REFUSED THE WRIT

thief Justice Davie This Morning Refused to Release Mr. J. G. Bennett.

Affidavits Produced Showing that the United States Wanted the Prisoner.

Chief Justice Davie this morning re sed to grant an order for the discharge of James G. Bennett. Yesterday aftern when counsel met berore his Lordship, Mr. Walls for the presecution filed affidavit showing that the United tates authorities had adopted the proeedings. Without this affidavit his ordship said the order for prisoner's scharge would have been made, and on Mr. Robertson urging that the affiavit was inadmissible at such a late stage he reserved judgment until this rning, when he delivered judgment as

It is urged in support of a motion fo charge of the prisoner, who has been mmitted for surrender to the Un States, upon charge of an assault with atent to murder, that there was no evince before the committing judge that he offence was a crime under the laws California, the state where it is alged to have been committed, but this think, was unnecessary as the offence not a statutory crime but is one at mmon law, punishable by the law of Il nations, and it must be assumed that here is no difference between the laws of California and of Canada in this re gard, see the notes to Mostyn v. Fabris, 1 Sur. L. C. 684, where it is said: In the absence of proof to the contrary oreign law is presumed to be the same

Then it is said there was no proof that he extradition treaty had been ratified by act of the United States congress, but is surely somewhat late in the day to wise such a contention. The Ashburto reaty was passed in the year 1842, and he two countries have been exchanging riminals under its provisions ever sin Moreover, convention in relation to the extradition of criminals extending the list of crimes for which extraditi might be had was concluded on 12 July, 1889, between Her Majesty and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at London on lite 11th March, 1890, and that convention s expressly based upon the tenth article the Ashburton treaty (see these pers bound up with the statutes of Can-

ada, 53 Victoria, page xliii). It is lastly urged that the prisone entitled to his discharge in the absence of proof that the United States has asked for the extradition, and that the prosecution is by authority of the overnment, and it was upon this ground that I reserved my decision, so as to look into the case of "In re Ferelle," 28 Fed. Rep. 878, where it was held that extradition is a right of foreign governments only, not of individuals, an that in the case of a complaint by private individual his authority to act in behalf of the foreign executive must be made to appear, or the prisoner will discharged on habeas corpus. lease Mr. Justice Brown says: government that has the treaty right oust be the promoter of the proces and that it was not intended to "have the prisoner held for the considerable period of 60 days without anyone's knewng whether the foreign government desired the proceeding of desired the prisoner to try him, or would ever exercise its option to demand the prisoner under

the treaty." But consideration of this question becomes unnecessary in this case in view of the affidavit of the Hon. Abraham. E. Smith, showing that the department of state have adopted the proceedings in this case, and have instructed him as counsel at this port to request the prisoner's detention until papers which are preparation can be forwarded to the Canadian authorities demanding the surrender of the fugitive.

The rule therefore will be discharged and the prisoner remanded.

FOUL PLAY ALLEGED.

Mr. Little Thinks James Rudlin Has Been Murdered.

Mr. J. Little, who arrived from Port Essington this morning on the steamer Willapa, says that the people of Metla-katla, Inverness and Claxton and other villages along the coast, are of the opinon that James Rudlin, the storekeeper at Claxton, whose death by drowning v reported yesterday, came to his death through foul play. Rudlin, who, as was told in these columns yesterday, sailed for Metlakatla with a canoe load of supplies for his father, mother, wife and family, who live at Metlakatla, and although he passed Inverness in safet situate but two miles above his deslin tion, he never reached Metlakatla, His canoe was found, Mr. Little says, not floating upside down as previously reported, but high and dry on some rocks near the passage leading to Metlakatla. It was empty and no trace of the supplies that Kudlin was bearing to his home could be found. The canoe was espattered with blood stains and of Rudlin not a trace could be found. It is thought by residents of that vicinity that he has been murdered by Indians and the canoe looted and placed on the rocks where it was found. Search parties have been out for some time from In verness, Kitkatlah and Metlahatlah but none of them have discovered any of Rudlin or any clue that will lead to the solution of the manner of his dea

The steamer Willapa arrived from northern British Columbia ports early this morning with a number of passengers and a small cargo of general freight. Among her passengers were Capt. Bonser, Mrs. and Miss Bonser, J. Craig, E. Merman, C. Gilson and J. Little. On the way down Captain Footspoke the Port Townsend tug Resolution which was 25 days out from that northwith four scows in tow laden with lumber for Skagway. She reported a very rough trip. Very cold weather is being experienced along the northwest special control of the northwest special control rough trip. Very cold weather coast of experienced along the northern coast of experienced along the Skeens is filled the province and the Skeena with floating ice. When the Willaps was at Naas the thermometer fell as

low as sero.

MORE ABOUT THE DAWSON FAMINE

Two Very Interesting Letters from Correspondence of San Francisco Papers

Both Agree That the Situation is Very Serious-Estimate of the Winter Output.

(E. J. Livernash in S. F. Examiner.) Dawson City, N.W.T., Oct. 15 .- All of the Dawson restaurants have suspended business with the exception of the "Star," a little hole in the wall, where for a short time every day a 15-cent meal is served for \$2.50. The trading companies have ceased to

sell food. All of the fresh meat avail-

pound sack, and bacon at \$1 the pound. A baker did a brisk business yesterday selling 5-cent loaves of bread for \$1 apiece. These figures are fairly representative of the panic scare prevailing. I do not think there are 6,000 persons on the Klondike. There are not 5,000. More than 1,000 persons have arrived m small boats from the headwaters of the Yukon. Most of them were only half provisioned for the cold season. At this writing load after boatload of pilgrims drift by Dawson, unable to affect a landing by reason of the floating ice. What will be the fate of the goldseekers one trembles to think. One who succeeded in pulling himself to the shore

getting to the Klondike. brave the great stream this late in the boat and to go down the Yukon to Al- freezes, and then only by dog team. A autumn, and if scores do not perish it will be miraculous.

Sending the Penniless to Fort Yukon. Last Saturday afternoon several leaders met and called a mass meeting to consider the situation here. It was held in the opera house at night, and was attended by hundreds of earnest men. Pioneers and newcomers addressed the meeting, and Captain J. E. Hansen spoke for the Alaska Commercial Company, and a representative of Captain John Healy spoke for the North American Trading and Transportation Company. The council was strongly in favor of the non-provisioned members of the community hurrying to Fort Yukon before the freezing of the river.

Captain Hansen explained that the food district. in Dawson could not adequately supply clared that there would be much suffer- claims and the imposition of 10 and 20 mines in the year. ing unless many should go to Fort Yu-

carry passengers to Circle City and Fort | to 100 feet. street and in and out of its barrooms, trailed a long line of men to wherever stood Captain Hanson, who in these troubled times is to be the man most trusted in the Klondike. Full twenty times did he address that motley audience. It was sadder than language can tell. It was announced that the Sullivan barges stood ready for service and that the Alaska Company had sent orders to its agents at Forty Mile and Circle City to issue rations to the needy down-river voyagers sufficient to maintain life until Fort Yukon could be reach-

Captain Hansen urged that it would be best to depend on the Canadian and United States governments to see that the supplies provided at Fort Yukon to penniless from starvation should be paid for out of the public funds. This | cause. And should Canada persist, after solution of the problem was accepted. Two hours later one of the barges bearing twenty-one persons was given to the current. Fare was not exacted of any of them. Fred Berry paying half the pasasge price for these men and Mr. Sullivan donating the remainder. In the afternoon three small boats followed with ten men aboard, and on Monday eight others carrying thirty voyagers. Yesterday ten more men dropped down the river. There was in the little band one Donovan, a Californian I had known on "the outside." His lips trembled as leaned over the gunwale to whisper: "If anything happens—if the barge is never heard of again—tell my sister Isabel how it happened, and that I was trying—trying—" 'And fear was justifiable, as we all knew who were there to bid God-speed, for the Yukon closes suddenly, and there are 300 miles of savage wilderness between here and Circle City. and a bleak stretch of seventy or eighty miles further on to the base of supplies. Will Not Encourage Poor Men to Come.

Samuel C. Dunham, statistical expert of the United States district of labor, having made such inquiries as he cared to make in and about Dawson, sailed on the Bella for Circle City. He will winter in and near Circle, and intends to make a careful investigation of the Alaskan diggings and of the opportunities for miners in the vast gold-bearing district.

"I conclude," said Mr. Dunham, a few minutes before his departure, "that the Klondike is exceedingly rich, and will afford a good field for capital for years and years to come. But the poor man should not be encouraged to come here. No man should think of coming who can-not bring with him at least a ton of food and at least \$1,000 in cash, and who cannot lose a year of his labor, his weather is so cold that sluicing is impossible, hence everything is at a standling his life scheme. Neither should the
weak man be encouraged to come here.
Only the strong, healthy man capable
of enduring the utmost hardships and
the severest toil is adapted to the Klondike. For the prospector who is strong
and task the degree of independence. I
have suggested, this region affords excel
weather is so cold that sluicing is impossible, hence everything is at a standsound come, their resources, largely
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and Bon ton of food and his thousand in cash without wrecking his family or imperil-ling his life scheme. Neither should the weak man be encouraged to come here.

down the river. He had about one chance in a thousand of getting through to St. Michael before the freezing up of Dawson City, N.W.T., Sept. 27.—(Via ey an dno provisions the best use they the Yukon it was estimated, but he determined to take the chance. A throng attle, Nov. 28.)—A few days ago Daw-purchase flight. Those who by foresight of the best men of the Yukon assembled since his passing the Klondike has seemed colder and more cheerless, Mil-Ier is now reported at Fort Yukon with no prospects of getting out this winter. Hungry Men Shot While Raiding Caches

thievery. Two months ago it was rare. gloomy settlement. Now it is common. Not a night passes whose blackness has not covered a half dozen or more raids on caches. Within the last week thirty cases of cache breaking have been reported to the Northwest Mounted Police. Two especially stand sharply forth.

Tuesday night, a week ago, a slender figure stole through the gloom just before the dawn and stopped near a cache on the edge of a bluff on the outskirts able has been sold. Flour changes hands of Dawson. Three men were crouching now and then at \$50 to \$100 the fifty- at a rabin hard by. The eache was theirs. The figure proceeded cautiously forward. At the door of the cache he hesitated, listening, and then began to tear away the fastenings. One of the watchers leveled a Winchester, and a moment later the figure at the door was forever still. In a shallow grave they tossed the bleeding form and shoveled the cold earth to hide the dead face.

That is the outline of the story they told in the evening to the police. They had not been detected; they informed on themselves. They were believed.

Another night passed and in the after noon a sergeant of police and three civillians went to the river and the three civillians entered a loaded row boat and pulled into the stream. The boat was grasped by the current and hastened seaserved the Examiner Journal party as a ward. The sergeant stood there until packer from Dyea to the lakes. He repacker from Dyea to the lakes. He reports that the Yuken is lined with boits distance. Then he strolled leisurely toawaiting a favorable opportunity for wards the barracks. The civillians were the men who had watched the cache on Great suffering is certainly the portion the bluff. They had been directed by of all who have been so foolish as to the police to place their supplies in a cannot be brought here until the river askan territory.

At midnight a day or two later a man more than enough for one man. They riddled with lead the man beside pending. the cache. There will be no trial.

per cent. royalties, and also the notifica- Major Davis, in temporary command tion of the adoption of a regulation cut- of the Mounted Police here, anticipates E. M. Sullivan announced that his ting the length of the creek and river much trouble as the result of the suffer. Day by day, as they kept passing with

gulations and have told of the concerted will then use his of the Dominion ministry. The unpublished news is that the committee of five, are here to see that justice is done," whether or not the major will get to denials of the agents. Dawson this season, it is likely the committee will determine to call a mass meeting to which it may report.

In all probability the miners will send representatives to Ottawa to plead their learning the truth she will have to send troops to the Klondike and spill blood be-

royalties. The American gold fields are sure to be the gainer by the course of the Dominion, no matter what the ministry shall do, for confidence has been shaken and the outlook for the prospector is about

as promising there as here. Commissioner Fawcett has begun to enforce the new regulations as to the length of claims and the reservation of alternate claims, but he is not at all in sympathy with these rules and will urge the government to rescind them. His enforcement, however, is tentative. For instance, he is suffering men to stake 200 feet apiece, with the understanding that should Canada so desire she may regain one-half the claim.

Plodding towards us, we are told, are the kind gentlemen, good servants of the Queen, to whom has been delegated the cheerful task of gathering the royal-I should like a job like theirs. It is

pretty sure to be unpopular and some of these miners have suffered so much that they are apt to do things. \$10,000,000 in Gold Will be the Output. I estimate the product of the creeks for the winter's work will be as follows:

El Dorado \$4,000,000
Bonanza 500,000
Hunker 500,000
Pups and sidehill claims 500,000
Other creeks 1,000,000

Total \$10,000,000 ing. The labor question may cut down these figures some, as in the unsettled condi-tion of things prevailing now, owing to. the shortage of provisions, it is hard to learn just how many men with outfits can be counted on to work the mines this

winter.

At the mines nothing is doing; the weather is so cold that sluicing is important to the standard of t

the modern of the door of the density of the part with the property of the contract of the con

lent opportunities; and for capital 1 want of candles cut the output of the less of the fact that there is no better, know of no place that holds out better Klondike placers three to five millions.

Joaquin Miller, the Examiner-Journal FROM CALL'S CORRESPONDENT. commissioner, was among the cabin pas-sengers abourd the Weare on her voyage | Sam W. Wall Describes Things As He Sees Them.

son was the liveliest and wooliest minto say farewell to the genial poet whose ing camp in the world. I found it so presence had been as a benediction, and on Saturday night when I arrived, since his passing the Klondike has bringing to it the news that the six steamboats upon which the people depended for their winter's provisions cannot pass the bar at Fort Yukon. That fact means the destruction almost of the camp for this year, and with the spread As a consequence of the scarcity of of the news the life of the place died food, the Klondike is suffering from out, until now it is comparatively a

> The situation is extraordinary. There are about five thousand people here, and every day adds to the number; every hour sees the arrival of a boat or a raft full of people from up the river. There are said to be several thousand on the river and trail between here and Juneau, few of whom have more than enough of provisions to get them here. There is practically nothing here to eat.

> To-day, because of this news from the long-awaited steamboats, the little steamboat Koukuk carries twelve men up the river to Fort Selkirk, where they may strike the Dalton trail, and so get out. For this carriage of 175 miles they paid \$200 each, and the tickets were held at a premium.

The little boat is the only one here having steam power, and she can carry no more than twelve. It is impossible now to catch the ocean steamers at St. Michaels, as that place cannot be reached by any means at hand before the last sailing date, so that all that are here and all that come are locked up for the winter. To be sure, there is the one recourse of going out over the river on the ice after it freezes, but that is an experience that not many will dare. Besides, it is very expensive, and a great many who lack provisions lack money

So the situation is extraordinary. At Fort Yukon, four hundred miles down the river, where is the impassable bar, 1500 tons of provisions are stored. It was found beside a cache in the hamlet are not many dogs, and the freighting of Klondak, a suburb of Dawson. He rate was last winter \$1 per pound. This was dying of a gunshot wound. The two winter it will probably be above that. miners, the owners of the cache, have Instead of bringing the provisions here been told by the police that they must take to a boat and make for Alaska. down the river to the provisions is im-

At Fork Yukon, however, there is no-Truth to tell, the police are afraid. thing at which men may work to gain a is, is quoted over and over as a thing They are not afraid of the mob, but of livelihood. The new Mannook diggings that may happen again. famine. They dare not imprison, for are below Yukon, and the combination of Since the steamer Hamilton failed to every prisoner must be fed, and the circumstances that destroys Dawson as cross the bar, and I left for the Yukon guardians of our peace are already living a booming camp may work to the bene- on the evening of September 1, the river on three-quarter rations, protecting the fit of Mannook. But at Dawson, if has risen at its narrowest point almost interests of the Dominion under the new the agents of the two campanies are 10 four feet. In the flats of Fort Yukon, Few of those arriving have more than a mining regulations—reserving from location be believed, 75-per cent. of the miners where the river filters through a labytion every alternate claim in the Yukon will have to shut down, and according winth of islands and is sixty-one miles to Captain Healy, of the North Ameriin Dawson could not adequately supply Inspector Harper brought the commiscan Trading & Transportation company, consumers, and the spokesman of the sioner's official letters confirming the the output of gold will be \$15,000,000 North American Trading Company de- earliest advices as to reservation of short of what might be expected of the

barges could carry 200 men and would claims, hereafter located, from 500 feet ing that he thinks is certain. He to-day movement to a policy which, if pursued take it wherever he may find it. And by Canada, is certain to cause prospect- the miners by the same right say they ing to be generally abandoned and mines will do the same thing. Nor is it likely, be worked very little pending the if the spirit manifested by Major Davis, drumming of some reason into the heads in an interview to-night, is maintained,

by which the resolutions expressing the he said. It is held that gamblers, womprotest of the Klondike was framed, en of the town and those who live upon and which was directed in mass meeting them are generally well provided for, to confer with Major Walsh on his ar- and with the best, having early bought rival here, is to hold a meeting the day up, piece by piece, the choicest provisafter to-morrow; and in view of the relions to be had. Many also believe that cent reports, which leave it doubtful the stores have provisions despite the It is known that some men have pro

visions. When men are hungry the line between right and wrong fades out. A miners' meeting will be called, and whatever that meeting decides upon doing will be done. Unless something appens within a few days to relieve the situation, something wholly unlooked fore her revenues will profit from the for now, desperate steps will be taken. Those who have will have to settle with those who have not. That is the whole tenor of the talk of the town to-day. Is it possible to find food, and, if so,

Those who can fly the danger are making ready to do so, some up and some down the river. The journey up the river, except for the little party twelve already referred to, must be made in light boats that are towed or pushed with poles along the banks and through the swift currents of the river 175 miles to the Pelly river, where the trails lead overland to Juneau or Dyea.

It is in this way that I have just accomplished the four hundred mile journey from Fort Yukon. For fifteen days the land has been wrapped in ice and snow, and every day increased the hazard of that journey, for the eddies are freezing, preventing the boats from fol-lowing the shore line; but to go up meant to go all the way out, for this side of Dyea there is no food. It means, un der the best conditions, a month's hard travelling. The best record from this point is twenty-eight days. Provisions r that length of time must be carried along, and to do that they must first be secured. To go down the river is to go to Fort Yukon or Minook and winter where provisions are and take chances of finding some means of making a liv-

forced upon the more unthinking by the closing of the restaurants. Two closed yesterday, and the others have given notice that they will do so within a day or The proprietors have been secur ing provisions one way or another and hoping for the steamers like everybody With the news that the steamers

been what we will have been a second

The control of the control of the land of

The gravity of the situation here is

like the agents of the big opposition com-panies, he is grateful to such of his customers as patronize the other man. In the city of Dawson money cannot buy provisions, and for those who have monor by a pull have laid in provisions are by no means secure, as the evening up

ocess that will under stress certainly

he adopted by the miners will leave them no better off than others. They

will not starve, say the miners, so long

as any one man has provisions. So far from combating this spirit, the Mounted Police seem to be in full sympathy with it, and this is readily understood when it is known that the Police are without provisions themselves and may be compelled to resort to the same This has been done more methods. than once before in the history of the Yukon, but the situation this year is much more complicated than before. Then the population was made up almost entirely of miners, who were willing to and did work, and the losses to the stores or individuals where wrong was done could be made up in another

year. Now the great majority are untried strangers, a great proportion of whom are "hoboes" and "sure-thing" men. To divide the provisions of the miner with these people is so manifestly unjust that it will not be done, and this is a feature of the situation that will occasion much trouble. On the other hand, that portion of this class who have been here a sufficient length of time have made provision for themselves, and it will be these who will first be called upon to surrender. An officer of the Police, in the presence of Major Davis, in discussing the situation with me, said to-day:

When the time comes we will make canvass of the town and put the questions to every man: 'Are you a miner? Do you work and help to develop the country, and, if so, at what?" These questions will have to be satisfactorily inswered. Of course, we know nearly all of them, and in the case of every gambler or other parasite we will simply lemand that he show us his cache, and what we find there will be placed in a eneral fund."

This morning ice is floating on the river for the first time this winter, and the hope that has been sustained by a rising river is dying or dead, for floating 000 for a mine a few days ago. ice is the certain, sign of the end of transportation for the season. Last year the river was frozen up at this time, a difference of many millions in the outout a thing unheard of before; the ice. broke late and went out, allowing one steamer to reach here as late as October. That circumstance, solitary as it.

from mainland to mainland, this does not amount to more than a few inches. Still the river is not now accounted low, and even Cantain Healy, manager of the North American Trading & Transportation company here, has maintained his belief that the steamers would arrive. no news from below, the more anxions tion that I brought of the failure not of them put it in this way: only of the big Hamilton, but of the came Captain Hanson, manager here for getting through here, came in a polingusive, and Captain Healy's reserve ions."

of the Marguerite. The Marguerite is line of lawlessness. took to release the Marguerite with gun- ber, had this to say: powder, and in doing so he blew her "It will require at least five dogs. er side of an island. How much the the way." two long streamers of smoke that floatexperience that I had just then fairly enred upon. I knew that she was going to Yukon to bring up a barge that lay on the bar there, and I expected her to pick me up at Circle City. I thought to be in Circle City two days from that time. I did not arrive there until the sixth day after that. The day after my arrival eight inches of snow fell, and the hopeful declared that it would go off and bring the boats, so I waited there three days. The snow did go off a little, but the cold nights absorbed it. The river rose a few inches, but the Marguerite did not come, and I started with the small boat again to cover these 300

Captain Hanson says the Marguerite went over the bar going down all right. She put in 125 tons from the stranded barge and returned over the bar all right. She unloaded that, but in going Fort Yukon at the time Captain Hanson spring have torn forests out by the roots The 50c. and \$1.00 sizes of "Quick-left, but the fact that none of them has and flung the trees for miles along the cure" hold three and nine times the

and are still grateful to the restaurant | Captain Dixon of the Bella to over-keeper. As for the restaurant keeper, come the difficulty. The cry has been all along the line since that "the Bella will get here." But

the Bella does not get here, and Captain Yukon on the evening of September 1, Hanson, to whose company she belongs, shakes his head even with regard to that mascot.

"The situation has now resolved itsupply to last them I would advise to go away anywhere where they may secure it. We have now 502 orders on When I left for down the river, believing, as I did, that a steamer would get through, I gave orders that 250 more to fill them.

dried fruit and a few boxes of evaporat- | cold. ed onions. Condensed milk and tomagives out every day. Flour and beans by the mail man one day out. gave out on the first of the month and on with him to Forty Mile or Fort Curice on the 12th. I do not know of any dahy. As he began to run slow at that miners will have to shut down. Alex. of the second day from that point. Ice McDonald is said to have an outfit for and snow have accompanied every hour These are the largest outfits that I know of, but I would not say that they have gloves and clothes and making our bed a supply for them. I know of others at night. who would like to work twice that number of men, but who will not be able to work any.

Captain Healy, of the North American Trading & Transportation company, has no sunshine to throw on the situation He said this morning.

"We have not twenty-five pounds of flour to the man. We have a few things, and the boats had to go back, and if the boats had got up I did hope, in conjunction with the other company, to be able to spread out what we had altogether and make it do, but as it is the situation is very dark. There are not provisions enough to keep 25 per cent. of the miners going. I myself intended to work thirty men on claims that I own, but I will not be able to work one, and that in face of the fact that I paid \$51 .is a calamity. It will practically kill the camp for this year. It will make

put. Without provisions the dirt can-

not be taken out this winter, and therefore cannot be washed out next spring. "Of course, I cannot say what is to become of the people. There are about 5,000 people here now dependent on this There are 2,500 to 3,000 in the town. town. They keep coming in every hour almost, and God knows how many will drift in before winter closes things up. month or two's provisions. Many, I understand, sold their outfits at the pass | that he had little hope of any of them rather than pack them in, trusting to luck when they got here. They come to the store immediately upon their arrival, expecting to get all they can pay for. When we tell them we have nothing to sell them they say blankly: 'Well, we're

here now; we have got to live, and what are you going to do about it?' Now that is a serious question that every received instructions to buy at any cost, of the people here climbed the hills back man has got to settle for himself this

> Testerday morning, upon the informa- see the situation in all its gravity. One be at Sixty-Mile, Stewart River, White "There will be not a few, but hunlittle Marguerite, to get over the bar, dreds, brought to the starvation mark Captain Healy dispatched Captain Gug- here this winter. In such a condition Parliament and make new ones of his Fer to Fort Yukon with instructions to no man can hold food in reserve. The own. the captains of whatever vessels belong- hungry men will walk into the cabin or ing to his company he might find there the cache or the store of the man who "bring them through at whatever risk has it and will compel him to give up. ed be—if you have to tear the bottoms. We are certain to see distress and crime out of them bring them through," and here—if we can call it by that name in with that braced up his own hope and such a time. The police? What can that of those who consulted him. But they do? Will they throw the whole last night, following a day behind me, community into the lockup? Very well, then, they will have to feed them, and Alaska Commercial company. He the community will be glad of it. No: had gone to Fort Yukon to learn what what the miners' meeting decides upon e could, and without hope of a steamer is the law here, and the police are helpless against it. But the fact is the police out, as I had, with two Indians. His will stand in on any well-conducted indement as chief here was accepted as movement to secure a division of provis-

of hope, based on the sacrifice of the A great number of robberies of caches bottoms of his boats, has departed.

A great number of robberies of caches have already been reported, and the have already been reported, and the Captain Hanson explains the mystery whole country is well on to the danger

a barge fitted up with the machinery of With regard to escaping from this desthe old steamer Arctic, which was perate situation after the river closes up, caught in the early ice last year a few A. G. Wissel, cashier of the Alaska miles below Fort Cudahy. When that Commercial company, who expects to go early ice went out some genius under- out with James Macauley about Decem-

ottom out. The barge carrying the They will be in great demand this winmachinery has been used this year in ter and will be worth from \$100 to \$300. lightering an dcarrying other barges over It will require at least 110 pounds of the flats. When I was three days out feed for the dogs alone. That is very, from Fort Yukon, toiling through those very scarce and high. It will take at terrible flats, I saw the smokestacks of least a month to make the trip to Dyea, the Marguerite passing down on the oth- the thermometer averaging 30 below all

I send this letter by the party starting ed in her wake bore the likeness to me out to-day with the little steamer Kuc of angels' wings no one can understand kuk. The Koukuk belonged to Gordon save those who have passed through the Bettels, one of the Bonanza Kings. It was employed in various ways on the upper river until this stress of circumstances developed, and yesterday John Howard bought it to take out the com pany of gentlemen named. The original intention was to go down the river and attempt to get a steamer at Fort Yukon. The arrival of Captain Hand Mr. McInnes, standing at the side of son changed that, as he said it was uncertain if it should be done. The intention, as stated, therefore, is now to go to Fort Selkirk, 175 miles up the river, and from there follow the trail to Dyea.

As to my journey bringing the news to Dawson from Fort Yukon, it may be appointment. dismissed in a paragraph. It has been twenty-two days of pushing and poling at a boat laden as lightly as possible with provisions, blankets and clothes; twenty-two days of wading through shallows looking for channels or fightcrush of the ice in the waters of the tion, ands the part to heal rapidly.

river has got confidence in the ability of | wet and frozen clothes, of camping at more protection than a pair of blankets afforded, with a bank of pine branches thrown up to windward. and, with the exception of three days at Circle City, have been travelling hard from dayligth until dark. I have changed boat six times, and starting with a self definitely." said Captain Hanson this morning. "We cannot supply provisions for the camp, and those who have not a of blankers, heing compelled to sacrifice of blankets, being compelled to sacrifice

all the rest to make time. The nine days it took me to get through the flats from Fort Yukon to the books which we may be able to fill. Cirlcle City, where the channel of the river is and where the water seems to run every way at once, and where the sweepers and the cross currents and the orders might be listed from the miners, shallows are everywhere. The nine days conditional upon a steamer coming up consumed in covering this 80 miles was more trying than the 300 and more be "A man was sent up among the min- tween Circle City and this city, save ers and orders taken there from those that the weather for the most part was who seemed most needy. But we will perfect. It rained constantly during not be able to fill those orders, The the last two of those nine days, and we only things we have in the house in the were without a tent and drenched. At way of provisions is a little sugar, about | Circle City the weather turned to snow, 125 cases of canned corn, fifty boxes of and the weather has since continued

I left Circle City with a party of mintoes gave out yesterday. Something ers, but their heavy boat was overtaken person who has an extra or a full suptime I engaged two Indians at that ply of provisions, and very many of the place, and arrived here on the evening twelve men and the Berrys for seven. of the journey from Circle City, coating

P.S.-Since writing the foregoing all the restaurants in town have closed down, and all the available boats have been appropriated by parties preparing to stampede down the river.

Captain Hanson of the Alaska Comercial company has issued a formal notice to the miners and all others that there are no provisions on sale. A miners' meeting will be called at once. The boat carrying this leaves at once.

Many Men Must Leave. Dawson City, N. W. T., Sept. 28.-As the mail man passes through this morning I am enabled to add a word to that dispatched yesterday by the party that left on the Koukuk. A fleet of small baots left for down the river this morning, and active preparations are going forward all along the water front by parties getting ready to follow. The one idea is now to get out or to get down where provisions may be had. Nothing else is talked of, as the hope of securing food here is abandoned by everybody. And still the newcomers, apparently uncon scious of what they are coming to, keep dropping down from the upper river hour by hour, and the floating ice increases in quantity and bulk.

Captain Hanson addressed the miners on the street last evening, advising them of the exact situation, sayingthat, while he had himself returned from Fort Yukon, he could not bring the boats, and getting here. The restaurants all closed yesterday, but this morning one of them opened temporarily with a new price of \$2 50 a meal. There is as yet consider able fresh meat in town, brought in by Dalton over the trail, and he is expected to bring more. The great scarcity is flour. The \$2 50 meals do not include

outter and are short on bread. Major J.M. Walsh, chief of the The carry passengers to Circle mounted police in this district, is reported mean the steamer. They do so no more. The miners and these new-comers now for the postal carriers. The posts will River, and another on the trail. Walsh is the man of supreme power in this country. He may ignore the laws of

> Much interest is felt with regard to him and what he will do, espesially as to questions of duty and the taxes imposed for every privilege of the miner, and most especially with regard to the 20 per cent tax of the product of the mines, which has thrown a damper over the camp almost equal to the scarcity of provisions. It is hoped that he will

> ignore that law. In the meantime the great question is one of provisions. The whole river above Fort Yukon is suffering the same conditions. Circle City, a town of 400 cabins, has but 150 people in it and not provisions enough for the company mess. I had difficulty on my way up getting a meal there and Dr. Spencer Harris, in charge of the Alaska Commercial Companys' store, declared that if the company had not guaranteed to supply him with food he would certainly leave the country. No provisions have been put ashore this year, and they were wholly dependent upon later boats, which have not yet arrived. The situation is the same at Forty Mile and over the other posts on the river. The outlook is exceedingly cold and blue. SAM W. WALL

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR M'INNES The New Executive Head of the Province Sworn in To-Day.

Hone T. R. E. McInnes, the new Lieut. Governor of British Columbia, was sworn in this afternoon by Chief Justice Davie before a large number of prominent British Columbians, including the retiring Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Premier

Messrs. Pooley, Baker and Martin. The commission appointing the new Lieut.-Governor was read by B. H. T. Drake, the clerk of the court, and then the chief justice, repeated the oath of allegiance after the chief justice, which was followed by the oath of office. Those oaths having been administered, the seal was handed to the chief justice, who presented it to the new Lieut.-Governor, as he did so complimenting him on his

ACCIDENTALLY CUT AND

BRUISED.

Until a physician arrives, it is well to knowledge may prevent blood poisoning. ing the swift currents of the deeper wa-ter, threading the trees along shore with a made of "Quickeure," which stops bleedshallow. She put on a lighter load than before, but could not get up again. None ers that overhang the banks where the microbes, and, by preventing inflamma-

overtaken him is to him conclusive that edge of the water like bunches of jack- quantity of trial size. Only a small