



CHAMPAGNE

Again Away in the Lead of All Other Brands.

The Great Leader of Champagnes and The Best.

IMPORTS OF CHAMPAGNE

Into the United States by the sole agents of the various brands, from January 1st to March 1st, 1899, compiled from Custom House records, show that of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry, there were imported over three times as many cases as any other brand, and more than double of the total imports. The figures tell their own story.

G. H. Mumm & Co's Extra Dry, = = = 19,350

CASES		CASES	
POMMERY & GRENO,	6,114	DUM NY & CO.,	219
MOET & CHANDON,	4,374	ERNEST IRROY & CO.,	210
LOUIS ROEDERER	1,950	CHAS HEIDSIECK,	175
PIPER HEIDSIECK,	1,100	POL ROGER & CO.,	100
PERRIER-JOUET,	400	HEIDSIECK & CO.,	48
DELBECK & CO.,	315	RUINART, PERE & FILS,	40
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,	252	VARIOUS BRANDS (15 OR MORE)	1,434
A. DEMONTEBELLO & CO.,	242	TOTAL	36,323

Excels all in Purity, Quality, Palatability, and Natural Dryness.

PITHEP & LESTER, VICTORIA

Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

INTO A NEW WORLD.

Harry Maxwell, a Pioneer of the Mackenzie Tells of Its Gold Area.

Earthquake Shock Causes Indians to Offer Human Sacrifices.

After eighteen years of continuous residence in a land of impenetrable mystery under the polar stars, Harry Maxwell, late able seaman of the town of New Bedford, Mass., is once again a unit in the great mass of units making up the civilized world. The telegraph, the electric light, elevators, and half a hundred other everyday necessities are as yet inexplicable wonders to his eyes, and yet when he has had time to count the items of his own experience with these milestones in the march of progress, it will be found that the book of his life in the fields will be just as fascinating reading for the "people of the outside" as the world's history for the past quarter century is to him.

For Maxwell is come out of an unknown corner of the globe, remote, unfriendly, inhospitable, where the eight months of winter are a time when he is remembered for months and years. His "home" is a rude cabin of logs across the mountains from Fort Macpherson and 160 miles eastward from the Mackenzie river, which point he left on the 19th of last September, determined to once again revisit his Massachusetts home, and hoping also to renew acquaintance in Victoria with Warburton Pike, the author and explorer, whose visit to his old camping place near the Great Slave Lake, Maxwell regards as a chief incident of his life of solitude. It was with this object in view that he came to this city, having left the Al-Ki at Nanaimo, and grievous is his disappointment to find that Mr. Pike is at present in England, nor likely to return for weeks or possibly months.

The journal of Maxwell's adventures during the past six months will probably never receive justice, for he is one of the most silent of men, and what most mortals would regard as common-place crises he looks upon as common-place incidents in a ceaseless battle with nature in her savagery. There is, however, one souvenir of his trip that speaks eloquently for itself—a deerskin sack which, when he reached Dawson, contained upwards of \$11,000 worth of gold. A belt yet held several thousand more when he arrived here; and although he is going back to the old home some twenty thousand dollars richer than when he started forth to seek his fortune on the seas—as a sailor before the mast on the sailing brig Fannie E. Lee.

That vessel was pinched in an ice-jam, and after passing from whaler to whaler, Maxwell eventually turned up at Cape Barrow in the summer of 1880, and decided to take a few years and investigate the stories told by the blubber-eating natives, of yellow dust to be found beyond the mountains that border the great Mackenzie river. He has proved the truth of their words, he says, and washed up more streams than he could carry out, in streams not more than five hundred miles from Fort Macpherson—where no white face save his own has ever been seen, and where the polar

bear and the savage Indian struggle for possession of a sterile land.

His first knowledge of gold hills in the upper Yukon country was gained when he reached the Porcupine hills on his way out and started down the Yukon from its uppermost reaches. Having heard the history of the Klondike, however, he is more than ever convinced that the watershed of the Mackenzie, including almost a million square miles of virgin territory, will yet prove in measureably richer than the Yukon hills and valleys.

This land, he claims, has never known the prospector yet in stream after stream he has amused himself by washing surface dirt and finding it return from ten cents to as many dollars in the pan—then passing on himself, gold at that time being of less consequence to him than the chance of getting a musk-ox, moose or buffalo.

In the course of his wanderings he has gone as far south as the Great Slave Lake—near which he was camped when he formed Mr. Pike's acquaintance—as far east as Rum Lake, 220 miles beyond the Great Bear; and as far north as the never-opening ice, yet everywhere colors of gold were obtainable. The question is, he says, even with steamers to coast-guard the waters, will there be reward of treasure be sufficient compensation for many to brave the terrors of the land. If so, they must not forget that winter there lasts never less than nine months of the year—and with such degrees of cold that thermometers are reversed in which it rises, and struck across the Mackenzie hills.

Having made up his mind to come out, Maxwell decided upon a route of entry similar to that adopted by Mate Tilton when he brought to civilization the message of the imprisoned whalers—with this exception, that instead of going up river to Fort Good Hope, he followed the Little Peel to its headwaters, and for himself a pass through the mountains in which it rises, and struck across the Mackenzie hills.

His outfit at the start included a dog team of six, with four extras, and perhaps 200 pounds of " pemican"—a dried descendant of the great Chippewa nation that during two centuries has been ever pressing northward and into the heart of the wilderness as civilization intrudes upon its hunting grounds. Through this good Indians a friendly office, the white traveller was enabled to reprovise and replace his dog team with fresh brutes, though much inferior in size, which carried him through to the upper feeders of the Kwichpak, that many miles beyond becomes the Yukon.

It was in this locality about seven weeks ago that Maxwell was instrumental in saving the life of a girl of the Tschelak tribe, and at the same time bringing upon himself the enmity of a native doctor. The same earthquake that had alarmed the Eldorado miners had apparently shaken the native village with ruder hand, and having never before experienced or even heard of such a natural phenomenon, the Indians were means of propitiating the magic means of propitiating the unfriendly spirits. Their terror was not allayed by the medicine man, and eventually, as a prey sore at the treatment he has received from his own country's officials.

THE FRIENDLY HELP.

Annual Meeting of the Society Held Yesterday Afternoon with a Large Attendance.

Reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer—Work Done by the Society.

The annual meeting of the Friendly Help Association was held yesterday afternoon, with a large attendance of officers and district visitors. There were also present the Bishop of Columbia, Dr. Wilson, Rev. W. D. Barber, Rev. J. Sweet, Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. MacKae, Mr. W. Wilson, president of the Benevolent Society, and several others interested in the work. Reports of the president, secretary and treasurer came up first for consideration. These were read as follows:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.
Ladies and Gentlemen,—In presenting this annual report of the aim and work of this association, I have the honor to acknowledge the very kind and encouraging assistance received in the past and the confidence of its constituents, somewhat of which I expect to have with me hereafter, that there may be no more earthquakes in that vicinity for some months to come.

From Victoria it is Maxwell's intention to go east over the C. P. R., the existence of which road he first learned of in his way down, continuing his trip later to Europe, and attending the Paris exposition in 1900.

"I've not seen," he remarked, grimly, "for there is a spice of excellent humor in his with the man's speech, and he made him a frugal user of words. This humor was again exemplified when he spoke of the killing and eating of his dogs."

"For me?" he replied. "Oh, yes—but worse for the dogs."

HIS STOCK SEIZED.
A Canadian Citizen Says He Was Unjustly Treated by Dominion Officials.

Mr. T. F. Truswell, a Canadian citizen, called on the Budget yesterday morning, says the Skagway-Adlita Budget of March 14. Mr. Truswell has for some time past been running the Summit Lake hotel at the supposed line on the summit, but he was fined \$200 in addition. "I'm goods," he stated, "had been bought principally from the names of Brackett and Robinson, Humbert Yukon Co., John Anderson, N. W. Mounted Police and Admiral Shannon, as those of whom his stock had been purchased. The reason given for the seizure, it seems, is that Mr. Truswell was about fifty yards over the line, and the police claimed that no duty had been paid on the goods."

Gold Commissioner Graham conducted the proceedings.

It seems that Mr. Truswell pre-empted 130 acres at the summit and put in a proper application for the ground; at least this is his statement. Sergeant Turnbull, of the police, stated that a cell had been and supposed everything was all right. He claims that he was ruled against by the gold commissioners on the homestead proposition, and his business ruined. Yet he states there are several Americans down in the same vicinity undisturbed. Mr. Truswell feels that for some reason he is being discriminated against and is unjustly treated. He came down to the local courts, but finds that the fact of his being a Canadian bars his case from the local courts. He says he offered to pay duty on the small amount of goods seized, and further, that the goods were purchased openly and in a manner usual to the locality for some time. The gentleman presented good credentials and feels pretty sore at the treatment he has received from his own country's officials.

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VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Wood's Damages by Loss of Foot Held Not Collectible From Railway Company.

Fruit Growers Arrange for Export Business—Sous S. George New Lodge.

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From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 18.—Justice Irving has given judgment on the finding of the jury in the case of Wood v. the C.P.R. Yesterday the special jury assessed at \$6,500 the damage sustained by Mr. Wood through the loss of a foot while in discharge of his duty. Mr. Davis for the defence took exception to the jury's answer to question four, making the amount \$2,000. Mr. Justice Irving was argued to question four, and the exception was argued to-day before Mr. Justice Irving. His Lordship held that it had not been shown that the C. P. R. was conscious of the danger which resulted from long grass between the rails neglected by employees, and it had not been shown that Wood was not conscious of the danger, and after citing similar cases Justice Irving gave judgment for the C. P. R. with costs. His decision was received as a great surprise in the city, where the case has been watched with great interest.

Mr. Guernsey and party will leave shortly to define for the government the boundary line between the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

J. B. Charlson and party who are to construct the telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson, are waiting further instructions from Ottawa before starting North.

The steamer Coquitlam brought news yesterday that the cook house of the Dorothy Morton mine had been destroyed by fire. The clothes and bedding of some of the miners were burned. The loss is estimated at \$2,000.

S. H. Brown's store caught fire from a defective stove yesterday but the flames were soon extinguished.

A lodge of the Sons of St. George was formed in Vancouver last evening. Forty names were subscribed.

Mr. Thos. Wilson, president of the Fruit Growers' Association, says that the association are to engage a man to keep them posted on the Manitoba market and also to engage an inspector at San Francisco man accustomed to packing fruit for the market.

How much business can a man do whose system is in a state of disorder? Headach is only a symptom. It is not a disease. The pain in the head is a sign of rebellion. There have been mistakes in diet and other abuses.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a gentle, effective renovator and invigorator of the stomach, liver and bowels. They assist in the removal of the bile, and prevent the body from becoming bilious, griping, or nauseous. One is a laxative, and the other is a tonic. There is no gripping pain treated, written by Dr. R. V. Pierce, called "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" will be sent free for 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 933 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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The Little Son of Skipper Discovered

A Theory Put Forward Has Been Killing Sailors

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