ere bought in Victoria. An eye for We trust the Boundary people will nish all Victorians for the blunders few. No doubt the feeling of anim created by the inconceivably stu tion of certain bodies and persons ss away, but certainly Victorians c rdly grumble if the reaction hur t us now quote the Rossland Eveni cord, which is commenting upon ncouver World's attacks on Re d's business men for voting for th rbin charter and saying the Ro nd Board of Trade resolution did n

ce the general sentiments of the pe There can be no reasonable excusered for such low-down, contemptible rk, and some steps should be take nce to rid ourselves of the presen such underhand, backbiting assassing ere has been too much of this rranted attack and impugning es of our representative bus and citizens of late, when such of best citizens as," (and the Recor rtions a large number of Rossland ding men), "are designated as un nadian and working for the interest the United States.'

so that is the kind of friendship th onist and World can show their cities lienate by their stupid blundering the umbia and drive away trade from th

longratulations to Manager Ellis of ming forth so handsomely from that tempt of court case. It really look bad for a while, but we are truly sed to see that the cinch was no wn very tight. And to Mr. Lugrin got off with a kindly reproof upon knowing the duties and responsibili of an editor. The awkward and th-provoking thing about the case is "just before the battle mother." tor Lugrin was using his largest to deal out warnings and counsel the amplitude of his vast experito the callow youngsters (all the er editors in the province) attempting un papers in British Columbia as te law of libel and so forth. That he uld have tumbled into his own broth got scalded is too funny a thing to in a public place, for one to laugh hard.

the Daily Province, of Vancouver, h began publication last Saturday, comes up to expectations. It is a page evening newspaper of a very kind, and will be certain to capthe fancy of the Vancouver people. news is brightly written and severpecial features are striking, such, for ance, as the half-column of smart ngs entitled "What the Dickey ds Say." The editorial matter, needto say, is of a high order, Mr. W. C. hol, the editor, being one of the most liant journalists in Canada. We hope Daily Province will long live to help t the battles of the people of British

is said that a Mr. Strickland is comout from England to relieve the local etors of the Klondike, etc., etc., apany of the weighty responsibilities ch have been literally killing them ely. There will be some interesting culars to publish shortly, and we stand several naughty English olders have been saying awfull ong things about certain people and tain things, and that more than one rited little shindy has been ruffling serenity of affairs. But more anon.

Jp in Rossland they are getting on. editor of the Evening Record says editor of the Rossland Miner's eyes so close together that he can see ough a keyhole with both of them at

IMPRISONED WHALERS. by Are Short of Food and in Danger of

Starvation. r. George F. Tilton, of the ice-bound der Belvidere, whose arrival at Depar-e Bay on the steamer Albion was an-niced last evening, made the trip from mouth of the Mackenzie river through mouth of the Mackenzie river through Yukon valley to the coast by dog train accompanied by Indian guides. It good news is brought that no lives been lost among the imprisoned whalbut the crews have suffered untold atlons, and there is a bare possibility hem starving. It is further anticipated the several whalers will be ground up he as match wood when the ice breaks support. Mr. Tilten way the stock of ne as match wood when the ice breaks summer. Mr. Tilton says the stock of poles has been exhausted, with the exof dog meat and the rankest kind The relief steamer Bear is at Dutch and has been of no assistance to whalers as yet. s made in five months and 22 days, ton having left the Arctic regions

GOING WITH THE CROWD. e a ship without a rudder hat goes drifting here and there, ossing, weather beaten, with the daily changes of the tide, wave or in the trough, upon her man who merely shuffles ith the crowd along the way, ging up to-morrow evening here he started yesterday.

ter far a wooden dory.
Ith a purpose that is plain,
in a stately liner tossing, er far to toil obscurely for a time ne rocky path no other dare to climb, th the crowd along the way,

iging up to-morrow evening here you started yesterday. eet the man who bravely res a course and fares along— s his steps into some rugged th untrodden by the throng; e is defily interlacing laurels in the wreathed uner the s deftly interlacing laurels now wreathed upon the lonely toiler's

ves that never come through drifting ith the crowd along the way, ring up to-morrow evening ere you started yesterday.

—S. E. Kiser, in Cleveland Leader. TUMBLE FROM THE SUBLIME.

ung Orator-Even the pearls we gather he streams of our country are heaven-They are the tears of angels, crysd Fisher—Hi' there, mister! Can ye tell what makes them angels do their cryin' clam shells?"—Jewellers' Weekly.

he Best Liniment.-"Chamberlain's Balm is the finest on earth." write ards & Parker, of Plains, Ga. This the verdict of all who use it. For umatism, lame back, sprains, sweland the numerous slight allments coidents common to every hor this liniment has no equal. With the house, a great deal of pain and ring may be avoided. For sale by glev & Henderson Bros., Wholesale

ats, Victoria and Vancouver.

TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED MILES

lack Carr Makes the Trip From St. Michaels via Dawson by Dog Train.

The Longest and Most Arduous Trip Ever Undertaken by Man in the Arctic Regions -News from Those Along the Yukon River.

Authentic News as to the Supply of Provisions and the Probable Output of Gold---Mr. Carr Tells His Story Exclusively to the Times From Notes Taken on His Trip.

without a rival in the history of the Yukon country, traversing twenty-six hundred miles over ice and snow, many times in a wilderness hitherto untrodden by the foot of man, suffering agonies of pain, and meeting with difficulties which to many a less hardened and experienced man would have been insuperable, Jack arr. ex-United States mail carrier, arived in the city this morning by the steamer Centennial. Carr is probably the most talked of man in the world at this moment, the telegraph wires having been kept hot during the last twentyfour hours with enquiries as to the news brings from the interior of the Alaskan continent, wherein the fates of hundreds of travellers from all parts of the States have been hanging upon a lender chance, and news of whom has been long and earnestly desired. Speculation as to the possibilities of the passengers on the ice-bound steamers on the Yukon have been rife for months and the news that Carr brings will come as a elcome relief to thousands of those who have friends in that forbidden region. Mr. Carr imparted this morning to the Times the full details of his trip, telling his tale with an unaffected simplicity indicative of the qualities of the man. That

A Daring and Intrepid Traveller his experiences prove, that he realizes the importance of the journey he has successfully accomplished and the value his news he has proven-but withal is a plain man, who would impress one as being full of resource, capable in an emergency, and equal to utilizing every opportunity offering on a trip in which life and health were in peril every lay. Carr's sufferings at certain porons of his long tramp were great. Frozen, bitten by a dog and suffering inalculable pain from his wounds, aggraated as they were by the Arctic cold, lodding patiently along hundreds of miles with the thermometer at times 80 degrees below zero, living on short ra- for the C.P.N. Co. tions, and yet being compelled fo devote more time and attention to the treatment f his dogs, the creatures upon whose endurance his own safety depended, than the petted poodles of many well-to-do eople receive, Mr. Carr deserves to go down to history as a man who encountered great difficulties and surmounted them, with but little prospect of a financial return equal to the importance of his task, emerge into civilization with news of the safety of those whom news had been thirsted for by thousands of vious friends

Carr, who has spent three years in claska, left Seattle on August 10th, on oard of the ill-fated Eliza Anderson, the essel whose many trials and tribula and ultimate fate have been pub d some time ago. The Anderson Mr. Carr says, has already received all the newspaper notoriety she deserved, and he sums up his experience on that essel by saying that after drifting and

Monkeying About For Two Months, he left the Anderson with the other pas ngers at Dutch harbor, about one hun red of those who had been aboard Michael's. From the schooner a in St. Michael's. From the schooner at St. Michael's the whole party embarked upon the river steamer W. K. Merwin, having on board all told 123 passengers and crew, and proceeding up the Yukon river, their hearts high with hope, they found on reaching a point sixty miles up the river, Nunavak river, there was absolutely no charge of their cetting olutely no chance of their getting irough the impenetrable fields of ice ich surrounded the boat. They were talone in the trying condition in which y found themselves, two other boats ring the same fate, the A. C. Co.'s amer Alice, with a barge loaded with ns of freight but no passengers up river for Dawson, and the by Dr. Wolf, with about forty dese boats were in good health and there as little danger of their going short of their cargoes being sufficient possible emergencies until the ice Mr. Carr says that "unfor for Dawson City over the ice dis Mrs. Carr not being strong to undertake the trip which

no terror for her strong partr. However, building A Comfortable Cabin For His Wife stay in during the winter, well prod and supplied with money in case rided to continue up the river in ng. Carr started out on the trip. ompelled to return to St. Michael's e his outfit. Leaving the Mer-voyember 16th, 1897, Carr start-St. Michael's, his outfit consisting ogs, a robe, a borrowed sleigh eash, plenty of experience and rance, a strong constitution, and not least a reserve stock of cheek," some of which, Mr. he still retains after the trip. The first stop after leaving the Nun-avak river was at Fort Hamilton, 16 miles below where there is a new supply station of the N. A. T. & T. Co., where arrangements to take as a to Minook creek, a distance thousand miles, Chris. Keenan, company during the trip for that ce was an appreciable boon to the s weary traveller, to whom the of the trip would have been addfold by the absence of human Fortunately, too, another secured at this point, and thus outfit a little added to and with on to assist in cheering him on the 18th Noveming for St. Michaels.

After having made a trip which is condition and another one added at Bill Moore's trading post the following day. It seems perhaps at this distance a small matter to make much of, but to hear Carr say that at such a place he had the good fortune to secure another dog is to gain some idea of

The Importance of That Accession

to him when his life depended upon the endurance of his four-footed companions. endurance of his four-footed companions. Two days later, at the mouth of the canal separating St. Michaels from the mainland and distant eighteen miles from St. Michaels, the N. A. T. & T. Co.'s steamer J. J. Healey, with 300 tons of freight and the old Mare Island is of freight and the old are Island with forty tons freight aboard, were found frozen in but in safe quarters for the winter. Both boats are bound up river and will proceed as soon as the ice is out of the A list of the passengers on the Mare Island was brought down by Mr. Carr and is published in another col-umn. Here another dog was secured, increasing the team to five, and on the 21st of November St. Michaels was reached. Here four days were spent in preparing for the trip up the frozen Yukon, and here Mr. Carr obtained the news he brings of the daring aeronaut Herr Andree, the whispering of which by Mr. Carr created such a furore in newspaperdom throughout the world. Including the U.S. troops there were 150 white people at St. Michaels, all in good health and comfortable circumstances. Lieutenant-Colonel Randall is in command of the U.S. troops and the officer entrusted to Carr dispatches for adjutant-general at Washington, C. Here also Carr's reputation as a reliable mail carrier stood him in good stead, as he collected a large lot of let-ters for delivery at \$1 each, which put

Not the Least Interesting News-

Mr. Carr brings is that the new large river steamer building for the C.P.N. Co., 173 feet long, with a 321 foot beam, was nearly ready for planking in, and the men employed upon her all in good health. A list of them is also published elsewhere in this issue. The A. C. Co. are also building a new river steamer at | blind. not quite so large as that

undertaking upon which they had em-barked left little hope that similar kindness would be met with for many weary days, made the task of leaving St. Michaels distasteful, but on the 25th November, all arrangements being completed and there being no longer anyafter eating their Thanksgiving dinner. Another dog had been added to the team by this time, but one of them getting away they made but eight miles, going around the end of the hav and arriving at the Alaska Exploration Company's post, which was started late in the fall but was then well under way under the able management of Mr. Paulson, who made the travellers at home.

More Trouble With the Dogs was experienced here, one of them slipping from his collar and starting helter-skelter for St. Michaels, Chris, the "passenger," in full pursuit. The chase a long and stern one, but at noon the next day the truant canine was brought back in safety. November 27th the Alaska Exploration Co.'s post was left. This post is opposite St. Michaels, and from this point Mr. Carr says his troubles began. Had the bay been frozen over the travellers could have gone to Unacleat on the coast north of St. lichaels in two days, the distance being 65 miles, but there being no ice or snow they were compelled to follow a circuitous route, making a distance of 90 niles, and being obliged to haul over bare ground, rocks, grass and nigger heads, (large tussocks of rootsgrasses from four to fifteen inches high) Arriving at Unacleat on November 30th a day was spent in making harness for the dogs and buying three more, making a team of eight. In Unacleat the pil-grims were made at home by Rev. Mr. Carlson, the manager of

The Swedish Mission at That Point, and Mr. Carr speaks very highly of the condition of the natives and of their levellings. A finer lot of people or houses he says cannot be found on the Alaskan coast, all the credit be ing due to Mr. Carlson and his wife, who is ably assisted by a lady teacher. Elsewhere along the coast the natives are living in dug-outs, and the sanitary onditions and filth are most repulsive, out here all were above ground and livin comfortable surroundings, all due Mr. Carr says, to the untiring efforts of this persevering, kind-hearted and God-fearing man. On December 2nd, with regretful feelings the travellers turned their backs on the little band of isolated Christian workers and started up the Unacleat river for Olekok, where they were prepared to take the portage to Ko-Ko-Ka-Ket, or Sultag, on the Yukon river, a distance of 100 miles. On the morning of the third Olekok was left, Indian guide having been secured, this being the one and only time during the whole trip that Carr attempted to find assistance from the Indians in the matter of piloting them on their way. The result was sufficiently liscouraging to justify him in arriving at the decision that he would have no more of them There was no trail, however, and yield ing to the persuasions of others the Infan was engaged. One mile proved sufficient to discourage Mr. Indian, and

Seeing a Storm Coming Up n the mountains he complained of being sick. Asked if he wanted more wages he acknowledged the soft impeachment; Carr lost patience with the too evident shamming of the noble savage, and trade in dogs was made, with the sent him back with the assurance that sult that the team was improved in he would be considerably more sick if

he stayed around. He went. Then be-gan a trip through a mountainous coun-try hitherto untrodden by white man unaccompanied by guides, a country un-traversed by any trail, an unknown, forbidding mountain pass wherein lurked unknown dangers, and yet pushed on undeterred, the travellers made their way safely to the river. But as though the circumstances were not sufficiently discouraging, Carr met with a misadventure which added a hundredfold to the sufferings on that journey, one of the dogs getting his leg entangled in the harness and Biting Carr's Hand

in a frighful manner while he was en-deavoring to release it. The cold was intense, and within an hour the whole hand was swollen up to such an extent that it seemed likely to burst, the blood oozing out of the finger tips under the nails. Keenan wanted to return to St. Michaets, where surgical assistance could be secured, but Carr was made of sterner stuff, and binding it up as best they could the wounded hand was care they could the wounded hand was carried in a sling for hy- days of that memorable tramp. The snow was so deep that Keenan was compelled to go deep that Keenan was compelled to go ahead on his snow shoes to break a trail Carr following with the loogs, walking between them and the sleigh on snow shoes, astraddle of the pulling lines, handling the "gee" pole and driving the dogs with one hand. This performance, wearisome as it was, continued for five days, until the Yukon river was reached at Rokokoket the fravellers having struck at Rokokoket the travellers having struck across from th coast, and reaching the frozen Yukon on December 8th. Forty miles were covered during the next two days, when Nulato was reached and a day spent at the Roman Catholic mission in charge of the Rev. Father Munroe and two brethren. To say that they were royally entertained at this place, Mr. Carr says, would be to mildly express the kindness shown them, as a more courteous gentleman than Father Munroe could not be found anywhere, and least of all expected in the pitable region wherein he makes his home. Although not too well stocked with provisions, the kind-hearted Father gave the travellers sufficient to carry them on their way to the next post at Kockorans, at which place they arrived on the 18th. Here they found that the Indians were all

Suffering From an Epidemic apparently resembling the grippe, and which is very prevalent among the natives, old and young being alike attacked by it, and many of them dying.

From the mouth of the river to Tenan, a distance of 900 miles, the epidemic was raging, being confined to the natives, white people being exempt, At Nunavak five out of fifteen Indians died of this disease, at Fort Hamilton seven out of eleven succumbed, at Nulato nine teen died, and all along the river no In-dian house was visited in which some sick natives were not found, the Indians in Mr. Carr's language, "dying like

and here we found about twelve white who had been frozen in the river and unable to proceed, and the following day a small creek was come across where the propeller steamer Governor Stoneman with passengers was laid up in win-ter quarters. Another day was spent here and on the morning of the 21st, upon resuming their journey, more trouble was experienced with the dogs. One of them became sick and a delay was made until noon in the attempt to "doctor" it, but t proved to have contracted a disease very common among the Malamute dogs which causes the animal to go crazy and blind. The poor brute having a warm place in the affections of his owner he for the C.P.N. Co.

The kindness and the courteous treatment received by the travellers at St. Michaels, and the knowledge that the undertaking upon which they had employed him to the holding was being done the dog took a bad spell and

Jumped Into the Fire so that his destruction became absolutely so that his destruction became absolutely necessary for the safety of the men themselves and the other dogs. This reduced the train to seven dogs, and it was not until Christmas eve that Woodworth was reached. This is ninety miles below Minook creek, and here three boats were frozen in, one of them being Mayor Woods' boat, Seattle No. 1, which was lying across the point of a bar opposite Trasporter river badly twisted out of Tusecoket river badly twisted out of shape and in very dangerous position. There were 250 passengers aboard this vessel, most of whom are now scattered along the river, a good number having reached Minook, or Rampart City. The May West, owned by Professor Richardson, of Seattle, was also lying inside of the bar in a safe place, and the propeller steamer Hattie B. was also fortunate enough to find a safe location. It should be mentioned here that two other boats are frozen in on the river between this point and St. Michael's, the A. C. Co. boat Marguerite, six miles below old Andresky in the middle of the river, bound down light. At that point the river is very sluggish, so that there is not much danger of her going to pieces.

At the Russian Mission the Charles W. Hamilton, bound up, with a full load of freight for Dawson is also in a perfectly safe location.

Christmas Day was spent with Capt. Frank Worth, of the May West, and Mr. Carr speaks with loving remem-brance of the bountiful fare provided for that Christmas dinner, for he says upon that night at least he did not go to bed hungry, an experience almost as rare as it was enjoyable. On the 26th the couple started for Minook creek, stopping nine miles above Woodward to have dinner with a Mr. and Mrs. Frye. At Woodward and Tanana there was an abundance of provisions to last until spring. Minook creek, dignified now by the name of Rampart City, was reached on December 29th, the travellers enjoying the hospitality of the famed, fat, jolly old-timer, Al Mayo, who is running the only store in the place. New Year's dinner, another milestone of good fare amid that long and wearisome succession of scanty and hastily-cooked "grub," was eaten with Mr. Hubbard, of the N. A. T. & T. Co., who are going to open a store at Minook in the spring. Next to Dawson, Mr. Carr thinks,

Minook Will Be the Largest Town n the Yukon river next summer, already containing 500 inhabitants, and its peoole being very enthusiastic over the dis trict. The mines in this camp are looking well, one sale for \$10,000 cash being made while Mr. Carr was there, numerous others ranging from \$10,000 to \$15,000, part cash and part payable as soon as the money is taken out of the ground. Good as the showing is, however, it would have been better but for fact that the weather had been so warm that the miners had been unable to get to bed-rock owing to water. Nuggets valuing \$140 and \$40 have been found, and smaller ones innumerable, the claims being all likely and yielding good returns

for the work done upon them.

The location of Rampart City is spoken of as being excellent, and the likelihood is great that during the summer large numbers of people will make for that town from Dawson. Carr met here ex-Governor McGraw, of Washington, and also Generall Carr, who were

"Rustling" Like Any of the Rest nd "stampeding" with the best of them, carrying their packs like little men.
Four days was spent in Rampart City,
and here the two who had travelled so
far from the mouth of the river parted

Walden, the genial and accommodating manager, an old-timer on the Yukon with thirty years Alaskan experience. There is here 150 tons of provisions, which will be taken up to Dawson in the spring by the Bella.

From Fort Hamlin to Fort Yukon, a distance of 160 miles, is spoken of as the dreariest portion of all that dreary journey, desolate, depressing and discouraging. The travelers were now in the Yukon flats, the river here averaging 15 miles wide and studded with low islands, which have the most desolate appearance: Good time was made however, until within 60 miles of Fort Yukon where a very cold snap was experienced. where a very cold snap was experienced, the men being now within the Arctic circle. This intense cold continued for three days and on the afternoon of the third day so cold was it that the hardy Arctic dogs refused to walk, Their Feet Being Frozen.

imperative necessity for making camp quickly was recognized by Carr who urged upon his companion the need of getting a fire on at once, but three or getting a fire on at once, but three miles had to be traversed before a suitable place was found, and when camp was made the dogs' feet were found to be in such condition that the whole of the following day was occupied in doctoring them. Still suffering, a start was made the following day and at last a wood chappers' come was reached where wood choppers' camp was reached where the travellers made the discovery that they had been travelling with the ther-mometer at 80 degrees below zero. Fort Yukon was reached on January 22nd, where the men came across the army of men of whom Carr says, the "cheap" newspapermen have written so much, in the attempt to tell the people of the outside world harrowing tales hardships which never existed. Ca pinion of newspapermen gained under erhaps, not the most favorable conditions is not of the highest, and he says that the members of the fraternity on the Yukon river are not the most admirable epresentatives of their class. He says there were some good newspapermen on the Yukon in the fall of last year, but they have all gone out, leaving a few "cheap guys" who are too lazy to rustle for news, but stand ready to pounce on everyone coming into their vicinity like Siwash dogs in the hope of getting all the information they can for nothing. The tales which have been published re

Condition of Things at Fort Yukon have been greatly exaggerated, and Mr. Carr bears no good will to those men who attempted to use him for their own

A stay of five days was made at the fort to doctor the feet of the poor brutes which had been frostbitten, and Mr. Carr was by this time feeling in need of ome treatment himself, having worn snowshoes almost continually for over 1,100 miles and the straps having chafed his toes in spite of all precautions so that they had been bleeding for the last hun-dred miles, the blood oozing out through five pairs of heavy woollen socks and his moose hide mocassins.

There are within a radius of forty miles of Fort Yukon, 150 people all with plenty of provisions and all who wished to work could find employment cutting woods "Here it is that Captain Ray and Lieutenant Richardson, of the United States Army are quartered, and it was here that the much talked of 'seizure' of a cache of provisions was made. Carr Ridicules the Tale

told in this connection, regarding it as having been very highly colored. On January 27th four of the dogs being able to travel, and a new cuticle having grown upon this own toes, Carr sold three of dogs which were unfit for continuing the journey, for \$100 each, which was less than half price. Here too, Lon Cooper, the passenger from Minook was left behind, but company was obtained in the person of Captain Geiger, bound for Circle City. The train reduced to four dogs caused the rate of travel to be somewhat slow, and the feet of the animal statement of the somewhat slow. mals were still far from well, which necessitated continual treatment and the wearing of mocassins. On January 30th Circle City was reached, and here, Carr says he felt himself at home for the first e on all that weary tramp, a distance of 1,700 miles through a country he had never seen before, and therefore at a great disadvantage; the people, the lay of the country and the distances being altogether unknown. From Circle City to the coast, a distance of 900 miles, Carr had while connected with the United States mail service made six times, so that it is not to be wondered at that when he arrived at Circle City he found his time well occupied exchanging greetngs with old friends.

Captain Mariner, of the N. A. T. & T. Co. took the new arrival in hand. This gentleman is also captain of the P. B. Weare, and he told Carr in good round forcible language that he must accept his proferred hospitality, and so well did the traveller fare that he prophesies the company will have to build state rooms on the smoke stack of the boat this summer to accommodate all the passengers the captain's geniality will attract. The A. C. Co.'s boat, the Bella, a small boat called the Victoria and another still smaller one the St. Michael's are winter-

Carr Contradicts the Reports nt out to the effect that Circle City is dead, by some of the newspaper men for whom he has so warm a regard. There are about 300 people there, and before the discovery of the Klondike digging the discovery of the Klondike digging the discovery of the Klondike digging the state of the state o

those at Circle City were the richest on he Yukon river.
Some of the diggings yield as much as \$100 a day to a man, many others will average \$37 a day to a man, while others again in plenty give from \$12 to \$25. Carr believes that when the people at Dawson find this spring that there is not room for all of them there will be a rush down to Circle City, which will be a surprise to everyone. The people there the time of his visit all were enjoying

On February 3rd Circle City was left the number of passengers having by this time been increased to three, these being Charles McGagy, Peter Hather and Fred Schroder. Coal Creek was struck the second day out and at this place a new townsite called Mc-Question has been located, the town benamed after old Jack McQuestion, who has been well called

The Father of the Yukon. Without stopping to stake lots the party pushed on to Mission Creek, sometimes called American Creek, where another townsite having been located the party contracted the staking fever in a pronounced measure and became owners of real estate in the new Eagle City, which being close to the boundary line will, in Mr. Carr's opinion, be a "screamer." The boundary line was crossed on the 11th, and on the 12th Forty Mile was reached, the party stopping on the lower side of the river at Fort Cudahy, leaving the following morning and arriving at Dawson on the 16th February. Carr and not been in Dawson since June. 1897, and the changes made in that time there were not over ten houses in the favorable for an early opening.

There Has Not Been a Single Death among the white population.

Carr's opinion of Dawson is distinctly bad. He says it did not take him many hours to arrive at the conclusion that in this new capital of the Klondike region there are more rascals, confidence men, would-be-lawyers, mining brokers and shyster real estate men than there are in London, England and Greater New York combined, and for wolfishness and general greed it would be an insult to the coyotes to compare them with the gang at Dawson.

In regard to the starvation talk Carr has some encouraging news. In a nutshell he says the case is that in the fall some parties bought up all the provisions they could and, to use a miner's expression, started a "grub scare," which had the effect of sending quite a number of men down the river, and other people who had sufficient food for the winter were not unnaturally afraid that their provisions would be divided up so their provisions would be divided up, so that they sold out to this "band of vainpires" and came out over the ice by way of Dyea. When he left there on March 2nd there was

Enough Food to Last. everyone until spring. There was a shortage for sale of butter, rice, sugar and oatmeal, but there was plenty of these articles in town, the owners hold ing it for their own needs. On March 1st Carr says there were fifteen restaur. ants running in the city where meals could be obtained for \$2 and upwards; 400 pounds of bacon were sold the same day for 75 cents a pound.

Plenty of Flour could be got at \$35 a sack, and dried fruit at 40 cents a pound. It is probable that by this time these prices have been very much reduced, those who had bought up provisions finding that there would not be the shortage they calculated a real latting go of their stocks over. ed, are letting go of their stocks every day. Many of those who came out with the alarming tales of certain starvation were the very people who had sold their provisions to others for speculation, and Carr is of the opinion that those who came out have been misrepresenting the condition of affairs. He says when he was leaving he was told by certain parties to say that the condition of affairs in regard to provisions was "so-and-so" which he politely answered that no syndicate or corporation had any muzzle him, and that he would take care that they never had, and that he would state things just as they were.

Carr speaks very strongly of what he considers is being done by many people there who are sending out Worthless Claims for Sale,

Claims, he says, for which many thousands of dollars are asked on the outside that would not sell at all in Dawson City. There is plenty of money

There has been a great amount of trouble experienced in regard to the mail service, none having arrived since last fall until February 26th when the Northwest Mounted Police arrived with 1,200, pounds of mail matter. During Carr's stay at Dawson he gathered up a large mail for the outside, in the last day and a half receiving 500 letters at from \$1 to \$5 each.

At the Big Salmon, Carr made special enquiries in regard to Walsh creek, and the news he brings from here is of the nost encouraging nature. talked to one miner who had put down six holes without finding anything and who told him that he was prepared to state on oath that there had not been \$4 worth of gold taken out of the It is possible, of course, he admits that the creek may be all right when the men get sufficiently far up, but the report that two men had taken out \$30,000 he Brands as a Fabrication. As an instance of the cynical streak

be said that he mentions having sold gold dust to some men there, "whether for salting purposes or not" he does no know He also sold some at Tagish lake to parties who were going down there to stake, and he seems to think it not unlikely that tenderfeet will stand a good chance of being "roped in" by some of those who know how to make believe that all that glitters is gold, and that it came from Walsh creek.

Carr likens the Skagway trail to a lunatic asylum with the door open and the patients escaping. He says the conditions are simply indescribable. Men are piling up over each other in the mad rush to get through, too intent upon making headway to answer a question or to turn out of the road to make room for others, and he estimates that fully 20,000 people are scattered between Lake Tagish and the coast. Perhaps the most important

statements made by Mr. Carr is that to the effect that all the estimates made by those who have come out from Dawrelative to the amount of gold which will be shipped out of the country in the spring. He says that those who have come out have grossly exaggerated the case, some of them having stated that \$40,000,000, \$50,000,000 and even \$60,-000,000 would be sent out. Carr made it his business to enquire from both companies and from all the leading miners, and in fact from all persons likely to be in a position to know, and the majority placed it at from four million to five million dollars, but very few thought it would be over that amount The exaggerated ideas of the possible output have been occasioned by the mis statements of those who have come out with money, and who have stated when they had \$1,000 that they had \$10,000 and \$15,000, when they only had five. Carr says these exaggerations are keeping up the excitement not warranted by the facts, and laughs at the idea of re-ferring to a man as "the Klondike Mil-lionaire." He says there is

Not a Millionaire on the Klondike and lots of the people who are posing as such on the outside could not, he thinks, raise \$25,000 if all their debts were paid, Leaving Dawson City on March 2nd, Carr entered upon the last portion of his long tramp and found a good trail as far as the Stewart river. The Canadian mail was to leave Dawson the same day, but he heard nothing of it since, and he experienced very heavy snow between th Stewart river and Big Salmon, maktravel hard and almost impossible. He brings a very complete map of the Stewart giver and its tributaries prepared by Mr. A. E. Mackay, who is up there, and says that thirty cabins have been built by men awaiting the opening of the spring preparatory thorough exploration of that little known About the middle of May the river. river will be open unless they experience a severe cold spell, but there is not so naturally astonished him. At that time much ice as usual and the chances are place, and now there are many streets | On March 31st Carr reached Skagway, dose.

company, Chris. Keenan staying at Rampart City and his place in the travelling partnership being filled by Lon Cooper, who was going up to Fort Yukon. Leaving Minook on January 3rd, Fort Hamlin, a distance of 80 miles, was reached on the 6th, a day being spent there at the A. C. C. Co.'s post with Mr. Walden, the genial and accommodating steamer and says that courtesy seems to be the motto of all hands. The whole trip occupied 125 days, of which all but 34 were days of hard travel. Carr says that lots of people imagine that travel-ling by dog sleigh affords lots of opportunity for riding, and yet during the whole of the 2,600 miles covered by him since November 27th,

Only Ffty Miles Were Ridden. and that was from Lake Le Barge, where the sleighing was good. He brought a passenger, T. J. Sunny, from Dawson, who paid him \$1,000 for the privilege of walking behind the sleigh. Leaving Dawson the men invested in thirty deceased descents. thirty dozens of doughnuts at \$4 a doz-en, which lasted them just twelve days, and other item in their commissariat being 30 pounds of Hamburger steak, which cost \$2.50 a pound.

That Carr has accomplished a wonder-

ful journey cannot be denied, and his arrival with news of the crews of the vessels frozen in the Yukon river will by the dearth of information from those beleaguered prisoners. Carr's apparently none the worse for his long journey, and would probably undertake it again with little or no hesitation, if sufficient inducement offered.

The Andree Story. In regard to the Andree story Carr says that a little paper published at St. Michaels printed a short paragraph to the effect that news had been received by certain officials at St. Michaels, but what the news consisted of or who the officials were the paper did not state.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Douglas Stewart in His Report on Penitentiaries, Attacks Members of Parliament.

Mr. Fielding Delivers His Annual Budget Speech-Begarding Preferential Trade.

Ottawa, April 6.—Daniel Stewart, in his annual report on the penitentiaries, submitted with the minister's report, has an attack on members of parliament who want control of the affairs of the penitentiaries for political purposes. He says: "It is quite apparent that so long as this de jure department control, but de facto local control, continues the white the says of departments." whitewash brush of departmental of-ficials and the tar brush of special commissioners will be alike ineffectual in removing the stains which are occasionthere, and if the claims were of any value a purchaser could be easily found. is required is such action as will relieve He prophesies that those who purchase some of the claims on the representations of those who have come out here to sell them will be very badly swindled. Everybody should be cautious in negotiating about Klondike claims. should be equally extensive. Mr. Foster was unable to be

house to-day to reply to Hon. Mr. Fielding, so the debate on the budget was

Hostilities Have Not Yet Commenced Between Spain and the United States.

Is Now Stated That the Pope Made No Offer to Mediate.

London, April 5.—The Rome corres-ondent of the Daily News says: Both the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla, Papal secretary of state, declare they never had any illusions about mediation, knowing that the United States would reject it, and that would cause bad blood betwen Catholics and Protestants

In fact the Vatican received several dispatches from prominent Americans saying the intervention of the Pope would seriously retard the progress of Catholicism in America. The Pope's only object now is to gain time that both Spain and the United States may reflect. I think that if Leo had been appointed mediator he would have found himself in a delicate position, as because of his known affection for Spain, being godfather to King Alfonso, he would be open to suspicion of sympathy with Spain, and, unless the independence of Cuba had been granted, the United States would have been dissatisfied.

Miss Barton at Havana. Key West, Fla., April 6.—Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, with Dr. Egan, passed through to Hayana last evening, going by the steamer Mas-cotte. She said her plans have not been changed by the situation, and that her future course will be guided entirely by developments. Members of the Red Cross Society are still working in Cuba under her authority, and she will return to them. While war would stop the relief work. Red Cross workers would probably continue their labors.

A MONUMENT TO MERCIER.

Quebec to Honor the Leader of the French Montreal, April 5.—Active steps are being taken for the erection in this city of a splendid mounment to the late Hon. Mr. Mercier, leader of the French nationalist Mercier, leader of the French nationalist movement. The monument will cost \$20,000, which will be raised by means of quarterly dollar subscriptions. The organization of subscriptions will be entrusted to one person in each county, who will choose one in each parish. The same will be done in the French Canadian centres in the United States. The city council will be selected to allow the monument to be be asked to allow the monument to be precised on Vigor Square, the name of which will be changed into Mercier square. Mayor Prefontaine is chairman of the committee

n charge of arrangements. "I feel it my duty to give you a truthful statement of what Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did." writes J. S. Collins, of Moore, S.C. "I had a child about two years old, that had the diarrhoea for two months. I tried all the best known remedies, but none gave the least relief. When this remedy came to hand, I gave it as directed, and in two days the child was completely cured." Sold by Langley & Hen derson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizzin nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.