Many of the miners were already beginning their clean-up. The snow, too, was almost off the trails leading from the creeks to Dawson, and the prices were going up.

On April 10th, shortly before the steamer sailed, the following telegram was received by the Canadian customs agent at Skagway, B. S. Busby, from M. W. Goss, of the Dominion telegraph line: "The trail is in good condition between Bennett and Caribou. The river is open from Marsh lake to the Canvon. From White Horse to the foot of La Barge the trail is good for light loads. From La Barge to Five Fingers over the cut the trail is very bad. From Selwyn to Dawson the road is yet good."

Steamboat men are everywhere busy in getting their vessels ready for the expected opening of navigation. It was reported at Caribou on the 9th that the team of Ed. Lewis had broken through the ice at Selkirk.

John Hislop, of the White Pass & Yukon railway, returned from a trip to Caribou shortly before the Amur left, and in speaking of the condition of the trail he says: "The river and the trail beyond Caribou are getting very soft, thus making travel difficult. I left Caribou on April 9th, and just before I got away the police stationed there received word from Major Wood that the trail is now open twenty-two miles below Tagish. Freight is still being done by the Red Line, but owing to the uncertain road and the fact that freight has to be hauled a part of the way in sleds and part in wagons there is no longer any fixed tariff. It is not possible to tell how much handling or attention any one consignment may have to be given, so a special charge has to be made on every lot."

"The railroad company is putting all the men to work on the Badin division, so that it can get everything there in favorable condition for the work. Work of laying track beyond Caribou will begin in five days. Ties and rails are on the spot. We will use 100,000 ties between Caribou and Odolesigh. Of this number, Otto Partridge's mill at Mill Haven has supplied 20,000."

Inspector Strickland and Corp. W. J. Della Torre, of the police, who arrived by the Amur, had news of the finding of the scene of the murder of the Clayton party and of the searching of evidence which, it is claimed, not only condemns the accused O'Brien as the murderer of the missing travellers, but also of his wounded partner. When at Tagish the captain said he learned that the men working on the mystery feel that from indications on the little local trail, and the bullet marks on the nearby trees, that they have located the spot of the last fight of the missing men. He doubts if the bodies will ever be found. They have perhaps been thrown in the river and carried away by the current.

Corp. W. J. Della Torre, who is at the Victoria, made the trip out from Dawson in 14 days. He says the place of the tragedy is in the woods a short distance from where O'Brien's tent stood and a few miles south of Minto. Corp. Della Torre had a talk with men working on the case at Minto, and learned that it is now felt beyond a doubt by McGuire that the traces of the place of the final struggle have been located. He says: "Bullet marks have been found in the trees, and several small particles from clothing have been found in the vicinity of the tragedy. Blood stains have been located, and the trail located leading from the river to O'Brien's cabin, which is in a thickly wooded place. McGuire thinks, probably the murderers decoyed them to give him aid in helping a partner who was caught by a falling tree while cutting wood. At the foot of the trail is a place in the ice in which members of the police force are there with a boat ready to drag the river as soon as they can."

It is held by some that the victims were marched from the trail by O'Brien and his companion, at the point of the gun, and that when the little party had gotten some distance into the woods, the murderers shot the unfortunate travellers. It is also held that O'Brien's partner was shot in the fight that ensued, and that O'Brien, rather than have a wounded partner, then killed him.

A fatal incident happened to G. T. R. Conductor J. F. Jobit at Coldwater. The unfortunate conductor was on top of a train when the force of a collision threw him, and he alighted on his head, being instantly killed.

WHITE HORSE MINING.

Development Work Being Done in That District at Present.

Taylor Armantrout, of Skagway, who has returned from a trip to White Horse, gives an interesting report of the copper properties of that district. He says:

"Development work is progressing on several of the properties. Those of which I gained a knowledge are the Grafton, the Rabbit's Foot and the Anaconda, within four miles of White Horse. The tunnel which is being made into the side of the Anaconda has been run in 125 feet, including a crosscut. This tunnel was begun 100 feet below the original outcrop, and has already run into a good ledge of ore twelve to fifteen feet wide. The ledge is, however, thought to be only a feeder to a greater and better ledge. There is no water in the tunnel."

"Two shafts have been sunk on the Rabbit's Foot. One shaft is down twenty-five feet, and the ledge has proved to be from eight to ten feet wide, and the ore assays from sixty-five to seventy-five per cent. in copper. Fifty tons of ore from the Rabbit's Foot are on the dump, and will be shipped out for a smelter test just as soon as the railroad reaches White Horse, which, it is expected, will be next June or July. A good trail already leads from White Horse to the mine, and a wagon road is to be built. The British-American corporation has twenty men working on the Grafton. It is on the same ledge as the other claims mentioned. This ledge can be traced ten miles."

NEXT MONTH'S CELEBRATION.

Programme Informally Discussed by the City Council on Saturday Evening—Navy to Participate.

An informal meeting was held by members of the city council on Saturday evening for the purpose of discussing the preliminary steps in connection with the approaching Queen's birthday celebration. The object of this, as well as the last meeting, was to arrange some plan to be suggested to a public meeting to be called by the council. There were present Mayor Hayward and Aldermen Stewart, Kinsman, Cooley and Hall. In the earlier portion of the evening Capt. Startin, of H. M. S. Arctura, was in attendance, and on behalf of the navy generously offered to assist in the coming celebration.

Two lanterns for a pyrotechnic display were received from the Eastern firm of Hands & Co., who had charge of the fireworks display last year. The consensus of opinion, however, inclined toward patronizing home industry in this matter.

Outlining a skeleton of the coming celebration, Mayor Hayward spoke in favor of a naval and military display, processions, illuminations, and a regatta. He had recently spoken to the secretary of the federated societies, who favored the idea of holding a monster procession.

In speaking of the procession part of the programme, Ald. Stewart, oblivious of the fact that he was a fire warden, merrily pointed out that the fire department had no caps to wear on such an occasion as a parade.

A general discussion ensued regarding the desirability of a parade forming a portion of the programme of celebration, the mayor remarking that in the larger American cities this was always an enjoyable feature, in which floats, representing various industries, were generally arranged. Beside affording a splendid attraction from a spectacular point of view, these floats were excellent advertisements, and always had a most satisfactory effect on trade.

In discussing the pyrotechnic display, Ald. Stewart mentioned Hospital Point on the Indian reserve as an advantageous locality, and those present agreed with him. It was pointed out that on this occasion, great as the celebration was, it would be well to have the water of the harbor and consider the beauty of the scene.

In connection with the parade, the mayor stated that a suggestion had been made to him, that a taking feature would be a number of mounted men and women in costume. This suggestion appeared to strike the meeting as a decidedly novel one, and Ald. Stewart being carried away by the originality of the proposal, agreed to "dress up for the occasion, and be one of the horsemen, provided his identity remained a secret." Ald. Hall also favored the suggestion, but did not make any rash promises as regards the probability of his joining the "local mounted horse."

LOW WAGES IN JAPAN.

Frank G. Carpenter, describing the "Chances for young men in the far east," writes from Japan to The Saturday Evening Post:

"Mechanics are paid less than twenty-five cents a day; stone cutters and masons twenty-three cents; carpenters and bricklayers twenty-four cents per day. Shoemakers are paid seventeen cents, paperhangers twenty-one cents, jewelers twenty-two cents, and saddlers and harness-makers twenty cents. Those who make tobacco and cigars get seventeen cents, compositors and printers seventeen cents, and blacksmiths twenty cents. Tailors who can make European clothes receive twenty-six cents, and common workmen who do the hardest of manual labor are paid twenty-one cents a day. On the farms the men get twelve cents, and women receive eight cents per day. Of the weavers, men get twelve cents and the women eight cents a day, and in other manufacturing industries about the same. The wages range from ten to twenty cents, with less wages for women and children. The latter often receive not more than five or six cents a day. These wages, it must be remembered, are the average wages over the Empire. In some of the cities they are higher, and in others lower."

Bornean Rebellion

How the British Destroyed the Forts of Mat Salleh, in North Borneo.

Gallantry of a Javanese—How the Rebels Stood the Siege.

A letter which has reached Victoria by the Rijnun Mara from a member of the North Borneo expedition, gives the following interesting details of the defeat of the rebel chief, Mat Salleh, in North Borneo by the British, and of the destruction of his forts. It seems that on January 20th the British had occupied Kalansatan, one of the rebel forts commanding the chief's stronghold, which at that time it was found impossible to surround, the rebels being entrenched in an almost impenetrable position, and their fort honeycombed with underground earthworks, like a rabbit warren. The attack on the forts brought out many instances of notable pluck. For instance, when the charge was sounded against one of the forts, the attacking force were suddenly pulled up short by an outer fence of sharpened bamboo, which they commenced to cut down.

When the first breach was made a Javanese boy named Leyman, servant of the resident, rushed through the opening, carrying a quantity of oil and set fire to the buildings inside the fort. He then, under a heavy fire from the enemy, rushed across and ignited other buildings. For this heroic deed he was specially mentioned in dispatches. During the operations, Mat Salleh's people brought into action a brass cannon, which on the third shot burst, doing much damage.

It was on the 21st of January that the attack on the principal fort was commenced. At daybreak a 7-pounder was placed in position, and a general bombardment of the place, at ranges of 250 and 400 yards, was commenced. A house in the fort of Mat Salleh, one of the chief supporters of the rebel chief, was set alight by the shell fire, and soon his whole fort was burned to the ground. This fort was intended as a place of retreat for Mat Salleh, was of immense strength, with carefully planned earthworks and trenches. Tunnels were run through the solid ground, rendering the place almost impervious to shell fire. In his report Mr. Clifford, the governor, says: "It was a piece of good luck which led to this fort being taken without a blow, for it stood high upon a bluff, overlooking the river, and would have been impossible to take by storm without the loss of more men than the forces at our disposal could afford."

The enemy in Mat Salleh's fort on seeing Mat Jator's fort in flames, with great pluck climbed up and tried to unroof their own buildings, but without success. Commandant Harrington, who was in charge of the British, moved his headquarters to the precipice, where Mat Jator's fort was situated, and until the end of January kept up a continuous shell fire, so that Mat Salleh and all his people were driven to live underground in filthy holes dug beneath their fort in the solid earth. Those who ventured to emerge even for a moment in the day were exposed to a shelling fire from the British positions, and many in the fort lost their lives. One evening a Bajau ventured to appear on the fort wall and shout defiance. He was shot in the legs and fell over, but pluckily sat up, opened his coat and exposed his chest. He was immediately shot dead.

On the 20th of January the forces of the British North Borneo Co. attempted to cut off the water supply of the fort by constructing a dam and diverting the course of the river. At the same time the bombardment was increased. The Maxim had great effect and the enemy fled heavily. This bombardment caused a perfect stampede of the rebels from the fort, and they fled to another. On the following day a point-blank bombardment of the fort was commenced at 180 yards and immense damage was done. During the night a number of rebels crept out under cover of darkness and attempted to rush the Maxim. They were, however, observed, and the firing continued throughout from that until the 31st, and then just before daybreak a Bajau woman crept out and reported that Mat Salleh had been killed and that the rebels who had suffered heavy loss had been without food and water for several days. Three hours later the Dyak outposts, who had been continuously engaged all night, got into the fort, and found that the remainder of the rebels had fled.

The grave of Mat Salleh was found and the remains exhumed in order that it might be proven that he was dead. He had been shot through the left temple, the bullet carrying away the back of the head. It was afterwards ascertained that he had been killed by a Maxim shot on the day before the capture of the fort, when within a few feet of the door of the inner fort. Pursuing parties were at once dispatched to the rebels and many were captured. All Mat Salleh's wives and women were taken alive.

On examining the fort it was found that the walls were about six feet high and ten feet thick. The inner walls were equally strong. The whole was surrounded by a stockade and bamboo chevaux de frise. The ground, too, was thickly planted with sharpened bamboo. The rebels suffered terribly while defending the fort. Each member of the garrison had dug himself a hole below the ground, and in the hole they remained, afraid to do any cooking and suffering from filth, hunger, and thirst.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take.

The Lacrosse Season

Changes Made in Playing Rules at the Annual Meeting of the Association.

The Schedule for the Enfring Season—Canadian Team for Australia.

The annual meeting of the B. C. Lacrosse Association was held at the city hall at New Westminster on Saturday evening. Vice-President A. W. Ross was in the chair. W. J. Armstrong, J. Mahoney and H. Ryall, of Westminster, W. B. Ditchburn, of Victoria, D. A. Smith, W. H. Quinn and W. S. Taylor, of Vancouver, were the delegates present. W. B. Ditchburn held proxies for H. E. Morton and C. L. Cullin, of the 1900 club, and for last year's representatives, J. Stuart Yates, G. A. Caldwell, A. E. Belfry. No very radical changes were made. The forty-minute rule was not adopted, it being decided to wait until it could be seen how it works with the Canadian league. The association recommended that each club use a system of identification on the field. This is being put into force by the Canadian league this year. A change has been made in the playing rules, so that no player is allowed to enter the goal crease, excepting, of course, the goal keeper. This is to make provision for the non-interference of the goalkeeper. If a player comes within the goal-crease he is out of play, and should be so, the goal secured by him will not count. The James Bay club has dropped out and the Victoria team has taken its place in the league. It was decided that field captains of teams must notify the president of the association whether a referee has been decided upon. This was arbitrary heretofore, and the rule has been made so that should no referee be made the president will appoint an official. Arrangements were made to allow two of the best players, of New Westminster, who are being, temporarily in Vancouver, to still play for New Westminster.

A letter was read at the meeting from H. H. Allingham, of Vancouver, acting for the secretary of the New South Wales Lacrosse Association, who is asking for an opinion of Canadian lacrosse clubs in regard to sending an all-Canadian team to New South Wales. The scheme was endorsed, and the association agreed to give its hearty support to the scheme.

The officers elected were: Hon. president, W. H. Quinn, of Vancouver; president, J. Mahoney, of New Westminster; first vice-president, D. A. Smith, of Vancouver; second vice-president, C. L. Cullin, of Victoria; secretary-treasurer, W. B. Ditchburn, of Victoria; council, H. E. Morton, of Victoria; W. S. Taylor, of Vancouver; J. Mahoney and H. Ryall, of New Westminster. Official referees were chosen as follows: J. H. Sankler and D. A. Smith, of Vancouver; W. H. Cullin and W. B. Ditchburn, of Victoria; and S. Malcolm and T. J. Lewis, of New Westminster.

Each team has contributed \$25 to a fund for championship cups and to be subscribed for a championship trophy. A decision was also made in regard to the selection of teams to play here on the Queen's birthday. It being decided that the Mainland teams should come after. New Westminster will play here this year. The schedule arranged for the coming season is as follows:

May 12.—Westminster v. Vancouver, at Vancouver.
May 24.—Westminster v. Victoria, at Victoria.
June 9.—Vancouver v. Victoria, at Victoria.
June 23.—Vancouver v. Westminster, at Westminster.
July 1.—Victoria v. Vancouver, at Vancouver.
July 14.—Victoria v. Westminster, at Westminster.
July 28.—Westminster v. Vancouver, at Vancouver.
August 11.—Westminster v. Victoria, at Victoria.
August 28.—Victoria v. Westminster, at Westminster.

September 15.—Victoria v. Vancouver, at Vancouver.
September 22.—Vancouver v. Westminster, at Westminster.
The Toronto University team intend making a British Columbia tour in July.

EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

(Associated Press.)

Halifax, April 16.—W. T. R. Preston, Dominion immigrant agent at Liverpool, who arrived here on Saturday, before leaving for Toronto, yesterday said the number of immigrants coming to Canada during the next few years would surprise everybody. He said also that tons of literature sent over from Canada was never

PUBLIC NOTICE

Shorey's Clothing is sold by Reliable Dealers only others cannot buy it, consequently you can be sure it is as represented.

H. Shorey & Co., Montreal.

All Wool Business Suits
Retailed at \$8.00
Cannot be beaten.

THE KOD.

GOD FISHING.

Through the thoughtfulness of M. A. Wyld, the members of the Times staff were regaled to some excellent trout, caught by that enthusiastic votary of the rod at Shawinigan. Crowds of fishermen patronized the favorite haunt during the intervening days between Thursday last and to-day, and fishing was most satisfactory, everybody securing good baskets. A large number of enthusiasts took advantage of the favorable weather to fish at Prospect and Cowichan lakes, and the majority appeared satisfied with their experience.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SCOTLAND DEFEATED ENGLAND.

The twenty-second annual match between England and Scotland at Glasgow a few days ago resulted in a victory for the Scotland team with a score of 4 to 1. There were eighty thousand people in attendance, among whom were Lord Rosebery and other distinguished personages.

WELLINGTON DEFEATED VANCOUVER.

A match was played at Nanaimo on Saturday between the Wellington and Vancouver teams and resulted in a victory for the former by a score of two goals to one.

THE KENNEL.

TORONTO BENCH SHOW.

The third annual show of the Toronto dog fanciers was held in Toronto on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, the entries amounting to 545. The St. Bernards, Great Danes and Russian wolf hounds, in particular, mustered in great numbers. There was a splendid collection of fox hounds, while pointers and setters were represented by an entry of 37. The entries by breeds were as follows: St. Bernards, 29; mastiffs, 3; Newfoundlanders, 2; Great Danes, 9; Russian wolf hounds, 5; deer hounds, 1; greyhounds, 17; English fox hounds, 14; American fox hounds, 9; pointers, 8; English setters, 13; Irish setters, 10; harness setters, 2; Irish water spaniels, 1; clumber spaniels, 1; field spaniels, 27; cocker spaniels, 54; collies, 11; bulldogs, 4; bull terriers, 16; Alford terriers, 10; Irish terriers, 6; Skye terriers, 9; Scottish terriers, 1; black and tan terriers, 4; dachshunds, 29; beagles, 17; fox terriers, smooth, 66; fox terriers, wire, 88; Yorkshire terriers, 9; miscellaneous, 5; Chesapeake, 4; poodles, 2; selling class, 5.

WHAT HAPPENED TO LEONIDAS.

To the Editor: Your correspondent, Mr. S. A. Mills, on two occasions lately has referred to Mr. Martin as the Leonidas of British Columbia. Does Mr. Mills know what happened to Leonidas? And if he does know (which I much doubt), can he not see that his comparison is most unfortunate? Leonidas was a man of mettle; but like his modern prototype, he was rash and foolish. He undertook, with 300 men, to check the progress of the Persian army at Thermopylae. He was defeated and his followers and himself were killed. His dead body was crucified and burned. Now, if Mr. Mills's comparison amounts to anything, he must see that he has reserved for Mr. Leonidas Martin a cruel fate. He practically predicts the overthrow on the 9th of June of the modern Leonidas, and his political death and crucifixion. Mr. Mills is not alone "off" in his historical application. He is most unfortunate in his metaphor, as instance his remarkable discovery in the vegetable kingdom. He has found in Esquimalt district a weeping willow that not only talks but gnashes its teeth! Fancy a tree gifted with the power of speech and provided with a set of molars. Mr. Mills is shy in his English, as witness the strange hotch-potch in his letter of Thursday, wherein prayer-books, coal grants, and one of Dickens's characters, are served up in an unknown tongue, the sound of which ought to disturb the repose of Lindley Murray. I have known a school boy in his first term to do worse. I have seen a learned pig do better; but I never knew a member of a learned profession to do as badly. Victoria needs a night school for the instruction of grown up persons who have mistaken their avocations. Will Mr. Eaton make a note of this and oblige a long suffering public and his truly, D. W. HIGGINS.

MR. HIGGINS ON LEONIDAS.

To the Editor: On Thursday, March 29th, Lord Russell of Killowen presented a bill to the House of Lords to check corruption, namely, corruption by receipt of secret illicit commissions (London Times). I shall watch the progress of this bill and endeavor to obtain a copy at an early date.

After reading Mr. D. W. Higgins's last letter, published in your issue of Saturday last, and in answer thereto, no one could doubt that he is a gentleman in the superlative degree. He appears to be under the delusion that he can criticize and insult people with impunity. I am pleased at his language. It gives me

good grounds to depart from a lenient and considerate course.

"Do not lightly draw your bow; But if you must, bring down your foe." I would suggest that Mr. Higgins recede to the electors of Esquimalt district "The Charge of Eleven Hundred," the latest political poem.

Mr. Higgins, after the manner of Mr. Winkle, tells me something about Leonidas. Yes, he was a man of mettle, a lion-hearted man, an honorable opponent. (I believe), and the former quality was the meaning I wished to convey. I think my reference to Leonidas was reasonably apposite to the man of the hour, the Honorable Joseph Martin. I know it irritates Mr. Higgins. Mr. Martin undertook to capsize and defeat the Semin-Cotton government, and he failed not. He checked and disorganized the "Turnerites," and left Mr. D. W. Higgins warbling about in "splendid isolation." The scene was Victoria, B. C., instead of at Thermopylae. It actually rhymes. Again, Mr. Higgins complains of my metaphor: the weeping willow of Esquimalt district. I have not forgotten the amusing political meeting at Colwood, and the lamentations of David over the alleged sins of the Turner government. I have heard of tongues in trees, sermons in stones, and books in running brooks, and good in everything. I was thinking of Dante's Inferno when I compared Mr. Higgins to a tree. I thought weeping willow would politely indicate the drooping spirits of a disappointed politician.

In conclusion let me give Mr. Higgins a little of the poet Burns:

"But he whose blossom buds in guilt Shall to the ground be cast, And, like the restless stubble, lost Before the sweeping blast." The blast will take place in Esquimalt district on the 9th June next.

S. PERRY MILLS.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW AND THE REFERENDUM.

Editor of the Times—It is clear that those who have so severely criticised the referendum plank in the government platform have done so without mature consideration or a knowledge of what is going on in the outer world. The Iron Moulders' Association for March gives the referendum vote in that body on an eight-hour day. There were 12,367 votes for and 796 against.

In May 1899, an act was passed for the state of Massachusetts, making eight hours a day's work for city and town employees as follows:

Sec. 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed, or who may be hereafter employed, by or on behalf of any city or town in this commonwealth.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall not take effect in any city or town until accepted by a majority of the voters voting thereon at an annual election. Such vote shall be taken by ballot in this province, but it shall take effect from the date of such acceptance.

As the result of the above law the city council of Lowell submitted the eight-hour day proposition to the ratepayers, who, by an overwhelming majority, declared in favor of the eight-hour day. Out of 1,276 votes cast in one ward but 68 votes were registered against the law, and out of 27 precincts only one cast a majority against the law. It is safe to say that the referendum plank will never be required with respect to the working day for miners in this province, but although not likely to be called into action the fact of such a provision remaining on our statute books will tend to prevent untold discord along that line.

We are informed by the press that 30,000 men will be benefited by the new scale that took effect this month in Pittsburgh, Pa., which gives the men an eight-hour day, together with about twenty per cent. of an increase in their earnings. Will the merchants of Pittsburgh benefit thereby or will they not?

NON-UNIONIST ASSAULTED.

Chicago, April 12.—Strike sympathizers eluded the guards at the Marshallfield building to-day and assaulted two men. A foreman, who was asked for work by two men, on replying that no union men would be employed, was struck by both men, who then made their escape.

The second assault was made upon a non-union man, who, with his companions, was on his way to the building. He was singled out and severely beaten by three men, who escaped.

Fifteen carriers and three plasterers were brought into the building early yesterday morning, and were put to work. The guards around the building have been doubled.

J. S. Williams, manager of the Dominion Steamship Company, operating steamers on the Yukon river, is sending North machinery of all kinds for knock-down machinery and supplies to fit them out. Williams operated the Clifford Sifton on the river last year. He will have a number of other boats this year.