## COL. DOMVILLE ON THE CLONDYKE

Address on New Gold Fields at Cannon Street Hotel, London, by Col. Domville.

Difficulties of Access and Residence Not Greater Than Canadians Have Often Overcome.

(From the Financial Times, Aug. t.)

At the Cannon street Hotel yesterday afternoon Colonel Domville, a member of the Canadian Dominion parliament, gave an address on the Clondyke, Yukon and Stewart gold fields. The chair was occupied by Mr. Edward J. Howell.

The chairman, in introducing Colonel Domville, said he had been invited by various friends to give them some particulars of the Clondyke gold fields. It had been his pleasure to know Colonel Domville in Canada, and he could assure them that no one was better able to give the information than himself.

have organized two lines of steamers, are unable to preceed up the river because the depth of the water will not permit these boats to navigate the river. again on vessels of light draught, which proceed up the Yukon river to Circle City, Cudahy and Forty-Mile Creek, and later on to what is known as Clondyke. They have had to contend with the disadvantage of two sizes of craft and the shortness of season for transportation. The Yukon river, from Behring Straits, runs north almost into the Arctic Circle, and then dips south to almost the borders of British Columbia, where it takes its rise. The northern part of the river, freezing earlier than the southern, closes that portion of the river to its mouth quicker than in the south, where it rises. The result is that the mouth of the Yukon river is so clogged with ice that navigation cannot be entered upon until from the 1st to the 10th of June; and, in order to avoid being frozen up in the by the first week in September. This

To-day, by a short cut of some thirtysix miles from what is known as Lyrn Canal, the headwaters of the Yukon are reached. Now, placing men and supplies at the head of the Yukon, and thence transporting them down the river to the gold fields, means the thorough organization of a force which in itself must be self-dependent. A solitary individual, or even two or three, with their combined efforts and small means, can only of necessity transport a certain amount of supplies for the winter that is ahead of of them. They are closed in by an inclement season, and unable to seek, both on account of the cold and the distance, further supplies if needed. But a thoroughly equipped organization, capable of takng with it supplies, tools, implements, clothing and everything necessary for a colony proposing to place itself in a gold area, after having explored the creeks and districts, and decided the most probable location, is, for many reasons, placed in a position which will command success. The combined efforts of such explorers, with capital behind them to supply their wants and to secure success, should place them in a far different position than inexperienced men, with little or no means, seeking wealth without the made and improved, and only the other real backing to achieve it. The Yukon day further improved, to enable the river is navigable from the mouth to the Mounted Police of Canada to go in and head of the river, some 2,500 miles, and take charge of the country. Horses, if you add the creeks and branches flow- men and women, and supplies have gone might be a long time in reaching the ing into it, probably the navigation may over and are going over. The governbe considered to extend at least 5,000 miles. The efforts of the pioneers going Mounted Police to allow only parties to into that country now will not be to cross that have a year's provisions with crowd into places already taken up, but them-a very excellent arrangementby exploring parties to locate and stake and are driving back all those who later out and register, under the government on will be a charge on the government act, claims in many districts that to-day can hardly be said to have been even to the cold Mr. de Windte speaks of, to looked at. I do not consider it a very a Canadian that is no drawback. Our great difficulty to place men and supplies across the pass already named, provided no time is lost. When the force arrives at that part of the coast at which they have to cross the pass, they will put across the trail as many as they can spare with supplies. These, on reaching the headwaters will at once build the boats, and put light machinery in to make of them steam lighters. The other part of the expedition will be pouring in supplies to meet them at the base, so that, having taken everything, with ample men and mules, across the pass. they will then be able to join the advance party, and proceed down the river with all their tools, implements and supplies. It would seem the best plan for them to select the mouth of the Stewart or some other river known to them, build not to be pessimists, and there is no good their houses for the winter, and make reason why in course of time, an themselves comfortable, all of which haps a very short time, we should not should be accomplished by the end of October, and before winter has set in this district. (Applause.) with all its severity. Exploring parties can then easily be despatched both for information and to peg out claims where gold is known to exist, and thus be ready in the spring of the year to take advantage of their knowledge and explorations. It is that the spring of the year to take advantage of their knowledge and explorations and the spring of their knowledge and explorations.

equipped for even the year to follow. It must be borne in mind that individual explorers, while they may have gold, will many instances be without food, and as gold cannot be eaten, they will gladly exchange it for the necessities of life.

THE PIONEER PARTY will look to other points—pegging out claims, buying gold, and trading generally and establishing trading posts, as far as in their power lies, throughout Yukon district. The success of such an expedition must largely depend upon the means at its disposal, and the men employed to carry it out; what might be disastrous on ore occasion might be eminently successful on another. In parliament we have given a great deal of attention to this new country. Dr. Dawson, the eminent geogolist, reported on it some time ago. Following him, Mr. Constantine, on behalf of the government, has already sent in his report, and Mr. Ogilvie, sent out by the government of Canada some two years ago to specially report, has made a most thorough report, which is now in the hands of the Dominion government. Speaking for myself, as a member of the house, and as a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, I have no hesitation in saying that both Sir Wilfrid, his government and his party will lend their assistance to the development of this country, and in aiding pioneers to bring out the wealth of the gold fields. As to manufacturing or farming, it will never exist there. With Colonel Domville: Gentlemen, I am regard to the cold, it is no very great glad that my visit to England as a dele- hardship, because in Canada proper we gate from the Canadian government :0 are accustomed to 20 or 30 degrees bethe Queen's jubilee enables me to place liwo zero, and a few degrees of frost at your service some information regard- make little or no difference. I may say ing the great gold fields of the Yukon that it is probable they will suffer less that are now engaging so much public at- from cold there than they would in Cantention. These gold fields have been ada proper, where there is often much known to a limited extent by the Can- wind. Coal has been proved to exist adian government, but not until lately somewhere in the vicinity of Forty Mile did they consider them of sufficient im- Creek, and there is sufficient wood in portance to make a thorough investiga- the country for building purposes and tion of the country. The Americans, fuel generally. There can be no doubt who are generally more progressive than as to its being healthy, and the sum-Englishmen, saw the importance some mers are warm. Now, it does not seem time ago of grasping the situation, and that there is any very great difficulty laying hold of these gold fields. They in all these matters beyond the organization. It is a very different matter from starting from San Francisco, carrying going up the Congo with malaria everymen and supplies to the mouth of the where. Here the simple proposition is They discharge their cargo and embark it as to the success of such an expedition quainted with the details of the growth

ly aware of, if they go from the mouth habit of doing business with many of of the Yukon river. It is also stated the most important merchants in the that they cannot get there safely across colony, and, knowing their ways and the the Thirty Mile Pass-the White Pass. | ways of trade there, this work will not But what is the reason? Each man can, be a novelty to me. And I undertake it only carry so much weight, and is there, with the satisfaction of knowing that fore not a position to do very much we are in a friendly country, where there transportation. But with a thorough are many ready to help us. The destinies ficulty? As a mater of fact it can be hands of the Canadian government. The walked through in two days: therefore provision which they have made for it only needs systematic handling of the preserving for themselves each alternate expedition. One man cannot build and section is a wise one, and will in no navigate a boat and handle supplies, but | way affect the interests of the British a crew of men can. To make a long investor. It marks the firm grip they story short, such an expedition as I namintend to have on the country, and will river, the boats have to be out again eighteen months I have no doubt a rail- events. way will be built from the coast to the has in excess of grades. As to fuel, irrespective of wood, coal can be laid down to the raily ay from Nanaimo as cheaply as At the present moment the Canadian if bought in London. With this before

you, I think you may feel as I do, that no great difficulty exists. The main object is to get there and locate before the general rush of next year takes place, and to have an expedition thoroughly equipped and grarded. The Yukon and its branches undoubtedly contain an almost unlimited area of the richest gold fields in the world, known to the Canadian government through its geological explorers. No one disputes the richness. The press of both continents has presented all the features of the country to the public and confirmed the productivenes; of gold. There certainly ex- to the supposition that because Andree ist many hardships to be borne, but the gold can and will be won if properly Andree is intelligent, of fine physique, sought after. I have seen a letter in the papers to-day signed "Harry de he said himself, he might not be heard Windte," but he only speaks of his ex- from for two years. This talk about his perience in 1895 over the Chilkoot Pass, while the people are now pouring in by the White Pass, where a trail has been to take that direction. He may have

ment-very properly-have charged the

young men hunt and shoot moose in the month of January even, and often with no other shelter than a "lean-to" a fire; this they call sport, not hardship. Certainly it is no place to go for thos who require foot-warmers in their beds and a feather mattress to sleep on-those people should stay at home; but Canada and Canadians can do the work, as they did when they built the Canadian Pacific railway across the Rockies, unaided from abroad, and in a country which Milton and Cheadle describe in their "The Great Northwest Passage by Land" as a terrible place. We now pass through there with Pullman and hotel cars, at ease and pleasure, and have our hotels in the heart of the Rockies for the benefit of the tourist. well to weigh up all the difficulties, but

ourselves have Pullman cars going over ation before next year's gold seekers have had abundant opportunity of recognizing Colonel Domville's influence in mouth of the Yukon in June, 1898, and Canada. He is well and favorably known reach the gold fields towards the end of throughout the Dominion, from the At-August. Thus, an expedition despatched lantic ocean to the Pacific. His ability shortly will be a year ahead of the great has been demonstrated during twenty-

rush into that country, and will be fully five years of parliamentary life; he is equipped for even the year to follow. It recognized to-day as one of the most active and trusted supporters of the present administration. That we have so energetic and experienced a man in the organization of our expedition is a matter for congratulation to all who may be interested in its success. The Times of Monday last, in speaking of the Clon-dyke district, said: "It would seem that Nature had so arranged her supplies of the precious metal that those who would rob her richest storehouses must be prepared to face a maximum of danger and of hardship." Speaking for myself, as a business man, with some twelve years' experience in British Columbia and the northwest of Canada, I am enabled to appreciate the vast importance to all concerned of the complete organ ization of the expedition to be arranged by Colonel Domville. It is all very well to have the adventurous spirit ready to compete for this northern gold, but unless the selection of such men composing the expedition is wise, unless it is prope:ly led and guided by experienced men, this venture into the inhospitable regions of the Clondyke, with winter mining operations in prospect, this isolation and arduous toil under such abnormal conditions might possibly mean failure. It is not as single men that we enter into this country-it will be as a well equipped force to occupy it. With a properly established base of operations and a chain of outposts, extending as we advance right into the localities we propose to make our own, establishing stores along the line of route, providing the means of transport, and keeping our line of communication always open and ready for any emergency, we shall by this means make our expedition a suc-We have our agents on the spot. and the moment the position is assured a cable will secure for us the necessary supplies and arrangements. We shall not be the only expedition out there: but, at any rate, we must be the most complete and carefully thought out. We real'ze fully that the prize for which we strive is the grandest opportunity that has even happened in the world's history. But we must act promptly. I have been asked to go with the expedition as its representative, and to undertake, with the co-operation of Colonel Yukon, a distance of several thousands to get in your working party, properly, Domville, the arrangement of its sup-Yukon, a distance of several thousands of miles. Arriving at the Yukon they organized, and to take up gold areas, plies and commissariat, as well as the taken by a swift calamity for shameless-are upplies to preced up the river bears upplied to preced up the river bears upplied to preced up the river bears upplied to preced up the river bears and ship out the product. I do not, general business and financial interests by paying its election debts to the trusts think, with such an explanation as I of the company. I have been much in have given you, there need be any doubt British Colum'ia, and have been ac-

transportation force, where is the dif- of the great northwest are safe in the

ed can alone insure success. I may go be a wise protection, which will be further and say that within twelve or abundantly demonstrated by future Colonel Domville, replying to questions. has been the route of pioneers.

head of the Yukon river. There will be said that it was entirely a misapprehen river BEST ROUTE TO THE FIELD no greater difficulty than the Canadian sion to suppose that the district was quite inacces ible, even at this time o building its railway through Kootenay | the year. The only difficulty was the by way of Crow's Nest Pass. It only question of supplies, and he was quite means so much road work, with not an certain that a properly organized ex pedition, more or less backed up by the authorities, would meet with success.

> ional government to take charge of the district. A vote of thanks to Colonel Domville concluded the proceedings.

> > ANDREE'S ALL RIGHT

So Thinks J. Scott Keltie-Lord Kelvin on Britain's Fuel Supply.

Toronto, Aug. 21. - J. Scott Keltie, president of the Royal Geographical Society of England, in an interview about Andree says he attaches no importance is not yet heard from he has been lost. balloon being seen on the White sea was all rot. It would not have been likely crossed the pole and came down on the north coast of Alaska in Siberia or in Greenland: and even with the sledges he had with him for the journey, he

nearest telegraph station. Lord Kelvin read a paper before the physical science section on the fuel supply. He said a special commission had estimated the coal supply of Britain at fifty-six thousand million tons, which was practically inexhaustible, and it might be considered as almost quite certain that Britain could not burn all its own coal with its own air, and therefore the coal of Britain is considerably in excess of the fuel supply of the rest of the world, reckoned in equal areas, whether of land or sea.

Society Note: Mr. and Mrs. William Hohenzollern, of Berlin, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Romanoff, of Petersburg.-Pittsburg Chronicle-

Great Luck-Have you any luck fishing Jimmie-Great. I didn't stick de hook inter me finger, nor slip off de log an' fail in, nor git bit by mosquitoes, nor lose any uv me clothes, nor git licked w'en I got

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indiresults, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists.
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ills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

Views of London Financiers on the Sudden Rise-Excitement Among Grain Speculators.

Sudden Jump Due to Buying by France-The United States in Luck.

London, Aug. 21 .- The fact that the price of wheat has reached \$1 per bushel in the United States has produced considerable excitement among grain speculators and others in London

Secretary Baltic said: "Of course, we have been caught largely short. The rise in the price of wheat, with the uncertainties of the future, make a somewhat hysterical market. The rise of sixpence in the price of barley, for example, today, is due to no assignable cause. There is no speculation here such as is known on Wall street, though there is some speculation in Liverpool.'

The secretary of the Corn Exchange remarked: "There is no speculation here, as such transactions are generally known. There has been a disposition on the part of the outside public to bear the market, but the brokers dissuaded their clients from so doing. The rise in prices yesterday morning and to-day is not due so much to 'dollar wheat' as to buying by France, where threshing has been proving disappointing. Our millers, too, are short. Our brokers have not made much, as they held no stocks, It is needless to say the rise of half a crown in the price of wheat yesterday makes the liveliest time on 'Mark Lane.' The Americans have apparently got it all their own way."

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, referring to the price of wheat, "Dollar wheat is an unmerited stroke of good luck for McKinley's government, which ought to have been overby the passage of the Dingley bill."

WHEAT STILL CLIMBING. New York, Aug. 21.-With a rush and deafening uproar wheat started out this morning on the climb towards the new level set by the bulls for September or December-\$1.25 in this market. Every eye on the floor was fixed on the big dial, as the gong stroke set the excited speculative machine in motion. and round went the hands, until \$1.02% was marked for wheat that closed of ficially last night at 99%c., and sold later on the curb at \$1.011/2.

As the fresh, high levels were reached the swarm of brokers became simply frantic, and the bewildering roar remind ed the speculators more of a wildly excited political meeting than a regular business, in which thousands and thous ands of do'lars were changing hands on the nod of a head or the wave of a card.

The first recorded sale for September was made at \$1.02, representing an advance of 2% over the official close. Later it whizzed up to \$1.031/2 in jumps, sometimes half a cent at a clip, disdainng the 1/2 and 1/4 fluctuations that usually accompany the market action. Cables from Liverrool came 3d. and 3%d. higher, and added fire to the bull

movement. At 11 o'clock the market quieted down somewhat for a breathing spell, with government was establishing a provis-September steadily fixed at \$1.03. Just before closing wheat again branched out into excited trading, with the attendant rise to the highest point of the morning-\$1.05% for September. Later on the eurb it held very strongly at that figure on light offerings.

Chicago, Aug. 21.-At 11:45 a.m. the price of wheat reached 951/2c. for Sepember and 99c. for December. In less than five minutes later the dollar mark was reached, and Schwartz Dupee paid one hundred cents for a lottof September wheat. When this red letter record had been made there was a temporary reac tion to 991/2c., but a moment before the close the price went back again to

When the closing bell rang at noon the official record was 991/2c. for Septem ber, one-half cent below the top price for the day, or 61/2c. net gain compared with yesterday's closing quotations.

Paris, Aug. 21 .- A meeting of the chamber of deputies has been arranged. with the object of urging action in view of the rise in the price of bread. The council of department of Eure-et-Loire have passed resolutions pretesting against the proposal to remove the duty on wheat imports at a time when French growers are able to sell grain at a renunerative price. The Soleil urges the government to take immediate action. It says the cry of " dear bread" is a powerful weapon in the hands of the so.

TORONTO EXCITED. Toronto, Aug. 21.-An advance of cents in September wheat to \$1 to-day his appointment at the Admiralty as dicaused great excitement here. No. 1 rector of naval ordnance. hard is quoted at \$1.18; Montreal freights and Manitoba, \$6 per barrel.

CROPS IN MANITOBA Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—The government following figures for the province: Wheat, 1,290,882 acres; average yield 274 bushels. Oats, 468,141 acres; average per acre, 26.73 bushels; total, 12,-517,112 bushels. Barley, 153,266 acres; Flax, 309,795 bushels. Rye, 55,037 bushels. Peas, 38,287 bushels. The average yield of native grasses is 1.6 ons, and cultivated 1.4 tons per acre, or three-tenths of a ton per acre less than last year. There are no diseases among the live stock. Wheat is doing well. Four thousand hands are required to take off the crop, and over this number are on the way from Ontario. Eightyeight thousand seven hundred and ninety acres have been broken, and 392,960 summer fallowed. The average rainfall for April, May, June and July was 7,28 inches. Good work is being done in getting rid of noxious weeds.

Henry Chapman, of Kaslo, is a guest at

Expression

Quickcure <del>~</del>

extracted before

Ouickcure"

Dr. S. J. Andres, Montreal, says; "'Quickcure' overcomes the pain quickly; gives relief for a long time; is especially valuable for children's leeth which should not be extracted until their successors appear. It is perfectly safe to use at all ages, and does not injure the teeth as many other remedies used for toothache do." Ask your druggist for it. 



## IN THE OLD TOWN

Let us remind you that we are in market with our cash picking up bargains We buy in quantities to get the largest discounts, and can make prices to WHOLESALE buyers. Too hot to

villed Meat .....

SUGAR UP A PEG.

Queen To Go to Balmoral Next Week -Her Majesty Enjoying the Best of Health.

Irish Nationalists Disappointed at En thusiastic Reception of Duke and Duchess of York.

London, Aug. 21.-The Queen starts for Balmoral next week, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenburg (Princess Beatrice), and suites. Her Majesty, who is in the best of health, is following very closely the events transpiring in India. She has written two long letters on the subject to the Marquis of Salisbury, and it is an open secret that Her Majesty cordially distrusts the Ameer of Afghanistan. So soon as the Queen goes to Balmoral she will take up the project of the widows' pensions, which is a plan to provide deserving widows of seventyfive years of age and upwards in want with a pension from a state fund for that purpose.

The enthusiastic reception which the Duke and Duchess of York met with in Dublin is said to have greatly disappointed the Irish Nationalists. The visit has been arranged with excellent tact, and in marked constrast with that of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland, when some sought to make party capital out of the event. The Duke of York's little speech on landing at Kingstown, in which he referred to the pleasure which the Duchess and himself anticipated from a better acquaintance with Ireland and the Irish, struck the right note, while the dress of the Duchess, green Irish poplin, immediately won the affections of the people on the streets. At Dublin the reception of the Duke and Duchess was far heartier and more general than was anticipated by even the most enthusiastic royalists. It is now confessed that the experiment of facing the crowd was regarded with some anxiety by those who advised it. Their royal highnesses were palpably nervous as they emerged from the railroad denot but all doubts were removed before the cortege reached the end of The enthusiasm increased the street. as the royal party proceeded, and the occupants of the steps at the city hall, over which the flag of the city of Dublin defiantly floated in place of the Union Jack, were among the loudest in welcoming the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland. It is not to be wondered at that the suggestion is now regarded favorably to create the Duke of York Prince of Ireland, and make the title permanent one for the eldest son of

the Prince of Wales. Captain Kane, formerly commander of the British warship Caliope, has been obliged because of ill health to give up

The first real effort to run horseles vehicles in London was made on Thursday, when a company placed a dozen electrical cabs on the streets. They reresemble coupes. The 'accumulators crop bulletin, issued this morning, gives consist of 40 cells, capable of propeling them 50 miles at a cost of 50 cents. The rear wheels do the driving, the per acre, 16.49 bushels; total, 21,284. front wheels the steering. They have heavy rubber tires, upholstered spring cushions, are lighted by electricity speedy, almost noiseless and appear to average per acre, 23.8; total, 3,044.768, be giving every satisfaction. The machines are under perfect control, tread their way wonderfully through the traffic. The tariff is the same as

> The supplementary naval estimates presented in the British parliament July 27 provide for one battle-ship of the Canopus class and three battle-ships of the Majestic class, but of an improved type. The latter will be 14,900 tons displacement, to draw six inches less, and are to be ten feet longer than the Majestic. Their speed is to be 18 knots, and the protection will be nickel steel armor. In addition it is proposed to build four armored cruisers of 11,850 tons displacement, their dimensions to be 440 feet length 693 feet beam and 26 feet

use Armour's ready cooked meats

Corned Beef, 21b tins. 25 cents
Sliced Bacon, 11b tins. 20 cents Brawn, 21b tins..... Pigs' Feet, 21b tins...... 30 cents Bass' Ale, quart..... 25 cents Ginger Ale and Soda Water ....

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

draught. The armament will be composed of two 9.2 inch, twelve 6 icch quick-firers, fourteen 12 pounders and three 3 pounders. The hulls will b sheathed with wood and coppered, and a continuous speed of 191 knots is anticipated. On normal displacement 800 tons of coal will be carried, but the bunkers will stow 1,600 tons. The armored cruisers and the battle-ships will all h fitted with water-tube boilers.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarhea In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankfu enough to you for this great remedy, and ecommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully Henry Steinberger. Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson os., wholesale agents Victoria a Vancouver.

At the Armstrong shipbuilding and armament works, Elswick, seventeen ships-of-war for foreign navies are in course of construction. The list emeach; two armored vessels of 3,800 tons and 17 knots speed; two armored cruisers, of 9,600 tons and 20 knots speed; eight protected cruisers, of which two are 4,500 tons, 24 knots; two 4,300 tons, 231 knots; one 4,250 tons, 21 knots; three 3,450 tons, 20 knots; one third-class cruiser, 2,800 tons, 18 knots; one training ship. 2.500 tons. 14 knots, and one torpedo-boat-destroyer. 300 tons. knots. In addition 900 guns from the smallest calibre up to 12 inches are under construction.

"How old are you, little girl?" asked the kind old lady of a three-year-old. "I's not old at all," was the reply. "I's most new."

Client-Good morning, Swellplead. I've received your bill for getting me off in that assault and battery case the other

further information I can give you about Olient-Yes; I'd like to know if I can change my mind and go to jail instead.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea. Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

the hane of so many lives that here is where a mine our great boast. Our pile cure it while others do not.

CAMER'S LITTLE I LYER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two piles make, a dose. They are attrictly we getable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In violant 25 cents, ive for \$1. Sold everywhere, or say by male the company of th CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York

Poverty to Affluence, Oh World-Wide Notorietyto Poverty Again. J. Lambert Payne, in the

Star, relates the story of the

the great Australian nugget

adian, Napier, who was, durin

sion at least, a well known

around the lobby of the Russ

of the Canad

LARGEST NUGG

Found It-Now Working

Ottawa, where politicians mo gregate. Napier is again a man, but with a memory of h and a brief political career ( candidate for parliament seve being defeated once by Timoth Anglin), he likes to tell the st great nugget. The details as not always correspond, but on the story is known to be a true Payne's account follows: In a somewhat varied experie been my privilege to hear the l of many interesting men. I sitting for a whole evening twe ago, listening to the tale of a held apparently indisputable the fact that he was no less crat than John rancis Miller Earl of Mar; but he spent hi bemoaning the injustics and ge fit of human affairs, while his I practical daughter earned the the family in a boot and sho He had the Mar coat of arms, pride of lineage, the Mar nose Mar dislike for work—everyth Mar line but the Mar estates. a fascinating and romantic dined one bright Sunday in 1 home of an exceedingly wealth Australia-a man who still liv the elegance and refined circu that a great fortune can comn when I knew that he had one raftsman on the Ottawa river, his story both interesting an tive. But none of these struck such a deep charm as the sto man who found the largest nugget ever won from mother suppose while the world lasts struggle for wealth goes on, always be ready to listen wi ears to the tales of treasure fortunes found that men tell. It was in 1852 that great of gold in Australia stirred

civilized world. Stories of fort to be commonplace, and it was taken for granted that if a but make his way to the Anti would come back rich. Many a low learned to his sorrow that not the case. At that time, Samuel Hawkins Napier was t on board a clipper sailing ship Liverpool and Melbourne, and saw men flocking to the digg returning with bags of gold, turned away from his ocean Back and forth he sailed, ma and sometimes three trips in th for the journey was long, and were practically unknown in th In 1857 he was induced to qui and join his brother Charles gold field at Kingower. They s a thirty-six feet square claim miner's right, and began sin shafts. They had met with but ent luck until the 14th of Augu pretty much the Austra winter, when the surprising curred which forms the basi story. It had better be told in

"We had got down to the bottom," he said, "which ma bed of an extinct river, and chief characteristic of all alle gings in Australia, when my pi something hard. I knew at it wasn't a boulder, there was same ring to it. It struck dead ing away the dirt, I caught sig bright yellow color of pure gold at once that it was a nugg size I could not tell. This v ten o'clock in the morning. M was working in another par claim, and I immediately calle to come. My first thought some one would come along and we were digging out a nugge tried to keep it partially cover we dug away with pick and

words, just as he gave them

"Weren't you excited?" I ask "Excited?" said Napier, inter "I cannot describe to you cited I was, especially when the was at last got free. I was al do to lift it, and I saw tha solid, pure gold. It was two inches long, by ten inches wide 11/2 to 31/4 inches thick. It wei actly 146 pounds four ounces a pennyweights, and was actu largest and finest nugget of p ever found anywhere in the wo or two others were found that as much, but they were not

pure gold." "You knew that it was value?" I enquired in a speculat "Certainly: I knew that it w tune, and the very knowledge was enormously valuable made that some one would discover had found and seek to rob us. thing we did was to cover it of se dirt, and then we sat down how we could get it out so as to any knowledge of it. We cheme after scheme, until we ourselves into a great state of How could we get that nugget out some one seeing it? Had inearthed a fortune to find our

danger of losing it?"
"At last we hit upon a pla tinued Napier. "We remember we had loaned a tub to a tailo ng camp. We would go do place and get the tub on a whee and as we passed the hole wanted have lay, we would place it We arranged the whole I We were to take eeling, and if anyone spoke to was to stop and talk to him,