Strange Story Of Foul Crime.

Tribal Superstition Responsible for Cruel Murder of Bert Horton and Bride.

Salvation Army Conversion Prompts Murderer to Tell of Double Killing.

In all the weird history of Indian tribe lore, superstition and bloodthirstiness there is no stranger chapter than that which has just been written in the mid-north about the cold-blooded butchery of Bert Horton and his young wife from foggy Oregon, details of which terrible crime have only recently been brought to light, although the fell deed was done almost a year ago.

In brief, the young white man and his bride—for they were only entering upon their honeymoon when the bullets of their Indian assassins ended their lives together—were shot with deliberateness from ambush, for no cause or reason, without the slightest personal animosity toward them or either of them, simply because a man and a woman of the savage tribe to which their murderers belong had been lost in the hills, and ancient usage requiring a life for a life, or an eye for an eye.

Nor is the remarkable fact of a crime without cause or provocation the only astounding feature of the case—not less unusual the manner of its unfolding, through the medium of the Salvation Army.

Jim Hanson, one of the Sendish Indians implicated in the killing, had attended the Army meetings; he professed to have experienced conversion; and in evidence of his sincerity and his understanding of the white man's religion of peace and love, this Hanson lost no time in acquainting Adjutant McGill with the tragic history of the doing to death of the Hortons and promptly volunteered to lead the officers of the white man's justice to the spot at which the bodies had been buried in a common grave.

He did so, too, and giving the names and whereabouts of those who with him had been implicated in the horrible deed, it was a comparatively easy task for the quickly organized sheriff's posse to make them prisoners. The trial and sentence of the courts of civilization will be the concluding scenes in this remarkable instance of savagery lingering at the outposts of the twentieth century.

Until about one month ago, the disappearance of Mr. and Mrs. Horton had remained as one of the unsolved and inexplicable mysteries with which the North land is crowded. Many theories had been put forward to account for their sudden departure from the eyes of their friends and acquaintances, but in none was there tangible or logical evidence or even supposition. Indeed it now proves that all expianations were equally far apart.

Just about four weeks ago Hanson became a regular attendant at the Salvation Army meetings held at Haines' Mission under the general charge of Adjutant McGill. He was an earnest inquirer, and gave evidence—soon after his attendance at the meetings became regular—of having some heavy weight upon his mind.

This was noted by the officers of the corps, but none so much as dreamed how terrible the confession when it came would be.

About a fortnight after expressing his conversion, Hanson called Adjutant McGill aside and requested a private interview unbosomed himself of his awful secret. He sought no pledge of secrecy, and indeed himself suggested that the officers of the law be called in, and punishment be meted to the guilty.

Marshall Tanner was at once communicated with, and—with the assistance of an Indian woman, also of the guilty tribe—the chain of evidence that drew six named suspects into the meshes of the law was soon completed, and the marshall accompanied by Judge Sehlbrede, the confessed murderer Hanson, and a posse left Skagway for the purpose of bringing in the bad Indians, who were captured at or near their homes in Pyramid Harbor. No difficulty was experienced beyond a disposition on the part of the natives to run away.

Those arrested, are Ketchikoo, who had some of the missing people's jewelry on him, Dave Klanet, Mark Klanet, Kakayoe, James Tuckelene and Jim Hanson. Hanson had himself confessed to shooting Mr. Horton, and Ketchikoo is charged with the killing of Mrs. Horton, the others being held on suspicion of implication in the crime.

According to the confession of Hanson the crime was committed in October last by the Indian party while they were looking for some of their own tribe, a man and wife, supposed to be lost. They came across Horton and his wife encamped on the mainland about twelve miles below the Mission, and believing that they might be in some way responsible for the disappearance of the missing ones of their own race, killed them according to the custom of the tribe, that a life should be taken for a life.

No personal grudge was harbored against the unfortunate couple, it seems, but so firmly is this tradition engrafted in the native mind that they murdered the unsuspecting ones in cold blood. Mr. Horton was shot through the head by Hanson, and then Mrs. Horton was similarly put out of the way by another Indian, Kitchikoo being the suspected one.

Mr. and Mrs. Horton went to Skagway about a year ago on the City of Seattle, in company with F. N. Sessions' father and sister, and from the acquaintance on the boat sprang an intimacy between the two families. Mr. Horton for a time ran the Diamond C restaurant at White Pass station, and later on resided on Main street, Skagway. Having worked hard and needing rest, they decided to go camping, and left last October for that purpose, since when they had not been heard from.

A sailor named Martin first spoke to Mr. Sessions of their whereabouts, and following this came the Indian's confession, which led to unearthing the crime. Mr. Sessions and wife contemplated going with the camping party, but at the last moment Mr. Sessions obtained employment and did not go. The murdered couple were from Eugene, Oregon, he being 28 and she but 18 years of age. They had been married but two weeks previous to their departure for Alaska.

Mr. Sessions, Mr. Woldridge, the marshal, and a file of soldiers went to where the bodies were said by Hanson to have been buried, for the purpose of recovering them and bringing them to Skagway. The spot was pointed out by murderer Hanson, covered with several feet of snow and ice. The Indian was cool and apparently unmoved throughout, conducting the party to where the bodies were with almost unerring precision, so that they were uncovered with very little trouble. The remains were found beneath six feet of snow and ice in a little rift made by the action of the tide, where after the crime the red devils had laid the unfortunate couple, wrapping their bodies in blankets, covering them with canvas and seaweed, and weighting the whole down with rocks.

Horton was laid face down, with his head resting on his wife's shoulder, the body of the girl bride having been laid upon its back. The bodies, though not frozen, were but slightly decomposed. Horton's body showed evidence of immediate death, as Hanson pointed out the spot where they both stood at the time of the deed, and the murderer was but 12 feet from his victim. Mrs. Horton had been shot at a distance of about 150 feet by Kitchiku, and the bullet failing in its work, the fiends finished their hellish work by stabbing the poor victim in the right side of the neck, and afterward by cutting her throat.

At the time of the Amur's departure from Skagway there were in all seven of the Indians in custody in connection with the awful crime, the last arrested being young Chief Quanish. The seven were under guard of two gaolers alternating watches. The coroner's inquest fully substantiated by medical testimony the manner of death in each instance, precisely as described by Hanson. The finding of the jury was an extended one, couched in the following terms:

"We, the jury impanneled to enquire into the cause and manner of the death of Bert Horton and Florence Horton, after having visited the scene of their death, about 35 miles south of Skagway, in the District of Alaska, on the 15th day of March, 1900, and having examined the bodies of the decedents and heard the testimony of F. N. Sessions, J. M. Tanner, C. A. Sehlbrede and Dr. I. H. Moore, and heard the voluntary statement made by Jim Hanson, the Indian who accompanied us to the scene of the tragedy and located the place of the burial of the decedents, find that the decedents were Bert Horton and Florence Horton, wife; that Bert Horton; that at the time of his death Bert Horton was about 25 years of age, and that Florence Horton at the time of her death was about 19 years of age; that they were formerly residents of the state of Oregon, and came to Alaska on March 17, 1899; that they were Americans by birth and citizens of the United States at the time of their death; that they came to their death on the mainland, on the west side of Lynn Canal, at a point about 35 miles from Skagway, Alaska; that the said Bert Horton came to his death by reason of a gunshot wound in the head at the hands of the before-mentioned Indian, Jim Hanson; that the said Florence Horton came to her death by reason of a knife wound in the throat and a gunshot wound through the body, the bullet entering below the point of the right shoulder, passing through the body and coming out between the shoulder blades; that said Bert Horton and Florence Horton came to their deaths at said place on or about the 24th day of October, 1899, and that the killing of these decedents was done by the said Jim Hanson, Ketchikoo, Mark Clanet, Dave Clanet, James Tuckelin, Kakone, Quanish, and other Indians whose names to this jury are unknown.

"Signed at Skagway, in the District of Alaska, this 17th day of March, 1900.

"M. J. MAROVITZ.
"W. A. REID.
"F. N. SESSIONS.
"J. T. DILLON.
"GEO. M. SMITH."

It was a strange coincidence that on the very day of the inquest the Cottage City should bring a letter of inquiry about the two people whose young lives had been so suddenly cut off. The letter was addressed to Commissioner Sehlbrede and was from an Odd Fellows' lodge at Springfield, Ore. It stated that deceased was an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and a Woodman of the World, and, on behalf of these orders, any information in regard to the whereabouts of Mr. Horton would be thankfully received. The last time he had been heard from, Horton had written that he was going to leave shortly to go about 40 miles into the interior. That was probably written about the time Mr. Horton and his wife started on their fateful trip down the canal.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
14th to 21st March ,1900.

During this period the weather was abnormally fine and mild throughout the province. This was due to the easterly moving storms, which at this season of the year usually travel inland over Vancouver island, being forced far to the northward, giving place to a series of high barometer areas, whose normal course is further south. The latter were in all cases accompanied by fine and very mild weather, particularly between the ranges extending to Cariboo, and light to moderate winds along the coast and over the entire Pacific Slope. This mild spell has greatly accelerated vegetation, and for days numerous fruit trees have been in bloom.

Victoria reports 44 hours of bright sunshine or an average of 7 hours per day and only a trace of rain. The temperature rose above 60 upon 3 days, and the maximum of 66 occurred on the 15th. New Westminster reported only .01 inch of rain, and also 3 days when the temperature rose above 60, the highest being 66 on the 15th. The lowest temperature recorded at Barkerville was 18 on the morning of the 19th, and the highest, 62, on the 17th.

The average lowest temperature at Kamloops was 32 and the highest 55 degrees.

MAY GO HOME.

An unofficial report has reached Esquimalt that H. M. S. Warspite, flagship of the Pacific station, has been ordered to return to England, as one of her boilers has given out. Should this prove to be correct it will be a cause of much surprise, as the Warspite has been on the station less than a year, being commissioned at Chatham on March 28 last year, and arriving at Esquimalt in July. She went South last fall and has been cruising along the coast of South America.

The report continues that she will be relieved by the Imperieuse, which will be sent out with a "skeleton" crew, and the crew of the Warspite transferred to her at some southern port. The "skeleton" crew would then take the Warspite home.

DIED.

BAKER—At the family residence, No. 47 North Chatham street, on the 21st inst., George Baker, aged 80 years; a native of Bristol, England, and father of J. H. Baker, Government street.

JONES—On 19th March, Avis May, only daughter of Geo. J. and Hattie Jones, aged three months.

Party Issues May Wait.

First Consideration of Electors Should Be Overthrow of One Man Government.

Time of Crisis Not One for Innovation—The Arguments for Partyism.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Sir: It seems rather fashionable just now to air one's views in your newspaper upon the political muddle, so I may as well be in the swim.

We have the advocates and opponents of party lines and appeals to rise above them, without any suggestions, however, as to how the latter is to be accomplished. Meetings have been held in different parts of the province endorsing one view or the other by irresolute majorities, or breaking up after heated controversy, without arriving at any conclusion upon the vexed question. So the fog grows thicker than ever.

It will be admitted, I think, that the late Semlin-Cotton crowd made themselves as odious as any set of men possibly could, and that each and all of them are politically dead. Furthermore, that the late opposition have not quite the cohesion that a party is expected to possess. So far as an outsider can judge, one feeling seems to predominate just now in the minds of the great majority of the Conservatives and Liberals in the province, and that is unqualified opposition to Mr. Joseph Martin, his platform and his so-called government. When public opinion is so unsettled upon the question of party lines is it wise for those supporting that policy to endeavor to force it upon those who differ from them at a time when united action seems required?

I have heard it whispered that as Mr. Martin is not the recognized leader of the Liberal party, now is the time for the Conservatives to take advantage of it and start the party line business. This would no doubt suit the leader of the present peculiar government admirably. It is what he is striving for. But does anyone really believe that whilst men of all shades of politics will work together to establish a capable, honest government with a view of preventing in the future irresponsible persons ruining our business interests and retarding the introduction of capital, one single vote will be changed when the federal elections come upon us?

If the Liberals as a party endorse Mr. Martin as their leader, party lines go without saying. If they object to having a leader foisted upon them let them elect a leader when possibly higher heads than Mr. Martin's would fall in the basket, and we should know where we are. At present we have two parties interested in provincial issues, not Conservatives and Liberals, but government and opposition. Let the issue be fought out on theses lines. I don't think there can be any doubt but that the opposition will sweep the so-called government out of sight. It will be an easy matter then for the opposition to select, by ballot, if necessary, a leader and a cabinet who can be depended upon to carry on our provincial business decently and in order, and who would be loyally supported during their term of office.

The politics of this country embrace no very abstruse problems. All that any government can attempt is to maintain law and order and develop our resources in an intelligent manner. Whilst some of our cities may be more or less prepared for party lines it must be remembered there are many country districts where the people have not been educated up to it, and it is now springing upon them before they have had time to weigh the consequences. I do not quite see how any success can attend their introduction unless every district is agreeable. Later on when the country is ripe for it let us have party lines by all means. Meanwhile, the firm of Joe Martin & Co., with the active co-operation of the Lieutenant-Governor, has thrown down the gauntlet to the electorate. Let the people take it up as a people and not as a heterogeneous collection of parties with half a dozen leaders. Otherwise, after the elections chaos will reign again.

OUTSIDER.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

Sir: I have followed closely the march of events in British Columbia and the dissertations of the Colonist on the constitutionality of the Lieutenant-Governor's acts in dismissing two executive governments in the short and unfortunate term of his administration. I do not call in question his technical authority to do as he has done, but I do call in question the wisdom of such proceedings, and His Honor laying the position he occupies of an impartial umpire open to attack by jumping into the arena as a partizan gladiator. Had he maintained the neutral dignity essential to a governor under responsible government, he would not have laid himself open to suspicion or attack. The natural consequence of such ill-advised proceedings should be that no gentleman with the smallest self-respect will be found to enter a government under His Honor. When there are no more governments to dismiss, what then? In order to keep his hand in and line up preconceived ideas, it would not be surprising to find him dismissing himself. Nothing like making a clean sweep of things while you are about it.

The Turner government was dismissed before the election returns were all in, and even had they been in it should have been allowed to measure its strength in the house, thereby avoiding the necessity for dismissal—an expedient very seldom resorted to in these days.

Mr. Semlin, after the adverse vote a few days ago, did show that he had been reinforced and could finish the work of the session; yet His Honor dismisses him, although he had a majority of the representatives of the electorate with him. With respect to a lieutenant-governor who commits such an act the Minister of Justice said in the Senate recently that "he takes his life in his hand and he had better look out." Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House of Commons alluded to the subject in words equally ominous. Now comes the most inconsistent, ill-judged and unaccountable step of all—the selection of Mr. Martin to form a government—His Honor knowing how he stood during the last eventful session, without one follower, and knowing how a few months age he and his government forced Mr. Martin out or dismissed him from the attorney-generalship and a seat in the cabinet. How could His Honor expect him to be able to form a cabinet or gather a following from the present legislature? But it is very evident had Mr. Martin been able to do this, that his cabinet would have been accepted, although Mr. Semlin's—made up of the same material—was rejected. Herein consists the inconsistency. Mr. Martin may have hidden virtues which have not so far proved sufficiently magnetic to cause a rally to his standard. He was launched on the sea of politics with a fair wind and flowing sail, with every facility to steer the ship of state to welfare and progress, but imprudently ignoring these advantages, he made shipwreck and a conspicuous failure as a legislator; instead of working on judicious, progressive lines, he did quite the contrary and instituted a tinkering crusade of trivial amendments to previous workable good acts. He excluded the best class of men from our mines, or put difficulties in their way by new regulations. He interfered between master and workman as to the number of hours miners should work or not work. Laboring men in this country are intelligent enough to be able to take care of themselves. He seated a member in the assembly in 1899 to support himself by a flagrant distorting of custom and law, by a forced legislative act—and this act, so outrageous and so grossly partizan, received the assent of His Honor and of the whole Semlin party. Mark the sequel—the honorable member so seated awakened to a consciousness of evil, and opposed and denounced those who did him such an equivocal honor. His Honor might with equal propriety have sent for Kruger to form a government, as for the man he has selected. Both stand on about an equal footing in the estimation of British Columbians. Let the electors show that they place the good name of the province, now so shattered, above individual leanings, and denounce in the most unmistakable manner all low political trickery and traffic in portfolios, and elect men of good repute, whose object will be to elevate the public service and promote the welfare of the people.

W. J. MACDONALD.

UNITED WE STAND.

Sir: May I be permitted again to impress upon your Liberal-Conservative readers the great necessity for union in the coming general election? As things stand at present, Victoria is the only important place which has not declared for party lines by an overwhelming majority. In addition to this (it may be against the wishes of some Victorians) the New Westminster convention came squarely out on the subject, and it ill becomes the Capital City—and may I also say the principal newspaper of that city?—to endeavor to influence a bolt and thus disprove its practice of the precept it advocates that "the majority must rule."

Good government is a necessity, and a casual glance shows that such is possible under a strictly Liberal-Conservative regime, and Victoria should be the more anxious to prove it owing to its stalwartism and success at the last federal election. In the last provincial election only one of Mr. Turner's supporters (because Mr. Henderson doesn't count) was elected on the Lower Mainland—Mr. McBride of Dewdney. He must know the feeling there, and as a straight Conservative he spoke in no uncertain manner regarding the great necessity for party lines, in Vancouver last Thursday. We must also remember that Mr. C. E. Tisdall, the senior member for Vancouver, is with us, and R. E. Green, the sitting member for Slocan. Both of these gentlemen are well and favorably known, and must get elected. The same is true of Mr. McBride.

We cannot disguise the fact that the Mainland, by virtue of population, must control the political situation. The sooner people on the Island realize this and work hand in hand for the good of British Columbia the better. If a feeling of antagonism is roused, our position will be described like Stevenson's crew, "so much the worse for the Island."

If it is the intention of the Liberals to accord any considerable support to Mr. Martin—and a sub rosa feeling of that description is abroad—the sooner we know it the better. No quicker means of discovering this can be found than the declaration of an united Liberal-Conservative party; and no delay should be allowed to permit the machine Grits to perfect their organization.

It is all very well for some Utopianists to endeavor to form this double-barrelled party and take Semlinites, Cottonites, Turnerites, and in fact all anti-Martinites, under their wing. Such divergent and antagonistic parties cannot and will not agree. The election of a leader would cause a Donnybrook Fair, and the result of a convention would outrival the fabled Kilkenny cats. Cottonites would not permit Mr. Turner leading, and vice versa. No, sir, whatever arguments these would-be love feast agitators bring forward must on the slightest investigation be found fallacious. It may be said they will agree on a new leader. There can be no doubt that Mr. Turner and all of his followers will never consent to enter the coming campaign under the auspices of any member of the late government party, and I cannot imagine that, after the scandalous and libellous manner the latter spoke of Mr. Turner and his associates a couple of years ago, any of them would follow that gentleman or any of his colleagues.

Now is the time to sink the old-time personalism, and by running the election on federal lines secure a continuity of policy, no matter whom the leaders may be. If anyone thinks a coalition would work, let him state a cabinet and find out if the members could work together. Nelson and Kootenay en masse have paved the way; Vancouver has come a good second; Kamloops is also in the procession, so let the Capital swell the aggregation and human possibility, with the result—an overwhelming victory at the polls and the restoration of good government.

We have a leader to be proud of, at whom even his enemies cannot hurl mud; we have the brains and business interests of the province behind us; we have the rank and file enthusiastic, no matter what some of the self-styled leaders may imagine, and the Liberal-Conservative party will deserve the severest reprobation in this city if they do not join hands with their Mainland confreres and restore responsible, constitutional government in the province, untrammelled by any of the old personal affiliations which have done so much to retard our progress in the past, and are also wholly responsible for the entrance and rise of Martinism.

JACKY.

HIS HONOR'S RESPONSE TO THE DEPUTATION.

Sir: I turn from a perusal of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's reply to the influential deputation of business men who waited upon him one day last week to urge on His Honor's attention the importance—nay, necessity—of an early dissolution and an appeal to the electorate, with mingled feelings of satisfaction and disappointment. In discussing any subject of public import it is often impossible to obtain a clear conception of the situation, to avoid reference to matters that have been already discussed and to reiterate, to some extent, arguments that, like the second-hand suit of clothes, have done duty before. I like His Honor's style. His papers are terse, to the point and well-written, which cannot be said of all state papers; and if at times he drops into a vein that seems to him at a political pose he soon recovers himself and gets back into the well-beaten path of diplomacy. Where His Honor fails is on his logic. His illustrations are pointed and at first flush seem effective, but when he comes to apply them to existing conditions he is not happy. Take, for example, His Honor's course in August last in urging on Mr. Semlin "an early session of the legislature or a dissolution and general election in order to deal adequately with the growing conditions of unrest and uncertainty throughout the province," and contrast it with this extract from the letter in reply to the deputation:

"Existing evils are admitted; but, if I may venture a personal opinion, it seems to me that a reasonable amount of time should be given the electorate wherein to consider the remedies proposed, and wherein to properly prepare for and give decisive expression of their wishes at the polls." I would remind His Honor that the questions which now agitate the electorate existed in August last, and if in His Honor's opinion the public mind was then so fully prepared for a general election that His Honor later attributed the refusal of his then advisers to dissolve at his request the disasters that have since befallen the province, how much more receptive is the public mind now? Since August a session has been held in which two months were passed in discussing the condition of public affairs in a very emphatic and preliminative and generally able manner, and a government has been defeated on issues so plain that "he who runs may read." In August last these issues were not understood. They had never been discussed in parliament or out. The eight-hour law and the Allen Exclusion Act were on us, so to speak. They had passed the house almost without debate and by unanimous votes. And yet His Honor says that in August last, when there had been no opportunity for the people to understand these measures, the country was prepared to pass upon them intelligently after eight weeks of agitation and consideration His Honor enters a plea for further time to enable the constituencies to grasp their meaning and provide a remedy!

His Honor in effect repeats words put into his mouth at the prorogation (so-called) which convey a promise of a session in June; although how an election can be held with new lists and His Honor meet the House in June does not appear clear to me, at least. The situation is simply this: No supplies were voted at the recent session. Road work throughout the province is at a standstill and bosses and superintendents are being discharged. No public works of importance can be undertaken except under authority of the legislature. When Mr. Martin was called in he found himself in the plight of the dame in the nursery ballad, which runs:

"Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog a bone;
When she got there the cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog got none."

Mr. Martin found the cupboard bare, and it must remain in the same condition until after the assembling of the legislature.

I am fully impressed with the belief that on the first day of the session Mr. Martin will be pushed on the street, if, indeed, his defeat will not be so decisive at the polls as to render an earlier resignation imperative. Now, admitting that the new house can be got together on the 30th June, and by-elections become necessary before the new ministers can take their seats, the middle of July will have come and gone before the house can assemble for business, and the middle of August will have come and gone before one dollar will be available for road work. How much can be done in the districts between the middle of August and the first of October when the rains begin? In Esquimalt district, I know, that the part of the season when road work may be profitably prosecuted will be over almost before work has begun. Mr. Martin's panacea or cure-all for the ills that have flown from the eight-hour law is a referendum. A bill authorizing the laying before the country of the plebiscite cannot surely be passed and the matter referred to the electorate until August—a further waste of fine weather and the loss of another summer before mining affairs can be placed on a healthy basis. Every interest calls for immediate action. The house should meet about May the 1st, and to insure that the writs should go out without the loss of another day. The public mind is fully prepared on all the issues at stake; and I make bold to say that the deputation of business men who pressed their views on His Honor the other day are as capable of giving him advice as the gentlemen to whom he refers in his reply as his "advisers," and who, if tried by His Honor's standard as applied to the Semlin government, have no status as such under the Constitution Act.

D. W. HIGGINS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally natrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times. January 12, 1866.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d.,

Industry At Grand Forks

Agriculture Boomed by the Rapid Growth of Mining Settlements.

Smelter Enterprise Again In Evidence--Rich Properties Change Hands.

Grand Forks, March 13.—The shipments of ore from the B. C. mine, in Summit camp, to the Trail smelter amount thus far to 1,500 tons. The new plant now being installed comprises two 80 h.p. boilers and half of a 20-drill compressor.

Reports from Franklin, the new camp on the east fork of the north fork, sixty miles from Grand Forks, are to the effect that a great deal of development work has been done on properties during the winter months. On the Banner claim a rich gold-copper proposition bonded last fall by Henry White, the locator of the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides, a tunnel has been driven 150 feet to catch the lead. The work is still in progress. The assay values obtained from Franklin camp claims are the highest ever obtained in this district. A big influx is expected there in the spring.

A joint stock company is being formed to take over the Grand Forks sash and door factory.

John Kirkup, of Rossland, and Dr. Jackes, of Greenwood, at the instance of the provincial authorities, have adopted stringent measures to prevent a smallpox outbreak here. Steps have been taken to improve the sanitary condition of the city. The time limit within which yards and alleys must be cleaned expires to-morrow, after which all delinquents will be prosecuted. The two smallpox patients are doing well, and as they have been segregated no further cases are expected to develop.

One hundred men are employed in the development of the water power in the Kettle river at Cascade. The dam will be 400 feet long and fifty feet high. The flume and tunnel will be 16 feet wide and 1,000 feet long. The water will be conveyed from the mouth of the tunnel to the water wheel, through two iron pipes, each 8½ feet in diameter and 2,000 feet long, with a perpendicular fall of 156 feet. Ten thousand h.p. will be available and the route of the pole line to Phoenix has already been cleared.

E. C. rown, of Greenwood, states that he and his partners, J. P. Harlan, of Greenwood, and Dr. D. MacMartin, of New York, have closed a deal for the sale of the Marguerite claim in Greenwood camp to Andrew Laidlaw, of Spokane. The first payment of $2,000 has been made. The property lies 3,000 feet north and east of the Mother Lode. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 42 feet, and at the 30 foot level a drift has been extended in ore 30 feet. A winze in the face of the drift has been sunk in ore a distance of 15 feet. Assays ranging from $25 to $60 in gold, copper and silver have been obtained.

H. Pierson, an old-time prospector of the Similkameen country, was in town to-day, and related an interesting story of the richness of the Nickel Plate mine in the Keremeos district. This property, which was purchased eight or nine months ago by Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, has been steadily developed ever since. He described it as one of the biggest propositions in British Columbia. The paystreak will run over $80 in gold and copper; and is from three to six feet in width, the ore being of such a nature that the gold can be extracted to a certain extent by the simple process of panning. The main ore body, however, is a smelting proposition and there is on each side of the paystreak thirty feet of mineral carrying values of $18, which will be enough for profitable reduction with transportation facilities and cheap treatment.

The payroll of the Granby smelter last month amounted to $30,000.

Grand Forks, March 17.—A switch a mile and a quarter long will be extended to the Rathmullen without delay. The ore that is to be shipped will be taken for the present from the 66-foot level. The paystreak is from two to four feet wide and carries galena, and the foreman of the ledge for a distance of twenty feet is of shipping grade, but will have to be concentrated.

Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, returned yesterday from a visit to Republic, where smallpox has broken out. He issued orders to his assistants to enforce an embargo on all passengers from Republic. This new regulation will be enforced at the boundary line. Freight teams may come and go as usual, but the drivers will be changed at Carson, a point on the frontier. The two smallpox patients in Grand Forks are approaching convalescence.

Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides and City of Paris mines and the Granby smelter, has returned from a business trip to Montreal, New York and Philadelphia. He is accompanied here by C. E. Gault, secretary of the smelter company, and F. C. Fairbanks, of Montreal. The visitors were greatly impressed with the magnitude of the ore bodies that have been blocked out in the Old Ironsides. They also inspected the reduction works. Mr. Fairbanks will shortly remove to London, Eng., where he will deal in British Columbia mines and mining shares.

The new pump and compressor at the Pathfinder mine has been installed. A large force of men will resume work next week.

W. H. Covert, whose big fruit farm is at once the pride and glory of Grand Forks, purposes placing an additional area of 120 acres under cultivation this spring. Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking can be gained from the fact that no less than 8,200 trees will be planted. Of this total seven thousand will represent various varieties of apples, the remainder including four hundred each of peaches, cherries, pears and plums. Frequently a crop is secured the second year owing to the remarkable fertility of the soil of the Kettle River valley, but invariably in the third season. Mr. Covert modestly admitted that the products of his farm, including fruit and grain and vegetable crops, last year netted him something over $10,000—all in cash. The only disappointing feature was his utter inability to fill the demand. His young fruit orchard only consists of twenty acres, yet it gave a profit of $3,100. The yield of one apple tree was worth a cash equivalent of sixty dollars. The oat crop and his potatoes were worth $3,750 and $2,800 respectively. The prune crop was worth a modest $330. Mr. Covert disclaims any special credit for his performance, and says the same success can be achieved by others.

J. H. Goodeve has purchased a large tract of land near the city limits and purposes engaging in the poultry business. Several large realty deals have been closed recently. At least a dozen individuals will devote their attention to market gardening this season.

The Ruckles, Wasson and Cooper ranches comprising 500 acres adjacent to the city, are being sub-divided into tracts of two, five and ten acres respectively.

The final payment has been made on the bond on the Banner claim in Phoenix, owned by the Grey Eagle Mining Co., the new corporation organized by the Miner-Graves syndicate to operate the Grey Eagle, Banner, Tip-Top and the Triangle Fraction, all of which properties adjoin the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and War Eagle. The former owners were James Marchall and Thomas Roderick. The amount involved exceeded $25,000.

Mayor Lloyd A. Manly telegraphed from Ottawa to T. W. Holland, stating that Andrew Laidlaw, of Spokane, had just completed the organization of a company in Quebec for the establishment of a Loder pyritic smelter at Grand Forks. Mr. Laidlaw, the despatch added, will be here shortly to prepare a shipment of five carloads of ore to Leadville, Colo., where a pyritic smelter is in operation. Pyritic smelting is designed to concentrate the value of pyritic or sulphide ores, by heat, using the sulphur as a part, if not all, of the fuel, fluxing away the gangue and the metals of no value. Part of the iron forms a sulphide, making with the copper sulphide the matte carrying the gold and silver with them. No preliminary roasting is needed, as the sulphur serves as a fuel.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway (standard or narrow gauge) for the carrying of passengers and freight from some point on Horseshoe Bay, in the District of Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, thence in a northwesterly direction by the most convenient and feasible route to a point on the Nanaimo-Alberni road, thence by the most direct and feasible route to a point at the head of Alberni Canal; with power to build a branch line to the headwaters of Chemainus River by the most feasible route; and to build and operate tramways in connection therewith, with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries; and to build, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith; and with power to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats; and operate the same on all navigable waters within the Province; and with power to lease and to connect and make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies now or hereafter to be incorporated; and with power to make wagon roads to be used in the construction of such railway and in advance of the same, and to levy and collect tolls from all persons using and on all freight passing over the said railway and such roads, bridges, ferries, wharves and vessels built or owned by the company, whether built or owned before or after the construction of the railway; and with all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges as may be necessary or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Dated at the City of Victoria, B.C., this 31st day of January, 1900.

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